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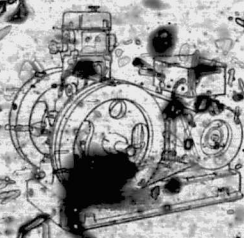
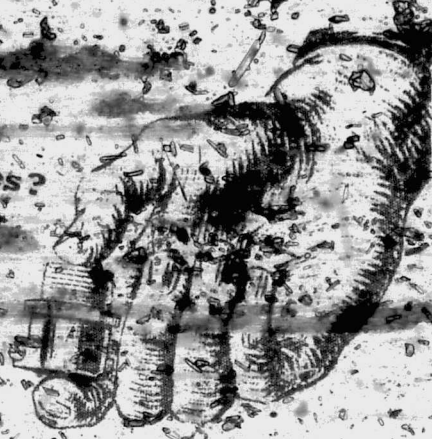
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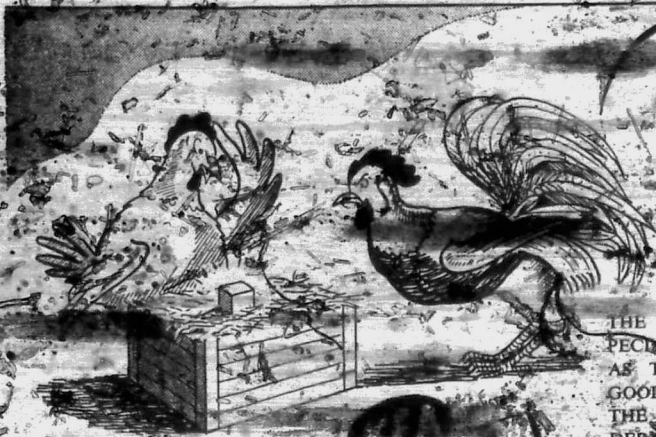
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1408	Opposition Party for Central Africa	1413
Notes By The Way	1409	East African Diaries	1414
Report	1410	Federation Bill	1420
Coffee Market	1411	High Commission on Norton Report	1424
		Latest Mining News	1428

Founder and Editor:
S. Johnston

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1953

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

TO GREAT BRITAIN, has been so widely understood, and so greatly traduced, in the past thirty years as Cecil John Rhodes, unless in the Rudyard Kipling, another seer devoted to the cause of the British Empire because he also regarded it as the human institution best calculated to serve the good of mankind. Both were convinced that progress and happiness depend upon a few simple virtues which millions in this superficial age deride to their great hurt—faith, work, law, order, and public service. Those are the fundamental values which will be extolled (unconsciously by many people) in celebrating this week and next the centenary of the birth of the Hertfordshire parson's son who changed the map of Africa (greatly to the advantage of that continent and the British Empire), enunciated from his own business, social and political experience a formula which even to-day offers the only hope for Central and East Africa (that of "equal rights for all civilized men"), and by his scholarships perpetuated his determination that succeeding generations should have in high places men who understood the Empire and the special responsibilities of the English-speaking nations.

The career of Rhodes needs no more than sign-posting for our readers. Suffice it to recall that he won the trust of his fellow-countrymen in Africa, of the stolid South African Dutch, and of the Africans; that he founded Rhodesia with the aid of a gallant little band of pioneers when the official experts deemed the

undertaking to disaster; that he persuaded the City of London to help him finance his visions, and held its confidence through the years of disappointment that had to be endured; that in political life he survived the tragedy of the Jameson Raid, the impetuous folly of the man for whom he had, and continued to have, the greatest affection; and not least, that he had within him a quality which set him apart from all others even when his lot and theirs were most intimately linked. He was the only white man to whom the Matabele warriors spontaneously gave their royal salute, "Buyeka!" He was the one man of whom his Rhodesian pioneers spoke with unique esteem during his life and long after his death. The lovable Jameson was "Dr. Jim" to them; the leader of the Pioneer Column was just "John"; but the author of their venture was "Mr. Rhodes." Half a century after his burial he is still "Mr. Rhodes" to the few survivors of an expedition which had the basic aims of frustrating German plans in Africa and establishing British rule because it was considered to be the best which could be given to Africa.

Now a Queen, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, flies many thousands of miles to honour the memory of this man and to join Rhodesians in celebrating the centenary of his birth. Another Queen, Queen Victoria, had faith in his purpose when some of her chief ministers had no wish for African commitments. They could not understand the man who, having made himself a millionaire while still in his twenties, went to Oxford as an uneducated (and

In The Rhodes Tradition

ever afterwards selected university men for onerous tasks, when he could. It would delight him to know that the Queen Mother is to lay a foundation-stone of an interracial university in the country bearing his name, and not less that the directors of a group of Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies, inspired by his example, have decided

to mark the centenary by electing a Rhodes Chair of Race Relations at Oxford University. Those most practical steps to the improvement of interracial knowledge, contact, and confidence would assuredly have given him great pleasure, and they will yield ever-increasing benefits to an ever-widening circle.

Notes By The Way

First Governor-General

A PROBABLY AS TO THE identity of the first Governor-General of the Central African Federation was given in a Note last week. At the time the issue went to press there appeared to be good reasons for withholding the name. Now it has been disclosed in Southern Rhodesia. Lord Llewellyn, whose appointment is virtually assured, sat in the House of Commons as Colonel Llewellyn's Conservative member for Uxbridge from 1929 to 1942. He was Para-Commissioner of Works, 1931-35; Assistant Government Whip for the next two years; Civil Lord of the Admiralty until 1939; Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, then to the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and then to the Ministry of Air Transport; and in 1942 became President of the Board of Trade for a short while before being made Minister of Aircraft Production. He was Minister Resident in Washington from 1942 to 1943, and then for two years Minister of Food.

Lord Llewellyn

SO HIS MINISTERIAL EXPERIENCE has been exceptionally varied. On visits to Canada and New Zealand he made many happy contacts. For three years he was president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire. In the 1914-18 war he won the M.C. He is a Privy Councillor, was made an O.B.E. in 1926 and a K.B.E. in 1939, holds the Territorial Decoration and has been called to the Bar. He was at Eton and University College, Oxford. Lord Llewellyn is unmarried. Those who have worked closely with him know how tenderly he holds to a policy which he believes to be true. A friend who has known him in the Commons for many years told me: "He will produce fireworks and will not act impulsively. He will be unobtrusive and, I believe, a good man for a difficult post."

Constructive Wrecking

THE LABOUR PARTY's latest statement of policy, a pamphlet of 31 pages, gives little more than half a page to the section headed "Overseas Responsibilities," which alleges that "the Tories are now doing their best to wreck the foundations we were building in Africa." No facts are mentioned in support of that generalization, but the next sentence reads: "Political advance is inseparable from social and economic growth." Presumably therefore the present Government is accused of wrecking a political structure created by the Socialists. Where in Africa is that happening? Certainly not in East, Central, or West Africa. Indeed, the Conservatives have significantly increased the political advance in Rhodesia by the representation which they are to have in the new Central African States, and they have vowed to work the foundations

which their predecessors were building—on any means on new ground, but on sites well prepared over many years by successive Governments—would they have made it quite clear that they would drop the plan for federation if two members from Southern Rhodesia did not sit in the Federal Parliament? And would they be contemplating an increase in representation in the Legislature of Nyasaland at this very moment?

Boastful Pamphlet

"WE BELIEVE WE HAVE A DUTY to help countries in Asia and Africa to combat hunger, poverty, ignorance, and disease," says the next paragraph. So do the Conservative and Liberal Parties. "To grapple with these problems we must invest large sums of capital." But if the Socialists had remained in power much longer Great Britain would have been bankrupt; and not even the Marxists have yet discovered how to invest a deficit. This country has still a long way to go on the road back to financial sanity and safety, but a start has been made since the general election, and this year's budget is an augury of better national housekeeping, of somewhat reduced taxation, and consequently of that individual and corporate saving by which alone investments can be made in the Colonies. These elementary facts, and others, are no part of this boastful Labour pamphlet.

Wrong Ethic Way

WHEN SOME EUROPEAN LEADERS in Kenya suggested, with manifest reason, that the proposed interracial conference to consider constitutional matters in that country could not hope to succeed while organized murder, mutilation, arson, and general gangsterdom were rampant in Nanyuki and, Left-Wing commentators in London promptly denounced the idea of postponement as a breach of faith. But they relapsed quickly into silence when Mr. Griffiths (who as Secretary of State for the Colonies made the arrangement with the European, African, and Asian leaders) said in the House of Commons that satisfactory results could not be expected while military operations had to be continued. Now that Kenyans are beginning to believe that law and order will have been completely re-established within a few months, some of them have envisaged the possibility of holding the conference in October or November. Strange to say, that prospect is unwelcome to the *New Statesman*, whose Kenya correspondent is given prominent space to suggest that the sole purpose would be "to get it out of the way and demonstrate its hopelessness as an instrument for the shaping of the future." In the view of such folk it is wrong not to hold the conference and also wrong to hold it.

Muddled Comment

A BITTER, Muddled PARAGRAPH in Sunday's *Observer* blamed the settlers for the present situation in Central Africa (presumably a reference to the so-called non-violent non-co-operation organized by extremist Africans in Nyasaland with the active help of the Rev. Michael Scott, a protégé of the paper), and then alleged that the settlers "deny anyone the right to point out their follies, but they will expect us to send troops to rescue them if they get themselves into trouble." Both the statement and the assumption are characteristic of *Observer* comment on East and Central Africa. I am certainly far closer touch with the settlers of Central Africa than the writer of that mischievous paragraph, and I can tell of even one settler in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, or Nyasaland interested in public affairs who objects to criticism or informed comment. Neither can I speak of one balanced individual in the territories who contemplates the possibility of the British Government sending out troops in consequence of the establishment of the Federation. The exception of bull-headed, or bullet-headed, settlers determined on a selfish course at the expense of Africans even at the risk of a rebellion which would have to be subdued by imperial troops is fantastic. Not even the *Observer*, which might at least have been expected to avoid the solecism "South Rhodesia" can have written anything more irresponsible in its many unhelpful comments in recent months.

Fair Play

AND WHAT IS TO BE THOUGHT of its suggestion that all hope of an effective racial partnership would disappear "if there were no Europeans willing to show active sympathy with Africans who cry: 'No taxation without representation'?" The Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are represented by Africans in the Legislative Council, the Protectorate Council, and the provincial councils, but no reader of the clause quoted can be taken from it. The final observation is that the interest and the moral duty of this country-like country is "to continue to press our kith and kin living among Africans not to deny them their rights." If the Government of either territory did in fact deny Africans fair play, is it conceivable that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Mashonaland, and many other Church leaders would have declared themselves in favour of Federation? Of course not.

Life in Ferment

WHEN A WHOLE ISSUE of a mass-circulation magazine is devoted to Africa, the impression created in thousands of minds may be permanent or semi-permanent. *Life*, which circulates throughout the free world, used its number of June 16 to describe, or misdescribe, Africa, a Continent in Ferment. Pictures occupied a great deal of the space, much of the information was scrappy, and a great deal of the reading matter and picture material was more likely to appeal to the imagination of the search or entertainment man to people seeking guidance on fund-raising. Southern Rhodesia was fortunate to be ignored; Northern Rhodesia was dismissed in about 20 lines under a three-quarter-page photograph of Mr. Welensky in his garden; but Kenya was presented as a Colony in which Africans and Europeans are battling for land.

Hard Land For an Idea

WORST OF ALL is the leading article which states, quite wrongly, that Mau Mau means "Do it quickly," but admits that "the United States missions in Africa and the local influential are Jehovah's Witnesses whose

gospel so far from encouraging 'civilization,' abets the African's worst daydreams." The reader is then told: "The white man in well-watered Africa has had for an age the best ideas of the world—Africa as a whole was more likely to be a white man's grave than his continuing home even if he was as if his ideas were likewise doomed. The truth is that the white man's ideas and the white man's presence have alone increased the African's expectation of life immensely, and brought to him the best ideas he has ever known, the ideas of Christianity, education, medicine, hygiene, nutrition, and so on. There are other misconceptions, unapply, but enough has been written to indicate the unreliability of this widely-circulated production.

For the Lead Memorial Hall

MRS. MARY ASCHAN'S most prominent canvas in her present exhibition at 45 Park Lane, London, W.1, was bought on the opening day last week by Mrs. Wigglesworth for presentation to the Lead Memorial Hall in Tanganyika. It could have no more appropriate home for the subject of the painting is Mazinde sisal estate in the Mwanabara district of Tanganyika, the home of Lady Aschan. Many East Africans saw the picture during the private view, and by the end of that day a number of the exhibits had found buyers.

Mrs. Aschan's Paintings

THE ARTIST has versatile gifts. Apart from the African landscapes made while flying in the Comet, a novel series, almost all the paintings are landscapes, but the few portraits are lifelike. One striking head of an African from Portuguese East Africa, which territory also provides a most colourful plantation scene. Other parts of East Africa are also well represented. All interested in the territories are invited to visit the exhibition.

Comfort for Conspirators

THE REBELLION organized by the Mau Mau movement in Kenya has been used to propagate falsehoods about British Colonial administration by the *Railway Review*, which has quoted Dr. R. K. P. Pankhurst to state that "the Mau Mau are able to get away with a great deal of theft and robbery on record"; that "the present Kenya Land Board has been to allocate all the best lands to Europeans"; and that "the unrest in Kenya is not surprising since Africans have been denied all but a mockery of political representation, with half the best lands stolen by foreign immigrants, forced to labour for a pittance, and subjected to an iniquitous system of pass laws which makes it possible for the employer of labour to have his runaway workers brought back by the police as in the days of Uncle Tom's Cabin in America." Mau Mau is excused as "the extremist wing of the Kenya African movement for a break with the existing system of servitude." Does not this string of lies, half-lies, and innuendoes amount to comfort for those who have conspired against the State?

Nasal Occasions

A FRIEND has asked me to give him a reference in any biography of C. J. Rhodes to his alleged preference for men with large noses. Can someone help? I do not recall having read or heard that the founder of Rhodesia was influenced in any way when selecting men for his enterprises; but Napoleon, I seem to remember, considered an ample nose a sign of power, and it seems scarcely in doubt that the great Corsican was right in this matter.

Achievements of the European Farming Community

Extracts from Mr. L. G. Troun Report to the Kenya Government

TREMENDOUS DEVELOPMENTS have taken place in all branches of agriculture in its wide sense in Kenya in the 50 years since white settlement in the East African Highlands was first given official encouragement by H.M. Government.

Much planning and research remains to be done, but the pioneering efforts of those 50 years have successfully established the broad basis of the agriculture of the European areas, and it would be difficult for the casual visitor to the Molo Highlands to realize to-day that a landscape which must conjure up memories of a country and that the first settlers had no knowledge or guidance as to what crops should grow at the different altitudes, or whether animal husbandry held any real prospects there.

During this comparatively short period of European agriculture in Kenya has had to experience the hazards of the world wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45, locust invasions, and the two slumps of 1921 and 1931 which arrested settlement and led to many bankruptcies. Prices of cereals remained low throughout the period between the wars, and in order to ensure even a minimum livelihood many farmers were constrained to plough up more and more land for cereals, so that the decade 1921-31 was one of considerable physical expansion. The acreage under cultivation was increased from 207,000 to 659,380 acres. Unfortunately, following the common pattern in every new country, pioneering and monoculture frequently went hand in hand, and much of the agricultural expansion was achieved at the expense of the soil.

Maize at 1s. 6d. per bag

The situation had already become sufficiently serious in 1939 through the inability of many farmers, owing to lack of capital, to break away from monoculture in consequence of lean years before the war, when the price for maize fell as low as 1s. 6d. per bag in certain districts. The Government took powers under the Land and Water Preservation Ordinance in 1940 whereby the Director of Agriculture was able to issue closure orders in respect of worn out or eroded land; but the situation was inevitably aggravated by the priority which was of necessity given to grain production in the 1939-45 war, with which was tied up the whole system of short-term credit facilities and guaranteed minimum return advances.

Early in this war it was decided that the major part of Kenya's contribution to the British war effort should be the production of food for East Africa, when the non-Native population was considerably increased by troops from overseas, refugees, and prisoners-of-war in large numbers. In 1942, therefore, the Increased Production of Crops Ordinance was enacted.

The Post-War Development Committee, which reported in 1946, laid down that closer European settlement was essential for the fuller development of the economic resources of the Colony, and £1.6m. was allocated for this purpose. In 1948 the European Agricultural Settlement Board was established to give effect to this policy.

My report is an inquiry into the general economy of farming in the Highlands of Kenya, having regard to capital invested and long- and short-term financial commitments, whether secured or unsecured, and excluding farming enterprises solely concerned with the production of wool, cattle, tea, and coffee. Published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, 1955.

The number of settlers increased substantially in 1948, the area of alienated land in the Highlands amounted to 157,774 acres, out of a total area of 40,240,000 acres, including 2,624,600 acres of forest and also inland waters. The acreage was divided into some 2,500 farm holdings, and approximately 700 Europeans were engaged in agriculture.

To-day, 10 years later, out of an alienated area of 7,372,880 acres, there are approximately 3,000 agricultural holdings (including plantation crops), and the number of Europeans directly engaged in agriculture has risen to 1,500 men and 500 women.

Large Increases in Production

Production was very greatly increased during this 10-year period. In the case of wheat, of which there were 122,300 acres under cultivation in 1942, the acreage had risen to 283,000 acres in 1952. Similarly maize, which after reaching a record figure of 215,000 acres in 1928 had dropped to 81,500 acres in 1942, rose again to 147,000 acres in 1952.

There were also appreciable increases in live stock and live stock products. Four million gallons of whole-milk were marketed in 1944 (the first year in which there were any reliable records), whereas the sales for the year ended July, 1952, amounted to 9.7m. gallons. The increase in the sales of butterfat during the period 1942-52 was from 4.1m. to 7.57m. lb. Some 15,000 head of cattle, 20,000 sheep, and 40,000 pigs were obtained for slaughter from European sources in 1942; the corresponding figures for 1952 are 44,659 head of cattle, 60,530 sheep, and 61,008 pigs.

The success of the national policy of stimulating the production of essential foodstuffs as Kenya's contribution to the war effort was amply borne out by the fact that East Africa became virtually self-supporting except in the years 1944-45, when 103,700 tons of cereals were imported, and 1946-47 and 1949-50, when respectively 6,062 and 17,070 tons of maize were imported.

The success could not have been achieved in a new country without the leadership of the European farming community, and the stimulus given in the stress of war has had profound and far-reaching effects upon the economy and development of what is now Kenya, as far as can be foreseen. It is predominantly agricultural country, and which it must be primarily Government's responsibility to continue to develop rapidly in the interests of the country as a whole.

The terms of reference of this inquiry are confined to the European Highlands, but any consideration of their future must be based on the requirements firstly of Kenya as a whole, secondly of East Africa, and lastly of the demand for food in other countries both within and outside the Commonwealth and further afield.

Future Expansion Depends on Europeans

The time factor is all important and I am firmly convinced, after even months' investigation, that having regard to the tenacity of position in the African reserves as a result of traditional African methods of farming, and notwithstanding the valuable work being carried out with the assistance of development and Government funds, any increase in production must be looked for from European farming in the Highlands.

From this standpoint alone I have felt justified in assuming that the rapid development of the past decade should be continued and accelerated in order to bring the European Highlands to a state of full production as soon as possible. This would appear to be the only realistic and sane approach, and the whole of this inquiry is based on this assumption, which is reinforced by the fact that the development of the economy of the country demands an immediate increase in the national income.

The soil and the climate of the high altitude land in Kenya are favourable for plant and animal growth. There are probably few areas in Africa which are less subject to extremes of temperature or unexpected long drought periods. Although it lies on the Equator, the high altitude of the Highlands tempers extremes in climate which may be said to be sub-tropical in character.

The land may be divided into two farming types. First, there is the land which is not normally ploughed owing to low or possibly uncertain or uneven distribution of rainfall; this area forms the ranching zone. Secondly, there is an area in which ploughing and regular rotational growth of crops should be the normal practice, and which forms the mixed farming zone.

Water is the critical and controlling factor in determining the farming potential. It should be more fully expressed in terms of annual and distribution for crops and in terms of availability for live stock.

The general development of an area will follow a common pattern. In the majority of cases the pioneer settler of capital for development and the need of an early cash return. He will of necessity start by clearing those areas of land which appear to be the easiest to work and the most profitable. Where the rainfall is sufficient he will attempt the growing of those main crops which would seem likely to be suitable. Having found a crop which gives satisfactory yields, he will continue to expand on the land originally cleared as long as the soil continues to show a profit. He will then abandon the land, move on, and clear further. The monoculture inevitably brings about soil erosion.

Alternate Husbandry

In the European Highlands as a whole the best areas have been used for sheep or stock, but it is only in recent years that attention has been focused on the need for a balanced system of farming to maintain and increase soil fertility. The adoption of alternate husbandry is still in its infancy. In some areas are still cropped in only with wheat or maize, producing year by year diminishing yields, with live stock maintained on the unploughed areas.

There is already ample evidence from Kenya of the high productivity of the ley and of its value in arresting the wasting of soil. Evidence is also accumulating of its value to succeeding tillage crops. It may be said, therefore, that there is more than faith, and the almost universal value of the alternate husbandry system in other countries, to support and justify its adoption alike in the European Highlands and the African reserves.

The adoption of alternate husbandry as a general practice

constitutes a major and costly operation, requiring in many cases fresh knowledge and skill, considerably more capital, and an initial time lag before obtaining a full return. It is not surprising, therefore, that the settler who is an established farmer will prefer to continue growing his particular crop, and an ever increasing acreage in order to make a living, and that he is hesitant to start on alternate husbandry, a system in which he has no experience, and which in any event entails a highly integrated plan of farm management.

The fundamental changeover of the farming system emphasizes the need for further research and more intensive advisory work. Soil conservation measures need to go hand in hand with the establishment of leys to arrest land deterioration and build up a higher fertility status.

The wide range of farming efficiency from farm to farm is possibly even greater in Kenya than in most other countries. This is frequently ascribed to the lack of farming background possessed by many settlers. But there are far more important factors, such as the extreme variability of natural conditions and the complete lack of knowledge of soil fertility, which are in the early years of development, and even to some extent at present.

The ideal settler should be a builder, a mechanic, and first-class organizer of labour, in addition to possessing farming skill. The great majority of settlers have every intention of remaining and of improving their holdings over the years. This attitude is more marked in the first generation of Kenya-born young men. They regard themselves as citizens of Kenya, and their homes, in the natural order of things, as theirs to live on and develop.

(To be continued.)

Changes Recommended in Uganda Coffee Policy

Committee of Legislature Favours Establishment of Marketing Board

DRASTIC CHANGES in the proposals made last year by the Government of Uganda for the reorganization of the coffee industry are now recommended by the committee of the Legislative Council which was appointed to report on the plan.

It was an influential committee, consisting of Messrs. C. Handley Bird, R. Dreschfeld, H. A. Fraser, H. K. Jaffer, S. W. Kulubya, R. C. Ofwono, C. M. Price, C. C. Spencer, and T. J. Watson.

The reports states, *inter alia*:

"The problems which we have been asked to study were a great deal more complicated than appeared at first sight. In the light of these facts and the oral evidence received, we have felt obliged to submit recommendations which in a number of respects are at variance with the proposals already published.

"We have attempted to frame our recommendations so that if they are accepted the coffee industry can develop on a purely economic basis free from political stresses and strains. In order to achieve this we have examined each facet of the industry not on a racial basis but on the basis of developing it for the good of the industry as a whole and not for the good of any particular body of persons concerned with any particular part of the industry.

"We fully realize, however, that before the industry can go forward in the manner that we desire it will be necessary for it to be reorganized so as to ensure that the African producer of coffee is permitted and encouraged to have a greater share in the processing and marketing sides of the industry and that it will be necessary to eliminate the price differential between African and non-African coffee. These objectives we recommend should be achieved in rather a different manner from that suggested in the original proposals.

The proposals now recommended are not in all cases agreed to by all members of the committee, and where there has been disagreement we have indicated the fact by showing that such a proposal is the result of a majority recommendation. At the outset Mr. C. Handley Bird made it clear that although he has assented to most of the recommendations he wished it recorded that he considered the basis of many of the proposals was wrong. It was his opinion that there should be no control on the industry whatsoever, other than a sufficient control to guarantee prices to the peasant producer and a control-making provision for the grading of coffee and so ensuring that only good quality coffee was exported from the Protectorate.

Objective of Proposals

"The main objectives of our recommendations are:

- (a) a continuation of controlled coffee marketing and processing;
- (b) improved primary marketing facilities to meet the producers' needs and to provide for African participation in the buying of the crop;
- (c) the provision of additional curing works to provide increased processing facilities and the participation of African interests in the curing and grading of their coffee;
- (d) the creation of incentives for the production of high quality coffee, particularly in the case of *arabica* coffee;
- (e) the recognition, subject to certain essential minimum standards, of estate pulping and washing stations (hereinafter referred to as estate coffee factories), whether African or non-African;
- (f) the reorganization of the bodies controlling the purchasing, marketing and processing of coffee;
- (g) the establishment of arrangements which will yield approximately a common price for all comparable grades of coffee offered for sale by all producers.

The achievement of objective (g) is beset with great difficulties in view of the fact that one group of

producers, subject to income tax while the other is exempted for the present from this form of direct taxation. Bearing this in mind, we had to consider whether it would be right to grant non-African some form of partial remission from the payment of the export tax and, if we considered it was right, whether or not it was practicable.

"The majority of the committee were of the opinion that it would not be right to grant any remission, as if such remission was granted in the case of coffee producers on the grounds that they paid income tax, other classes of non-Africans might with some force claim a right to some remission of other taxes because they also paid income tax."

"The majority of the committee were also of the view that it would not be practicable to grant any remission because, however carefully the basis of such a remission was worked out, they felt that any grant of remission would be bound to lead to abuses by persons liable to pay the full tax transferring their coffee to persons liable only to pay a partial tax. This would become very pronounced if the person paid the same price for his coffee as the person to whom the remission would also arise in the case of a graduated tax being introduced for Africans, as Africans liable to pay a higher tax than others might claim similar relief."

"The majority of the committee were therefore of the opinion that in spite of the fact that non-African producers would at present pay more in total taxation than African producers, there was no right or practical way of overcoming this difficulty. Recommendations are however made that certain amendments be made to the income tax law to give some relief to non-African producers."

Guaranteed Prices

"We recommend that the price of coffee to be paid to Indian and African producers should be guaranteed each coffee buying season. We are convinced that this is desired by the majority of African producers and is necessary to ensure the orderly marketing of the crop."

"The proposals contemplated closing the present coffee price assistance fund and the creation of a coffee industry price subsidization fund, a proportion of the present fund to be used temporarily for the benefit of African producers and the new fund to be used for the benefit of all producers. Creation of the price subsidization fund would mean that the producer would not be paid a price approximating the current world price for his coffee. We are unable to accept this proposal. We feel that in peacetime conditions there can be no justification for not paying the producer a price approximating the world price for his products and we do not believe that paying him that price will unduly upset the economy of the Protectorate. We are of the opinion that it would be wrong to deny the non-African the world price when he has had that price throughout up to now. Our recommendation that all producers should be paid approximately the same price is another reason why the African producer should be paid a price approximating the world price."

"We recommend that all licensed curing works and hulleries should continue to be under an obligation to sell their processed coffee to a coffee board, which would sell it to exporters either at coffee auctions or in such other way as it thought best. In no other way can a guaranteed price be paid to the producer."

"Save in one case, the only coffee estate at present recognized as such is non-African. These estates sell their coffee through the Uganda Non-African Marketing Board, which consists of the Director of Agriculture and registered growers. Therefore at present non-African estate owners manage corporately the sale of their own coffee without outside interference."

"This board in respect of robusta coffee pays the growers on delivery of their coffee a preliminary price and at the end of the season divides up among the growers the profits made by the board in proportion to the coffee of various types delivered by them. In the case of growers of arabica coffee, generally the coffee is marketed through the board and the grower obtains the full price."

"This is the system which the non-African estate owners desire should be continued. Under it they themselves corporately, without outside interference, market their own crops, and they are able, in so far as their arabica coffee is concerned, to choose their own market and are able to obtain a good will for their estate marks. The system in regard to arabica coffee can be extended to cover the market for robusta coffee if it is of above average quality."

"We are unanimous in the opinion that in the future no distinction should be drawn between African and non-African estate owners, and that any distinction is to be made in the methods of marketing estate-produced and peasant-produced coffee the distinction should be based on the manner in which the coffee is prepared."

"We, however, recommend that any owner of an estate who wishes to be regarded as an estate owner shall be required to register his estate, its coffee acreage and processing facilities. This should go a long way towards preventing the abuses which we are satisfied exist, of the sale of non-estate coffee as estate coffee."

Price Variations

"The difficulty of allowing estate owners the marketing system at present in force for non-African producers is that although at the beginning of a buying season the guaranteed price for peasant growers will be fixed, what is thought to be the average world price throughout the season, there are bound to be variations up or down of the world price. The price in December 1952 for f.a.q. (unwashed) coffee f.o.b. Mombasa was about £310 per ton, and the price in March 1953 was from £300 to £380."

"If the price rises above the guaranteed price, then non-estate coffee, if bought by estate owners and sold as estate coffee, and if the price falls below the guaranteed price, estate coffee will be sold as non-estate coffee and non-estate coffee will be sold as estate coffee. This is a system which has been built up by African estate owners."

"On the other hand, if estate owners are to be paid the guaranteed price there are equally strong objections; firstly, the non-African estate owners do not wish the system forced on them, and secondly, there is no reserve fund to back up a guaranteed price for the non-African estate owners."

"We were unable to reach unanimity on this question, but the majority of us decided that estate owners, including African estate owners, should be allowed to sell their coffee in the manner in which they see fit, through the Uganda Non-African Coffee Marketing Board, or, if they were of the opinion that the better estates would be given the freedom to produce a higher quality coffee than they could produce under their original proposals, we also did not feel it right that anyone other than the non-African estate owners should be forced into an organization they did not like."

"We realize that, particularly on a falling market, there may be abuses, but, although the non-African through these abuses may benefit from the African price assistance fund on a falling market, the African will benefit from the sale of his coffee as estate coffee on a rising market."

"We recommend that although African estate owners should be given the option of selling their coffee as estate owners, in view of the fact that in the past they have contributed to the price assistance fund, they should be allowed to change that option at the end of any buying season but not during a buying season. If an African estate owner should opt out of his estate owner privileges, then he would have to sell his coffee to the coffee boards as if his coffee were peasant produced."

Uganda Coffee Marketing Board

"In order to market the Protectorate crop, we recommend that there should be established a Uganda Coffee Marketing Board, which besides its marketing functions would have the following powers and duties—"

(a) Advising the Government on the organization of the primary marketing of coffee in all parts of the Protectorate, the licensing of coffee markets, the licensing of primary buyers, and the fixing of the opening and closing dates of each coffee season. The annual closed season should be about six weeks. Such a period will allow a sufficient gap between two consecutive seasons to clear up stocks of coffee and at the same time will not be a hardship on the small grower.

(b) Advising Government on the price to be paid and guaranteed for peasant-produced coffee.

(c) Advising Government on the prices grade by grade at which the board should purchase coffee from the licensed curing works and hulleries.

(d) Advising the Government on the licensing of new curing works and of estate coffee factories.

(e) Fixing minimum standards of specifications for curing works, hulleries, and estate coffee factories.

(f) Advising Government on the making of rules to ensure that the primary marketing, processing, and grading of the crop is organized in the best advantage in the interests of the industry as a whole.

"For the purpose of its general duties we recommend that the board should sit as one corporate board; for the purpose of marketing coffee and making marketing rules we recommend that the board should sit in two committees, one concerned with the peasant-produced crop and the other with the estate-produced crop. Both committees would be presided over by the chairman of the board."

"A minority of the committee was of the opinion that there should be no divisions in the Marketing Board, and that the same board should deal with the sale of all coffee which shall be purchased on a price fixed according to its type and grade."

(To be concluded.)

Opposition Party for Central Africa Party Politics in Federal Parliament

THE PLEA OF SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, that party politics should be excluded from the first Federal Parliament of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland has been rejected by a group of Rhodesians, who announced last week that they had formed a Confederate Party. The new Federal Party sponsored by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Sir Roy Welensky, and Sir Malcolm Barron (Nyasaland).

On several occasions the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who is universally expected to become the first Prime Minister of the Federation, has said that party politics ought to be excluded from the Federal Assembly at first because that Chamber would have to apply itself to the complicated duty of organizing the new States in a way that would be harmonious relations between the territories until the Federation is firmly established.

A few days ago Sir Godfrey said: "For these reasons, and in conjunction with Sir Roy Welensky of Northern Rhodesia and Sir Malcolm Barron of Nyasaland, I sponsored the formation of the Federal Party, and leading members of other political parties represented in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament have agreed to cooperate. It is hoped by these means to ensure the election to the Federal Parliament of a broad, men available, irrespective of their previous party allegiance, and to avoid unnecessary party politics during the initial stages of the Federal Parliament."

He added that the first congress of the Federal Party would be held in August to decide policy, and that Africans would be eligible for membership.

Confederate Party

A few hours afterwards the new Confederate Party announced that its first congress would be held in Salisbury on July 23 and that until then it would operate under a provisional committee of 12 members, the most prominent of whom are Mr. Max Danziger, Minister of Finance under Sir Godfrey Huggins during the war, Mr. J. R. Bandy Young, who recently resigned from the United Party after opposing federation during the referendum campaign, and Mr. A. B. Menez, leader of the Democratic (Afrikaner) Party.

The Confederate Party is to contest both Federal and State Elections. Its statement says that the future of the European in Central Africa will be seriously prejudiced by the formation of national States arising from a regrettable spirit of party antagonism between the major European elements in Rhodesia. The reference is presumably to Rhodesians of British and South African Dutch descent.

The "moderate, realist elements on both sides" are asked to sink their differences and work together for the good of the Federation. The party will resist any "pandering to external pressures." It considers that most of the present discontent in Africa stems from the attempts to force on backward Natives the trappings of democracy before they are ready for them or before they understand the principles and responsibilities involved.

Territorial Segregation

The statement supports the principle of territorial segregation of Europeans and Africans, and visualizes ultimate political autonomy for the European and Native areas within the Segregated States. The party accepts the need for European political control and leadership within the foreseeable future, but recognizes the importance of providing training and adequate scope for the advancement of Africans. Separate Parliamentary representation of non-Europeans, their removal from the common electoral roll, and a ban on Asian immigration are also advocated.

In a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, Mr. Menez wrote:

"It is a far more realistic and practical policy to seek means of assisting the development of local trade unions and co-operation, the safety of their lands, and the fulfilment of their long political rights."

It is this we should do more to make the Government of Central Africa, instead of simply giving a clear-cut choice

to have taken to themselves almost unlimited constitutional power under the proposed constitution. Or, better, to let Africa be not a lost cause. There are actions before the courts that question its basic legality."

The greatest failure of the proponents of federation so far, says the *Birmingham Post*, "is that they have not realized that this is a federation of unequals. The plan has much to commend it—enough for success if both sides co-operate."

The merger has been supposed that its merits are self-evident to Native peoples who have long under grievances, some real and some imaginary, arising out of the inferiority of their position. This scheme has still to be presented fully and honestly to the Africans; and until that is done there can be little hope that they will co-operate willingly. A scheme which holds much promise is being jeopardized by failure to tackle the great human problems involved in it.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell

MR. HUGH GAITSKELL, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Socialist Government, is quoted in the *Daily Herald*:

"The Labour Party believe that the African Federation plan would have been better delayed, and that it would have been wiser not to impose federation on an unwilling and hostile Native population. But since the Government have decided to go ahead, we will do our best to help make federation a success and to bring about a tolerant understanding and a happy co-existence for the different races."

"What matters for the future," says the *Bristol Evening News*, "is that the European settlers should prove by deeds the sincerity of their claim that federation is a genuine experiment in partnership, and that the leaders of African opinion should guide their sadly confused followers responsibly after the merger takes place."

A Kenya Music Festival will be held in Nairobi from July 5 to 11.

E. A. & R.

A Silver in Africa

SCARCELY a week passes without testimony from well-known men in Central Africa to the influence of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. One wrote recently:

"'East Africa and Rhodesia' is better than ever. We value its strict impartiality in presenting news, its constructive criticism, its good sense and good taste. Arrival of the Afr Edition, within 4 or 5 days brings us much news which we cannot find in no other paper, and the best comment published anywhere on African affairs."

If that is not the case, your opinion, make sure that you read the paper regularly. To do so in an office, club, or home is better than not to see it—but it is better to study it in your own home. This makes it available to your family and friends also.

A line to 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, will bring specimens or copies for a year for 70s. by the air edition to East and Central Africa. The surface mail edition to any address costs 20s. annually.

E. A. & R.

Secretary of State Favours East African Federation

Mr. Lyttelton's Statement at East African Dinner in London

MR. JULIAN CROSSLEY, the President, expressed gratitude for the presence of the chief guest, the Colonial Secretary. He said:

"We all know something of the burden he carries and admire the great personal effort he is making to see things for himself and to understand current problems at first hand. I should also like specially to welcome Chief Minister Makwinda, a member of the Royal Commission.

"The recorded history of East Africa is compressed into about 80 years, during which it has for the most part been under British influence. This brief period in history has coincided with an almost unbelievable step forward in terms of technical progress and scientific knowledge. During the period (only the span of a few years) we were not known there. Even had there been wheeled vehicles there would have been no roads for them. The first was done in one bound, from camels to camels."

"It is surprising that the sudden impact of all this should have caused an acute industrial depression in the communities of Europe, which might be considered a hardening of progress; there is now little indigestion too. But the peoples of East Africa are not only being asked to swallow all this material progress at one gulp, they are also expected to assimilate the new ways of life and means of thought which we have introduced to them from the West—a pretty rich diet. We are not minimizing or magnifying the present troubles in a proper Kenya. I ask only that we do not see it from a narrow perspective, as a symptom of disorder arising from such rich and varied material. To introduce profound changes into a community comprising so many different races and characteristics would, at any time and in any place, be liable to meet with friction leading occasionally to outbreaks of violence. It may be possible to telescope technical progress into a short space, but not social development. These difficulties will eventually be surmounted, although the root causes will call for slight treatment."

Confidence in East Africa Unshaken

"The confidence in East Africa has not been shaken, is shown by the fact that in 1952 over £150 million of borrowings were made in the London market, a figure exceeding that of any previous year. What is more, at all, is a firm guiding hand, coupled with a broad spirit of tolerance. These surely are the distinctive attributes which have characterized British rule, and will, I hope, always characterize the Commonwealth.

"We should distrust any remedy of the nature of sensational remedies which have been suggested from outside—either any neat blue pills with a magic-looking constituent formula or anything which might take, for instance, from Lake Success, such things, however well intentioned, cannot provide an adequate substitute for the experience and knowledge which British administration and British institutions can best supply. But it must be at their best, for in the area to-day we cannot afford anything less. If we provide the best that we can produce, we must trust the men on the spot to do their job without too much interference."

"Above all, let us avoid being in too much of a hurry. This can be as dangerous in the political field as it has proved itself to be in the economic field. Let us also remember that careless or hasty decisions made over here may within a few hours be broadcast in the remotest depths of Africa."

"The utmost satisfaction has been given to everyone concerned irrespective of race, creed or colour, by the decision of Her Majesty the Queen to perform the opening ceremony of the Owen Falls Dam next year."

"Less than 700 years ago, when in 1502 I last visited the Nile, it seemed that the engineers were taking a dream of liberties with this majestic stream, pushing her on one side of the gorge to the other, until eventually she will have her length shortened by more than a mile, and the harness to fulfil the dream of man."

"We shall all earnestly anticipate that Her Majesty's magnificent and imaginative gesture will inaugurate a new era of progress, bringing countless benefits to mankind."

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON said:

"The African is stirring to day. There are no doubt vast nationalities, but in each and all of them there is a deep aspiration for some form of self-determination. There are no doubt vast nationalities, but in each and all of them there is a deep aspiration for some form of self-determination. There are no doubt vast nationalities, but in each and all of them there is a deep aspiration for some form of self-determination."

"Our modern communications, being at present in a state in an aeroplane, sometimes I fear to harass, but let us hope they will find time to comfort and even cheer the local Administration. At the same time, a report of a speech made by an expert on colonial affairs, probably the representative of a Power with no Colonies, delivered at a happy place, Lake Success. At another, a broadcast in simple terms on the secrets of nuclear physics. At the same time, the Daily Worker, sweetened by a few copies of the Manchester Guardian."

Africans Shall Participate

"I asked this vast crowd, which has made little or no contribution to the enlightenment, art or literature of the world, to come suddenly, like a blinding flash of light, to the consciousness of age-long civilizations, and to the African, in the march of time and the march of man has become a living reality. He wishes to take part in it, we wish him to take part in it. He shall take part in it."

"This is a simple objective, and although there have been in the last few months when I have doubted whether some of my political opponents shared this ideal so wholeheartedly. I believe that in the main it is the objective of both the great political parties in this country. But this objective will not be achieved by speeches of benevolent cotton wool. Above all, it will not be achieved by going in faster than the dictates of prudence would tell us. If you try to move an army at the pace of the fastest, you will soon find that the army is strung out, that its supplies are short, that the cohesion of its command is lacking and that, so far from being a well-knit, muscular and efficient force, it is a struggling amorphous body, ready for annihilation by the enemy spearheads when the advance guard has collected and stuck into confusion and the slow-moving units behind the result is defeat and disaster. It is no good the commander saying he was too courageous when he has delivered a defeat."

"It is so difficult to make political capital and specious but attractive speeches designed to show that patience and tact are synonyms. Patience is probably the most valuable of all political virtues. It is often, even in the days of economic planners, considered advisable to lay the foundations before erecting the building."

Freedom from Fear

"What is the first thing that a Government has to deliver? It is freedom from fear. What do I mean by it? I mean, first of all, that men and women should be able to carry on their daily lives, cultivate their land, plant their crops and harvest them when they are ripe, without fear that they will be molested either by warriors or marauders of their own race or by warriors of other races. But freedom from fear goes beyond that. The people must not have the fear that they can only get away if they pay part of their hard-won gain from the ground in taxes and graft to the official overlords and to the overlord's overlords in the Ministry."

"They must also be free of the fear that a dispute arises over a boundary or a right of access, or over the possession of the six goats which have been given as a dowry to make a delectable bride more delectable, their case is to be heard by a partial judge, biased in some cases by his neighbor and by others by the next-in-law."

"I am delighted to have been enabled if I may think a possible some of the hostile Left-wing Press, on occasions, to be so sensitive. I am not, I am not, I am not insensitive to murder, rape, or any other warlike and heinous. I would sometimes, it is true, like to be deceived as sympathetic to the immediate administration of justice, the economic development of these countries, and I am sympathetic to the political advancement of these nations, who have been brought from outside the means to the government may lead them without, I may say, to the warned of the depths to which democracy is run by those who have an imperfect knowledge of the difficulties and pitfalls."

"So that I conceive that, for example, to have to deliver freedom from fear. Nothing else comes before a more false statement has been made than that the more severe measures, the police and military action, if like that which have been taken against Mau Mau, have a like effect."

numbers of Mau Mau have provided fuel for the sinister flames which flicker over the Kenyan scene.

All the information which I received and I have only this morning seen some letters from General Erskine, show that our determination to support Mau Mau must be to deliver the first freedom from fear, is waiting day by day more and more admissions, and more and more supporters for the Government. To you here this official information drawn from so many sources, whether from the various Provincial Commissioners, the Governor himself, the Commander-in-Chief, will be enough to others, the fact that all these sources are official, will not suffice. Perhaps they will be convinced by the remarks of Mr. Mathew, leader of the non-official African members and member of the Executive Council. The Kikuyu are now on the other side of the fence and supporting law and order.

How do the other problems pose themselves? The economic problem is, of course, food. Nearly all these economies are based on agriculture. Here and there mineral developments like those in Northern Rhodesia, or the possibilities which I count as great of a vast oil refinery at Mombasa, adding patches of other colour to the Colonial coat, which nevertheless remains in the main the coat of the farmer and the agriculturist, the cultivator of the soil.

These problems are up against a fundamental difficulty which is not easy to state in any proper terms, but the reproduction of the human race - a task to the mass is not on the whole an arduous or difficult obligation, whereas the more intensive cultivation of the soil in the high sun of the African continent is a hard and unrewarding activity. To date, a not very rewarding activity. Amongst my audience I will prefer to express it in the less revealing epigram: that our task is to bring the fertility of the soil up to the fertility of man, but such an epigram fails to express the fundamental psychology of the problem.

Primeval Agricultural Methods

Again, all over Africa there are the dangers of too much concentration upon cash crops and not enough upon subsistence crops. We have to try and counteract the enormous waste of natural resources which comes from these primitive methods of agriculture which we can see for ourselves every day as we travel through the bush. Nor are plantation industries or, if you like it, the joint stock principle the answer. They have a part to play, but it is not a major part.

"We must concentrate our thoughts upon peasant agricul-

ture. Here again, we shall find it necessary to exercise patience. Much of agricultural education depends upon example. It brings many Africans, towards mixed farms cannot be done by highly coloured pamphlets or even by highly coloured speeches. It has got to be done by showing on the ground, that wealthy peasants the cultivator who can make a greater use of the soil. Even then first in one place and then in another, it may now that of Kenya rather than Tanganyika, you see this haunting phantasm of rising population, which stalks behind the farmer as he sows his crops.

We have also to state industries, and they must first in the main be those which feed the agricultural industry - the manufacture of fertilizers; first, the comparatively simple ones like superphosphates, and then the synthetic ammonia group are examples of what I mean. There is no immediate future, though of course there is a long term future, in wanting in these territories, with as yet a very small African class to support, those manufacturing industries which require 30 or 40 years of engineering experience and technical skill to build up, if they are to compete even with the comparatively cheap labour in the markets of the world. Then, of course, there is the provision of electrical power, the main difficulty in the economic field which separates the country from the rest.

Again, if I may strike a personal note, nothing surprises me more than to be described as someone who is not interested in building, but rather in pulling down. I have spent a small part of my life, between 1914 and 1918, and between 1920 and 1922, in the cause of destruction, and of the rest of it, in the cause of production. To me the two really fascinating and entrancing things in life are first, to give my own body when I think it is right, and secondly, to use it to build what I think will be of advantage. If the exercise of these two functions I should happen to make a profit, I hope I may be forgiven.

My mind, as regards small political and of small economic units, has passed. It has passed, I believe, like the idea of neutrality. We have to have in the modern world large agglomerations of political influence and power, countries - to put it bluntly who are so something that all, to defend themselves if they are assailed from outside, and who do not have to rely entirely upon outside sources to defend them, whilst at the same time vehemently protesting that they are to be free of outside influence.

You cannot on the whole build political independence upon a foundation of defensive alliances. These too

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will tend to destroy one another, and this is a situation which many African politicians should take care to heed. Economically the subject requires even less explanation. It depends upon the crop, or even upon one crop, which is to be vulnerable. Diversity is the foundation of economic strength. How much happier would our own economy be if we could grow what we need to eat and only export what we don't want to use.

You have seen, in the controversies over Central African Federation, where Her Majesty's Government stands in these matters, that federation both politically and economically will be of immense benefit to the three Central African territories. I believe, an established and unshakable fact, that should we exclude from our minds the evolution, as time goes on, of still larger measures of federation, and possibly still larger measures of federation of the whole East African territories.

This is the sort of idea which the man who gave his name to the Rhodesias would, I believe, have supported. The best is the enemy of the good, and here again it is by the exercise of patience with foresight, and not by impatience with hind sight, that we are likely to build a monument to British genius. In the 19th century we went to the East for might and prestige, to see if we were keeping pace without having to use force. No longer can these problems be solved in that way, but we have something else as powerful to contribute.

No Easy Task

We have to show the world that by wise and patient building of political institutions, by fostering local responsibilities, and above all by working in larger areas, we can make countries diverse and prosperous and able without too much outside aid, to defend themselves from some of the ordinary dangers which may befall them.

These things are easy to say. They are difficult to carry out amidst the clatter of party controversy and strife. If your leaders have to sit still and listen with patience to much that appears to be subversive of the good and to be critical of the past, we are generally able to achieve that patience in the knowledge that, whatever is said, the devoted efforts of the sort of people who are represented here, this evening, are the ones that in the long run will count. A bad policy, a short-sighted, niggardly outlook can delay and frustrate your efforts. You will not, I hope, ever have to suffer under such a policy, but if we are able to lay down liberal and humane lines, the broad picture, the broad highway along which we should walk, please never forget that I now hold the office which I now hold realizes that policies only come by the efforts of those who have to carry them out.

It is upon the men and women working in these territories, whom they spend a few years of their life there; whether they are in the Administration, the Colonial Service, it is upon them that the future surely rests. From what I have seen, many mistakes at the centre—and you shall make them—will be overcome by you. It is not too much to hope that a bright future lies, both politically, socially and economically, for the vast numbers of our fellow citizens of all races who inhabit the vast continent, a continent which throws down a challenge to the British race. We shall neither fear nor be slow to accept that challenge.

Note of Thanks

The vote of thanks to the president was proposed by Mr. H. R. FRASER, senior non-official member of the Uganda Legislative Council. He recalled that two members of the original committee of the Dinner Club were present, Colonel Ponsonby and Mr. Johnson, who had both contributed greatly to the success of the Club, which had grown to a highly popular annual occasion. The original object had been to provide a meeting-ground for those in Britain with those from East Africa and an opportunity to "put across" East Africa once a year to the public. Quite a number of the present generation of East Africans had made their first acquaintance with the territories at the pre-war dinners.

This also enabled East Africans to put their views to prominent members of the Government, who usually agreed on the night but had other commitments by the next morning. Mr. Fraser said that the Queen Victoria Jubilee next year, the 50th of the British Empire, would be a most welcome

PERSONALIA

SIR FRANCIS MOORE is on his way to England via Italy.

Commissioner of the District.

Mr. M. K. ... was due to leave London for Nairobi by air for Nairobi.

PADRI OBDIAH KARIUKA is the first African to have preached in All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi.

MAJOR KENNETH WARD will leave London in a few days to spend about six weeks in Kenya.

SIR MILES THOMAS, Chairman of B.O.A.C., left London on Monday for Southern Rhodesia.

MR. R. S. CAMPBELL is due to leave Mombasa to-day in the LEAMARCASTLE for a visit to the interior.

MR. D. N. PATTISON, arrived in Nairobi last week to conduct the Kenya appeal in the Supreme Court.

SIR GORDON MUNRO, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, has had to enter hospital for treatment for diaphragm trouble, and Mr. J. B. Cross is now Acting High Commissioner.

MR. H. ROSE GARDINER, chairman of Nohima Tea and Tung Estates, Ltd., Cholo, and Mibiru Co., Ltd., Blantyre, left on Monday by air to revisit Nyasaland where he will spend the whole of July.

MRS. E. SWINTON, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will make a Commonwealth tour in the autumn, visiting Australia and New Zealand, and possibly returning via India and Pakistan. He will leave towards the end of this month for the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo.

The late SIR FRANCIS VERNON THOMSON, chairman of the managing director of the Little Ling, left £5,000 each to the Lerwick Hospital and the King George's Fund for Sailors. To the Scottish National Gallery in Edinburgh he bequeathed a statuette of Robert Burns which Cecil Rhodes gave to Jameson, and his fine silver of the 17th and 18th centuries.

GENERAL ... WILLIAM POTT presided at the annual dinner of the Sudan Defence Force Dinner Club at the Junior United Service Club last week. SIR JAMES ROBERTSON was the principal guest, and among those present were LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR STEWART SYMES, AIR MARSHAL SIR LEONARD SLATTERY, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR RONALD SCOBIE and R. G. STONE, MAJOR G. SURTRES, W. H. C. RAMSDEN, A. R. CHATER, W. D. STAMER and B. L. SCOONES, and MR. K. D. D. HENDERSON.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT

UGANDA BREWERIES, LTD., invite applications from British-born males for the post of secretary-accountant. Salary £1,500 p.a. on contract with housing, leave, etc. Interested parties should not make formal application in response to this advertisement but should write, sending stamped addressed foolscap envelope, to Uganda Breweries, Ltd., Box 120, Kampala, Uganda, for full details of the post and form of application.

NOTICE

NYASALAND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the 25th Session of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland will be held at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, July 27, 1953, in the Council Chamber, Zomba.

D. F. BARSON
Clerk of Legislative Council.

East African Dinner

List of Those Present

THREE HUNDRED people attended this year's East African Dinner in London, held on Tuesday evening in the Connaught Rooms.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the chief guest.

The guests of the Dinner Club were Mr. J. B. Ross, Deputy High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Ross, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, and Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Michie. Mr. Julius S. Crossley, president of the club for 1953, presided.

At the top table were the guests of the club, the president and Mrs. Crossley, and the members of the committee, and their wives, namely, Sir John and Lady Hall, Mr. H. Izard, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. S. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Matthews, General and The Hon. Mrs. C. E. Ponsonby, Lord and Lady Tweedmuir, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Tranter.

Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Allen, Mr. S. R. Allison, Mr. & Mrs. P. Archer, Mr. & Mrs. C. Aschan, Mr. & Mrs. Garton, Mr. & Mrs. P. Baden, Mr. W. L. Bagshaw, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Baldwin, Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Bennett, Mr. Commadore A. F. Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. C. Handley, Mr. & Mrs. M. P. Blundell, Mr. & Mrs. R. Boman, The Hon. M. J. Boscowen, Mr. & Mrs. L. P. S. Bourne, Mr. & Mrs. O. Boyse, Dr. L. G. Brazier, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Breadbent, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Cook, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. J. Buxton, Mr. J. Buxton, Capt. & Mrs. Hayden Buxton.

Sir David and Lady Campbell, Mrs. I. Carnegie, Mr. J. D. Carr, Mr. & Mrs. D. Casson, Mr. & Mrs. N. Casson, Mr. E. P. Castellain, Mr. & Mrs. M. E. Castle, Mr. & Mrs. J. Chapman, Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Chisham, Mr. & Mrs. J. Christopher, Miss P. Constantine, Mr. Casskill, Mr. & Mrs. Julian Crossley, Col. A. Cust, Mr. & Mrs. K. Dail, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Davy, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Doderer, W. Dolton, Mr. W. A. Drafton, Mr. & Mrs. N. Drake, Mr. & Mrs. A. Dunlop, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Eason.

Mr. H. F. Edington, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Eccles, Sir David Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. E. Elliott, Mrs. A. Fawcus, Mr. & Mrs. J. Fletcher, Mr. J. Forde, Mr. & Mrs. C. Fraser, M.P., Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Fraser, Prince and Princess Yurka Galitzine, Mr. & Mrs. R. Gibson, Major & Mrs. J. L. Giffard, Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Glavin, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Goldsmith, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Gordon, Mrs. W. L. Gordon, Mrs. H. Grant, Mr. & Mrs. J. Grayson.

Mr. E. B. Haddon, Sir John and Lady Hathorn, Mr. & Mrs. F. Hall, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Hall, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Hall, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Hartley, Brigadier C. J. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. J. Hinds, Mr. & Mrs. G. Hodgson, Dr. M. A. Hooker, Mrs. A. Hope Jones, Mr. & Mrs. J. Howall, Mr. & Mrs. H. K. Hull, Mr. & Mrs. S. Hunter, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. K. Jaffer, Miss M. Jaffer, Mrs. Z. Jaffer, Mrs. J. Jaffer, Mr. N. H. Jamal, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. G. Pryse Jenkins, Dr. & Mrs. W. L. Jepson, Mr. & Mrs. G. Joelson, Miss Joy Joelson, Mr. & Mrs. L. D. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. R. Josstone.

Mr. & Mrs. N. Karimjee, Mrs. K. Karimjee, Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Keen, Mr. & Mrs. E. Keen, Mr. & Mrs. R. Keen, Mr. & Mrs. A. Keen, Mrs. P. Keen, Mr. H. Ker, Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Killion, Mr. P. Lamer, Mr. F. J. Lattin, Lady Lead, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Leede, Sir Leslie & Lady Leith-Ross, Mr. & Mrs. Le Maire, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Lester, Lt. Col. the Hon. and Mrs. Leslie Lovell, Mr. & Mrs. B. Lloyd, Sir Charles and Lady Lockhart, Mr. & Mrs. S. Lamb, Mr. C. Lamb, Col. Lums, Commander W. MacLane, Lt. Col. the Rt. Hon. C. J. Mitchell, M.P.

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Macdonald, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Mackie, Mr. & Mrs. J. Maclean, Chief and Mrs. K. M. Maitland, Mr. & Mrs. J. Maclean, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Mathury, Mr. & Mrs. G. Mason, Mr. & Mrs. V. G. Mathury, Mr. J. McNeill, Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Michie, Major & Mrs. S. Michie, Mr. & Mrs. J. Milner, Mr. B. O. Moore, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Morland, Col. & Mrs. A. M. Muller, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Nathan, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. P. Neish, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Odendaal.

Mr. B. E. Paterson, Mr. C. Paterson, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Pittman, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Reid, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Rowland, Hon. Mrs. Miss D. Kiley, Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Sayers, Mr. & Mrs. J. Roddy, Mr. & Mrs. R. Roddy, Mr. & Mrs. G. Roddy, Mr. & Mrs. K. S. Sago, Mr. & Mrs. G. Sayers, Mrs. F. Shaw, Mr. J. M. Sim, Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. R. Slade, Mr. & Mrs. C. Small, Mr. & Mrs. Small, Mr. H. C. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Stearns, Col. & Mrs. N. Stuart, Mr. J. J. Swanson.

Major & Mrs. C. M. Taylor, Lt. Col. A. C. A. Thackwell, Mr. & Mrs. C. Thornley, Mr. & Mrs. E. Towers, Mr. & Mrs. S. Tranter, Mr. N. I. Trenn, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Trewal, Lord & Lady Tweedmuir, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Walters, Mr. R. P. Vassant, Sir Armaige & Lady Wade, Major Kendall Ward, Mr. M. Waterfield, Mr. & Mrs. Wethered, Mr. & Mrs. J. Wheeler, Dr. & Mrs. G. A. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. W. Wills, Mr. O. Woods, Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. S. Y. Young.

Mr. A. K. Kirby's New Appointment

General Manager of E. A. R. & H.

MR. ARTHUR FRANK KIRBY yesterday entered upon his new appointment as general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, in succession to Mr. Dalton; and until the new Commissioner for Transport is named, he will also continue to act in that office, as he has been doing for the last 10 months (but shedding emphasis to the Administrator of the High Commission).

Fifteen years of age at the outbreak of the war, he served in Flanders in 17-18 with the London Rifle Brigade and the 2nd Rifle Brigade. Then followed four years of special training in all departments of the Great Western Railway and 10 years on railway and transport work in the Gold Coast Colony, latterly as traffic manager.

Then he went to the Kenya and Uganda Railways as assistant superintendent of the line, being closely concerned in that capacity with the movements of the South and West African troops sent to Kenya to fight the Italians in Ethiopia.

In 1942 he went to Palestine as general manager of the railways, the importance of which developed immensely during the war, for Palestine was a base for operations in the Western Desert and the port of Haifa was largely used for the loading of ships for the invasion of Sicily and Italy. Mr. Kirby became chairman of a board of scientific and industrial advisers and soon after the end of the war established a Middle East Railways Conference Association, comprising the railways of Palestine, Hejaz, Iraq, Egypt, and Turkey.

When the British Mandatory Government withdrew from Palestine he returned to East Africa as superintendent of the line. In 1949 was chairman of the committee which reported on the development of the port of Dar es Salaam. Rather more than two years ago he became Assistant Commissioner for Transport in the East Africa High Commission, and the duties of that office have been performed by him since Mr. Ronald Robins's breakdown in health.

Heavy Casualties in Beira Fire

FIFTY AFRICANS WERE KILLED and four Europeans injured last week and when a harbour fire in Beira caused a Norwegian tanker to blow up, set a Belgian steamer ablaze, and damaged four British vessels, including two of the Clan Line.

Thirty of the Africans were killed in the explosion of the Norwegian tanker, FENHEIM, and at least 50 other persons were hurt. In the Belgian steamer STEENSTRAETE (7,773 tons) 20 African stowaways were asphyxiated in their hold.

When the fire broke out on a wharf, its flames spread was aided by petrol floating on the surface of the harbour water. The FENHEIM, unloading petrol, was damaged, and the African crew of a lighter had to plunge head to escape. The STEENSTRAETE blazed fiercely, and fell on fire, when towed away from the wharf.

The British vessels, from the 16th Flotilla, are the CLAN SACAULE (410,492 tons) and CLAN SARC (5,436 tons), the UMTALI (8,216 tons) and the CLAN ARCH (6,974 tons).

The four injured Europeans are Mrs. J. W. J. (wife of the Beira Stevedore Captain) and Mrs. J. W. J. (wife of the Beira Stevedore Captain) and Mrs. J. W. J. (wife of the Beira Stevedore Captain) and Mrs. J. W. J. (wife of the Beira Stevedore Captain).

Future of C.D. & W. Funds

Mr. Lytchton Speaks

THE FUTURE OF THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUNDS was the subject of a statement made by Mr. Lytchton in the House of Commons last week by the Colonial Secretary.

"I am asking Colonial Governments and authorities concerned to provide me with material on which this Government can approach Parliament for further funds for Colonial development. I hope it will be possible to introduce the necessary legislation early in the 1954-55 session.

"Meanwhile I am telling Colonial Governments that they may proceed on the assumption that the period in which the £140m. provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, but we do not wish it to displace desirable developments in other directions. These special schemes for growing rice will therefore in this course involve allocations, and ultimately expenditure, in excess of the existing statutory limit of £140m. The legislation to which I have referred will also, if necessary, provide cover for expenditure up to £3m. which may be required under these arrangements.

Further Fields for Private Investment

There is no objection to authorizing in advance of the new legislation actual expenditure in excess of the existing statutory limits. But the House should be aware that Colonial Governments may in the interim be entering into commitments, to the extent which I have indicated, on the understanding that the necessary funds to meet these commitments will be provided by H.M. Government under the new legislation. I can see no other way of ensuring that the continuity of Colonial development is not interrupted, and I feel confident that I have the full support of the House in the action I am now taking. I would remind the House that the expenditure of C.D. & W. funds also opens up further fields for private investment.

Owing largely to difficulties in obtaining staff and supplies, expenditure under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1945 and 1950 had been slow. By March 31, 1953, for instance of the 10 years (1946-56) only £71m. had been spent. Nonetheless, early all the funds have been earmarked for specific projects.

Under the Acts there was a statutory bar on expenditure (except for research) after March 31, 1956. It was because it is so unlikely that all the £140m. could be spent by that date that Mr. Lytchton had given Colonial Governments the assurance that the Government would pass Parliament to lift the time bar. The money unspent on March 31, 1956, would not be available to Colonial Governments. A new five-year period (1955-60) was envisaged with a year of one year to ensure continuity.

Colonial Governments would be asked by the Secretary of State to provide information in the form of financial statements which would show their requirements for external financial assistance in the new period. Those statements would set out (a) the development in the public sector which Colonial Governments considered it practicable to carry out in their proposed new development period, given the physical and other limitations; (b) the funds estimated to be available from their own resources; and (c) the amount of external finance of all types (as well as grant) required in the development envisaged and executed in full.

Production of rice in the territories has risen from 500,000 tons before the war to about 7,250,000 tons and is bringing about a definite increase it would be necessary to open up new areas and try new methods. The allocation of £3m. for rice investigations had been made to enable essential preliminary knowledge to be acquired through the establishment of small-scale pilot schemes, such as

Among schemes now under consideration are the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1950, which provided for the development of 100,000 acres in the Rift Valley and Tanganyika. That must be a long-term project, but over a number of years the complete control might be planned on the basis of a biological survey unit to be established and staff trained or recruited. Other experts such as soil scientists, drainage engineers, and plant breeders, would also be needed for rice development in the territories. The £3m. would be used to provide the necessary qualifications for young men with the necessary

Successful Operations in Mau Mau

116 Terrorists Killed in 10 Days

SIR GEORGE LASKIN, concentrated 10-day operations to clear Mau Mau gangs from the Fort Hall district resulted in the killing of 116 terrorists and capturing 14, but only two firearms were recovered. Forest areas where terrorist gangs were known to congregate were bombed by Harvard bombers and many food stores were discovered as the troops advanced. The forces employed on the operation included the 1st Bn. The King's African Rifles, The Buffs, The Devonshire Regt., The Kenya Regt., and Kikuyu Guards. Many of the casualties were inflicted on the terrorists during pursuit operations following last week's attacks by gangs on Kikuyu Guard posts.

The second phase of the plan to clear areas for return to the civil administration is expected to begin this week.

Whole Family Murdered

A Seychelles man, Mr. Harold Payet, his wife and five young children are believed to have perished when a house in a European area 10 miles from Nanyuki was burned by terrorists. Three Africans were also killed in the raid, and an old man who had fled to the bush and stayed but all night died of exposure on the following day.

The owner of the farm is Mr. W. K. Bastard, whose wife and family were in the house at the time. The assistant manager, who has been employed by a Turkana night watchman, was also in the house, and was heavily fired on when returning to his house. He then drove to the house of Mr. Bastard, who informed the Nanyuki police. By the time security forces arrived the gang had disappeared. It was later reported that 48 of the gang were killed by a pursuit unit of the R.A.F.

It is believed the Payet family were shot when trying to escape from their house, as charred bones have been found in the area. European labourers of the Turkana tribe are missing but are believed to have fled into the bush. Twenty farm labourers of the Kikuyu tribe have been arrested.

On Thursday evening terrorists attacked the farm of Major John Clark, about 10 miles from Nyeri, and burnt farm buildings. Four Africans are reported to have been killed the same night in the same district a gang raided a farm, where one African was wounded and one missing.

The creation of a prohibited area between the forests in the districts and the hiding and the populated area has been extended to prevent supplies reaching the terrorists.

Government hopes that the situation was improving sufficiently for Kikuyu formerly employed on farms in the Rift Valley to return to work. It has been realized, owing to opposition from local European settlers, the embargo on the re-employment of Kikuyu from the Central Province is therefore being maintained in the Rift Valley until circumstances warrant reconsideration.

The departure of the 5th Bn. A.R. for Malaya has been postponed for six months at the request of General Erskine. The 1st Bn. The Black Watch is sailing from Korea to Kenya to relieve the 1st Bn. The Lancashire Fusiliers.

C.D.C. Loan for Kenya

Kenya will borrow from the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1950, £2m. on terms which have been agreed. The proceeds, which will be administered by the newly established Central Housing Board, will be used mainly for African housing, and are to be repaid from the Nairobi City Council's £2m. housing project. Loans will be made to Africans to enable them to build their own homes.

Chiefs at Variance in Nyasaland Many Resolve to Disparage Congress Affairs

AT A RECENT MEETING OF CHIEFS from the Zomba, Fort Johnston, Blantyre, Mlajje, and Chikwawa districts of Nyasaland, convened to welcome Chief Kawinga on his return from visiting England for the Coronation, it was agreed not to cooperate with the Government but to continue to cooperate with the Administration in every way to secure a full part in the deliberations of the district, provincial, and Protectorate councils, and to disregard any advice to break the law. Twelve chiefs and 100 representatives of other chiefs agreed to a resolution in that sense.

Two chiefs in the Zomba district are reported to have left the tribal areas after telling their people to withhold payment of taxes in protest against the federation of Nyasaland with Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia.

The Nyasaland Supreme Council of Chiefs met in Lilongwe a few days ago and is said to have decided to create a fund from which payments could be made to any chief from whom the Government demanded his customary remuneration in connection with his attitude to federation.

A London newspaper has published a statement from a correspondent in Nyasaland that the chiefs "agreed to make caches of food for a proposed general strike."

Sir Malcolm Barrow, senior non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, said some politicians in Great Britain had tried to delay federation, not in the belief that they could stop it, but because they could make political capital out of the issue and embarrass the present Conservative Government. Yet they must realize that such tactics caused a rift between European and African in Africa.

Demonstrators Imprisoned in Northern Rhodesia

Following further demonstrations in Broken Hill, organized by the Northern Rhodesian African Congress, Mr. Dixon Konkola, president of the Northern African Railway Workers' Union (who was under three months' notice of dismissal from his full-time employment as organizer of the body) was sentenced last Friday to six months' imprisonment for participating in a unruly demonstration, and Mr. Amos

Mweemba, formerly a court interpreter in Broken Hill, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for taking part in an unlawful procession.

Three other Africans received sentences of three months' hard labour, and six others were acquitted. Several African women were arrested in the town on charges of snatching parcels of meat and food from Africans who had made purchases from shops against which the African Congress had started a boycott.

Discontinuity in Administration

LORD DELAMERE has written in the course of a letter in the current issue of the *Economist*:-

"I, like my father before me, have been for many years a large employer of Kikuyu labour, most of whom were resident on the farm. They had their own council for their children, and clubs under their own management for their recreation, and not only gave loyal service but appeared a happy and contented community.

However, owing to the fact that we were to be in touch with events in the world, we were constantly assured by high-level Government spokesmen that all was well there, our resident Kikuyu became most susceptible to the agitators that came out from the reserves, and their treasonous doctrine.

As soon as the troubles started we were suddenly faced with a crisis in our midst, and it became impossible to rely on our farm Kikuyu, as it could not be ascertained who had been corrupted and who remained the same as before. This state of affairs not only caused some of the dreadful accidents which have occurred, but also did much to destroy the confidence between employer and employed.

Had the Administration paid the same attention as settlers to continuity of management and personal knowledge of those they were dealing with, the present state of affairs in Kenya could never have occurred. One thing certain is this that in the future the Administration and the settlers must work together in the planning of the Natives' welfare and advancement wherever he may be resident. Both sides can help each other, for I know that, with a few exceptions, both settler and official are striving for the same object—namely Native advancement—which only co-operation between the two can achieve.

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Enabling Bill for Federation Third Reading in the Commons

THE RHODESIA AND NYASALAND FEDERATION BILL, the enabling Bill for the federation of the three territories, was given its third reading in the House of Commons last night.

Summing up the purpose of federation, the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. LYTHELTON, said: "In Central Africa we are to try an experiment to see whether the forces released, the partnership pressures, can be harnessed and directed towards the good of all races or whether Africa is to sink back because the Continent is unable to absorb without convulsion the new knowledge which the modern world has brought to its new communications."

"While we have finished with the Bill, we have not finished with our responsibilities. We still retain, above all, the daily life of the African a liability, particularly towards the two northern territories, which federation will not affect. The success of federation will depend, like the success of government everywhere, upon the officer in the field, whether he is a European or an African, who has to explain the law."

"Following the wise and statesmanlike speech which Mr. Attlee made, I hope very much that all parties in the House, when federation becomes law, will combine on broad, humane, and liberal lines to make federation an example of how this great problem of 20th-century Africa should be handled and solved."

Appeal for Co-Operation

"I appeal with every force I can command to all those who have to vote to make it live in the territories themselves to face the challenge and make this one more monument to the British genius for government, combined with the British love and respect for freedom and for the dignity and the rights of individual man."

For the Opposition, MR. JAMES GRANT said that the House had never before been called to make such a momentous decision affecting the Colonial territories. It was a matter troubling the consciences of many, and inadequate time had been given for discussion of many amendments.

"Conservatives sometimes say we are anti-settler or anti-European. We are not anti anything. We recognize that we have a special responsibility for the Colonies, and we recognize the need for constant vigilance. The Colonial Secretary has referred to the criticisms made. They have been criticisms of himself or of Majesty's Government, and of the Europeans in Central Africa."

"We speak of partnership. At the time, we gave tangible proof that when we speak of partnership we mean it, and not domination. We have throughout taken the view that the economic effects are conditional on the consent of the people. Because that consent has not been given, and for the additional reason that we think essential safeguards are weakened in a scheme of this kind, we oppose it."

Earlier, the House's Committee had discussed an amendment, moved by Mr. FENG BROCKWAY (Lab.), to establish within the Federation a Human Rights Commission, comprising not fewer than five Africans and five Europeans. This was coupled with an amendment by Mr. GORDON (Lab.) that there should be the authority to hold office on grounds of competence or fitness. The main points made by speakers were as follows:

MR. BROCKWAY: The proposed commission, unlike the negative African Affairs Board, would have the continuous duty of watching the development of Africa, and of making proposals to the Federal Parliament for the reduction of racial discrimination. The U.K. Parliament would also be able to discuss its proposals. Article 2 of the Declaration of Human

Rights specifically stated that no distinction of race should be made in respect of non-self-governing territories.

Other rights laid down in the Declaration were applicable to every aspect of Central African federation, yet in one or both of the territories there was the arrival of Africans through separate hatches, in shops, separate accommodation on railways and buses, the barring of Natives from European cinemas, hotels, and restaurants, and the registration of African trade unions. The speaker pledged in the Human Rights Declaration, in the federal scheme, there was no reference to the 13,650 Asiatic in Central Africa.

Mrs. E. WHITE (Lab.) Although declarations of human rights could be evaded, a gesture of this kind would be of great importance. The guarantee in the scheme that no person should be deprived from federal employment on grounds of race alone was undermined in the next sentence by the proviso that "suitability" depended upon "the circumstances of the locality."

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.): The proposed federation would be the acid test of the sincerity of white people in Central Africa.

MR. E. HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, The Human Rights Commission would go much further than anything in the past. Nations' obligations. The African Affairs Board was not a negative body, but could make representations on any matter within the Federation's authority which affected Africans. Most of the discriminatory legislation existing in Colonial territories was introduced to protect less developed sections against economic or cultural submergence.

80% of Lusaka's Shops Do Not Discriminate

There had already been a great decrease in the number of shops with hatches in Lusaka, Rhodesia's capital, out of 102 remaining 90, and 90 Africans with no distinction at all. There had separate counters and only six served through hatches. Only nine out of 60 post offices had separate Native counters, and only three had separate counters.

As to suitability for employment depending upon the locality, that provision had been raised since very careful thought in order to secure the elimination of racial discrimination in the Civil Services. For instance, in Nyasaland, the junior grades of the posts of telegraph services were filled by Africans, and it was felt that it would be undesirable to attempt to present to him a European employment.

SIR FRANK SPACKIE (Lab.): The Opposition should be the Order in Council to contain as a matter of necessity the minimum obligation which the clause on employment enshrined. There had from the start been criticisms of the Government's attitude towards the colour bar, and those criticisms were heightened by the obstinate refusal of Mr. Lythelton and Sir Hopkins to give the specific obligation which would go some way towards giving a sense of security to millions.

MR. DUGGERY (Lab.): Many colour bar practices existing in Southern and even Northern Rhodesia might spread to Nyasaland under federation. It might be said that there were adequate safeguards, but in Kisumu on May 11 Mr. Wolensky had said: "I will see to it that Africans do not go looking to the House of Commons at a place where they can appeal against the decisions of their own Government." A type of indignity of magnitude of mind of men who safeguards intended to do what they liked.

Elaborate Series of Safeguards

MR. LYTHELTON: The provisions of §112 of the scheme (relating to employment in the federal service) would be incorporated in the Constitution in such a way that they could not be set aside by the Federal Legislature except by reference to the elaborate series of safeguards laid down in the scheme. In all matters it was always possible for people of bad intent and bad faith to find reasons why they should not employ an African but should employ a European, but when we wrote a constitution, we must grant that most people would try to carry it out.

If we took pieces of an Order in Council and inserted them into an Enabling Bill, we should set up a new process of amendment, and this would harm to the Federal Legislature, whereas our true aim should be that of arbiter, mediator, or umpire.

MR. R. FOREMAN (Lab.): Unfortunately the case of Southern Rhodesia had decided the outlook, despite the presence of some better educated people. It was foolish to expect educated Africans, emerging from the colour bar, men of serious professions and say: "In God's good time these things will change." A cultured African, who might have been in Parliament and meet members of the Commons and Parliamentary Association in England, must suffer from returning to Africa callous and uneducated. It would not be tolerated in Britain.

MR. PARET (Lab.): The whole purpose of the Constitution

was to prevent Governors from abusing their powers. There was no point in having broad expressions of opinion of legal significance about functions behind their Own Constitution. The right of African liberty should not do so by their expressions but by the right of African liberty. There was really not the slightest intention of the Federation of applying the vote undertaking in 1942. Mr. Hopkinson had talked about African junior postal grades in Nyasaland; did he imagine that those jobs attracted Europeans?

Mr. C. B. Bagg (Lab.): Facial discrimination was stated in Central Africa, and those who had produced it were the people into whose hands we were asked to entrust this Constitution. The spirit in which it would be worked was seen from the contemptuous way in which petitioners against it had been treated. Burke had said: "Deny them this participation of freedom, you break that sole bond which originally made, and must still preserve, the unity of the Empire." If Conservatives insisted on denying to Africans the liberties which we enjoyed, we would without doubt destroy the African Colonies, exactly the same way as their predecessors had lost the colonies in Colombia.

Mr. E. J. G. (Lab.): Not one Conservative member had risen to say a word about human rights, because they were not really interested. The battle for freedom and freedom from economic restrictions might be fought by someone making the sort of speech which Mr. Lytton made. It was always too soon always a desirable thing but not quite prudent to do it.

Labour Amendment

Labour amendment: that the African should have powers for reserve measures for Her Majesty's assent instead of the assent of the Governor-General. (Sir L. Unged-Thomas.)

SIR L. UNGED-THOMAS: The Government had given two contradictory interpretations of differential measures. In July, 1952, Mr. Foster had stated "there is no difference between detrimental and disadvantageous," and that the Opposition were making a fuss about nothing. In March, 1953, Mr. Hopkinson had said that "detrimental" could mean anything, and that the change had been made quite deliberately.

Southern Rhodesia's constitution had a closely parallel provision, and yet in that Colony the franchise had been raised eliminating a large number of Africans. Actions which were definitely detrimental to African interests were not necessarily differential: they would not therefore fall within the ambit of the provision and be subject to Her Majesty's pleasure.

MR. JOHN FOSTER, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, explained that an imaginary franchise Act would have the same restrictions, conditions and disabilities equally applicable to Africans and Europeans. The Opposition contended that in such a case the clause could not operate, because it referred only to measures "to which Europeans are not also subject." The speaker said that the words "to which Europeans are not also subject" were not applicable. In fact, the words were not applicable to the measures which would have such an effect.

MR. JOHN FOSTER: The Supplementary penalty clause were included in all schemes to the great majority of European States but not applicable but a very serious matter for Africans. Government African Affairs Board refer such a matter as disadvantageous to the majority of Africans.

MR. JOHN FOSTER: The practical application would be to those measures to which Europeans are not subject.

SIR L. UNGED-THOMAS: The whole issue is whether the phrase "to which European are not also subjected" does or does not mean—and I say it does—that a case is taken outside 852 if there are Europeans subjected to the restrictions of disabilities. That is precisely what we object to.

MR. FOSTER: The poll tax which is imposed equally on Africans and Europeans. It subjects Africans to the disability of having to pay a tax which they have no ability to which Europeans are not subjected. In the second time round we find a practical disability to which Europeans are not subjected—the African European poll tax is a small sum and the African a large sum. The Government have a legal and the second a practical disability.

The scheme is that legislation goes forward and that the African Affairs Board cannot stop it except when it has passed the second of the legislative stages when they can, in a sense, force the speaker to forward it to the Governor-General, to refer it to London. The amendment would enable the African Affairs Board to have a veto.

MR. C. B. Bagg (Lab.) said he was trying to make a distinction upon which the Africans depended, and which was not a word which the Government was agreed and plain. According to the speaker's interpretation, the word "detrimental" had ceased to have meaning: in such a society as Central Africa, no measure could fail to have a differential effect in its application upon two races. Obviously it was necessary to adopt a clear interpretation of what was a

differential measure. All that need be done was to omit the words "to which Europeans are not also subjected."

MR. FOSTER: These words are essential but do not mean something different from what Mr. Bagg says. In so far as any Act has a practical effect of imposing disabilities on Africans to which Europeans are not subjected, it comes under the definition of a differentiating measure.

The amendment was defeated by 187 to 111 votes.

Queen Mother's Visit

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER and PRINCESS MARGARET left London by a Comair aircraft for South Overseas Airways Corporation on Tuesday afternoon for their 17-day visit to Southern Rhodesia. The Queen Mother was to perform the official opening ceremony of the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo to-morrow, when she and the Princess will receive brooches of flame lilies in diamonds identical with that presented to the Queen Mother in 1947 as a birthday gift when she visited the Rhodesia with her husband in 1947.

R.A.F. instructors and a pilot were killed in the Centenary Air Rally at Salisbury, when two Harvards crashed during formation flying. Before presenting prizes the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. G. A. Davenport, said that the air rally was like all military displays, a part of R.A.F. continuous training; the men had therefore given their lives to the Commonwealth cause just as they had been killed in action. The crowd stood in silence for one minute. A second crash occurred later, but Mr. John Heat, a Rhodesian pilot, a Tiger Moth, scrambled out unhurt.



GOLD FLAKE

Parliament

U.S. and British Colonial Policy

Development in Nyasaland

UNDERSTANDING IN THE UNITED STATES—British Colonial policy and purpose was the subject of a question in the Commons asked by Mr. Russell (Cons.), who asked Mr. Lyttelton if he would instruct the Colonial Attaché in Washington to make more widely known among members of the U.S. Government the policy and purpose of British rule in the Colonial territories.

MR. LYTTELTON: It is part of the attaché's main function as adviser on colonial matters to Her Majesty's Ambassador to assist the Embassy in formulating policies to U.S. Government officials at all levels.

MR. RUSSELL: Is the Minister aware that in a recent speech in the Middle East the U.S. Secretary of State has said what he called "the old Colonial policy of the United States"? Does he not think such remarks very unhelpful and completely out-of-date? Could he press on our attaché in Washington to do even more to bring that home to the American Government?

MR. LYTTELTON: Her Majesty's Government regard it as of high importance to make the nature of our policies known, and will spare no effort in doing this.

Central African University

MRS. WHITE (Lab.) asked what extent it was intended that H.M. Government in the United Kingdom should be associated with the administration of the proposed Central African university.

MR. LYTTELTON: H.M. Government take a lively interest in this project. They have no doubt that there should be full consultation between Governments over its establishment and the provision of assistance from this country. But it is customary for universities to have a high degree of autonomy, and it is not contemplated that such an institution, once established, should be administered by any Government.

MRS. WHITE: While agreeing with the last part of the remarks of the Minister, will he not accept as the Government in this country are likely to be called upon for a grant of more than £1m., and as really vital decisions are being taken in Central Africa, it is desirable that there should be some close association between this Government and those responsible for taking these important preliminary decisions?

MR. LYTTELTON: I think the hon. lady is confusing preliminary decisions with a matter of administration; they are two different things. Naturally, before making a grant H.M. Government will satisfy themselves that the charter of the university is one of which they approve. Having done so, they must leave the administration to the local people.

MR. DUGDALE asked the Colonial Secretary if he was aware that letters sent to a particular person in Nyasaland were being refused delivery and returned to the sender; and by what authority this was being done.

MR. LYTTELTON: "No, sir; but if Mr. Dugdale has any more information which he would care to give me I shall be glad to look into the matter further."

Dr. Banda's Letter

MR. DUGDALE: Is the Minister aware that I have here a letter addressed from Dr. Hastings Banda in this country to Chief Msimamala, that it was stated to have been refused by the addressee, but that in fact the Chief has stated he never refused to open the letter and never had any collection of having received the letter?

MR. LYTTELTON: Of course, I am not aware of what Mr. Dugdale has in his hand, because he has not communicated it to me. I repeat what I said in my reply, that if he cares to give me more information I will look at it.

MRS. WHITE asked why Lieut. Commander Davidson was deported from Kenya to the United Kingdom, where he has had no home since 1926, without being given the option of going to other places in the Commonwealth with which in connexion, has been more recent.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I understand that Mr. Davidson refused to supply any information to the Governor about his alleged domicile in Australia, and was therefore deported to the United Kingdom, as this appeared to be the place in which Her Majesty's dominions to which he belonged."

MRS. WHITE: "Is the Minister aware that, according to statements made by Commander Davidson, he was told only half an hour before he was taken to the ship to which he was to be deported, that he has a house in Northern Rhodesia, and some property but no home or friends in this country, and his wife is in Australia?"

MR. LYTTELTON: It does not take an hour to say to which country one belongs. He refused the information, and anything that happened was his own fault."

Planting Colonial Forests

MR. RUSSELL (Cons.) asked what policy was being pursued for the replanting of depleted forest areas in Colonial territories.

MR. LYTTELTON: In many territories local legislation provides for the establishment of forest reserves. In territories where forests are comparatively advanced, felling in any one year, are restricted, either by acreage or by volume, to allow for regeneration by natural means. In less advanced territories commercial felling is controlled by regulations governing the felling of trees of less than a prescribed girth. In some Colonies, particularly in East and Central Africa, depleted indigenous forests are being replaced by plantations, often of coniferous softwoods.

Such effective policies are in operation in many territories where there are forests?

MR. LYTTELTON: "No, I will not say that effective measures are in force everywhere, but we are trying to see that they come into force everywhere."

MRS. WHITE asked what reply had been made to the request that African children should be admitted to the Aga Khan schools in East Africa.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am not aware of any such requests."

MRS. WHITE: The Minister aware that the Commission of Higher Education in Central Africa published a statement that three times as many authorities concerned with these schools which are partly financed by the Government of Kenya, have requested from the Government their cooperation in opening the schools to African children? Will he see that the Government towards improving race relations in Kenya's fostered?

MR. LYTTELTON: "These schools are charitable institutions backed by the Aga Khan's generosity for their own community. They are an admirable example of self-help, which deserve every encouragement. The racial composition of students attending the Institute in November, 1950, was: Arabs, 100; Africans, 28; Africans, 28; and Somalis, five."

Cases of Illegal Trading

MR. I. RAIN asked what persons or groups had recommended publicly breaches of the law in Nyasaland or Central Africa recently as a means of preventing Central African Federation.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Such measures have been publicly recommended in Nyasaland on a number of occasions by a small body of Africans styling themselves variously as the Nyasaland Chiefs Conference, the Nyasaland Chiefs Council and the Supreme Council of Chiefs, Councils and People. The Nyasaland African Congress have publicly advocated the non-payment of African taxes. A Native authority, Msimamala, advised his people not to pay taxes, but was taken to task by his Council and promised to withdraw his instructions."

MR. B. BRAINE (Cons.) asked whether, notwithstanding the financial benefits which would accrue to Nyasaland under Federation, Her Majesty's Government, with its usual responsibility for that territory, will continue to assist as far as possible its economic and social development.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Yes. Her Majesty's Government have recently made a further allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of £500,000 to Nyasaland to assist with an expanding programme of capital development in economic and social projects. This, taken together with another additional £500,000 allocated some time ago, brings the total Colonial Development and Welfare allocation to Nyasaland to £3,872,000."

MR. ELLIS SMITH (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would give the total Government expenditure in Africa on the groundnuts scheme, and a full report on the proposed arrangements for a private concern to take over ownership or managerial responsibility.

MR. LYTTELTON: "According to the published accounts of the Overseas Food Corporation the total amount expended from the Consolidated Fund to March 31, 1951, was £38,753,300. There is no truth in the report that the groundnuts scheme is to be handed over to private ownership or management."

MR. RUSSELL (Cons.) asked to what extent the history of the Colonial Empire was taught in schools in the Colonies.

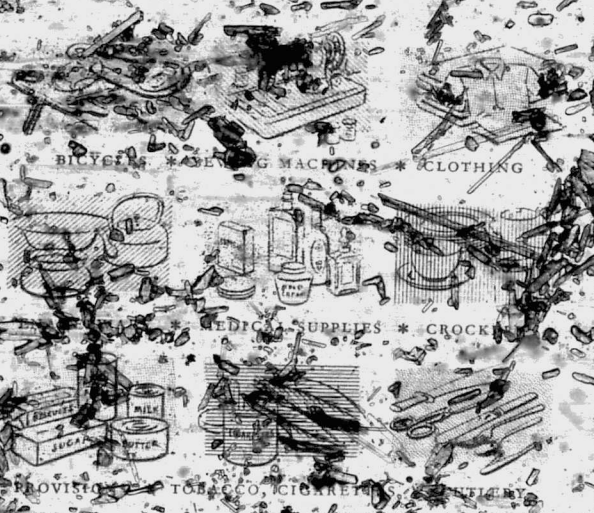
MR. LYTTELTON: "Most history teachers in Colonial schools devote part of their syllabus to the history of their own and neighbouring territories. Much has been done in recent years to produce suitable textbooks for this purpose and several are in course of preparation."

Colonial Customer

It is no reflection upon her ability that she undertakes no more than the day-to-day shopping for her family. Purchases of capital goods — bicycles, radio-sets, sewing machines, cutlery — remain a male responsibility only through custom. Indeed, it is upon the singular business acumen of her womenfolk that West Africa relies for the retail distribution of staple commodities. 'Market Mammies' are the countries' principal traders. They are the wholesale buyers and subsequent retailers of a major part of the merchandise imported by The United Africa Company. They deal in all but the more technical varieties of goods, and, frankly acknowledging their skill, the Company, wherever practicable, does not enter into retail competition with them.



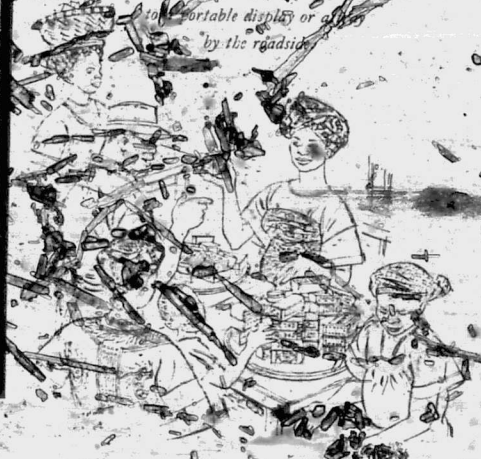
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High-Commission on the Norton Report E.A. Railways and Harbours Vindicated

AS REPORTED LAST WEEK, a stated reply to the Norton Committee's proposals for port-orienting at Mombasa has been published by the Transport Advisory Council of the East Africa High Commission.

Further extracts are published hereunder:—

GROUP III

"No. 1.—Estimation of Traffic Trends. More Scientific Methods to be Introduced.

"No. 2.—Greater Use to be Made of Statistical Department.

"These two recommendations are essentially related. The Transport Advisory Council does not consider that the assessment of traffic trends, for the purpose of determining development, is susceptible of exact scientific evaluation. It is the opinion that the Railways and Harbours Administration has hitherto adopted the best available practical means of evaluating traffic trends and by continuing to employ such methods, for the purpose of making assessments of their value in determining future rail transport requirements.

The Council considers that recognition must be given to events such as wars, political upheavals, sharp changes in commodity prices, etc. which are incapable of scientific forecasting but which powerfully affect primary production and trade in a country such as East Africa.

Statistical Information

As regards Recommendation 30, Council understands that information is not available in the Statistical Department in analysed form suitable for use by the Railways and Harbours Administration in its assessment of future traffic trends and developmental requirements. The High Commission agrees with the Transport Advisory Council that Recommendations 29 and 30, with the implication that the past forecasting methods of the Railways and Harbours Administration have been inadequate, cannot be accepted as they stand. The High Commission notes that the E.A. Statistical Department has been directed to examine the practicability of producing information in analysed statistical form for use by the Railways and Harbours Administration in estimating future traffic trends.

"No. 21.—Immediate Steps to be Taken to Introduce Symbol-Marking. The Transport Advisory Council advises the High Commission that the advantages of symbol-marking, on any similar items which consist of deliveries from bulk, are well appreciated by the Railways and Harbours Administration, and it advocates that the Administration should continue its efforts to persuade shippers and others concerned to adopt such methods. Neither the Railways and Harbours Administration nor the Customs or the shipping companies has control over the marking of cargo by the shippers for purposes of this recommendation.

"No. 25.—Lighting in the Railway Yards and Export Sheds to be Improved. The High Commission is advised that this recommendation is not truly indicative of the position and that it may give a misleading impression. The lighting has been considerably improved during the post-war period and no fewer than 53 "duoflex" flood lamps, each of 200 watt capacity, illuminate the stacking ground and railway yards at 1.25 candle power per square foot. Those members of the Transport Advisory Council with first-hand knowledge of Mombasa are of the opinion that the lighting is very good. The export sheds referred to by the committee are temporary sheds which are due for demolition in the near future. The stacking grounds behind Berths 7 and 8 are also temporary and therefore are not yet provided with permanent lighting, and the temporary lighting which is in the place of the lighterage wharf will be replaced as part of the rehabilitation of the area.

"The High Commission understands that lighting will be improved progressively within financial and practical limitations, but, as advised by the Transport Advisory Council, it would not accept an implication that lighting has hitherto been given insufficient attention by the Railways and Harbours Administration.

"No. 29.—Improved Liaison Between the Transport Organization and Commerce, Producer Organizations and Banks. The High Commission is advised by the Transport Advisory Council that the Railways and Harbours Administration has a well-established procedure for collecting information, both through the medium of its District Officers, and by direct contact with Producer Organizations, Government departments, and Banks. The implication in this recommendation of a lack of liaison is entirely unjustified.

Representation of Public Bodies

Officers of the Railways and Harbours Administration are honorary members of the several chambers of commerce throughout the territories, the superintendent of ports and light or his representative has regular meetings with the liaison committee of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, and there has existed for many years the closest possible liaison between the Administration and the Uganda Loading Committee. The Railways and Harbours Administration also has a representative on the Board of Commerce and Industry in Kenya. Tributes to the Administration's representative have been received by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce.

"The information which is obtained through the medium of liaison with the several commercial, industrial, and agricultural bodies is used by the Administration, as far as is practically possible, in assessing future traffic trends, but ultimately the Administration's assessments have had to be largely empirical.

"The High Commission fully endorses the advocacy for the closest possible liaison between the Administration and commerce and industry.

"No. 31.—Necessity for Advance Planning in Harbour Development. It may be accepted as axiomatic that it is necessary to look ahead in planning developments, but to look ahead, in the sense intended by the committee, presupposes that future events are susceptible of close evaluation. This has not been possible over the past few years, during which the volume of traffic passing through Mombasa port has exceeded all expectations.

"In other paragraphs of the report the committee implies that action to correct these berths at Mombasa was taken too late and that the plan for the same was not in existence. The High Commission is advised by the Transport Advisory Council that the programme of development of the port of Mombasa has been in existence for many years, though more detailed later plans, which were in 1948, were not finalized as a scheme until 1950.

Congestion Could Not Have Been Foreseen

"As to whether earlier action could and should have been taken by the Railways and Harbours Administration, the Transport Advisory Council was somewhat divided in opinion. Some members could not subscribe to the view, in 142 of the committee report that the present state of affairs could have been avoided by a more foresight and vision, but, on the contrary, they took the view that in the atmosphere of 1948, without the background of the post-war boom, having become possible only a few years previously, (b) post-war boom traffic as an explanation of the men pressure at the port, (c) the prospect of a possible recession, and (d) the severe financial stringency, neither the Railways and Harbours Administration nor the Harbours Committee could have been expected to have seriously entertained at that time the idea of additional deep-water berths at Mombasa. Moreover, the 1951 congestion could not have been foreseen at that time, as the committee seems to suggest in 143 of its report.

"The other view was that the traffic trends of 1948 were a clear indication of a strong upward trend in traffic, that at that time a plan should have been in existence for immediate expansion and that the Administration ought then to have taken action.

"The Committee as a whole realizes, however, that it is now of doubtful benefit to assess what should or could have been done in 1948, and it considers it should be concluded that, in the light of the very steep rise in traffic which followed immediately on the post-war boom, it is unfortunate that no steps were not taken to provide additional berths at Mombasa. The Council has, however, made clear its view that for the reasons given above, this should not be regarded as a criticism of the Railways and Harbours Administration, which does not in any case bear the final responsibility, particularly where important matters of financial policy are involved. The High Commission accepts this view.

"As to the committee's remarks concerning the planning of the lighterage wharf, the High Commission is advised that the survey of the area was necessary because the final design which had previously been accepted on the basis of existing engineers' earlier development plans proved to be impracticable. Similarly with the planning of the third berth, the committee's engineers' plans proved to be unsuitable in relation to present-day conditions and the replanning of an entirely new development scheme was therefore initiated in 1948.

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"Finally, in respect of planning, there is the important question of finance, and the High Commission accepts the expression of opinion by the Transport Advisory Council that while recognizing that planning must be a continuing process, it is also well aware of the fact that finance has been and must be the governing factor in future development.

GROUP IV

"No. 32.—Appointment of a General Manager, East African Ports and Harbours.—The Transport Advisory Council advised the High Commission that neither the proposals for a separate port management embodied in ss 115 and 117 of the committee's report, nor complete separation of the ports from the railways should be adopted. The council, while its decision after having considered the arguments advanced by the Port Inquiry Committee and after having given full weight to some contrary views expressed to council.

"The High Commission too has brought under consideration and duly weighed the views expressed by an important section of opinion in East Africa, and has been impressed by the several kinds of port organizations throughout the world in so far as they might be advantageously applied in East Africa. The result, the High Commission considers of the opinion that a newly developing country such as East Africa requires a railway and port organization of a comprehensive nature.

"The ports of East Africa serve a vast hinterland and, for all practical purposes, the export of the produce of that hinterland and the import of the materials for its development must be dependent on rail transport. The ports must be developed economically dependent on the railway.

"We recognize that those factors make the ports and railways of East Africa essentially interdependent. This, and the fact that financial and physical resources are limited, makes the closest possible integration of ports and railways service an inescapable need.

Single Executive Management Essential

"Turning to the administrative aspect, the High Commission is of opinion that separation of the ports and railways in any form, would necessitate parallel staff establishments, workshops, and finance organizations. The difficulties which would result from such a course are many, and would necessitate, among other things, the employment of additional staff, the deployment of extra constructional resources, and the provision of additional machinery and equipment, with heavy additional expenditure and without corresponding advantages. Separation would thus result in the less advantageous use of developmental resources, and might well lead to cleavage of policy.

"The High Commission believe that there can be no doubt but that the achievements of the transport Administration during the past few years of phenomenal traffic increases, with no corresponding increase in capacity, have been possible only in an organization in which the ports and railways are under a single executive management. The High Commission cannot therefore accept the inquiry committee's proposal for the appointment of a general manager, East African Ports and Harbours.

"The High Commission has, however, accepted the view of the Transport Advisory Council that the managerial organization of the Railways and Harbours Administration should be examined in the light of present-day conditions and likely future developments, and it has accordingly directed the Acting Commissioner for Transport to obtain specific recommendations from the council, and would wish the council to give close consideration to the establishment of a post of a deputy general manager and against other possible

measures to the appointment of an assistant general manager (Harbours and Inland Waterways).

"No. 23.—The East Africa High Commission to Appoint in Kenya a Chairman as Commissioner for Transport.—The High Commission recognize that, whereas in the past the general manager experience and proved capacity of a high order in the operation of railways, ports, and surface transport generally are essential qualifications, the requirements in respect of a Commissioner for Transport do not necessarily require knowledge of those or other branches of transport. They would be prepared in recommending the appointment of a Commissioner for Transport, to take advantage of special ability and special experience, wherever derived, if it appeared that this would be in the best interests of East Africa. They do not consider, however, that the relative weights to be attached to qualifications in the field of transport and to qualifications derived from other fields can be subject to an inflexible rule, but must be determined in the light of all the circumstances of each case.

Rejection of Documents

"No. 22.—Documents Not to be Reflected by Junior Customs Officials on Account of Minor Errors.—

"Selection of Cases for Customs Examination to be Made in Transit Shops.—

"No. 24.—The Facilities of 'Fast Release' and Extended Customs Working Hours to be Given to Publicity.—

"These recommendations have been referred to the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, who may be relied upon to take any action which may be necessary. With respect to Recommendation 22, he recalls that complaints concerning customs procedures were examined by a sub-committee of the Board of Commerce and Industry (Kenya) in December 1952, which expressed satisfaction that the customs authorities made every effort to prevent trivial rejection of documents and to obtain the necessary observations by customs officials.

"As regards Recommendation 23, the Commissioner states that wherever practicable it is, and has been, the practice not to assign specifically numbered cases being produced for examination purposes to the customs officer who is satisfied that alternative packages offered for examination are representative. The facilities referred to in Recommendation 24 should be known to clearing and forwarding agents; nevertheless, the Commissioner of Customs is once again circulating the chambers of commerce inviting their attention to these facilities.

"The following members attended the Joint Meeting of the Transport Advisory Council and Railway and Harbours Committees to frame advice to the High Commission:—

Transport Advisory Council.—Mr. A. F. Kirby, Brigadier W. E. H. Scopham, Mr. H. C. Joffe, Mr. E. R. Maconochie, Welwood, M.E.C., Mr. A. A. Adamjee, Mr. A. Hope Jones, M.L.C., Mr. J. T. Simpson, Mr. J. E. Hill, M.L.C., Mr. A. N. Maini, M.L.C., and Mr. G. A. Lyson.

Railway Committee.—Mr. J. C. Chopra, M.L.C., and Mr. C. P. S. Allen.

Harbours Committee.—Mr. H. H. Robinson, Mr. D. R. McDonald, Mr. A. S. Folkes, and Mr. H. Pearce.

In Attendance.—Mr. S. A. Dalton, general manager, East African Railways and Harbours; Captain C. W. Hamley, superintendent of ports and harbours, East African Railways and Harbours; and Captain A. M. Smith, assistant superintendent of ports and harbours.

"The High Commission wishes to express its thanks to the members of the Mombasa Port Inquiry Committee and to the members of the Transport Advisory Council and its committees for the services they have rendered in connexion with this investigation.

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North Rhodesia: 11, Wilton Avenue, Salisbury, Cecil Ave., Ndola.

Of Commercial Concern Standard Bank of South Africa

Loans totalling 2.39m. have been granted by the Government of the United States for port improvements in East Africa. £200,000 for Mombasa and £370,000 for Bangor. Half the estimated cost of the works is covered in each case, the other half is to be provided by the East Africa High Commission. The work is expected to be completed in two years.

At last week's auctions in London 6,008 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 5.51d. per lb., compared with 6,339 packages averaging 3.55d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 3s. 10d. for 36 packages from Nyasaland.

Dividend

United Tobacco Co. (South), Ltd. Second interim 7 1/2% on ordinary and deferred ordinary shares, free from South African normal income tax, making 45% to date for the year ended March 31.

Joint East and Central African Board

28th Annual General Meeting

THE 28TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Joint East and Central African Board was held in London last week.

Mr. Arthur Baldwin, M.P., the chairman, said that during the year the board, thanks to the invaluable information received from visitors at its meetings and the close contacts of the members of the Executive Council, had been able to offer useful advice on many matters. Its work as a clearing-house for facts and opinions was increasingly recognized.

The principle of Central African federation had been accepted for many years, and the members of the Council had done all in their power in Parliament and elsewhere to support the Government in its proposals and to help in the facts known to the public.

The truth about the Mau Mau insurrection in Kenya had likewise been explained in political and other circles. The steady bearing of all faces in Kenya in the face of such great difficulties had commanded general admiration.

The chairman expressed the board's thanks to Mr. R. K. Winter for his 12 years' service as secretary, saying that the survival of the board throughout the war had been due to the foresight and enthusiasm of the then chairman, Colonel Ponsoby, and the steady application of Mr. Winter, to whom he had great pleasure in presenting a cheque.

Mr. Baldwin asked to be allowed to retire from the chairmanship, but, under the unanimous pressure of his colleagues, agreed to continue in office meantime.

Gordon C. E. Ponsoby, Mr. F. W. Harris, M.P., and Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, M.P., were re-elected to the executive council, to which Mr. A. R. J. Mellor was elected.

Ordinary thanks were expressed to Messrs. Goddard, Mellersh & Co. for continuing to act as honorary auditors, duties which they had continued to render from the time of the inception of the board.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, after providing for taxation and an allocation to officers' pensions, and making a transfer to the credit of reserve for contingencies, earned a profit of £594,762 in the year ended March 31 last. The comparable figure in the previous year was £511,999. A sum of £200,000 is written off bank premises, and dividends with a 10% reserve require £304,687, leaving a balance of £190,417 to be carried forward, against £220,372 brought in.

The issued capital is £5m. in shares of £1 each. Paid Reserve stands at £3,166,257. Bills discounted amounted at £27,727,952, investments at £1,197,374, bills of exchange at £18,233,592, advances at £104,066,347, remittances in transit at £24,730,221, fixed assets at £556,251, bank premises and property at £4,890,281, and current assets at £2,040,400, all in 1951 in cash.

The bank has branches in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, six in Nyasaland, five in Tanganyika, in Kenya, two in Uganda, and one in Zambia.

The chairman, Mr. Frederick J. B. Hart, said that in Southern and Central Africa, where the political independence of the States practical difficulties were being met, the slow but steady economic progress was being made in East Africa, while Kenya's present difficulties.

The other directors are Messrs. J. N. Hogg (deputy chairman), R. W. M. G. Whitton, M. F. Berry (alternate deputy chairman), R. K. Winter, C. H. Villiers, the Earl of Athlone, the Earl of Burleigh, Lord Harlech, Sir Dougal Malcolm, Sir Ulick Alexander, Lord Acton, Mr. C. A. Barron, Sir Robert James Hudson, and Sir Henry Telfer Low.

The 140th ordinary meeting will be held in London on July 29.

STANDARD BANK FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., after providing for taxation earned a net profit of £13,056 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £11,454 in the previous year. The balance carried to the balance sheet is £40,261. The issued capital is £500,000 in shares of £5. The overdraft with the Standard Bank of South Africa stands at £757,288, and sundry creditors at £11,869. Loans with accrued interest appear at £1,309,418.

Sisal Products (East Africa) Report

SISAL PRODUCTS (EAST AFRICA) LTD., earned a profit of £76,846 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £110,670 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £10,000, raw materials inventory stabilization receives £30,000, and reserve for obsolescent machinery £30,000. A dividend of 6 1/2% (the same as last year), less Kenya tax, requires £22,500, leaving a balance of £54,346 to be carried forward, against £46,368 brought in.

The issued capital is £300,000 in shares of 20s. each. General reserves stand at £2,500, reserve for obsolescent machinery at £138,213, and creditors at £363,044. Fixed assets are valued at £483,124 and current assets at £261,074, including £102,715 in cash.

The output of the bag factory in Kenya was 2,820 tons, compared with 2,280 tons in the previous year. Construction of the soft fibre mill is proceeding to schedule.

The directors are Messrs. B. J. Flint (chairman), H. S. Carter (managing director), A. A. Dawrie, J. P. Hearse, C. S. F. Holt (alternate), A. C. Irvine, and E. R. S. Women (alternate). J. E. Moore.

The 19th annual general meeting will be held in Nairobi on July 17.

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Mining

**Power for the Copperbelt
U.S. Loan of £2m Agreed**

TO EXPEDITE expansion of electric power supplies to the Copperbelt the Export-Import Bank of the United States has agreed to make a loan of \$22,400,000 (£8m at current exchange rates) to the newly constituted Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation Ltd. in conjunction with Mufulira Copper Mines Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd., Rhokana Corporation Ltd. and Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd.

Ultimate expenditure on the plan is about £10m, but any excess will be met by the shareholders of the companies between the Power Corporation and the Copperbelt companies, which are extending their thermal stations, so that by 1956 sufficient power should be available to meet the needs of the Copperbelt. The interest payments will then rise sharply.

To meet these new demands, arrangements have been agreed between the corporation and the Union Minière du Haut Katanga and the Comité Spécial du Katanga to import power to the Copperbelt from installations on the Dualaba River in the Belgian Congo for five years before the end of 1955.

Drawings against the Export-Import Bank's line of credit will carry interest at 1 1/2 p.a., payable half yearly and repayable between 1957 and 1962 out of the proceeds of copper (50%) and cobalt (25%) sales to the U.S. Defense Materials Procurement Agency. Each of the copper mining companies was required to guarantee one-fourth of the repayment and interest obligations of the corporation.

The balance of expenditure not covered by the line of credit will be provided by each of the four companies lending £750,000 (unsecured) to the corporation, on a tendered basis that repayment of such amounts will begin only after repayment of the Washington loan. To meet the necessary extensions to their respective power plants, the four companies will borrow from the corporation. Roan Antelope may borrow about £600,000 and Mufulira £500,000.

Extraordinary resolutions covering these arrangements are to be submitted to stockholders of Mufulira and Roan Antelope at meetings called for July 6.

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Report

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO., LTD. incurred a loss of £1,380 in the calendar year 1952, compared with a profit of £1,000 in the previous year. The total debit balance is therefore £1,380.

The issued capital is £200,000 in shares of 1s. and current liabilities stand at £140,000. Fixed assets are valued at £12,805, development at £13,707, and current assets at £27,484 including £3,361 in cash.

The average profit was £1,825, compared with £1,632 in the previous year. Rains in the early and later months of 1952 accounted for a loss of 30% of the year's working time, and power features for another 10%.

The directors are Messrs Thomas Day (chairman), A. P. Harman, Arthur Hornby, and P. H. Harman Jones (managing director).

The 18th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 20.

New S. Rhodesian Minerals

LARGE RESERVES of Wankie fine clay will, according to chemical treatment, be of commercial value, says the 1952 annual report of the Director of Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia. He also reports the working of a new chrome seam in the Gwama district, aided by new roads and better prices for that mineral. Several unusual and interesting minerals were determined during the year—Eucalase, garysoberyl, and arrajite from the Mica section of the white from the Gwama fields, and chlorophane from the Mica district.

Changes in Copperbelt Boards

OWING TO THE TRANSFER of the head office from London to Lusaka, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Mr. G. W. Boise, and Brigadier R. Mcklem have resigned from the board of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., Mufulira Copper Mines Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. Mr. E. J. Lomas and Mr. C. F. Saylor have resigned from the Roan Antelope board, and Messrs E. G. Darling, W. N. Buchanan, D. P. C. Neave, and J. Comar Wilson from that of the Mufulira Company.



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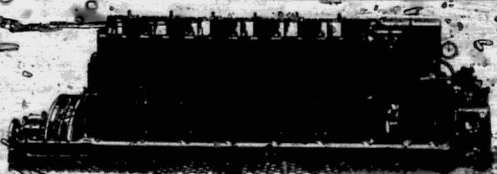
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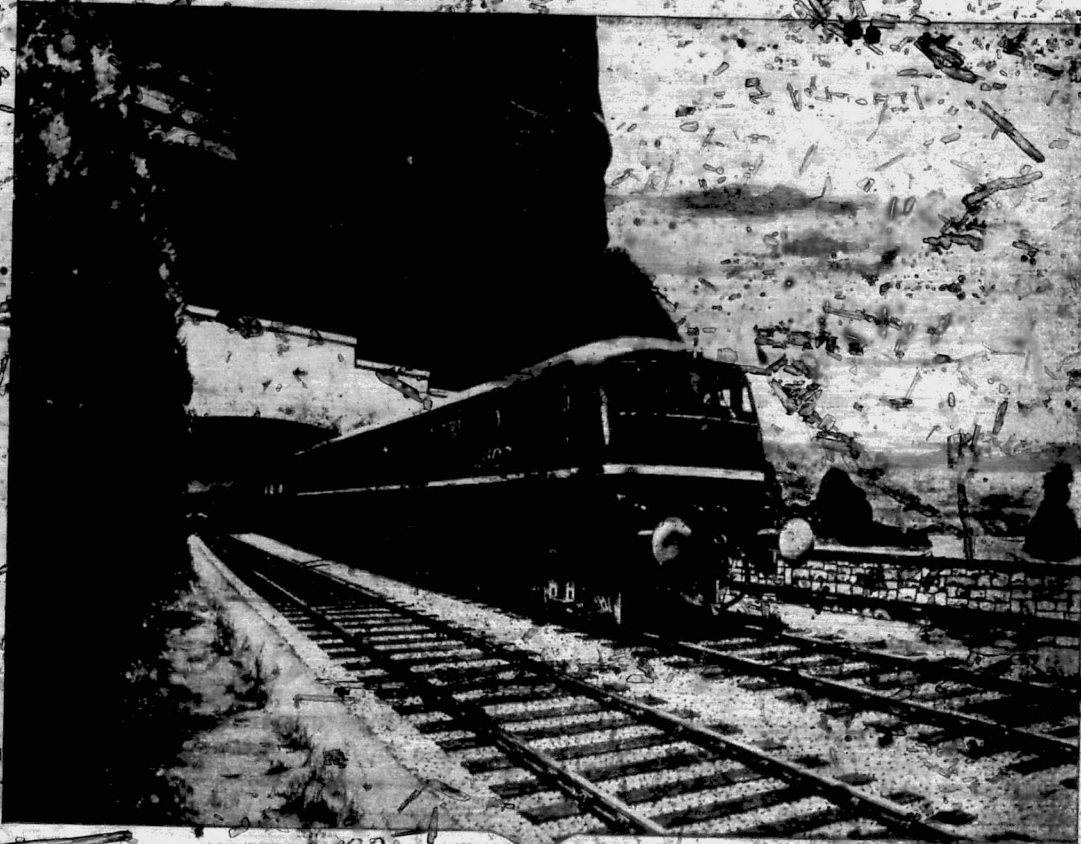
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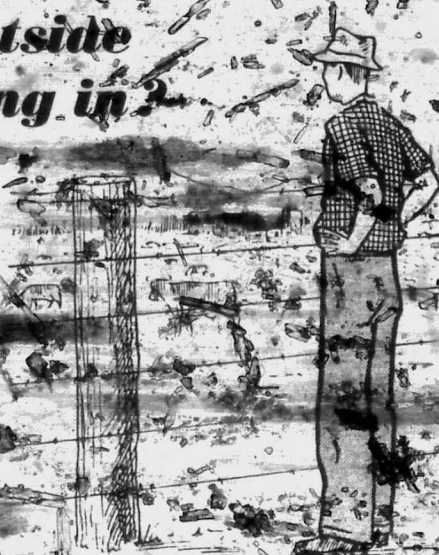
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Matters of Moment	1435	L. S. Amery on Rhodes	1442
Notes By The Way	1437	Sir James Robertson's Address	1452
Lords Debate Federation Bill	1438	Parliament	1456
Miss Mother Olney's Rhodocentenary	1440	The Mining News	1456
		Company Report	1459

Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelton

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1953

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. LYTTETON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave the lead in the last week at the East African Dinner in London that federation of the East African territories forms part of his East African policy. There has been much Federation

in African thought and action in recent years, and this pointed reminder to the political leaders of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika that Her Majesty's present Government pursues the closer union of those three Dependencies, and do nothing but good. Kenya has been the chief offender, if only because she has neglected to give that clear leadership on this matter which was her prerogative. Her political spokesmen (as distinct from her commercial leaders) have not kept steadily before the country the importance of seizing every opportunity of strengthening the bonds between the Colonies and her neighbours. Sad to relate, it is no exceptional experience to talk for an hour or more to an influential Kenyan and find that he does not once mention Uganda or Tanganyika. That dangerous, circumscribed outlook ought to have been broadened long ago.

Non-official members of the Legislative Council of Kenya have repeatedly shown apathy, jealousy, or downright antagonism to the High Commission, the half-way house to federation. They, and the communities in general in East Africa, should seriously consider the words

No Comfort for Isolationists.
The Secretary of State, who said in his

speech: "The age of small political and small economic units has passed. To depend upon one crop, or even one series of crops, is to be vulnerable. Diversity is the foundation of economic strength. You have seen in the controversies over Central African federation where Her Majesty's Government stands in these matters: Federation, both politically and economically, will be of immense benefit to the three Central African territories. Nor should we exclude from our minds the evolution of the great, still larger measures of unification and possibly still larger measures of federation of the whole East African territories. We have to show that by wise and patient building of political institutions, by fostering local responsibilities, and above all by working in larger units, we can make countries diverse and prosperous and able without too much outside aid to defend themselves from some of the ordinary dangers which may assail them." In that pronouncement there is no comfort for the narrow-minded isolationist, but new hope for the convinced federalist.

The Secretary of State can himself, in practical terms, impel to the development which he believes to be right in principle, and Mr. Lyttelton, who does not allow the grass to grow under his feet, may

Three Conditions be relied upon. Precedent. overlook the possibilities of initiative by his own department. It must be frankly admitted that the East Africa High Commission, on that point through which federation must be achieved by stages, is greatly disappointed.

its best friends and responsibly encouraged those who would have planned its creation if they could. It was evident at the time of its establishment in 1948 that this body needed to attract and progressively expand that degree of public confidence by which alone it could wield great influence. Alas, it has not fulfilled the expectations of those who have worked zealously in its cause and its prestige has diminished, not increased. Yet the easily identifiable cause of this unfortunate state of affairs could be quickly removed if two fundamental changes were made.

The first essential requirement, we believe, the appointment of a High Commissioner, of a man of character, sanity, judgment, and determination, acquainted with political life, a good judge of men, an easy mixer, absolutely convinced of the importance of his task, and prepared to give his full years to it. Under his guidance the interterritorial difficulties of the day would soon lead to their proper proportions, and the indifference, ineptitude, inactivity, mistrust, and obstruction which are the words in the inner circles would disappear (in some cases, by the removal of the hinderers of sound progress). The only way to change the whole spirit of the High Commission and its relations with the Governments and the public is to appoint a first-class man as High Commissioner.

The second essential requirement is a man in whom the Government and the leaders of non-official opinion of all the territories will have faith.

The expediency of making the Governor of Kenya the *ex officio* chairman of the High Commission could not be expected to work satisfactorily. In the first place, Kenya's own great problems must demand almost all his attention.

Fundamental Changes Necessary

In the second place, the Governors of Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia are invariably preoccupied with their own problems and are unable to give their proper attention to the

social advocate is unwarranted for one who presides permanently over interterritorial discussion. This very substantial difficulty could be overcome by fixing in law the responsibility, which should be first and always to rest on the territory as a whole, not to an individual territory. The right man would soon achieve three things in particular: (1) establish the right relations with each Governor and Government; (2) engender the personal confidence of the non-official leaders in the three territories and strengthen their faith in the policy of progressive development; (3) link especially in economic matters at first, and (3) galvanize the High Commission to do its duty and displace those of its staff who are merely parasitic. And there can be no doubt that, by so doing, the road to federation would be made easier and all men

The personnel of the High Commission, from the outset, has not been much less impressive than might have been. The wise policy would have been to appoint to the chief position only those who possessed exceptional qualities. Since every senior official would have to deal with many civil servants and officials who were lukewarm about the High Commission or openly antagonistic, special attention should have been paid in their selection to gifts of firmness, power, persuasion, and poise, and a high sense of vocation, in addition, of course, to exceptional professional competence. Each head of a section of the High Commission ought to have been one who would be enthusiastically recognized by the territorial experts as a better man than themselves, and therefore one to whom they could go privately for advice. Had this principle been followed, the influence of the High Commission would have been immense. The relative failure has been on the human side. But it has been non-fulfilment, not downfall, and the whole spirit could be changed by sending the right men, inspired by the sense that their duty was not just a mere job, but an essential contribution to that evolution of East Africa which promises the best results for all peoples and interests.

Notes By The Way

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Let Mombasa Go So Far Afield?

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Agreement on Colonial Policy

H.H. THE AGA KHAN has in a short article in *East Africa's Times* for as long as we can foresee the British people are the trustees of the population of East Africa, irrespective of race or colour. That trusteeship can never be adequately exercised unless there is a firm bipartisan understanding and the recognition of that duty between the two main political parties and informed public opinion among all classes in Great Britain. There can be no real unity in East Africa among the races if any portion of them believes that the trustees are divided or that they have particular favourite wards. That truth, which cannot be too often reiterated, might well be taken to heart by those Socialist leaders whose claim to be in office to use an objective approach to colonial problems, but who have adopted that attitude as soon as the general election was against them.

Are Divided

WE CANNOT have societies with different racial, educational, and cultural origins unless the trustees are divided, the Aga Khan pointed out. Mr. James Griffiths, for instance, took no notice of the consideration, for he more than anyone else on his side of the House of Commons has in the past year or two given Africans reason to think that the trustees are divided on party political lines, and that if the Socialists were to win another general election in this country there would consequently be drastic changes in Colonial policy. The Aga Khan also seized the opportunity of emphasizing that "the future of East Africans of Asian origin lies in East Africa; their outlook should be entirely an East African outlook." Mr. Nehru and Mr. Pant, among others, would be more widely appreciated in East and Central Africa if that principle appeared to be the guide of their statements and actions.

1,500th Issue

THIS IS THE 1,500TH ISSUE OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, the first number having been published on September 28, 1924, and the 1,000th on December 18, 1943. The fact that I am glad to say, still contains many names who have been omitted since the first issue, and readers may be interested to know that the two main purposes of the founder were (1) to awaken the general public in Great Britain and Africa to the danger of allowing the Germans to recover African territory as they had done in that next war which the Reich would benefit in the first apparently favourable moment had (2) to plead for co-operation, collaboration and cohesion within each British territory in Eastern Africa and between the neighbouring Dependencies. That policy of closer union was highly unpopular 29 years ago. Indeed, the two main objectives of the paper were regarded as eccentric, to put it mildly. It is hoped that Uganda and Tanganyika will be federated long before No. 2000 is published.

Postal Order

AS PART OF THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN, the African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia recently arranged that many Africans should enter that part of the past office in Lusaka in which Europeans normally transact their business. There was, I am told, no evidence of resentment on the part of European customers on the staff and among all the African demonstrators enjoyed the joke when they saw that the African sector, having no African callers, was entering for European requirements. What might have developed into disorder was transformed by the good humour of white and black alike into postal order.

Labour Call to Africans to Make Federation A Success

Points from Second Reading Debate in the House of Lords

THE HOUSE OF LORDS on Tuesday gave a second reading to the Nyasaland and Nyasaland Federation Bill.

THE MINISTER, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that even the critics of federation had admitted its special economic advantages. The new measures would not at once remove all economic penalties, but they would undoubtedly create far greater opportunities for employment and a higher general standard of living.

Nyasaland is over-populated and has little enough to do. On the other hand Northern Rhodesia is under-populated and Southern Rhodesia is in a mixed position. Taken together, the economies of the territories will after federation be more broadly based. In the three territories vast schemes of economic development are now being envisaged.

Inter-Racial University

Higher education would be a federal responsibility, Parliament could not bind the Federal Government, but the House would have noted Sir Godfrey Huggins's recent pronouncement that the proposed Central African university should be multi-racial. Since then the inaugural board had resolved that admission should depend solely on educational requirements and character. These liberal and general sentiments would find an echo in the House.

Important political developments had recently taken place in the Northern territories. Her Majesty's Government had agreed to the appointment of a third African M.L.C. in Nyasaland, making one for each province, and the Northern Rhodesian constitutional discussions, which were due in January, would be resumed in London. It was earlier talks it had been agreed in principle that there was scope for some expansion in the non-official membership of the next Legislative Council, both European and African. African advancement in Northern Rhodesia would not be delayed or biased by federation, as some people alleged.

Congress Campaign in Nyasaland Failing

Congress agitation against the scheme continued in Nyasaland, but the campaign to persuade chiefs to resign or refuse payment of taxes had not met with much success. 130 Native authorities had subordinated Native authorities, only five had resigned, and 20 of those had since withdrawn their resignations. Eight others had threatened to resign, but had refrained. Fifteen senior chiefs and Native authorities in the Fort Johnston and Zomba areas, though expressing disapproval of federation, had passed resolutions pledging co-operation with Government and promising to participate in deliberations of the district, provincial, and Protectorate Councils. Three other senior chiefs had sent a message to the provincial commissioner reading: "We will not allow abuse or Congress to give us orders."

"On the introduction of federation," said Lord Minister, "both races will sit side by side in the Federal Assembly. In course of time, to mutual respect, which grows up even amongst opponents in our own Parliamentary institutions will develop in the Federal Parliament, and men will be regarded on their merits, rather than on their race."

Sir Godfrey Huggins had said that the new Federal Party would be open to Africans from the start, adding:

"Our object must be to bring them into perspective, not into older or white notions." Lord Munro was glad to note that some Africans had already read the Federal Bill. He hoped that all who opposed federation would read the wise words of Mr. Siffert. "It is this business of the law of the land which is the key to the future. It is to make it work to the best of our ability." We were now laying the foundations for a united Great Britain and all could turn their heads ahead with good hope and great confidence.

EARL JOWITT (Labour) said that the Bill was being introduced for the first time at a bad start. It was certainly one of the worst pieces of legislation to be introduced in years. But he quoted an African Lord Minister who had not mentioned that the Opposition leader had added:

Even at this eleventh hour I hope that it is worth your delaying so that we may have some tangible proof of a new relationship which will bring Africans into a greater harmony with the sentiments of the white people.

Nyasaland Chiefs' Objections

That was not to belittle his announcements on the proposed university and the industrial colour bar. But it was to show that the economic advantages could not be obtained without federation. Were the objections of the Nyasaland chiefs, for instance, as unpalatable as their critics suggested? They contended that it was better to be governed by the Colonial Office than by the settlers in Southern Rhodesia. To hold such views was not to be regarded as Simon Legree's; the fact was that the power in Southern Rhodesia had definitely diverged from that of the northern territories.

"They maintain that to put the predominant power in the hands of the white settlers will not ensure to Africans the same measure or rate of political, economic, social, and educational advancement as they would have achieved under the direct, undivided control of the Colonial Office until their ultimate goal of self-government was achieved."

In the eyes of the Nyasaland chiefs and other opponents of the scheme, the real danger of the Bill lies in the Board of the adoption of a general policy which had the indirect result of fastening the interests of the European at the expense of the African. If it was pointed out that there was a power in the United Kingdom Parliament to repeal the Bill and federation, they would agree that it was a power more theoretical than real. That was the chiefs' case, and it could not be dismissed as a mere childish fear of the dark.

Lord Jowitt hoped that Africans would give the scheme every possible chance. They could be assured that Parliament would keep a watchful eye on these matters.

"I have known Sir Godfrey Huggins for a very long time now, and I believe him to be a sincere and liberal-minded man. The fact that he is determined to see this scheme through, and to work to its successful conclusion, on generous and wise lines, is what I think some satisfaction to those who view this scheme with some hesitations and perhaps with some distrust. I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Welensky, but I am sure from what has been said in another speech that he, too, is a generous and liberal-minded man. I do not see with some hesitation, and I am going through this carefully what was the most useful thing to say here, and now, in view of the fact that this scheme, about which I have not attempted to conceal my hesitation, is going through, I would say this to the Africans: I believe that you have everything to gain by giving this scheme a chance. I hope that the more you cooperate, the stronger your case will be, and to see that you are prepared to support the stronger your case will be."

Statesmen's Grave Responsibility

There would be a grave responsibility on any statesman in any responsible position to have recourse to any other course. Even in the most highly civilized communities, resistance may easily degenerate into active resistance. It is a dangerous route to advance.

"I want to see that the leaders of the African opinion are drawn from the universities. I dread the possibility of the leaders of African opinion being drawn from the prisons, and those who have shown themselves as leaders by taking active steps against the law. To do this would be to invite the consequence which confronts us."

"I believe now that as we are going we can say in this what is a matter of emphasis and importance is that we are not to trust the leaders of the African opinion to be drawn into the opposition and not fall in with them."

Viscount Simon (Labour) said that he had to show federation against the opposition of the white African community, now as then.

Africa has been the theatre of a process which has not only changed Africa but has changed the world. It is a process which is being carried out by a people who are not only a survey the African conditions of now, and compare it with 100 or 200 years ago, he might well come to the conclusion that the process has been a process of civilization.

But only as a stage, to give all realized for many a long day, has been a place to a more acceptable system. You cannot have a colour bar against freedom, but it is a fact that the people themselves should acquire competence in self-government and economic development. Technical skills and skills in administration can only be cultivated over a period of time.

The British Government has in its measure, achieved a great deal in the past few years, because of nearly 100 years of development in Civil Service, a judiciary, a system of public finance of security and education, wholly or almost wholly planned by Indians. In Africa that process is only at its very early stages.

Empire, to the point of view of the commonwealth of nations into partnerships. Evolution of this kind were the alternatives. There was general agreement that in principle, federation would be a better form of government for the three Central African territories than their separate existence indefinitely. The question was whether federation should be brought into effect now and in this way.

Delicate Problem

The delicate problem facing Governments had been how to devise a system which would simultaneously reassure Africans against Malanism and reassure Europeans that they would not be overwhelmed by the black majority. The Government had done its best, but many believed that it had gone too fast. Why should it be taken for granted that it was a question of "Now or never"? Federations have usually gone about slowly, often incompletely, in the past.

Those who criticized the safeguards were justified. There were entrenched causes in the South African constitution which had been swept aside and treated as of no account. The powers of Crown and Parliament might be excellent on paper, but once a self-governing constitution had been established the local Government could resist in time of emergency, and the Colonial Office would not be able to do anything. Those who criticized the safeguards must try to win the confidence of the millions of Africans by solid achievements for their welfare and protecting their human rights.

Lord Jowitt said he did not believe that the Bill would be opposed. We must hope that it would be worked successfully, that it would not be nullified by a non-co-operative obstruction that Parliament would watch carefully its working, and that it would eventually lead to the advantage of all black and white, in those territories.

(To be concluded)

Opening of Kenya's Appeal

Mr. Phil's Contentions for the Appellants

HELD in Kuala; the Supreme Court of Kenya began its hearing on July 1 of the appeal by Jomo Kenyatta and five other Africans against their conviction and sentences in the trial at Kapenguria last April.

Mr. Justice Gubbins and Mr. Justice Myers were the judges. Mr. J. N. Phil, Q.C., and Mr. A. G. Somerhough appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Melford Stephenson, Q.C., and Mr. A. G. Somerhough, Acting Solicitor-General, for the Crown.

Mr. Phil contended that no consent to the prosecution had been given by the Governor, as required by the Penal Code; that consent had not been given if it was incomplete; that there was no jurisdiction to try the case at Kapenguria, and that the Government's case at its close was not one on which it was possible to convict any of the six accused; and that therefore they should never have been put on their defence; that a considerable amount of inadmissible evidence had been admitted in reference to Kenyatta and his alleged activities; that the case had been presented and before the date on which the case was heard, that the magistrate had an unimpeachable record of law; that the cumulative effect of the whole trial showed that it had been a miscarriage of justice.

The Queen Mother Opens Rhodes Centenary Exhibition

Accompanied by Princess Margaret in Southern Rhodesian Tour

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, accompanied by Princess Margaret, officially opened the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo last Friday. More than 10,000 people attended the ceremony, which was held in the Queen's Ground. (The exhibition had, in fact, been open to the public since the end of May).

The Comers bringing the Royal visitors from London had landed at Venetia airport, Salisbury, on a fine, sparkling morning. A large crowd had gathered at the airport, some eight miles from the city, and waiting to greet the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret were the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir John Kennedy, and Lady Kennedy, Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, Sir Huggins, Sir Robert Tredgold, the Chief Justice, and Lady Tredgold, Cabinet Ministers and M.P.s, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and Air Force officers, and others.

The Comers were headed by Sir Miles Thorneycroft, Chairman of B.O.A.C., to the Queen Mother, who thanked them for "a wonderful trip. A salute of 20 guns was fired in honour of the Queen Mother's inspection of a guard of honour mounted by the 1st Battalion The Royal Rhodesia Regiment.

The visitors then drove through cheering crowds into Salisbury. Some 7,000 children packed "The Royal Mile", so called after the late King George VI and his consort had driven along it in 1947 to open the Colony's Parliament. During the intervening six years the population of the capital has doubled, being now about 50,000 Europeans and 100,000 Africans.

Visit to Model Farm

Last Thursday evening the Royal visitors left by train for Bulawayo after a visit by the Queen Mother to the Mazoe farm of Mr. A. L. Miller, 20 miles from Salisbury. A Scotsman, who is one of Rhodesia's leading cattle breeders, he won the Bulawayo 1,000-guinea cattle trophy last year with his Aberdeen Angus bull.

The Queen's Ground (Bulawayo), for the opening of the exhibition were the Governors of the two Rhodesias, and Nyasaland (Sir John Kennedy, Sir Miles Deakin, and Sir Robert Tredgold), accompanied by their wives, Sir Godfrey and Lady Huggins, Sir Ellis Robins (Chairman of the exhibition board) and Lady Robins, and Colonel Newman (Mayor of Bulawayo) and Mrs. Newman.

Mounted troops of the British South Africa Police escorted the open Royal carriage, which slowly circled the perimeter of the mounting of the Europeans and Africans who packed the arena.

A brief speech of welcome by Sir Godfrey Huggins preceded the presentation by Sir Ellis Robins to the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret of diamond brooches in the shape of a flame lily—identical with that presented to the Queen when Princess Elizabeth, by Rhodesian schoolchildren in 1947.

The Queen Mother, who was clad in a grey lace and chiffon gown, reminded the huge crowd that Rhodes Beit, and Jameson had been born soon after the Great Exhibition in London in 1851—at which period all had seemed set fair in Europe and the British Empire.

But to us who look back it may seem that the date was fixed by Providence to secure for the three men whom we are honouring should be reaching the prime of young manhood just at the moment when the British

Empire in this great Central African portion of it had more than half of them.

in the sixties and eighties of the 19th Century that the opening up and development of the interior of Africa began. This vast central tract of Africa was almost completely unknown. Cecil Rhodes was gifted with the vision to see what might lie in the future, and, more than that, with a belief amounting almost to a religious conviction in the mission of British civilization as a power for good under God's will for peace in human affairs.

Spiritual Motive

More than mere desire for territorial expansion motivated Rhodesian faith. The impulse had been in its essence a spiritual motive. That remarkable exhibition offered a picture of the wonderful progress which had taken place since that time. The whole development had been that of a fair white community surrounded by primitive Africans, growing into a young and flourishing nation. The people of Southern Rhodesia had become versed in the art of self-government. Now the peoples of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were to share in that. Together they would build a prosperous nation with ever-brightening promises of greater prosperity. "One nation, let us always remember, though drawn from different sources, both European and African. From its development we all benefit more than the Europeans have gained immensely."

"Their bloods over everything here the great spirit of the man who has given his name to the country, the man of whom all the spirits must feel in his father's tomb at Matopos is near to us."

After the Queen Mother had officially declared the exhibition open, it was toured by the Royal party. They made a second, longer visit on the following day (Saturday). After inspecting the British, Belgian and French pavilions, the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret were presented at the Opan Pavilion with newly minted sets of South African coins bearing the heads of Queen Elizabeth II.

Native Village in Exhibition

In the Rhodesia Railway and Model Africa move against a typical Central African village, which intrigued the Royal visitors. They showed much interest therein, in the complete reconstruction of an African village, where three Native women danced and sang about the Princess as she entered, uttering shrill cries of greeting. A grass hat was presented to the Princess by one of the dancers.

Other gifts included ivory carvings of animals from the Basuto people, on behalf of their Paramount Chief, Mwanawazi III, and an ivory powder bowl and candlesticks from Bechuanaland Africans. In the Uganda pavilion Princess Margaret fondled a leopard cub, and much time was spent at the Model of the Owen Falls scheme.

A civic garden party was held in Bulawayo's public gardens after luncheon, the reception party including the Comers, the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Premiers and pioneers, widows named to be presented to the Royal guests, who had just made a third visit to the Exhibition, among them were two Dominican sisters who came north with the Pioneer column.

A gala performance by the Halle Orchestra, conducted by John Barbrin, was held in the evening in the specially constructed Theatre Royal in the city grounds. On Sunday morning the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret attended St. John's Anglican church and visited social settlements.

Then the Royal visitors joined a long procession to the walls of Cecil Rhodes and laid wreaths there. Before leaving Beaufort West the Queen Mother met Mr. John ("Chirupula") Stephenson, the Northern Rhodesian pioneer, and visited Luveve African village, where large crowds lined the roads. The Royal train left for the north on Monday, stopping at Gwelo, Que-Que, Hostile, and Oloshana. It reached Umtali yesterday morning.

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Mr. L. S. Amery on the Significance of Cecil Rhodes

The First-Born New Britain of the Second Elizabethan

THE RIGHT HON. LORD AMERY, speaking in last Friday's debate on the Rhodesia and Nyasaland program of the B.C. on "The Significance of Rhodes," said (in part):

"But what was the Queen Mother like to-day, and the wonderful exhibition which bears witness to what she has achieved in recent years—was still, what its name signifies, 'the place of killing.' At the king's kraal, where now stands Government House, the Matabele *imbo* would meet at the spring dance before saluting forth to their weaker neighbours, while the witch doctors bowed down the lines to smell out evil deeds, whose breath would then be dashed off with a knobkerry at Lobengula's feet."

"The barbarian rule were bound to end. The question was who was to replace it. The answer Rhodes gave to that question you know only too well. I need not repeat the story of how he saved his Suez Canal to the north in Bechuanaland, how he secured the charter and sent in the pioneer column how the folly of the Jameson Raid wrecked all his plans for British and Afrikaner co-operation in creating a single federation from the Capetown to the Great Lakes."

"But there is one thing more I feel tempted to say. Rhodes always knew he had been guilty of a fatal blunder, to be sure, but little patience with what he called the 'unctuous mediocrity' of some of his critics. One day during the Parliamentary inquiry into the Raid, he was being subjected to a particularly pompous display of that quality by William Harcourt. He made no attempt to reply, but just muttered to himself: 'Anyhow, no one is ever likely to soil a country after you!'"

Mr. Amery Meets Rhodes

"My first meeting with Rhodes was only a few weeks before the outbreak of the South African War. I was for a moment startled by the contrast between the massive frame and Roman Emperor head and the thin, almost falsetto voice that issued from it. I was shocked, too, by his apparent incapacity to understand the intensity of Afrikaner nationalism, and by his insistence that Kruger was bound to knock down sooner than challenge the boundless resources of the British Empire. Only a mere difference of a year or two in granting the franchise to the Outlanders. We went at it, hand and tongue, at dinner at Groote-Schuur one night without convincing each other. At the time I thought he took, too purely material a view."

"Looking back, I am inclined to think that his heart was not arguing against his reason. He cared so deeply for building up the South Africa of his dreams, and for uniting both white races in that task, that he could not bear to let himself believe that his creative work would be set back and the rift between English and Dutch widened by war."

"I was to see something more of that creative and imaginative side which made him the great man he was when, a few days later, I heard him discourse to a convention of farmers as he rode round the Groote-Schuur estate of how South Africa could be made to rival Australia as a grower of wool and California as a

grower of fruit. Even the stolid Dutch farmers there were infected by his enthusiastic vision; and, for the afternoon at least, forgot the rain and were once again his friends and admirers."

"The next time I saw Rhodes was in Kimberley, a few days after the Siege of Mafeking had been proclaimed. He was before in his life had been devoted to military discipline, had quarrelled bitterly with the regular leaders of the command. But he forgot all that the moment the siege was over. All his talk was of the future settlement of South Africa, of economic development, of future self-government, of a republic and of eventual South African Federation. His sentiment was that the Boers there was no trace."

"He was later killed, and was laid to rest on that Matopo summit where, to quote Kipling, he 'waited for the people's feet on the paths that he prepared.'"

"What were those paths? They were, no doubt, paths of material progress. But he had a boundless faith in the ultimate development of what he always loved to call 'the North.' That faith is now, at long last, being poured in overflowing measure. But he was concerned with much more than mere material progress."

All-Mastering Thought

"The all-mastering thought that drove him on was the creation of a great free nation, a British Commonwealth, a nation which would be the British tradition, the best of the British race. He was no inveterate Imperialist. From the first he invited the Dutch fellow-citizens in Cape Colony to join in his national-building adventure."

"Nor, from the first, was his principle of equal rights for all civilized men intended by him to be confined to white men only. Not that he thought in terms of any development which might in all or even retard the progress of European civilization. For him the Natives were still essentially children, to be guided and controlled, but guided with sympathy as well as with firmness, and who, so long as they were guided by their education, in character as well as in the practical knowledge, could prove worthy to have a voice in public affairs."

"It was not only courage and a boundless faith in the future that won the desperate Matabele rebels to peace in their own Matopo fastness."

"Rhodes loved to tell the story of how, one day, he had asked an old admiral why he planned actions which could never lead to see the seas. 'How the old man replied: 'I already see them as trees with people walking in their shade'—and in imagination, I enjoy their glory. That was the way in which Rhodes lived. How he would have rejoiced at the prospect of to-day and the mature statesmanship which made you, his people, decide to venture on the great and difficult experiment of federation."

"He would have warmly welcomed the decision to open your future university to all fit to benefit by its courses without regard to race. I can see his smile at the thought that among its graduates there might some day be descendants of the warriors with whom he palavered in the Matopo. 'Are the eyes white?' he asked them, urging peaceful surrender. 'I do not think he would have rejected the thought that a time might come when education would find among them minds and hearts sufficiently white to be reckoned worthy of the responsibilities of citizenship, for so man believed more whole-heartedly in the civilizing and unifying power of university education than Rhodes."

"Rhodes left behind him as his memorial a great educational endowment and the name of a great university. You are now about to fulfil his dreams by bringing into being the new-born new realm of this second Elizabethan age. It is doing so for you, heirs of his spirit as well as of his name, to face the many problems before you with his creative vigour, with his imagination, with his faith in the enduring British tradition."

Sir James Robertson on Transition in the Sudan

Great Social and Political Awakening Since the War

THE SUDAN has made great progress socially, economically, and politically since the war. Perhaps some of you saw a cartoon which depicted Africa, like a giant Gulliver, stretching and awakening from his sleep, while Lilliputians in the South, east, west, and north were trying to prevent him awakening too quickly. It has been the good fortune of the Sudanese and of their administrators that the process of awakening has been less painful than in some other parts of Africa, but the awakening has been less real.

It has come about through a variety of causes—contacts made with the outside world during the war, when many of us went to Ethiopia, Somalia, North Africa, and elsewhere; the events in India, which were closely studied by the more politically conscious Sudanese; the post-war history of Libya, Eritrea, and Ethiopia, countries which they thought less advanced than themselves; the increase of education in the schools, by the wider distribution of newspapers, and by the influence of broadcasting; and the long-drawn-out negotiations between Britain and Egypt.

The great majority of tribesmen in both the north and the south still have but vague ideas of what is happening and of the political forces which are shaping their destinies, but a surprising number of Sudanese now know something of the impending changes.

Widespread Intelligent Discussion

I have been struck on tours in the country by the way in which tribes and leading tribesmen can discuss intelligently the merits and demerits of the two forms of electoral procedure, the direct and the indirect. This difference is not appreciated by everyone, and it was recently discovered that quite a lot of Sudanese regard "direct" elections because they think they are "honest," whereas "indirect" means "dishonest."

The considerable success which has attended the establishment of local government bodies in most parts of the country is also significant. Many of the town and rural district councils now have majorities of elected members, and a few have elected chairmen; and both councillors and chairmen are beginning to have a very fair idea of their duties and their responsibilities to the local electors. They have begun to learn that money has to be raised by rates and taxes, and does not come out of some bottomless purse belonging to the Government.

A good deal of the educational process has been done by the Legislative Assembly and the Executive Council. These bodies, established in 1948, were the embryos of a House of Representatives and a Cabinet. The Assembly consisted of 25 elected members, 10 nominated members, and, in addition, 18 members of the Executive Council and under-secretaries in various ministries—a total of 93. Of course these bodies had not full power of self-government. The Governor-General retained power to override the decision of both Council and Assembly, and on both bodies there were ex officio members who were not Sudanese. There are five British members in the Executive Council out of 12, and these five were entitled to speak and vote in the Assembly.

All legislation, the budget, and all finance bills had to be passed by the Assembly, unless, as never happened, the Governor-General exercised his overriding powers. The Assembly debates diffused a much greater knowledge of how a Government works than had ever existed in the Sudan before, and this interested the Sudanese was apparent from the crowds who usually thronged the public galleries and from the interest throughout the country to hear the Omdurman radio broadcast. The Assembly today

Parliamentary questions became very popular, and many of the Assembly, who were not slow to ask pointed and embarrassing questions upon the actions of the Government.

Being a slightly abbreviated report of an address to the Royal African and Royal Asiatic Societies.

the Executive Council. The Sudanese members of the Executive Council are very heart of the Government. The Governor-General has delegated his administrative and executive powers to the Sudanese subject to safeguard.

In our Councils and in the Executive Council it was remarkable that the division was never fatal; we disagreed and divided according to our individual views on the merits or demerits of a proposal.

This greater awareness of Government has its drawbacks. The first knowledge which most people acquire is that many things are wrong, and it is often difficult to get to the background of the full implications of a problem. This, I imagine, is the same everywhere, and many of the complicated matters of economics, for instance, with which modern Governments have to deal are bound to be obscure to the vast mass of any country, much more civilized and highly educated.

I think too that democratic methods introduced so quickly in a backward country are bound to react on the Executive—and that district commissioners and province governors often long for the old-fashioned days, when their word was more or less law, and when they could take action without having to explain to a town or rural district council why they had to be taken.

The New Constitution

The new Constitution promulgated on March 21, will come into force on the "appointed day," which will be reached when the new Council of Ministers, a Senate and a House of Representatives have been set up. My guess is that this will be about the end of this year.

The main difference internationally from our previous constitution is that the new statute has the approval of both the British and Egyptian Governments. The previous ordinance had the approval of the British Government only. The draft of this statute was based on the work of a commission of Sudanese, under a British leader, which broke up without publishing a report in October 1951. The British Government made a report which was published in the Sudan. As a result of that debate a draft statute was prepared. It was considered clause by clause by the Assembly, which suggested six amendments but otherwise accepted the draft unamendably. The final draft embodying these amendments was submitted in January, 1952, to the British and Egyptian Governments.

The draft statute was therefore a Sudanese-sponsored document, as it had been framed almost entirely according to their wishes and had been passed unanimously by the Legislative Assembly.

The events of last summer in Egypt prevented any quick approval coming from either the British or Egyptian Governments, and it was not until October that H.M. Government agreed that the Constitution was acceptable to them. Meanwhile General Neguib's Government had been formed in Egypt, and he had invited various Sudanese parties to send delegations to Cairo for consultations. Early in November he addressed a note to the British Government which had three main features:

General Neguib's Attitude

(1) He reaffirmed the policy of the previous Egyptian Governments by accepting the view which we in the Sudan had always upheld, that the Sudan should not be handed over to the Egyptian Crown without their consent and should have the sovereignty of the country reserved for them. This we felt, and certainly the Sudanese students also felt, was a victory after a long fight.

(2) He accepted the right of the Sudanese to self-government, and agreed to the main principles of the draft statute.

(3) He suggested certain amendments to the draft statute, and proposed the appointment of three commissions. These amendments and the commissions had some very serious difficulties, and to a considerable degree offset the important concessions which he had made.

The main difference between this new constitution and the old is that the Governor-General is bound to accept the advice given him by his Prime Minister in all internal matters, but in our draft we had left a number of discretionary powers in the hands of the Governor-General. Some of these are parliamentary technicalities; others are more important, such as the Governor-General's right to make the State that the Civil Service is fairly treated, and that the interests of the southern provinces are not neglected.

General Neguib's proposals put almost all these discretionary powers under an international Commission, and the Governor-

General is therefore left with very little real executive power in the internal affairs of the country. It is not right to add to the negotiations which followed before the final Agreement was signed on February 28, 1949, the Egyptians agreed to leave the Government General an undoubted duty to safeguard the rights of civil servants, and to give him power, with the approval of his commission, to interfere to see that the interests of any province or part of the country were not neglected.

Already there is some misconception in Egypt and the Sudan about the powers of this commission. Its duties, precisely defined, are all tied to specific sections of the Constitution. The commission is not to be allowed to interfere in any other matters; this is a definite lesson which it gives their terms of reference. The commission is not a final authority with ultimate powers to intervene in all matters.

Electoral Commission - Duties

The second commission, the Electoral Commission, has the general duty "to supervise and prepare for and the conduct of the elections and ensure their impartiality." They have also to examine the draft electoral rules, and to decide the necessary details; to decide the qualifications for electors in the Sudan; to determine the number of direct electors in each constituency; the number of seats to be allocated to the various constituencies. These points have already been decided, provisionally by the Government General when the statute was drafted in a way which accords with the views of the majority of the Legislative Council, but the pro-Egyptian parties had other views and persuaded the Government to refer these matters. The commission is now at work and has already made a number of decisions. They hope the elections will take place in October.

The third commission, the Sudanization Commission, cannot

come into being until after the Parliament and Cabinet have been formed. I believe it to be the worst feature of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement, namely, that the administrative service, the police, and the Sudan Defence Force must be completely "Sudanized" before the end of the year from the appointed day, and only when Sudanization has been completed can the Sudanese make their decision regarding the country's future.

This puts them in the horns of a dilemma, for if they do not do it, they will enter the independent State with a seriously handicapped general administration.

The Sudan Defence Force, with a strength of 8,000, has only some 30 British officers out of an officer strength of approximately 140; the police, with a strength of 6,500, have only eight British officers left to-day; so Sudanization holds little danger for these two forces; probably a small foreign military mission and one or two foreign officers for training and inspection could very nearly maintain present efficiency.

But a different picture is presented by the administrative service. In the past this has consisted of 140 British officials and now about 120 Sudanese administrators. Few Sudanese have held very high office in the administration of the provinces. Times have been hard for the highly educated and experienced cadre which existed in Indian Service in 1948. Only in the last two or three years have we begun to get any flow of Sudanese with post-secondary education into the administration. We are trying to recruit men with university degrees, but this year only one has joined us from Khartoum University College. At that rate it will take at least 10 years to fill up the gap created if all the British leave in three years.

(To be concluded)

Mr. Troup's Ten-Year Plan for Kenya Agriculture

Great Possibilities of Increased Production

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PRESENT POSITION and future prospects of Kenya agriculture Mr. Troup divides the European highlands into four zones: (1) suitable for mixed farming based on maize; (2) for mixed farming based on wheat; (3) for cattle dairy or beef ranching, and (4) for plantation crops, with which this report does not deal.

The total acreage of zone (1) is estimated at 1,390,000. The capital investment per acre is £10, and the annual gross turnover is £2 per acre. The corresponding figures for zone (2) are 1,815,000, £10, and £2 10s.; and for the third zone 440,000, £2, and 8s. The total gross turnover for the three zones is estimated at £8,093,500.

European farm production, exclusive of plantation crops, in 1951 was valued at £2,868,000 for wheat, £1,492,000 for maize, £1,008,000 for butterfat, £826,000 for milk, £625,000 for meat, £519,000 for pigs, £422,000 for pyrethrum, £380,000 for wool, £212,000 for sunflower, £63,800 for eggs, £50,000 for barley, £21,000 for linseed and flax, and £4,000 for oats.

Urgency of the Situation

In regard to future development Mr. Troup writes:— From the two standpoints of practical farming and technical soundness there is an economically unanswerable case for rapid development. In view of the urgency of the position it is to be attempted to effect what might be done in 10 years, and I am satisfied that, on technical grounds, this is capable of fulfilment.

The primary importance is in creating an atmosphere of real effort and of energetic application even to the forecast in terms of a 10-year period. Ten years is probably the minimum period in which the changed pattern of farming based on alternate husbandry can get into its stride, and a longer period introduces an increasing number of unknown factors. While it would be impracticable to hazard, to precisely what commodities will be in demand in 10 years, the overall picture would be as follows:

On the overall assumption in regard to the future, being further points from the report on the general agricultural economy of Kenya, it is suggested that the following should be considered:

mixed farming areas, that 40% of the area is capable of being ploughed and brought into the main crop, there will be an area of more than 250,000 acres which is approximately 50%, or some 640,000 acres at any one time, will be under ley, and a similar acreage under tillage crops. The balance will remain in natural grass, amounting to something less than 2m. acres.

From the livestock standpoint the total area of ley and grass should carry, on the basis of one beast per acre of ley and one beast to four acres of grass, the equivalent of 1m. head of cattle.

The present total area of arable crops is approximately the same as the tillage acreage of the alternate husbandry rotation which will permit an increase in the acreage of cereals. It may also be assumed that the yield of cereals with which the vast majority of this acreage will be concerned will increase at least by 50%.

Pigs and Poultry

There will thus be ample coarse grain for stockfeeding to develop the pig industry by 300% and to increase the poultry industry by 1,000% on maize, if this should prove economical.

The figures in this forecast are based on the assumption of the potentially arable land. The figure of 40% will be arrived at after consultation not only with the various production committees, but with a large number of individual farmers, and I am satisfied that it is a conservative figure.

The range of estimated figures must in no sense be taken as the final output, or the ultimate potential, but rather as the goal or target which is capable of being reached in 10 years with the possibility of subsequent further increase. On many individual farms the output will undoubtedly be exceeded.

The potential increase in zone 3 for ranching is clearly not so great, but from past experience and the fact that there are considerable portions of this area not yet fully stocked it may reasonably be assumed that production will increase by nearly 100%. It is permissible to look forward in 10 years to an appreciable decrease in the age of marketing of an increase in milk production, and in the carrying capacity of the grass. A cattle population of at least 300,000 head will be required.

One other general consideration should be mentioned, in regard to the extent of the appreciable area of dry ranching land, which even in the light of present information counts with advantage be ploughed and laid down to improved grass after the growth of one, two, or three cash crops. Further, more experience of other hot climates, both in Africa and

elsewhere suggests that by the introduction of dry farming techniques it may well be that a considerable fringe of what has been classified as the ranching area will be capable of more intensive production.

"The following is a summary on a conservative basis of present money values of what might be the position in 10 years' time: first and second zones, 3,200,000 acres; total gross capital invested £25,640,000; total gross turnover £25,640,000; estimated annual turnover per acre 15s.; total gross turnover £2,580,000. The total acreage would be 645,000 acres; total capital invested £9,300,000; and total gross turnover £28,420,000.

Additional Capital Needed

"The 10-year programme of development requires therefore expenditure of £54,995,000 additional capital to meet an increase annual gross revenue of £19,576,500 at the end of the decade.

"It will be noted that the total acreage has not been increased, although it may be possible to realize a further build-up of the area by alienation or release by the Government.

"The present range, and every indication of probability, on the more intensive farms at the present time, indicates that up to £30 per acre should be required for the development of the alternate husbandry farm, and in the case of ranching areas are concerned there seems little doubt that a figure of £4 per acre may be regarded as reasonable. The following table gives the best indication that is possible of the additional requirements of capital, together with approximate sums required for imports on the average present-day mixed farm:

	Per Acre	Proportion Imported
Fencing	40s.	28s.
Water Supply	40s.	25s.
Buildings—mainly dairy, silos, stores	80s.	30s.
Soil conservation	20s.	—
Machinery	40s.	40s.
Stock	80s.	—
	300s.	123s.

"It will be seen that £9 per acre will be required for fixed equipment and £6 for live and dead farming stock. It is of interest that of these sums only £6 will require to be imported into Kenya. For the ranching zone the additional £— per acre will be spent in the main on water and fencing.

Requirements for Fulfilment of Plan

"1.—A sense of security in the future of the European highlands. This is fundamental to encourage present settlers fully to develop their properties over a period of years for themselves and their children. It is no less important to encourage immigration and to attract capital from outside the Colony. The issue rests entirely with the Government of Kenya and Great Britain.

"2.—Increased production on farms. It is essential that there should be a firm intention on the part of the settlers to increase production of their farms to the economic maximum on farming systems increasing the fertility of the land. Primarily it implies a full sense of duty towards both the land and the country on the part of the occupier, which is more difficult to create in peace than in war-time. The production committee and the Board of Agriculture as a whole could play a large part in creating this viewpoint amongst their constituents by encouragement and advice.

"3.—European immigration. There are some 3,000 agricultural holdings including plantations, crops, in the European zone and about 4,000 European settlers engaged in agriculture in the Colony. The rate of production depends on adequate supervision by European staff, assuming that not only will farming become more intensive but also the number of farms will be increased by division of the larger holdings; there is certainly need for a large increase in numbers.

"A recent Kenya official is attached to the East African Office in London to give advice to incoming immigrants. A more ambitious and concerted effort would be justified in order to create a positive interest in the Colony.

"There is a large number of farmers' sons who are likely to be able to find farms at home and who may, older boys attending schools, know processes in England and other countries. The Government of Kenya should have committees of agricultural officers, universities, farm inquiries, and other organizations, and the existing organizations would, in my view, result in a more efficient way amongst the young men in the country, and the young men with schools would be equally productive in the future.

older boys aged from 16 to 18, and this would allow suitable young men to come to Kenya at the age of 20, after military service.

"A scheme which would involve contact with the younger generation in the United Kingdom, and possibly other countries in Europe), on the one hand, and a system in Kenya of an initial course at the Egerton College followed by a period of apprenticeship on selected farms, would in my view be seriously considered.

"The period of apprenticeship would lead to jobs as assistants, and later to managements or independent farming. The European Agricultural Settlement Board could assume responsibility for the scheme, both in London and Kenya.

"4.—Water. A distributed system of water for every farm is essential, and the speed of development of installation will need to be increased. As regards the source of supply, dams and the tapping of streams or permanent streams are obviously the most economic supplies, but in certain areas they will be essential, frequently to considerable depths, and in certain cases with very great uncertainty. An increase in Government services for dam-making is called for, and serious consideration should be given to the payment of an initial capital grant to farmers for construction of a supply, such as has been suggested.

"The newly constituted Water Resources Authority should accept responsibility for the provision of water in such areas as it is impossible for an individual farmer or small group of farmers to develop an economic supply, and if this authority was to go ahead at a reasonable speed it would clearly need an increase of staff.

Extending Soil Conservation

"5.—Soil conservation. The present organization works well, but it may require supplementing in certain areas where a programme extending over a large number of years is envisaged with the existing equipment.

"6.—Drainage. There are large areas of wet land, much of which could be recovered at comparatively low expenditure by means of banks, cut-off drains, and the setting up of the land when cultivated with open furrows. Other areas could probably be dealt with economically by mole draining. More attention should be given to drainage, and quite clearly the questions of water supply, soil conservation, and drainage are closely related.

"7.—Increased livestock. To make full use of the best permanent grass the numbers of livestock on the work should be increased by 20% in 10 years, which means an increase from the 1951 census figure of 570,000 to 1,250,000.

"The main source of increase must come from breeding within the highlands, but in addition, the regular purchase of heifers from Somaliland and a scheme of buying heifers and store bullocks from the African reserves must be instituted and a sure annual supply maintained. A concerted attempt should be made to prevent the slaughter of female stock capable of further breeding and to ensure the rearing of all worth while calves. Consideration might be given to the financing from the public purse of a supply of store bullocks on lines similar to those operating in Southern Rhodesia. The target figure should be capable of attainment.

"8.—Other physical supplies. Any programme of intensification requires a sufficient supply of materials, such as galvanized piping, fencing, wire, etc., and it would be necessary, successfully to carry out the scheme, for a schedule of requirements to be prepared in respect of any material which is likely to be in short supply. Attention will have to be given to the preservation of soft woods for use as fencing posts to take the place of a diminishing supply of cedar.

Problems of First Priority

"9.—Technical investigation and advice. There must inevitably be a large number of problems requiring investigation in any new country, and the extreme variability of physical conditions in Kenya appreciably increases their number. Amongst the major problems of first priority may be mentioned pasture research, extension of plant breeding to cover crops such as maize, trace element deficiencies in plant and animal nutrition, diseases of the various animals and, in particular, specialization in sheep and poultry.

"In the field of advice or extension work the first need is for more staff, and, in particular, for more experienced staff. This is essential at this stage of development involving a major change of farming system. Successful advisory work depends on the creation of confidence in the agricultural officer on the part of the farming community, and this can result only where the agricultural officer of an area remains in that area for a period of years. The optimum period is probably three or four years, and this would be a considerable improvement on the present system where the agricultural officer's normal channels of promotion open to experienced officers through quasi-administrative or administrative posts. The key man in the advisory service is the agricultural officer of an area.

(To be included)

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton Colonies and Party Politics

A WARM TRIBUTE to the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, appeared in Monday's *Financial Times*, which wrote (in part):

Of all Cabinet Ministers in the present Government Mr. Oliver Lyttelton has been faced with the most exacting tasks. A few years ago the Colonial Office was looked upon as one of the most attractive of all the high offices of State. Mr. Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Prime Minister's war-time Government, used to describe the office as set apart from the main stream of political controversy, thus giving its political head a rare opportunity of doing uncontroverted and creative departmental work.

Political Cockpit

The present department to which Mr. Lyttelton was appointed has in recent times become a cockpit of party politics. This is no fault of Mr. Lyttelton's. On the contrary, no Minister has ever been more anxious to raise Colonial affairs above party strife.

One would have thought that, before his appointment in the House of Commons, who for the past year has been for the administration of such territories as the Federation of Malaya and Kenya, and who were themselves the originators of the policy of federating the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, might have given Mr. Lyttelton the same support in dealing with Colonial affairs as their leader, Mr. Attlee, has always given Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Eden on foreign affairs. But they have chosen not to do so, and their inconsiderate conduct has been loudly echoed in some sections of the Press.

It has been Mr. Lyttelton's lot to be constantly criticized in Parliament, and by some of the "superior" newspapers, for his resolute determination to perform the most unpleasant duties that have befallen a Secretary of State for the Colonies. Anyone acquainted with Mr. Lyttelton

knows that he is not a man to be shaken by Press or Parliamentary criticism. To him loyalty is akin to religion, and he must deeply resent the effects of carping attacks on Colonial policy which disturb his officials as they strive manfully to cope with the worst difficulties experienced by the Colonial Service in modern times. His analysis was laid on Mr. Lyttelton's side of selecting men loyal to the Government despite the warnings of senior military officers and Whitehall officials against sending a rather angular general, with a healthy disrespect of persons in high places.

Cement Production in Uganda New General Manager Appointed

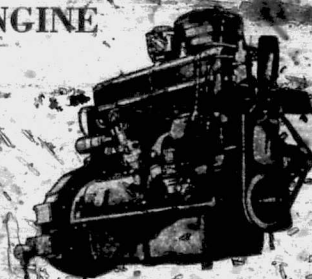
Mr. J. F. G. TROUGHTON, chairman of the Uganda Cement Board, announced a few days ago that Mr. J. J. Cameron, now works manager of the Chibanga cement factory in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, will become general manager of the cement works at Tororo, Uganda, in September, and that the present general manager, Mr. Wright, will leave this month to take up an appointment in South Africa.

There had been some technical troubles, Mr. Troughton admitted, particularly in the extraction of impurities from the limestone by burning and hydration, but further research was being undertaken, and limestone from another part of the deposit was now being used to produce a cement to full British standard without hydration.

There was no ground, he added, for rumours that the Uganda Development Corporation was intending to sell part of all of its holdings. It would be foolish to think of selling until the four or five thousand balance sheets had shown the satisfaction of the enterprise, which was approaching full production and now worked at a profit.

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PERSONALIA

SIR EVELYN WRENCH is writing a biography of the late Geoffrey Dawson.

MR. AND MRS. MERVYN F. HALL are making a visit to the Rhodesias from Kenya.

MR. J. POLLOCK has returned from his holiday visit to East, Central and South Africa.

MR. AND MRS. J. T. SIMPSON have sailed to the BLOEMFONTEIN for a number of days to Cape.

SIR ROBERT TOWN, Governor-General of the Sudan, is in London by air on Monday for Khartoum.

SIR WILLY HALCROW has just celebrated his 40th birthday and SIR CAMPBELL STUART his 68th.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, will open the Coffee Conference in Nairobi on July 24.

The Hon. Mrs. MRS. WENDWOOD, of Molo, have returned from Kenya.

BISHOP and Mrs. WALTER are to leave Kenya on account of ill-health, and live in England.

LADY MINNER and SIR GODFREY HUGGINS have been awarded silver medals of the Royal Society.

Mrs. V. L. BRELSFORD, Director of Information in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in England on leave.

CHEIKH DAHA MAKWAL has left London for the Continent on his way back to Tanganyika Territory.

MR. WILLIAM A. ACTON has been appointed to the board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAMP has been elected chairman of the Jockey Club of South Africa, where he now lives.

MR. and MRS. R. W. FOOT have arrived back from Southern Rhodesia. They travelled home in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

H.A.C.H. PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE attended a meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League on Tuesday afternoon.

MR. JOYCE GARY, the author who has visited East Africa, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Edinburgh University.

Dr. FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG, who served as a medical officer during the East African campaign of 1914-18, has arrived in London from South Africa.

THE HON. H. V. SMITH and MR. J. O. OPPENHEIMER have been appointed London agents of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

SHEIKH A. S. A. EL AKBARI, SHEIKH OMAR ZAHAN, and the MUKAMA and OMUGO of BUNYORO are passengers for East Africa in the KENYA CASTLE.

MR. J. A. THOMPSON has been appointed a director of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd. He is a director and manager of Messrs. Cayzer Irvine & Co., Ltd.

The engagement is announced between MR. JAR PHIPPS and Miss MURLEY Usher-WILSON, daughter of Bishop and Mrs. Usher-Wilson, of Bushisi, Mbale, Uganda.

MR. C. SMALL, manager of the Mombasa office of the Union Castle Line, and MRS. MALL left London on Monday in the KENYA CASTLE on their way back to East Africa.

THE QUEEN MOTHER and PRINCESS MARGARET breakfasted at Government House Entebbe, while their Comet made a call at the airport on its way to Rhodesia.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WARNER, British Ambassador in Belgium, who has made a long tour of the Congo, has paid brief visits to Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Uganda.

SIR FRANK RAISSIROLI, who is visiting Bulawayo with the Health Commission, used the foundation stone last week of the new building of the Rhodesian Academy of Music, which was established 25 years ago by Mrs. FRASER WILSON.

MR. H. G. DODD of Dar-es-Salaam, will sail next Thursday in the *Empress of Canada* for Tanganyika Territory after three months leave in his country.

Among Colonial officials on leave in his country are Messrs. K. W. SIMMONDS, Financial Secretary of Masaland, and Dr. A. E. HOWELL, Director of Medical

PROFESSOR W. M. MACMILLAN, Director of Colonial Studies at St. Andrew's University, is the only Rhodes scholar of the first year (1953) who was able to attend to tuition in Oxford last year.

MRS. B. SABEN has resigned her membership of Kampala Municipal Council owing to her absence from Uganda. She is undertaking secretarial work for the Government Royal Commission.

MR. W. A. ROBERTS, who was recently appointed to advise the Colonial Office on broadcasting overseas, has spent a week in the Smallland Protectorate to discuss plans for the new Radio Small building.

MR. J. N. D. ANDERSON, of the School of Oriental and African Studies, is to address a Royal African Society circle meeting at 11 Buns Crescent, S.W.1, London, on July 14 on "Land law of Islam and its influence on African Concepts".

THE VERY REV. EVAN HOPKINS, Provost of Nairobi, will be in England in the latter part of August and the first three weeks of September, partly on leave and partly to seek a successor as precentor to MR. BEVINGTON, who is leaving after four years in Kenya.

MR. O. J. KEBLE, Uganda's first Rhodes scholar, was one of four representatives of that Protectorate who flew to Bulawayo for the formal opening of the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition last week by the Queen Mother. The other three were MR. S. W. KULUBYA, M.L.C., MAJOR A. H. DIN, M.L.C., and Mr. H. J. EYBACE.

GROUP CAPTAIN PETER TOWNSEND, who has been in the service of the Royal Family for 20 years, latterly as an extra Equerry to the Queen Mother, is to become Air Attache at the British Embassy in Brussels. He accompanied the Royal Family on their tour of South Africa and Rhodesia in 1947. He was a fighter pilot during the battle of Britain.

Acting appointments in Kenya include those of MR. E. J. DARRIE as Financial Secretary, MR. A. F. HUME as Secretary to the Treasury, MR. J. A. RICE as Commissioner of Lands, MR. E. N. GRIFFIN-JONES as Attorney-General and Member for Law and Order, and MAJOR-GENERAL KEITH EDWARDS as Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Obituary

Sir Oscar Bedford Daly

SIR OSCAR BEDFORD DALY, M.B.E., O.B.E., LL.D., who has died in Dublin, was born in 1880 and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1903 and seven months later to the Bar of Kenya, where he practised until commissioned into the Welch Regiment in 1915. After serving in France and Italy he returned to Kenya and began private practice; he was at one time president of the Law Society of the Colony. In 1938 he was called to the Inner Bar of Northern Ireland, and in the following year became Chief Justice of the Bahamas. He leaves a widow.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT

UGANDA BREWERIES LTD., invite applications from British-born males for the post of secretary-accountant. Salary £1,500 p.a. on a contract with housing, leave, etc. Interested parties should not make formal application in response to this advertisement but should write, sending stamped-addressed foolscap envelope, to Uganda Breweries, Ltd., Box 1200, Kampala, Uganda, for full details of the post and form of application.

Introducing Central African Federation

Mr. J. M. Greenfield's Views

MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, Minister of Internal Affairs of Southern Rhodesia, said when addressing the Rhodesia National Affairs Association on "The Steps to Implement Federation" that from the first acts of the first Prime Minister of the Federation when appointed by the Governor-General would be to set up an interim Public Services Commission to make recommendations in regard to officials for secondment to the Federation and their terms and conditions of service.

The chairman would be chosen by the Prime Minister and the three other members in agreement with the three territorial Governments. An Apportionment Commission would concern itself with the allocation of assets belonging to the territorial Governments which the Federal Government would require. It would also designate the territorial Governments to be assumed by the Federal Government.

The chairman would be appointed by the Governor-General in consultation with the three Governments, two others would be appointed by the Governor-General, with one member, and each Governor would appoint one member. A commission would be required to conclude its work within a year.

Men of High Calibre Wanted

The 10 members of the two commissions, said Mr. Greenfield, would have to be men of very high calibre, for they had very difficult duties to perform.

The interim Government would be required to make arrangements to bring into being the legislative machine of the Federation. This would involve delimitation of the two Rhodesias into the necessary constituencies, 14 in Southern Rhodesia. The normal practice in such cases was to ask the senior judge to preside over a commission which would include the surveyor-general and a member of the general public. As Southern Rhodesia had 30 constituencies, the redistribution for federal purposes into 14 electoral areas would present an exacting task.

How the other three M.P.s to be elected by Southern Rhodesia, one a European and two Africans, would be chosen had yet to be decided. The recommendations were that the European should be elected by all the voters of Southern Rhodesia voting as if in a single constituency, and that the two Africans should be elected by all the voters of Southern Rhodesia on a provincial basis, one from Matabeleland and the other for Mashonaland.

In all three cases it was proposed that the nomination paper should require 50 signatories, not fewer than half being African voters, in order that the small number of Africans on the electoral roll should have a large say in the initial nomination.

If that idea were adopted, when the voter went to the polling station he would receive three papers, one to be used for the election of one of the 14 members, the second for the European for the whole of Southern Rhodesia, and the third for the African.

Herculean Task for Draftsmen

Mr. Greenfield felt that a Herculean task would fall upon the draftsmen from the three territories charged with preparing the Bill to be laid before the Federal Parliament which would meet in Salisbury until the House decided otherwise. Since the present chamber and staff of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament would have to be used at the outset at any rate, the Federal Parliament and the Southern Rhodesian Parliament would have to meet at different times. When the siting of the capitals had been agreed, a new House would have to be built either for the Federal Parliament or for Southern Rhodesia.

It was not to be assumed that all subjects on the Exclusive List would immediately be taken over by the Federal Parliament, for the White Paper provided that such subjects should remain on the Concurrent List until the Governor-General decided otherwise. So an exclusive subject might temporarily be treated as a Concurrent subject. It would be for the interim Ministry to decide which subjects to take over at once and the order in which others should be transferred.

Since External Affairs would presumably come under the Federation at a very early stage, the position of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia and the Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia would require consideration.

Presumably the Federal Government would take over Rhodesia House in the Strand.

Mr. Greenfield concluded: "Many of us hope that at the beginning party politics will play a very small, if any, part in the Federal Parliament. Even if party cleavages will arise, but if those can be cut down in the initial stages to the minimum and allowed to develop on a working basis I think it will be preferable to say anything that would bring up two or more parties, one in opposition to the other, before policies can be settled and before natural cleavages can arise."

So I hope when this proposed new Federal Parliament is inaugurated it will attract to itself people from all aspects of political opinion determined at the outset to create a Parliament in which there will be a minimum of party distraction so as to enable the Government to get on with its job in the sorting-out period.

No decisions have been taken by some of the parties as to what to happen in the territorial field. One party has announced its intention of maintaining its present position in regard to the territorial field, but some of the other parties have not made any pronouncement on that question. I still feel that examination should be given by the various party leaders in the territorial field as to whether or not there should be some re-alignment there. I do not want to be quoted as saying I think a re-alignment necessary; I only wish to make it clear that I think some thought should be given to the subject of whether a re-alignment should take place in the territorial sphere, having regard to the fact that there will be a clearing-up period there too, a period in which there will be a good deal of uncertainty as to the scope of the territorial Parliament and the particular functions it will be called upon to take."

Lectures on Central African federation have enabled the Rhodesia National Affairs Association to reach a state of solvency after a deficit of £300 last year. The chairman, Mr. J. W. Downing, told the annual meeting that he believed the Association must broaden itself to embrace the proposed federal area. Perhaps one of its most important activities was the inter-racial discussion group, which had attracted a number of Africans of outstanding merit.

E. A. & R.

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Celebrations at Rhodes's Birthplace

Bishop's, Stortford's Greatest Townsman

THE CENTENARY of the birth of Cecil Rhodes, the vicarage of Bishop's Stortford on July 5, 1853, was celebrated in that Hertfordshire town on Sunday. Many Rhodesians and others with close personal connections attended a special service in the Parish Church of St. Michael, were the guests of the Urban District Council at luncheon, and then visited the reorganized Rhodes Memorial Museum.

The ancient church was full for the morning service at which the Rev. L. E. Stiles outlined the life and work of the founder of the Rhodesias, describing him as that most formidable of all men, the practical visionary. Sir Dougal Malcolm read the first (the well-known passage from the "Elesiasticus beginning "Let us now praise famous men" and ending "Their name liveth for evermore"), and Sir Alfred Beit the

Sir Dougal Malcolm Presides

The Marquess of Salisbury was to have opened the museum and been the chief guest at the luncheon. It was impossible for him to be present. Sir Dougal Malcolm, president of the British South Africa Company, deputized for him, and referred at the luncheon to Bishop's Stortford's determination to perpetuate the memory of its greatest townsman.

Councillor H. B. Rowles, chairman of the U.D.C., said that the father of Cecil Rhodes, their vicar from 1849 to 1876, was a man of boundless generosity and possessed of a great capacity for handling men, qualities which found their expression in the public life of the town. That inheritance of initiative and leadership had come to full flowering in the son, one of the greatest men of the Victorian age, one of the greatest of Imperialists.

In inviting Sir Dougal Malcolm to reopen the reorganized museum, Colonel Stewart, chairman of the management committee, said that the Rev. F. W. Rhodes had vacated the old vicarage in order that it might be used for philanthropic purposes and had moved his family to one of a pair of semi-detached dwellings. There Cecil was born.

Two of his admirers, Mr. Sibbett of Cape Town and Mr. Reeve of London, discovering in 1935 that his birthplace had no memorial of that great man, set themselves to enlist the interest of such men as Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Sir Patrick Duncan, Sir Evelyn French, and Sir Abe Bailey. From funds collected through them and their associates the two houses were bought, such furniture as might have been expected in a country vicarage during Rhodes's childhood was assembled, and objects connected with Rhodes were presented by people in Africa. Then the town council altered the road to give greater prominence to the house and provide a site for a statue which still had to be provided. In 1938 the memorial was opened by Lord Lothian.

Neglect Rectified

Four years ago a new management committee were appalled at the neglect of the house, but were soon delighted to have visits from Mr. Goodenough, then High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Major McKee, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, and representatives of South African Rhodesian mining and commercial interests.

The result was that the two Rhodesian Governments and the three great companies which owed their formation to Rhodes, the Beers, Consolidated Mines, Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, and the British South Africa Company, decided to share equally the cost of completely reorganizing the museum under the expert guidance of Mr. G. A. Jellicoe, who went out to Africa in connexion with his task.

Quoting the passage from Corinthians, "Here we know in part and we prophesy in part," Sir Dougal Malcolm said that those interested in Rhodes's work in Africa should ever remember his last words, "So much to do, so little done," and bear their share in doing what remained to be achieved. If in the wisdom of Providence another Rhodes were to emerge, Africa would be changed. Meantime there was still the challenge to all to work in hope and humility for such a future as Rhodes might have envisaged.

Among those present were Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. & Mrs.

R. Freese, Mr. C. P. Bathurst, Brigadier Beddington, Sir Alfred and Lady Beit, Mr. & Mrs. Colin Black, Mr. & Mrs. S. R. Denny, Lord and Lady Elton, Mr. & Mrs. P. Ellinger, Mr. & Mrs. Frichthorn, Mr. & Mrs. Grove, Mr. & Mrs. K. M. Goodenough, Mr. & Mrs. Hawksley, Miss Hingley, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. Jeffcock, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. & Mrs. A. N. Kirk, Lady Leaper, Major & Mrs. Lightfoot, Sir Douglas and the Hon. Lady Malcolm, Lady Munro, Major & Mrs. McKee, Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Poole, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Ross, Mr. & Mrs. T. S. S. Scott, Colonel Wallace Smith, Prof. & Mrs. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. H. Williamson, Mr. & Mrs. Comar Wilson, and Sir W. G. Lady Wakefield.

British Press on Rhodes

THE UNITED KINGDOM NEWSPAPERS have paid generous tribute to Cecil Rhodes during the past week.

A leading article in the *Manchester Guardian* contained statements which were repeated in other papers which Rhodesians will welcome. It will be seen from the following extracts:

"If Rhodes could see that what has been done in these 50 years or so events he would be content. In place of the Pioneer Column of 179 men who entered Matabeleland in 1890 on pretext of working the mineral concession granted by Lobengula, he would see a European population of 150,000 in Southern Rhodesia, of 40,000 in Northern; an African population perhaps double in numbers, living in peace without fear of the assegai, with a new set on the ladder of progress; thriving cities and towns and steel and coal overshadowing the gold for which he had sought."

"He would see a community still broadly based on the concepts of upper-class England, which so deeply and sometimes incongruously impressed him, and yet stirred by his own distrust of 'the Imperial Factor'."

"And surely Rhodes of all men, who came to see of the Africans, 'Help them to use their human minds' when many of those about him thought of them as little more than animals, would have rejoiced to see the laying on July 13

the foundation-stone of a new university which students might enter without distinction of race. He might foresee the day when the first Rhodesian graduates to Oxford from this new college."

"It is not to praise all that Rhodes did or inspired. He was a great man in some ways and in some a wicked one. The conspiracy against the Transvaal Republic which he countenanced, and which led into the Jameson Raid, was a disastrous folly. The trickery used to entangle Lobengula in the first Matabele War is revolting. How could things have gone in Central Africa if Rhodes's man had danced to be not Jameson, but Lugard? The manner in which he used wealth to gain his political ends would have stunk in Tammany Hall."

Grip of Significant Detail

"The form of government by chartered company which he installed in his beloved North soon proved to be a failure. It took years of effort by Coghlan and others to strip. Even in his idealism, much seems now fuzzy and banal, in striking contrast to his magnificent grip of significant detail in concrete things, diamond diggings, or agricultural research. Those who damned Rhodes in his own day had grounds enough for it. Yet these things were but his dress."

"What if there had been no Rhodes? Was there any hope for the world-of-to-day in King's kind of rule, or in Lobengula's. And what room would there have been for idealism if it had been Barnato who celled the diamond fields? Rhodes may have been an instance of the thesis that all power corrupts. When the Jameson Raid brought him crashing down from the peak of power he seemed to regain lost virtues of clarity and sanity."

"To this period of belated wisdom belongs his bequest to the Rhodes Trust (instead of the crackpot schemes for the infinite expansion of the British Empire) and the famous dictum about equal rights for civilized men; and the settlement of the second Matabele War (a superb example of what can be done by personal quality, by courage and imagination and sympathy, to find a way out of a situation drifting into hopelessness). Kenya might be well served by a Rhodes now—but the Rhodes of 1896 not of 1893."

Kitwe's new town plan provides for about 400 residential stands, a hospital in a 100-acre plot, a separate shopping area, industrial sites, and a new secondary school in a new suburb.

Public Accounts Committee's Strictures "Grave Lack of Efficient Administration"

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS in Southern Rhodesia has been exceptionally severe in its criticisms of the Department of Central Mechanical Equipment.

The report states, *inter alia*:

"The evidence has revealed—

(1) A serious lack of management and business methods in the failure to keep adequate records and controls, and of omission to comply in a number of instances with Treasury instructions regarding the maintenance of adequate financial and stores control.

(2) Grave lack of efficient administration of the department and a failure to exercise that degree of day-to-day control over the organization which would enable the head thereof to locate and rectify weaknesses therein, particularly in the face of the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General and this committee in previous years. It is stated that the head of the department must have been well aware of the unsatisfactory state of affairs which existed.

(3) That the supplies and stores branches have not functioned properly, which may involve the Government in losses amounting to many thousands of pounds in the purchase of stores which will never be used.

Ineffective Accounting System

(4) That the accounting system has proved ineffective and unsatisfactory and that no reliable accounts have yet been produced, despite the installation of expensive accounting machinery which to March 31, 1952, cost over £10,000 for purchase of equipment, and salaries of operators.

(5) A complete absence of control of stores; and that the department has failed to introduce inventory control on stores which would enable it to function efficiently and prevent the purchase of redundant stores and reduce obsolete stores to a minimum.

In an official report placed before your committee and dated April 20, 1953, the following comment appears: "Stocktaking is in progress but has not yet been completed, so it is not at present possible to assess the capital locked up in dead stock, i.e., spares which will probably never be used due to obsolescence or other reasons, but it is estimated

that this will be considerable, and probably in the order of several hundred thousands of pounds."

(6) That there was no budgetary control and no reliable record of commitments, resulting in serious and repeated over-spending of votes, and consequent embarrassment to the Treasury.

(7) That a substantial amount had been made out of public funds to a business firm of a sum of £37,520. This amount has since been adjusted. The evidence also revealed that, contrary to Financial Regulation No. 10 and Treasury instructions, this matter had not been reported to the Treasury and the Auditor-General."

Sudan Electoral Commission Attacked National Unity Party's Criticisms

A VEHEMENT ATTACK on the Sudan Electoral Commission has been made by the National Unity Party in a long statement which began by explaining that the N.U.P. had accepted the agreement only because it provided safeguards against Government interference; the party had hoped that the international complexion of the commission would protect it from the influence of the Sudan Government.

The party then accuse the British of trying to turn the commissions into "mere organs of futile formalities" and claim that the Electoral Commission had not been properly constituted. By asking the Government to ban opponents from party politics, the chairman had provided invaluable support for the Sudan Government, which, the statement alleged, had not dared previously so to deprive this class.

When the commission began to function, it seemed to come under the influence of those whom it was intended to prevent from mishandling the future of the country. Its decisions on direct and indirect constituencies had been universally disapproved, and the N.U.P. were unable to understand how the question of omdas and nazirs could be considered outside the commission's jurisdiction.

The assistant secretary of the N.U.P. has stated that his party will contest the elections whatever the circumstances.

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Royal Lodge Attacked by Terrorists Success of Operation "Buttercup"

ROYAL LODGE AT SAGANA, Kenya's wedding gift to The Queen, was attacked on Sunday night by a well-armed Mau Mau gang who withdrew after exchanging fire with a detachment of police for a quarter of an hour. The police sustained no casualties. A platoon of the 5th Bn. The King's African Rifles, sent to reinforce the police, is searching the neighbouring forest. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh stayed at the lodge in February 1952.

Treetops Hotel, near Nyeri, from which visitors can watch game at these quarters, was also raided during the week-end, and stores, blankets, and field-glasses stolen. Two of the African staff are missing.

231 Terrorists Killed in Fortnight

General Erskine's operation "Buttercup" in the Fort Hall area had accounted for the deaths of 224 terrorists in the 15 days ended 1st Monday, and more than 120 had surrendered or been captured. In some actions the terrorists' fire was so heavy that orders were heard to be given in English by Mau Mau leaders.

Another sweep has been carried out in the Embu Reserve with armoured cars and infantry.

In Nyeri earlier in the week 1,000 Kikuyu were held for questioning, of whom 22 were found to be Mau Mau officers. Three of these were killed when a gang attacked the Consular mission in Nyeri last week. Father Davoli, supported by Africans, repulsed the raid. Warning was given by a Kikuyu Guard, who spotted three terrorist scouts and shot two of them.

The police, assisted by 1,100 African Kikuyu Guards, and a squadron of armoured cars, rounded up about 10,000 Africans for interrogation. Of the 300 Kikuyu confessed that they had been ordered to take the Mau Mau oath under threat of death. It was expected that terrorists had been infiltrating into this area from the Aberdare Forest.

African locations were surrounded before dawn. Warning by loudspeaker was given to Africans to vacate their homes while the police searched for arms and ammunition. All Africans and Asians were checked by teams of interrogators.

Mr. J. S. Richards, managing director of the Ford Motor Co. of South Africa, Ltd., who was visiting Nairobi on business, was shot dead when taking a walk in the city. It was at first reported to be the action of a terrorist, but it has transpired that the shot was fired by a Kamba policeman employed as a telephone operator who committed suicide shortly afterwards.

General Erskine's Directive

In a message to the security forces last week, General Erskine said:

"It must be most clearly understood that the security forces under my command are disciplined forces who know how to behave in circumstances which are most distasteful. I have the greatest confidence in the Army and police to uphold their honour and integrity while dealing with the present situation. I will not tolerate breaches of discipline leading to unfair treatment of anybody."

"We have a very difficult task, and I have no intention of tying the hands of the security forces by orders and rules which make it impossible for them to carry out their duty. I am a practical soldier enough to know that mistakes can be made and nobody need fear my lack of support if a mistake is committed in good faith. But I most strongly disapprove of 'beating up' the inhabitants of this country just because they are the inhabitants. I hope this has not happened in the past and that it will not happen in the future. Any indiscipline of this kind would do great damage to the reputation of the security forces and make our task of setting up the Mau Mau much more difficult."

"I therefore order that every officer of the police or any should stamp on or once any conduct which he would be ashamed to see used against his own people. Any complaints against the police or the Army which comes from outside sources will be referred to me immediately on receipt and will be investigated either by the police or the Army as the Attorney-General and I may in consultation direct. There will be full mutual co-operation between the police and the Army in regard to all such investigations, and in no circumstances will either deny assistance or information to the other."

Richard Geoffrey Keats, a senior officer of the Kenya Police Reserve, and Sgt. Jack Lionel Ruben of the Kenya Police

have been charged with the manslaughter of an African who is alleged to have died as a result of a beating. They have been remanded on bail.

Sir Evelyn Barker, Governor of the Colony, after a three-day tour of the affected areas, emphasized the confidence shown by members of the public and their recognition that the trouble was being means over. They realized, he said, that the situation was being restored, and that hard times lay ahead.

He congratulated the European leaders of the Kikuyu Guard on doing an "extraordinary job." He had noted with pleasure the close co-operation which existed between the Army, the police and the administration.

All European installations in Kenya are now being guarded by "Kikuyu" "intruder" reception dogs brought by air from the Suez Canal Zone. Corporal John Fisher, who had had experience of similar duties in Malaya, is in charge of the dogs. Most injuries have been sustained by some men of the Guard in a clash due to mistaken identity of two patrols operating in thick bush.

Five of 17 volunteers from Tanganyika serving with the Kenya Police have been sent to special forest posts in the Nyeri district. They are Messrs G. B. Grimsham, J. M. Macdonald, R. B. Masteman-Wood, and D. G. Scott.

Mr. Mathu's Radio Appeal

In a broadcast appeal to all Kikuyu last week Mr. Elard Mathu, M.L.C., said:

"Fellow Kikuyu I want to speak to you on the subject of the distresses that have been brought upon our country by the Mau Mau. I am sad on account of the way in which Kikuyu are engaged in the evil occupation of killing their own brethren.

"This business of killing one another will bring us no profit whatever, only sheer misery. You know my Kikuyu friends, that many hundreds of men, children and women have now been killed. No one could make me believe that is a good thing. You know the saying that taking out is not the same as putting back (Waste not want not). Apart from this it is a thing which will bring us back and will make us a scorn of all the peoples of the world.

"This conflict has become one in which Kikuyu alone are murdering one another and destroying one another's property. All killing is bad, but when people murder their own children and wives it is worse than ever. Why are you killing one another? To me it is useless. The result is but misery and death."

"When Kikuyu kill one another the Government must perforce kill the murderers to exact retribution for the murdered. All the time is it not Kikuyu who are being made an end of? I want to put it to you now, quite definitely, the best thing is for the Kikuyu to stop killing, and for those in the forests and in the Kikuyu country with intent to murder to come out of the jungle so that they can be tried. If this is not done the Kikuyu will be 'damned' and in 10 years will pass before they recover."

"Mau Mau Will Be Overcome"

"The Government is very powerful, and without doubt the Mau Mau and all other ruffians will be overcome. Stop seeking for guns with which to kill your Kikuyu brothers, come out of the forests; stop committing such heinous crimes as the one which was done at Laris do not prolong the conflict any further."

"All Kikuyu should deny assistance to all the murderers. If we do this the murderers will become weak and they will return."

"During my recent visit to Fort Hall and Nyeri I saw that many Kikuyu have no love for the Mau Mau. Many have joined the Home Guard in order to fight the Mau Mau and the murderers. Is that not just Kikuyu killing Kikuyu? This is great folly. But murderers, although they are Kikuyu, must also be killed and that is what is being done."

"I said that Mau Mau butchery can bring nothing but sheer misery and tribulation to us Kikuyu. Many Kikuyu are being killed. Many Kikuyu are being imprisoned for many years. Many Kikuyu are being removed and separated from their relatives and their possessions. The whole position is thoroughly bad. Much Kikuyu property has been ruined and dissipated."

"Many of their homes have been burned by Mau Mau and by Government. Kikuyu cattle and goats have gone for good. Many Kikuyu shops are closed and all trade spoiled. Many schools managed by Kikuyu are also closed and numbers of children deprived of schooling on account of the many deaths of the Mau Mau. The Kikuyu have lost many leaders

...killed by Mau Mau, many hundreds of children and women are dead.

"Who can fail to see that we can gain no good from the murdering of Mau Mau? My Kikuyu friends, have you been made stupid with medicines or what is it? For my part, I would give no help whatever to murderers. And I want you too not to assist them in any way, so that peace may come soon.

"Help the Government in order that peace may come in the land, the children may go to school without fear, and the women and men work for the development of the country free from all fear.

"You and I all know that we want workers to get the land also to have land found for them because of the overcrowding of our people; we want education for our children; we want our voice to be heard in matters of Government; we want these things and many others.

"You know that I speak on behalf of these things in the Legislative Council and the Kikuyu know I have been complaining about them fearlessly for many years. And I shall continue still to make reasoned and peaceable representations about the beneficial things desired by the Kikuyu.

"But my representations may go unheeded on account of my fellow Kikuyu. We shall not achieve those ends by killing the Kikuyu of other races. That is why I cannot commend those who are committing crimes, and they had better stop and put down their weapons, for what is not (like) eating waji beans."

Land Enquiry

The Government is making an examination into matters concerned with the land, and we must just wait for the commission's report on the subject. I am here to try to see how Africans may be benefited and may live in peace and amity with the other races. Each race sustains the life of the other, and all of us in Kenya, black and white, help one another.

Before ending this, I want to mention what we have done with all fighting stops seeking for guns from those who want to enrich themselves by the death of our Kikuyu people, cease from assisting the Mufians with food or arms in any other way. Make a complete break with the Mau Mau, and with all others who murder and who destroy the property of other people.

There are a great many Kikuyu who are sound, peace-loving and God-fearing and who hate evil deeds such as those being done by Mau Mau. Give them counsel, to have courage and to persuade many of our people to come over to the side of the Government, so that soon peace may return.

I entreat men, women and children, wherever they may be found to co-operate with me and other peace-loving folk and with the Government, that we may quickly bring to an end this murderous and destructive conflict. Likewise, I ask those who are murdering people from places in Kikuyuland or in the forest to lay down their arms, for war is not eating njaki and will bring us no good whatever. Let us all pray God to give us the courage to resist evil and to follow the way of love and peace."

Bishop of Mombasa's Warning

BISHOP BEICHER said in a recent sermon in Kenya:

"Before us lie the alternatives of a doctrinaire apartheid with all that that implies—complete separation on a basis of segregated self-sufficiency, social, economic, domestic—or a way of partnership. For the former I find neither commendation nor practicability. The latter lies in the place of Christian action. Already we see it beginning to work. I urge particularly that we should embrace into affection Christians from those young men, and the fewer young women of the native peoples of this land, who are wholly desirous of sharing that with us. The emptiness, the essential loneliness of the lives which they find themselves forced to live is hard to believe. And if that emptiness remains unrelieved by a cordial welcome into Christian fellowship, with a passionate allegiance to Christian ideology as an effective way of life, then we may be sure that the seven-barred devils of a destructive ideology will find easy access into their life and thought."

Officers of the Canton-Castle round-Africa and intermediate services will until the end of this year call at the port of Mombasa for passengers and cargo after leaving London for South and East Africa.

Kenya's Exhibit at the Royal Show
Progress of European Farming

FOUR DIORAMAS showing the progress of a young Kenya settler and his sons in the development of their farm form the main attraction of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at the Royal Show at Blackpool, which opened on Tuesday. Each diorama, depicting respectively the choice of land, its initial development, its success, and its final lay-out, is supplied with photographs.

Mr. W. Hale, of the Kenya Game Department, has provided a collection of pictures of interest to hunters and anglers. The game birds have been provided by Mr. Roland Ward, secretary of the R.A.S.K. 1926-41 describes the history of settlement in the Colony, with up-to-date notes about farming to-day.

Mr. Warburton, and other of the staff, assisted Messrs. J. de V. Aken, Colin Campbell, G. M. Paine, R. J. Spooner, R. H. Walker, and W. H. Williams (president of the R.A.S.K.).

Kenya Chiefs Attend

Two Kenya chiefs, Muhoya Kaumbua, of the Kajiado location, Kikuyu, and Gaudi Chumbe, of Kiriwa, Kikuyu, have been flown at Government expense to the Royal Show. After a tour of the island arranged by the British Council they will return to Kenya on Friday.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, wrote in a message to the organizers:

"Visitors to the pavilion will see something of Kenya agriculture, its crops and livestock, and notably the achievements of European farming—a truly remarkable achievement in 50 years. This is the first time the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya have staged an exhibit in Great Britain.

I hope that visitors will notice from the emphasis placed on dairy and livestock, that Kenya farming conditions are in many respects those of Britain. Indeed, with a high rainfall and an admirable soil, the Highlands of Kenya present possibilities for much farming in a temperate climate which are probably unique in Africa. Members of the Government of Kenya and I feel complete confidence in the future of European farming in the Highlands of Kenya and in the possibility of their being able to encourage the development of the country.

I am sure, as are all those who love Kenya well, that the present disturbances in a limited area of this country will before long be a thing of the past.

On the pavilion there is an African section arranged by the Department of Agriculture of Kenya. I look forward with confidence to seeing yet greater progress made by European and African farmers in the years of the future.

Cotton Export Team

THE HON. A. D. CAMBELLE, of Messrs G. and R. Dewhurst, Ltd., Manchester, will lead the export market team from the British cotton industry which has been selected by the Board of Trade to visit East Africa. The other members are Messrs J. A. Cronopulo (Rolli Brothers Ltd., Safford), J. M. H. Grey (John Grey & Co., Ltd., Mombasa), M. H. Ferguson (Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., Manchester), and P. D. F. Lowell (Cotton Board, secretary). The tour, which has been arranged in co-operation with the Cotton Board and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, will embrace Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and possibly Zanzibar. The aim is to investigate the potential future demand for British cotton textiles and to recommend what action should be taken in regard to production or marketing in order to develop exports to the highest possible level.

Lord Gordon, Minister in Charge of the Mutual Security Agency Mission to the United Kingdom, announced last week that 625,000 dollars had been allocated to Great Britain for a programme designed to increase agricultural and industrial productivity in Uganda and Tanganyika.



Oxen and Wagon: It is only fitting that the oxen which should be displayed on the South African coat of arms. For without this apparently primitive and wonderfully effective method of crossing difficult country the development of the Union might well have been immeasurably handicapped. Serving both as beef cattle and draught animals, oxen were the mainstay of the early South African economy — and even in the days of today they play a large part in transport and agriculture. The original trek wagons were surprisingly small when compared with those in use to-day, measuring only some twelve feet in length, about the same size as an English farm wagon which they greatly resemble.



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Parliament Actions of Security Forces Commons Questions on Kenya

SEVERAL QUESTIONS about affairs in Kenya have been put in the House of Commons during the past week.

MR. M. EDELMAN (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what instructions he had given to the security forces in any case of accepting surrender by suspected Mau Mau terrorists.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I have given no instructions on the subject to security forces in Kenya."

MR. EDELMAN: "Is the Minister aware of some anxiety in this country about the disparity between the number of those killed in these actions and the number taken prisoner? Is he aware that in the Fort Hall area 100 were killed, but only two rifles were captured. Does not that indicate a room for inquiry?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "There is no information of any case that I could trace, in which the law has been disregarded in an attempt to surrender."

MR. M. EDELMAN: "There is no recorded instance, as far as I can find, but I will continue to watch the subject."

MR. S. HASTINGS (Lab.) asked for a statement regarding the case of Elijah Njeru Gichon, who died on January 29 as the result of beating and in particular, why the two askari who carried out the beating under orders had not been called as witnesses at the inquiry, how many persons, white or black, had been charged in connexion with the death, and what charges had been made against them.

MR. H. HYND (Lab.) asked if Mr. Lyttelton would consider the Voluntarily Unemployed Persons Ordinance in Kenya in view of the report published by the International Labour Organization on June 23, stating that the ordinance could be applied, although at present not being so applied, in such a way as to result in a forced labour system.

MR. LYTTELTON: "No, because a temporary law renewable annually, and I have no doubt the observations of the committee will receive consideration from the Kenya Legislature when the ordinance is again due for renewal."

Legal Defence for Detainees

MR. F. BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked whether detainees in Kenya were permitted legal defence when appealing against their detention.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Counsel are not allowed in these appeals."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is it not the case that detainees are permitted the help of lawyers to prepare their case but are not given any information as to the character of the charge against them, and that lawyers are not permitted to represent them when they go to the advisory committee? Would the Minister look at this matter again?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "Certainly we will look at it again. As I understand Mr. Brockway, he has said as I believe to be the case, that detainees get the advice of lawyers but at the present moment lawyers are not allowed to appear for them. The reason for that is the number of cases. If lawyers were allowed to appear before the advisory committee, we might get very long and tedious hearings."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Would it not be possible, for detainees to be informed of the charges so that they can early effectively prepare their defence?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am not accepting Mr. Brockway's premise that they are not so informed, but I will look into it."

MR. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked what compensation was paid to relatives of the dead on active service of African soldiers with the military forces in Kenya and what those amounts were last revised.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The following rates of gratuity are payable to the heirs of a deceased African soldier: warrant officers and staff sergeants, £40, sergeants and below, £30. These rates were reviewed in 1948, and are being considered again."

Mrs. WHITE: "Would the Minister ask the Kenya Government to expedite this matter, which has been under discussion since 1951? It is a very good way to encourage loyal Kenya Service men to give such a valuable grantuity."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I agree with the hon. member and that a conclusion should be reached."

COLONEL CLARKE (Cons.) asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware of the threat to amenity and conservation in the Tsavo Royal National Park inherent in a scheme now before the Kenya Government for the

water to Mombasa from the Mzima pools; and whether he would ensure that detailed examination was first given to the alternative suggestions put forward by the trustees of the park.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am assured that everything possible is being done to provide Mombasa with a safe and adequate water supply at a reasonable cost, with the minimum of damage to natural amenities, and I understand that the Kenya Government will elaborate further the plans for the land."

COLONEL CLARKE: "May I ask the Minister to appreciate that the trustees of the national park and many others concerned will be grateful for his assurance, and may I ask him to call to mind the fact that the objection which the trustees are advancing comes from the 'supersaturating levels'?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "There are no plans taking place on whether one of the pools will be raised to eight feet or not. I think that both Col. Clarke and I are concerned about its being necessary for hippopotami, but after that the water in Mombasa will have to take first place."

Governor of Nyasaland Apologizes

MR. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked by whose authority provincial and district commissioners in Nyasaland were instructed or before May 10, to inform the local population that the Federation had been decided upon, or that it was certain that the law making federation would be passed at the third reading by the British Parliament, when the enabling Bill had not at that time reached the Committee stage in the House of Commons, and had not been considered in the House of Lords.

MR. LYTTELTON: "After the Federation Bill had been read a second time on May 6, the Nyasaland Government instructed the provincial administration to make it known that federation had been decided upon and to trace all communities to get together with the sincere intention to make the scheme work for the greatest possible good of Nyasaland. The Governor has asked me to convey to the House my regret for this anticipation of the decision of Parliament. He also regrets that *Hansard* being available, the Leader of the Opposition was misquoted as saying: 'Now that it has been decided upon by H.M. Government, instead of: 'If this becomes the law of the land.'"

"I feel sure the House will accept this frank expression of regret for this misquoting of the meaning of a second reading, and I trust Mr. Attlee will also accept that the instructions were not intended to be taken as a final decision. I added his speech to the *Hansard* reading."

Mrs. WHITE: "Is the Minister aware that hon. members on both sides of the House are very glad to see his explanation for this was a very regrettable affair?"

MR. ROSENSEN (Lab.) asked what progress had been made in respect of constitutional changes in Tanganyika, and what official proposals had been presented by the Tanganyika European Council.

Tanganyika Local Government Bill

MR. LYTTELTON: "The Tanganyika Government have prepared and published a comprehensive Local Government Bill to give effect to certain recommendations in Professor Mackenzie's report which the Legislative Council is to debate towards the end of the year. I am not aware of any other official proposals put forward by the Tanganyika European Council."

MR. SORENSEN: "Can the Minister indicate how long it will take to implement the proposals?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. gentleman is asking me almost to make prophecies about things which are not in my control. We must allow the Legislative Council to debate the matters towards the end of this year, after we can see whether the recommendations can be implemented."

MR. SORENSEN asked why the export tax on copra had been reduced in the Seychelles from 23s. to 15s. thus increasing the profit on coconuts by 24.2s. per 100, and why no action had been taken to increase the present wage of 32s. 9d. per month for labourers.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The reduction of the export tax on copra from January 1, 1953, was a corollary of the reduction from the same date of income tax on the profits of the agricultural products, including copra, which has been done to secure a more equitable distribution of the burden of taxes and duties in Seychelles. With the hon. member's hon. member is misinformed. The present wage has been 40s. 6d. per month for men and 30s. 6d. per week since March 1, 1953."

The annual conference of the Rhodesian Industries Association will be held in the conference room of the Parliament Buildings in Bulawayo on June 10-11. It will be opened by the hon. member for Bulawayo.

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Mr. J. C. A. Faure, chief buyer of oils and fats for the Unilever group, has estimated this year's world production of these commodities at 23.6m. tons, some 890,000 tons below that of last year. The figure includes 7,663,500 (8,667,000) tons of edible type and 3,034,000 (3,037,000) tons of palm oils. A total of 3,033,000 tons of industrial type oils, including linseed and tallow, and 9,697,000 (9,070,000) tons of animal fats. Tea exports from Sena in 1952 amounted to 10,070 (10,311) tons. Of this (3,942) tons came to this country. The corresponding figures for the year were 2,281 (1,994) tons and 915 (606) tons for Tanganyika, 2,272 (1,958) tons and 1,774 (715) tons, and for Nyasaland, 14,655 (15,725) tons and 13,216 (13,031) tons.

The directors of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., have proposed cancellation of the participating rights on the 7½% preference stock and a reduction in the rate of interest to 6½%. As compensation a bonus issue of one new 6½% £1 preference share for every £2 of stock held is to be given to preference stockholders.

Fuel Price Reductions

Price reductions in Kampala of 16 cents of a shilling per gallon for lamp kerosene, 10 cents for power kerosene, six cents for aviation kerosene, 10 cents for diesel oil and 17 cents for motor oil have been announced. There is no reduction in the price of motor spirit.

Income tax returns for Southern Rhodesia to dividend-holders, where the company tax exceeds the deduction at the personal rate, will, if a new Bill is passed, be restricted to persons resident within the territory.

Recorded songs in six East African vernaculars are now being marketed by East African Records, Ltd., Nairobi.

Registered agricultural marketing co-operative societies in Uganda during 1952 increased from 575 to 579.

Rice and wood fuel have been decontrolled in Uganda, as has meat except in the Northern Province. The Standard Investment Trust, Ltd., Nairobi, is in liquidation.

African Mercantile Company Report

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD., earned a profit of £1,776 in the calendar year 1952, compared with £247,747 in the previous year. To last year's total must be added £143 for surplus on sales of assets, and £1,200 for tax adjustments of previous years. Taxation paid was £440, staff and office expenses £1,440, and contingency reserve £15,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £622 and a dividend of 15% on the ordinary shares £28,875, leaving a balance of £50,479 to be carried forward, against £39,666 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £300,000 in 6½% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £150,000 in ordinary shares of £1. Annual reserves stand at £1,992, revenue reserves at £1,000, reserve for future taxation £80,000, and current liabilities £411,134. Fixed assets are valued at £80,123, and current assets £1,439,724, including £285,755 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. H. H. Sawyer (chairman), W. J. Saunders (managing director), J. W. M. Maynard, Lord John Cholmondeley, W. P. H. H. H. H., and J. M. Leigh. The secretary is Mr. G. H. A. Payne.

The 99th (annual) general meeting will be held in London July 23.

Union Minière Du Haut-Katanga

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA reports a gross profit of 4,770,935,374 francs in the calendar year 1952, compared with frs. 4,130,279,210 in the previous year. Depreciation, taxation and other charges amount to frs. 1,768,779,729, leaving a net profit of frs. 2,999,155,645. Allocations to contingencies fund amount to frs. 4,154,533,732, and frs. 45,030,433 are carried forward. The balance for distribution is frs. 1,968,928,345. The final dividend is frs. 650 per share, making frs. 1,350 per share for the year.

The issued capital is frs. 5,000m. Reserves stand at frs. 1,026,938,991,347. Debentures total frs. 20m., creditors appear at frs. 2,802,914,688, coupons at frs. 32,190,312, current liabilities at frs. 2,426,120,896, and provisions and loss account at frs. 1,051,512,340. Fixed assets are valued at frs. 2,392,657,405, metal stocks at frs. 829,485,710, debtors at frs. 1,992,471,437, current assets at frs. 45,624,744, and cash at frs. 3,285,093,559.

Copper production for the year amounted to 20,000 tons, against 192,000 tons in 1951.

The directors are MM. G. Blaise (president), F. Van Bree (honorary president), P. Gillet (vice-president), E. Seneca (president of the local committee in Elisabethville), A. Martho, H. Robiliart, R. Terwagne, H. Buisson, A. G. C. Hutchinson, and the Earl of Selborne. Messrs. Van Bree, Seneca, Guillaume, and Hutchinson are members of the permanent committee.

Charterland and General Report

CHARTERLAND AND GENERAL, LTD., after providing for taxation, earned a profit of £53,637 in the year ended May 31, compared with a loss of £28,200 in the previous year. General Reserve received £20,000. Interest on the preference stock requires £3,225 and a dividend of 7½% on a bonus of £9,929, against £7,073 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £100,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock, £472,862 in ordinary stock and £28,158 in ordinary shares of 5s. Capital reserves stand at £1,683, revenue reserves at £114,929, and current liabilities at £8,078, and current liabilities at £83,237. Current assets are valued at £48,946, including £57,548 in cash. The company owns investments in many Rhodesian enterprises.

The directors are Messrs. J. E. W. Lomas (chairman and managing director), K. A. Levy, P. J. Warner, A. W. Westwood (who is also the secretary), and Sir Rupert De La Bère. The annual general meeting will be held in London on July 23.

Progress Reports for June

Falcon.—12,000 tons of ore were treated at the Dalny mine for 7,532 oz. gold, and a working profit of £2,676 (May £2,032); at the Sunace mine the respective figures were 2,000 tons, 304 oz., and £513,261; at the Bayhorse mine 2,200 tons and £6,808.

Cam & Motor.—A working profit of £39,647 was earned from the crushing of 3,600 tons of ore, against £39,922 for May.

Rezena.—600 tons of ore were milled for a working profit of £2,205 (£2,205).

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—200 tons of zinc and 100 tons of lead were sold.

Chibuluma

MINING at the Chibuluma property of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group is expected to start three years hence, and the plant is likely to have an initial capacity to deal with about 1,500 tons of ore daily. Exploratory work indicated reserves in excess of 7m. tons, giving 5.23% copper and 0.25% cobalt. An initial annual production of about 16,000 long tons of copper and 1,000 lb. of cobalt is expected. Even at this stage the African labour force is 450. The present manager is Mr. A. W. McNeill.

Diamond Sales

SALES OF DIAMONDS through the Central Selling Organization on behalf of African producers in the year amounted to £12.9m., compared with £18.6m. in the first 12 months of this year. Sales of gem stones declined from £507,190 to £8,792,258, and industrial diamonds saw a slight increase from £4,066,018 to £4,066,018.



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Warm Tribute to Mr Dalton Colleague Pen-Picture of the Man

AN APPRECIATION of Mr. A. Dalton appears in the current issue of the *East African Railways and Harbours Magazine*. The anonymous writer says (in part):

"On May 1, 1948, when the railways of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services were amalgamated under the title of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, Mr. Dalton was appointed the first general manager of the new system. On June 30, 1953, he is to retire. The five years since 1948 have been ones of intense and unprecedented activity.

"When amalgamation was effected the capital account of the Administration stood at a total of £36m.; its capital equipment is now £90m. Some of this money is being spent on account for many of the works authorized by the Government and others placed in the United Kingdom are still outstanding, but to complete this five years nearly twice the total capital effort of the previous 59 years, even allowing for the reduced rate of money, is an extraordinary effort made during this period.

Immense Personal Contribution

"How far these efforts would have been made, and how far the East African transport system might have lagged behind the frantic post-war expansion of the territories, with crippling effect, had it not been for the drive and ceaseless energy of Mr. Dalton, can only be a matter for conjecture. Those of us who have worked closely with him, however, would be at one in saying that his personal contribution has been immense, and the community has been fortunate during the war years in having at the head of its railways and ports organization—the biggest single organization in the three territories—a man of his unique dynamism and ability to get things done.

"Tanganyika has particular cause to be grateful to him. One of the first measures he took after amalgamation was to set up a new ports organization embracing the Tanganyika ports, at the same time the traffic department in that Territory was completely reconstituted. The measure of reorganization and expansion effected may be gathered from the following figures: in 1948 the port of Dar es Salaam dealt with 54,000 tons of cargo; in 1952 the figure was 1,000,000 tons and the port was free of congestion. In 1948 the maximum clearance of traffic by rail up-country from Dar es Salaam was 2,000 tons per week. Now traffic can be moved at 6,000 tons per week.

"A hard worker himself, Mr. Dalton has had the ability to get others to work hard, and to imbue in them his own sense of the need for efficiency in getting things done. Letters should be answered immediately. Decisions should be given promptly. Messengers of work should not be accepted as an excuse for inactivity.

Growth of the Organization

"On a much delayed Government reply he minutes. This is not a good sign. If he had only referred in these many years it has been that the organization is becoming so big that he could not ensure personally that quiet and effective action was being taken at all points.

"But it has been not only by his drive and impatience that Mr. Dalton has served the public during his term as general manager. It has been by his experience gathered and stored in a lifetime of more than 30 years of service with transport in East Africa. From this experience Mr. Dalton has culled a scrupulous regard for detail and an equally scrupulous regard for adherence to principles.

"In his regard for detail he may have been considered by some to be pedantic, particularly in his emphasis on the need for correspondence to be conducted in plain and lucid English. In 1948 he circulated Sir Ernest Casson's book 'Plain Words' to his heads of departments. It has been his belief that if a man will set out his thoughts clearly and unambiguously in good English on any problem he will be doing a long way towards arriving at a correct solution.

"He takes an aesthetic pleasure in the English language,

and would never sign a letter put to him unless it complied with his strict requirements. Sometimes his amendments and corrections would be ruthless, and a story is told of an officer who having received back a much scrawled letter and scored but better, tried to pass it off by suggesting that he had done it badly—he had got the date right!

"Having once determined what the correct course of action should be in any case, Mr. Dalton was not easily to be moved from his position. With his long experience and careful attention to detail he was always watched by agents of expediency or shortsightedness. Ministers and Governments alike, business firms and individuals, would all find him uncompromising and inflexible if the course of action proposed was in his view, impracticable or contrary to the administration's or the public's best interests. He did not seek popularity, and he carried out his duty in telling many people that they could not have what they wanted, but perhaps did not gain it. With us who have worked with him this characteristic has won him the sincere respect and admiration,

Staff and Qualities

"Behind a somewhat brusque and unbending exterior, Mr. Dalton has concealed a sympathetic and humane regard for his staff, qualities from which it may be assumed he stemmed his success in getting things done. He would not have been made against a member of the staff with whom he was without his ensuring that the employee concerned was given a fair chance to state his case; and no member of the staff could question his terms and conditions of service without the most careful consideration being given to his point of view, and regulations altered if need be. There should be no need for unions and staff associations, he would say, if the management is doing its job properly; the management should always be a jump ahead.

"He made a point of giving credit for work which had been done by others. In his reports he would write: 'I am indebted to Mr. X for his comprehensive review...' and try to let the staff know their efforts were appreciated.

"Mr. Dalton has taken a keen interest in all the administration's social activities in Nairobi and the general welfare of the staff throughout the system. He has been particularly keen on rugby, and has been president of the Nairobi Railway Rugby Club for many years, taking the chair at annual meetings and asking in a stern voice: 'Any other nominations for president?'

"It is to be regretted that Mr. Dalton should be retiring at a time when many of the major problems of the system for which he has laboured are coming to fruition—the new coaches, new rolling-stock, and new engines—which have so far come forward in but grudging numbers, and the shortage of which has been a gnawing source of worry in all the post-war years. It is about to be opened. 'New' and new railways are about to be opened. But Mr. Dalton can retire content in the knowledge that he has contributed no little part to the administration in which he is so proud, and which he has served with a single-mindedness and intensity of purpose over a long career marked by singular achievement.

"It is typical of the man that at his express request no presentation be made to him on his retirement. This is greatly contrary to the wishes of his staff, but he says that he is well content with the knowledge that they would have wanted to make this gesture.

Five tons of printed matter were produced each week last year by Northern Rhodesia's Printing and Stationery Department. Over 1,400 copies of the White Paper on federation were sold.

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The Clan Line Steamers, Limited

Policy of Preparedness and Problem of Costs

Lord Rotherwick on Importance of Commonwealth and Empire Prosperity

THE SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED, was held on July 1 in London.

LORD ROTHERWICK, the chairman, presided, and in the course of his speech:

"I should like to place on record our appreciation of the services rendered by the inhabitants of Bory when our vessel the CLAN MACARRIE went ashore on the Isle of Lewis. The able assistance they gave in the actual rescue operations, but also for their generous treatment of the captain and crew when they were landed. I am sure you would like me also to express your gratitude and admiration for the gallant and skilful steersman who transported the saving equipment 18 miles across open moorland in sleet and snow, lashed by a wind which was recorded as having reached 112 miles per hour. It was found impossible to rig the breeches buoy during the hours of darkness, but once contact was made, the entire crew of 66 men were taken off in two hours 40 minutes. This record will be hard to beat.

New Deliveries Delayed

"The delivery dates of some of our new ships have been put back by as much as 12 months from the original estimate, due almost entirely to the shortage of steel plates. We are told in the House of Commons that steel allocations to shipyards have been increased by 5%, but unfortunately no mention is made of the fact that deliveries, which after all are what really matter, are anything from 25 to 40% short of the allocation. Not only do we lose the benefit of these ships, but in a period of rising costs the delay adds considerably to the price we have to pay.

Taxation

I am deeply concerned about the long-term replacement position, for so long as ship-building costs continue to rise the excess cost of replacement has to be found out of taxed income. Although initial allowances are a useful immediate contribution, they are no more than an interest-free temporary loan, and further more, as we have seen, they lack permanency. For this reason I welcome any reduction in taxation, and the present budget is a step in the right direction.

Dividend and Future Prospects

This year the proposed dividend has been increased to an equivalent of 20% on capital of £1,200,000, costing net £130,500. I must make it quite clear to you, however, that future dividends will depend entirely on the profits earned, and if you remember that large sums for replacement have to be provided out of taxed income, you will appreciate that, although your directors hope to maintain the 20% rate, it is not by any means certain that they will be able so to do.

In connexion with replacement, I must add that the question of new construction is under constant consideration, and it may well be necessary to modify our plans, particularly if prices continue to rise.

I should like you to know something of the difficulties which we have to face during a period of falling

commodity prices. In theory it should enable us to import more material, but this will happen only if the producing countries have a surplus or if they increase production at the risk in some cases of depleting their natural resources. In practice I very much doubt if this will happen, as we are meeting increased competition from the other exporting countries, particularly Germany and Japan, and as their exports increase so will they be able to obtain a greater share of available raw material.

If we do not obtain more materials the producing countries will have a sterling available for the purchase of our manufactured goods, and unless the cost of such goods falls, they must buy less. It is obvious that there will be some fall in cost as the lower-priced raw materials are used in production, but that is only one element of cost. The other is wages. The natural tendency would be for wage rates to fall as the purchasing power of money increases, but there is no indication of such a trend, and, therefore, unless we can obtain an increase in the amount of work for each pound of wages paid, there will be a reduction in the volume of our exports and a decline in the amount of shipping space required.

From my remarks it could be seen that, with disapproval falling commodity prices, it would be far from the truth. What I fear is that the desirable movement may be unjustified and that we may be forced once again to devalue sterling, thereby increasing commodity prices and restoring the inflationary spiral, with wage increases always tending to lag behind the increase in the cost of living.

"Surely it is better to increase our production by giving incentives and abandoning restrictive practices. If we have any surplus labour we can use it so easily to improve our standard of living by creating better conditions in the home, factory and world.

Incentive Crippled

High taxation is a crippling incentive. I think there is a good reason to give an individual more than an equal share if through his efforts he develops a product or an idea which makes a contribution towards the wealth of his country.

"My company has always been receptive to new ideas, and I propose during the current year to intensify the work on research. As the members of our staffs afloat and ashore may well be able to contribute useful ideas, I hope to be able to introduce a scheme whereby some financial reward will be given to the originator of a new idea capable of commercial exploitation, and particularly if it can be exploited abroad.

"We can improve our trading position materially by promoting greater freedom of trade within the Commonwealth and Empire, and I feel that every effort must be made to obtain the assistance of our partners. At the present time America is dependent on Canada for supplies of certain raw materials. As a result of trade

Canadian Cement has been able to insist that America should accept partly fabricated goods instead of the simple raw materials. In these circumstances it appears to me that we might through the agency of our Canadian friends encourage the Americans to accept more of our manufactured goods.

If this result could be achieved I should hope that any additional dollars earned would be used for investment in Canada, for we are lagging far behind in supplies of capital for the further development of resources in a country with such potential opportunities.

Company Well Equipped

"I am sorry that I must end with a note of qualified caution. As mentioned in the directors' report we experienced a slackening in the demand for space during the latter part of the financial year, with a consequent reduction in the rate of profit earned. There are gloomy prophecies of what will happen if the world settles down to a period of peace.

"Although I appreciate the position, I am not prepared to say that slumps are created in the main by a sufficient number of people believing that there will be a slump. I prefer to adopt a policy of preparedness; ready to conserve if the need should arise but always on the look-out for the advantages in a world where the price of goods will surely be a terrible consequence of our economic system if we cannot find a way to a high level of employment.

"If we create the right goods at the right price there will be a demand for our products, and I am satisfied that this company is well-equipped to maintain its position although we must not forget the dangers of subsidized foreign competition.

The report and accounts were adopted.

The extraordinary general meeting of the board's capitalization and bonus issues proposals were approved.

Porter's Cement Industries

PORTER'S CEMENT INDUSTRIES (RHODESIA), LTD. and their subsidiary PORTER'S CEMENT INDUSTRIES (BULAWAYO), LTD. after profitings 47% on the year, earned a consolidated net profit of £106,671 for the year ended November 30 last, compared with £124,637 in the previous year. A sum of £80,458 is set to reserves, interest on the preference shares £20,000 and a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares requires £19,742 leaving £106,671 against £19,742 brought forward.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £50,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares and £100,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1. Capital reserves stand at £36,250, revenue reserves at £198,700 and current liabilities at £263,206. Fixed assets are valued at £207,038, and investments at £23,900, shares in a subsidiary company at £165,000, and current assets at £247,739, including £1,206 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. William Brown (chairman); Thomas P. F. Neadham (W. J. Neadham) (managing director); William Gray (alternate); E. S. Durham; Colonel Sir Ellis Robins (alternate); E. S. Newson; and Sir Digby Burnett (alternate); Dr. K. P. Chikara.

The ninth ordinary general meeting was held in Bulawayo, Rhodesia on June 29. An extraordinary general meeting was held to consider increasing the capital by the creation of 100,000 cumulative preference shares and 150,000 ordinary shares, both of 5s.

Cost of Maize Meal

MR. HUGH BAMPFYLDE was written to *The Times* on the subject of the rehabilitation of Africans in Kenya, emphasizing that "first, all education must be given in a Christian atmosphere and on Christian principles; secondly, the price of *posho* (the staple food of mealie meal) must be reduced from its present exorbitant price of more than 53s. a 200lb. bag. The whole economy of Kenya depends on this, and as long as the Government is content to maintain this price the African maintains that he is being 'got at,' and in my opinion he is quite right."



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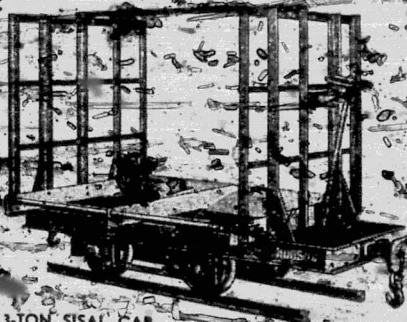
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