

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 27, 1953

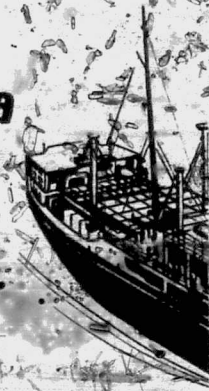
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Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of...
 Commence. A little technical might be obtained
 but the export trade will mainly be in ivory which is
 diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of
 the...
 —Mr. Labouchere,
 M.C., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1950,
 during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.

Trains of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the second largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1951 she exported £13,654,946 worth of raw coffee and £28,696,860 worth of raw cotton, quite apart from £4,845,344 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports, and ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd. is proud of

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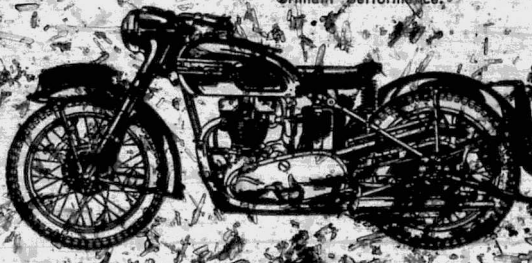
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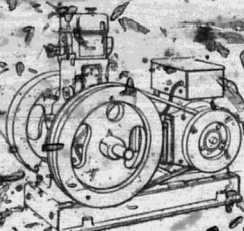
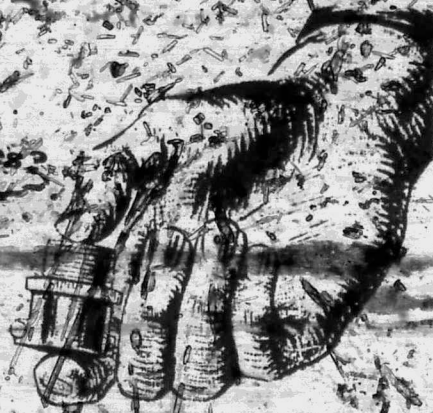
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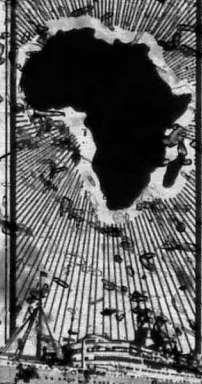
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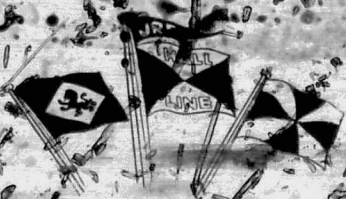
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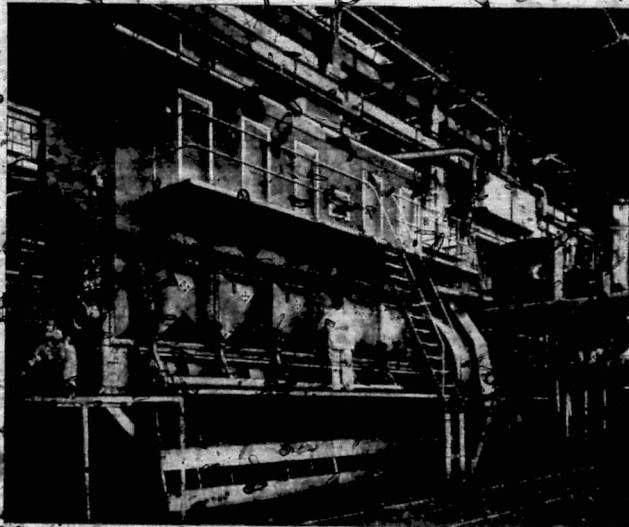
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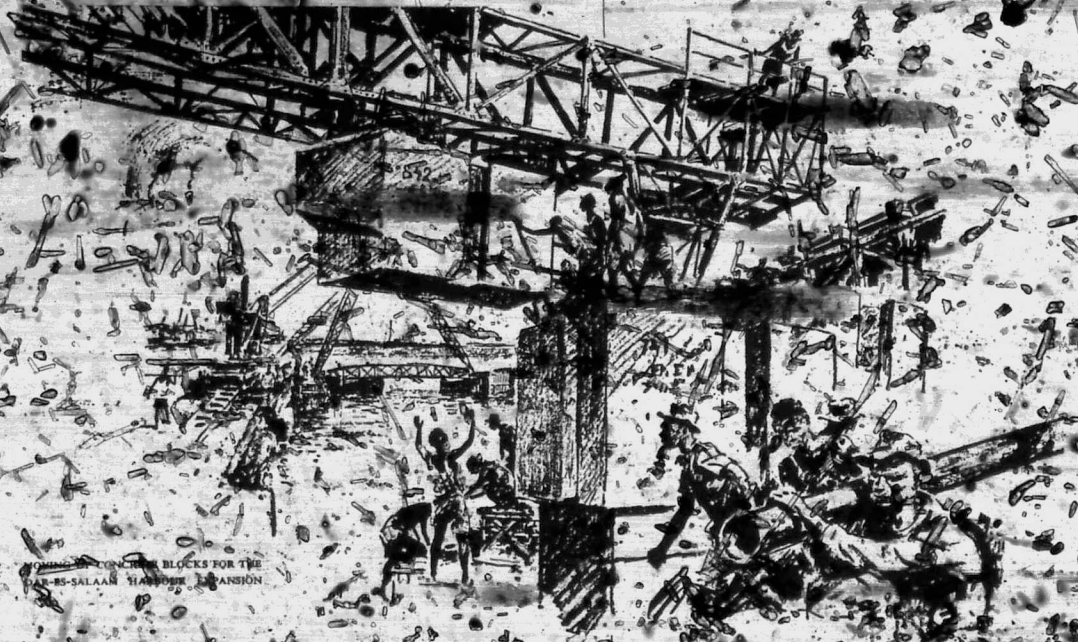
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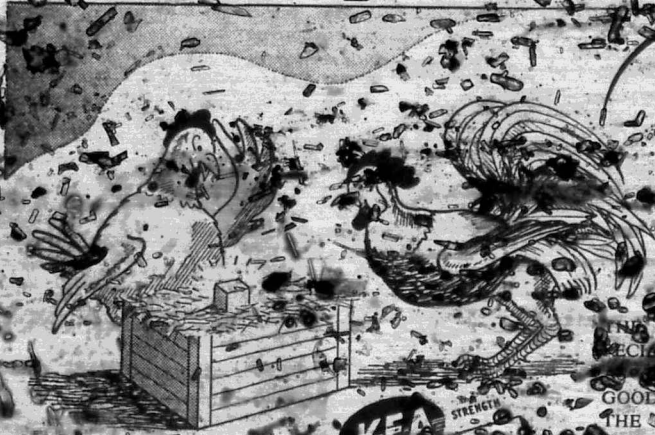
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1953 (New Series) No. 1507. Published weekly, 30s. per year post free.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE in this country must have been misled, at the end of last week, into thinking that the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya was aimed at a

Mau Mau Position Widely Misunderstood

widespread publicity was given in United Kingdom newspapers to telegrams from Nairobi suggesting that the leaders of the insurrection were negotiating to surrender and that the authorities were ready to accept their terms. Gradually it became clear that these messages, some of which had been given front-page prominence, had not accurately represented the position. It must be presumed that the journalists who sent them first sought the facts from official sources and that the unfortunate misunderstanding occurred because military or civil servants blundered in explaining the position or because they were unwise enough to decline to comment even privately for the guidance of the inquirers. Whatever the cause, the public interest was ill served by world-wide circulation of estimates and semi-official forecasts which were shown within a couple of days to have been untrueworthy.

In another column will be found the official English text of the leaflet in Kikuyu which on Monday was dropped from aircraft over many parts of the Kikuyu country to urge the Mau Mau gangs to surrender.

Reprehensible Ambiguity

If the document there should be no possible scope for misunderstanding. Yet in the English original there is ambiguity in a most important passage—that which says: "Come in and surrender yourself. If you do the Government will understand your position and will not execute you for having carried arms or consorted with Mau Mau terrorists.

This especially applies to you if you have not committed murder. For all those there is now an opportunity to save your lives. But words especially might easily confuse semi-literate. So might the word "murder."

What does the Government of Kenya mean to convey by those terms? Is the intention to hang all who can be proved to have taken part in the cold-blooded murder of Europeans, Africans or Asians,

Strange Failure to Use Simple Language

but not to inflict the death penalty on Kikuyu who can be identified as having shot and killed a young Kenyan in the police reserve, an askari on patrol, or a Kikuyu guard, whether or not he is off it? Surely not for that would mock the law and invite other extremists to resort to violence. Yet some Kikuyu who have taken lives of innocent people under the compulsion of ruthless Mau Mau leaders might consider that that did not amount to murder, particularly if the deed were done in a fight. "Taken life" would have been a far better expression than "committed murder"; and it is to be hoped that the Kikuyu rendering is better than the English. No is the inducement to gang leaders that they may come in safely to arrange the surrender of your gang with its arms" beyond criticism. It is true that the final sentence of the paragraph promises "just treatment" which must involve due punishment for serious crime; but any gangster might assume that his life was guaranteed by the promise that he could "come in safely" to spare blood-stained gang leaders from retribution for their dark deeds would be far safer, but to trap them by a verbal trick would be contemptible. The first requirement in such leaflets should be clarity of language; but as will be seen, the document does not pass even that simple test.

ONE OF THE INNOVATIONS made since Mr. Creech Jones was Secretary of State for the Colonies was the establishment of an annual Colonial Finance Conference in Cambridge, charged with the study of some practical problem of importance, urgency and complexity. This year's conference, held last week and this at Queen's College, has been examining rural agricultural development among Africans, or rather, re-examining the matter, for the same question was considered in 1949. So rapid and varied have been the changes in many parts of British East, Central and West Africa that by no means all the evidence of four years ago is valid to-day, and the findings are therefore likely to differ in some ways, perhaps especially in emphasis, from those of the earlier sessions. The report will not, of course, come from the Colonial Office or anyone else to anything, but such documents, embracing as they do the considered conclusions of experts from all parts of Colonial Africa, aided by other people with specialist interest and knowledge, must inevitably influence Colonial Governments in deciding their own policy. Incidentally, on almost all such occasions the great difference between East and West African conditions is one of the most prominent factors. Often, indeed, the points of contact in discussion are few and tenuous.

Most readers of EAST AFRICA AND HOLLAND have some personal acquaintance with the difficulties of expediting agricultural progress in rural Africa. They know the tribal customs, payment of land by inheritance, and innate resistance to change, especially on the part of the women and the elders, are major obstacles, and that in this problem, as in many others, the prime need is to persuade the people of the benefits of new practices. Hitherto the chief incentives offered have been financial, particularly in the form of guaranteed minimum prices for agricultural produce over given periods, supported by adequate loans to stimulate the desire for higher standards of living and to provide capital for imported tractors and other equipment. In the case of the British East African developing areas of this Territory and elsewhere, however, the general attitude of East Africa has been to encourage the use of motor vehicles, who have been encouraged to buy them with very low interest rates, and to operate them in the most efficient manner possible. In respect

of this conviction has long been that continuity in the service of administrative, agricultural and other technical officers in the same areas is an essential requisite in many cases a continuity of success and that continuity in Colonial Posts as Secretaries are allowed to continue their favour to the best of their ability, the devotion and skill of the men in the field is a direct result commensurate with their work and their opportunities. We have seen a less good way the non-official members of all races in the various Legislative Councils have tolerated a ceaseless swinging of officers from station to station, with its inevitable encroachment on efficiency and the happiness of the individuals concerned. If in each territory the non-official members would make it clear to their Government that they were no longer prepared to accept the dry excises of headquarters, but were determined on more liberal use of official man-power, there would be a gradual improvement in the position and a closer district administration which is essential to progress. There is, quite rightly, much talk of the need for better public relations. No single step would do as much in that direction, in the rural areas at any rate, as the retention in the same appointment for some years of known, trusted and able administrative and technical officers, who may be confidently expected to achieve more, and achieve it more harmoniously, than new men sent for a few months or a year or so. Example is the best of all teachers, and Africans are much more likely to emulate those Europeans whom they really know than a newcomer who will be transferred elsewhere before the next rains or the next harvest. Discontinuity in official posts is at the root of much frustration and much trouble, and it ought to be drastically reduced.

Appeal in Kenyatta Case - Convictions and Sentences Upheld

THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR EASTERN AFRICA has upheld the finding of the Supreme Court of Kenya that Mr. R. S. Thacker lacked jurisdiction to try Jomo Kenyatta and the other Africans at Kapenguria last year, and has dismissed the order for a retrial. The conviction and sentences were upheld. The appeal in the Privy Council has been lodged by Mr. Brian Whitt, and will last for six hours for the Crown, although the preliminary was a technical one. For the respondents Mr. Pruitt submitted that the court at Kapenguria was a Northern Province court which had lost its jurisdiction, and that much of Mr. Whitt's contention was based on a failure to distinguish between the powers of judicial officers.

Notes By The Way

No Time for Delay

MR. R. E. KENDALL, Waikato executive officer in London for the Voice of Kenya, writes in the current issue of a well-known weekly review that Mr. Michael Brandell, leader of the European official members of the Legislative Council, "stood at a public meeting recently that a future policy programme is already in being and will be produced when the time is opportune." The time has been "opportune" for years and nothing whatever is to be gained by further procrastination which merely delays the admission of the public to Africa and elsewhere.

Have Neighbours Been Consulted?

THOSE WHO CLAIM to be Kenya's leaders ought to have made their position and their plans known long ago, and to have conceived no possible advantage from the maintenance of a reticence which is widely and manfully attributed to "divided counsels." The difficulties in propounding the plan to all the "cratiminded" men known to be needed. If such a policy has now been reduced to writing, let it be published forthwith, and be sincerely hoped, however that the manifesto has been privately drawn in draft form to the most influential in Uganda and Tanganyika, and that it has their blessing for it must be repeated that no policy can be right in Kenya unless it is acceptable to East Africa generally.

Youth at the Drawing Board

FEW MEN UNDER 30 YEARS OF AGE have even attempted to play any significant part in forming non-official policy in Kenya, and it is therefore of unusual interest that a young, recently qualified architect who was brought up in the Colony, Mr. H. R. Hughes, should have produced detailed plans for an inter-racial industrial and agricultural settlement at Maragua. It detracts from his merit as an architect in this respect that the industrial side of the scheme has been dealt with by a Kenya-born civil engineer, Mr. T. P. Powell. Mr. Hughes recognizes that the problem posed by the presence of three races at very different stages of development cannot be solved on a pattern worked out in another land in similar circumstances, and that a solution must consequently be sought along new lines which are bound to be to some extent experimental. It is certainly more courageous to construct than to criticize, and criticism there is bound to be. The reactions within the Colony will be interesting, especially those of the African and Asian communities. Here at least, and for long last, is a detailed plan for one kind of action which contrasts sharply with the vague and wordy generalizations with which definite action is so often evaded. It offers a clear-cut basis for discussion and a challenge to its critics to produce alternative and equally definite plans.

Rebuff for Reaction

VOTERS OF SALISBURY, likely to be the capital of the Central African Federation, have decisively rebuffed a prominent advocate of "reactionary" or "Kwama" policies. Alderman Charles Olley, though he was for more than two decades a member of the City Council and for two sessions mayor, was bottom of the poll in the recent municipal elections. His views on Native policy are notorious enough to need no recapitulation, and during the election campaign it was no surprise to find him regaling Rhodesians with lurid warnings of the "consequences" of the scheme. Revision from his propaganda was reflected in the referendum result, and

not least were the philosophies of Alderman Olley decisively rejected in Salisbury Rhodesia.

Imaginary Support

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTORS have now found it still more obvious to affirm their support for a member of the Council, which is not a significant when Mr. Olley's undeniable authority in local government are recalled. The citizens plainly feel that the Federation is a hindrance to representation of a city which has one of more and more of its African inhabitants, and of whom aspire to qualify for that partnership in the Federation's business. Mr. Olley is referred to unsupported as a "reactionary" in his capacity as founder of the Salisbury Council, which had he claimed the support of the members of Rhodesian Salisbury, would have been that his own City might be a "reactionary" in the alleged mass support which carried Mr. Olley to magistracy.

Trouble Over Coffee

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA is troubled by a problem. That it has accepted to make a statement of the Director of Agriculture in the following terms: "A few days ago the Government of the Coffee Industry Organization Bill was the considerable amount of illegal trafficking in coffee in recent years. While there were effective measures not taken to enforce the law." That undue interference has lately been evident from Mr. Watson's statement that the Bill should be amended to take account of some criticisms. For instance, the representatives of estate owners on the Coffee Industry Board are now to be elected by them, not nominated by the Governor in Council, and estate owners, who have hitherto sold their coffee through the marketing boards, are to be allowed to continue that practice instead of being compelled to sell to the board as the Bill provided.

Africans Plead for No Africans

THE MEMBERS have also dropped the subject of changing future licences for coffee curing works to Africans—under pressure, it is interesting to note, from the African members of the committee appointed to investigate the coffee industry in general. It was Africans who demanded that official attention be paid to non-Africans, and who objected to endless groans from Africans, which must have irritated the officials who in the recent past have shown the tendency to respect coffee as a "colonial" North African have been pleased to hear that H. Bird describe the Government's proposals as nothing but muddle and express regret that he had signed the report of the ad hoc committee.

Penalizing Quality

ONE OF THE WORST FEATURES of the Bill is the way in which it discourages and penalizes the production of high-grade coffee by imposing an export tax, which the emphasis should be on the production of the best possible quality. The extent of the additional tax is placed on the non-African products, and is based on Colonel W. H. Gordon's calculation that the African grower might receive as much as £80 per ton more than a non-African for a comparable grade. Such a wonder that there are vigorous protests against it, and so convincingly failed to nullify its intention of driving all producers approximately the same grade for similar qualities.

Copperbelt Expansion

Another mine will be new production since the new Bagmati copper mine in northern Rhodesia, which has already been opened by diamond drilling to have at least some short life span, or (with an average copper content of 30%) it is estimated if there were no further discoveries, would give the property a life of about 40 years on the basis of the expected annual output of 23,000 tons of finished copper. Another new mine will be the Gama, with a potential output of about 18,000 tons of copper and an estimated capital need of \$6m, most of which is being provided by the American Defense Agency. Maluba, still in the investmentary stage, might yield an annual output of one million pounds of cobalt and about 17,000 short tons at a capital cost of £40m. Prospecting is continuing in various areas and several other mines are likely.

Great Mineral Wealth

NORTHERN RHODESIA IS FULL OF mineral wealth. The Federation and the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyaland—both contain some of the richest mineral riches in the world. Mutlura has known of the value of diamonds, with

the copper content of 34.8%. Ackanga is an important property for its average copper content of 31.4% from which Rhotana has produced 100,000 tons, averaging 3.18%. and then another 100,000 tons in 1956. In the last year, the Rhokana property, the Roan Antelope, yielded 100,000 short tons and the Mutlura, Mt. and Masungu properties 100,000 tons each as mineral wealth in plenty.

White Man's Country

It is a fact that many thousands have to live in the white man's country. The White Man's Country, which is much more than a name of the Lord Delamer, who lived in the White Man's Country and devoted his influence to the welfare of the White Man. Although it is published in the White Man's Country work is still in the White Man's Country in modern times. It is a fact that many thousands have to live in the white man's country. It is a fact that many thousands have to live in the white man's country. It is a fact that many thousands have to live in the white man's country.

Mau Mau Gangster Leader Offers Peace Proposals

(Government of Kenya Issue Terms of Surrender to Mau Mau)

JERRY MIMATHI, the most important Mau Mau leader still at large, and other terrorists are officially invited to have written to the Kenya Government offering terms and facilities if suitable terms were arranged.

That development brought Sir Evelyn Baring back to Nairobi by air in the latter part of last week just after he had been a month in the coast.

An Monday aircraft dropped leaflets in Kikuyu over areas of the countryside which have been infested by Mau Mau. A missionary was accompanied with the language was entrusted with the translation from the official English text, which was as follows:

YOUR CHANCE TO END THE FIGHTING
Mau Mau Gangsters have been killed and the Government has not put its men, police and troops to hunt and kill Mau Mau. They have been given a chance to end the fighting. If you are a Mau Mau gangster, you have a chance to end the fighting already and not let your people have the Government troops to kill them.

Mau Mau has been forced by Mau Mau to do their gangster and their acts of violence. The Government may give you an opportunity to give you the peace in and for your yourself. If you do the Government will understand your position and will not expect you for having carried arms or connected with Mau Mau terrorists. This especially applies to you if you have not committed murder. All those there is now an opportunity to save your lives by giving up your arms quickly and surrenders.

YOU HAVE NO OTHER CHOICE
But you have a choice now. Beckoning you for operations against Mau Mau will be ruthlessly continued against those who do not surrender.

SAVE YOUR LIFE NOW
If you are a Mau Mau gangster, you have a chance to end the fighting already and not let your people have the Government troops to kill them.

You can surrender to any officer or representative of the Government. Come in peace yourself.

TO THE LEADERS
You can come in peace to arrange the surrender of your gang. Come in daylight, carrying and waving a green flag which is a sign of surrender. This will ensure you will be treated as a Mau Mau gangster. If you surrender your whole gang with its arms and will place under military control and property and we will ensure that you are justly treated.

(Consent is made in Mau Mau's name.)

It is a fact that many thousands have to live in the white man's country. It is a fact that many thousands have to live in the white man's country. It is a fact that many thousands have to live in the white man's country.

General Esikine's Statement

Statement to the Press by General Esikine, O.C. East Africa, 17 August

We have had under consideration for some time what terms should be offered to Mau Mau. The terms of the offer should be such as to give Mau Mau a chance of ending the fighting without being a threat to the Government. The terms of the offer should be such as to give Mau Mau a chance of ending the fighting without being a threat to the Government.

(a) During the last month there have been an increasing number of voluntary surrenders.

(b) There has been a steady stream of Mau Mau individuals, mainly through the Rift Valley, who are escaping from the forest. They are sick and in need of life in the forest.

(c) The troops are in constant contact with Mau Mau in the forest and are inflicting heavy casualties on these gangs. The improvement in the performance of these troops has enabled us to step up operations in the forest. The operations are being carried out in the Aberdares and Mount Kenya. The operations will increase. Every effort will be made to bring Mau Mau to heavy food.

(a) One known gang leader has indicated his wish to stop fighting, but of course on his own terms.

In these circumstances it is only right that the Mau Mau adherents should be warned and given an opportunity to end fighting.

The surrender offer does not mean any pause in the military operations. There will be no relaxation in our efforts to hunt down and destroy the hard core of the Mau Mau.

He said that the strength of the security forces was growing, and that the 1st Br. The Black Watch and the 2nd Br. The King's African Rifles, recently returned from Malaya, would soon be ready to participate. More troops had been released from police duties.

No Negotiations with Mau Mau Leaders

There was no question of an amnesty or negotiation with leaders of Mau Mau. He stressed that the only two offences which would be overlooked were (a) desertion from the Mau Mau and (b) the possession of firearms. There would still be trials where there was a prima facie case of murder or serious offences. Those who surrendered would not be set at liberty.

Deputy Commissioner had sent a message offering to cease fighting on condition that Government would withdraw all troops and police from Kikuyu. He said that his men could leave the forest to choose their own leader who he thought to be genuine, but Kimathi's name had in the past been used by others in their threatening letters. An answer would be given to Kimathi, but not the only Mau Mau leader, and it was not certain that other groups would take the same.

Frequent charges of brutality are believed to have been made by Stephen Dedon Kimathi and Mikale, two of the main Mau Mau gang leaders.

The security forces killed 41 terrorists. Casualties included 24 Africans dead, Mr. J. S. Erasmus, a European officer in the Kenya Police Reserve, was shot dead in the Laikipia district by a Mau Mau gang, three of whom were killed.

Attack on European Women

Violence against European women, especially Miss Florence Annie Wilnot Duggles, aged 60, and Miss Becks, aged 60, were attacked in their homes in the Kikuyu area near Nairobi. Both women were badly injured, especially as to the whereabouts of firearms and ammunition it happened a few days before the women had been handed over to the police a few days before. The women were informed that their husbands had seen his father murdered by Mau Mau and that he was the man who was shot by Mau Mau police officer.

A British sergeant, Sergeant Major Pickett, was shot by two armed Africans while he was on escort duty. General Olley, a captain and three members of the Home Guard in the British Army.

The Council of Appeal for Eastern Africa has been empowered primarily to report under the Kenya Emergency. Reports are made which have been made in the sufficient grounds for complaint.

An indication of the scope of the cleansing oath has been given in the North Baringo Forest, where after a ceremony the people voluntarily gave up a considerable amount of money for Mau Mau funds and requested that it should be spent for the welfare of the Kikuyu Guards. In the Kikuyu area the cleansing oath has proved unreliable. In the Kikuyu area in the Nyeri district are receiving information. The African local district Council has voted 1000 for this purpose.

Kikuyu women domestic workers employed in Kenya must now have approved photographs attached to their identity cards. These cards are being cleared at Nakuru in the Central Province by 1,200 Mau Mau prisoners. About 400 others are working on soil conservation in the Nyakach area.

It is estimated that there are 5,000 Kikuyu in the Central Province. More than 600 have been held as Mau Mau suspects as a result of retreating.

The postmark now used in Nairobi and Mombasa reads 'Guard your Gum.'

Brigadier D. M. Conner, who commanded the 70th Brigade since January last, has been relieved of his command.

Inquiry into Raid on Police Station

An official inquiry into the attack by Mau Mau on March 26 of the Nairobi police station and detention camp has reported that the major failing of the police were lack of discipline and musketry instruction and insufficient appreciation of the possibility of an attack. Other factors were lack of European leadership, lack of fire power, and incomplete wire defences. Three African policemen and three civilians were killed, and arms and ammunition were stolen in the incident. Colonel F. H. Wood, a Major, conducted the inquiry.

A sentence of 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour has been imposed on David Drew Simon, a European, on charges of conspiracy in a Mau Mau trial. He testified that a Kikuyu, who is now serving a sentence, had conspired with him when the African had in fact been at a Mau Mau ceremony. Notice of appeal was given.

The latest issue of the African Women's League newsletter states:—

The lot of Mau Mau lies, was in the balance, and it is a shock and upset in balance, and it is a shock and upset of the whole Kikuyu way of life. The Mau Mau is a symptom rather than the cause of the trouble.

We must admit our mistakes and acknowledge that we are faced with the vast problems of opening up a new way of life to understand the tribal system of the Mau Mau. To give a greater material advantage of the Mau Mau to our standard of moral values—through the centuries of Christian teaching. We have tried in the past and find ourselves that we have educated and socially over-advanced Africans, but the ultimate goal lies still in the full co-operation of all races in directing the affairs of Kenya.

We know that the African is not yet ready to play his full part and that the present return to barbarism is the direct result, not of holding him back, but of urging him too quickly along our own road. By trying to hand out in half a century a civilization which has taken over 2,000 years to evolve we can but defeat our own ends. We who live here are determined to build out of the present upheaval a future in which inter-racial partnership should be the objective, but the consequences can only be disastrous if the pace is forced."

Alderman Olley Defeated

AFTER MORE THAN 23 YEARS in Salisbury City Council (except for a short break in 1937), Alderman Charles Olley has failed to secure re-election. He was defeated in the poll and forfeited his deposit in the recent municipal elections, when there were five candidates for three vacancies. Mr. Olley had been twice mayor of Southern Rhodesia's capital city. As founder and sole propagandist for the White Rhodesia League, he has conducted a violent campaign against inter-racial friendship and repeatedly attacked the proposals for Central African federation. The municipal election was only 18%—the lowest on record. Salisbury's new mayor is Mr. Henry Bain Auld, who has been a council member since 1949. Olley's successor, he went to South Africa from Glasgow in 1905, reached Southern Rhodesia 20 years ago, and succeeded Alderman S. W. Sandford as chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Dairy Marketing Board. Colonel James Sweet is the new deputy mayor. Aged 53, and born in Edinburgh, he was in the Congo nearly 30 years ago; he has been a councillor since 1950. Formerly he was Under-Secretary to the Department of Internal Affairs.

A conference on yellow fever arranged by the World Health Organization will be held in Kampala on September 7, and the third session of the regional committee of the organization on September 23rd.

Proposal for an Inter-Racial Settlement in Kenya

Young Mwanja's Ideas on a Development Project

PLANS FOR AN INTER-RACIAL industrial and agricultural settlement in Kenya, which have been drawn up by Mr. J. M. Hughes, as a thesis for the Architectural Association, and which have been exhibited successfully at the association's offices, in London, the Overseas League, and the Imperial Institute, are to be sent for display in Kenya.

We publish the following extracts from the thesis by Mr. Hughes, who has brought up in the Colony no plan can solve the racial problem in Kenya, but only provide the opportunity for the individual to solve it.

"One of Africa's pressing problems is that of urban Africa. If the general standard is to be raised then more of the population must give up inefficient subsistence farming and turn to the centres of population for labor, services, producing goods and creating markets. At present in most of the towns and cities of Africa the African is only a visitor maintaining his family and his plot of land in the reserve. The evils which arise from this condition are obvious. Men in the towns come from the reserves every year, need not be treated.

Future of Africans in Towns

Lack of housing, poor wages, and segregation in residential areas give the African no future in the towns. If it is to consider his old age, he must keep one foot in the reserve as a security against the time when he can no longer earn enough to keep himself in the town.

"In some Native Reserves lack of nearby markets and transport difficulties tend to discourage the growing of many cash crops, and provide no incentives for more efficient husbandry by peasant farmers. This scheme offers a solution to these two phases of the same problem: an industrial town and market centre on the edge of the overcrowded Kikuyu Reserve, which in its planning does allow the African to feel he is an integral part of this community and its future. At the same time, by irrigating previously barren land adjacent to this market, it creates conditions suitable for remunerative agriculture within the reserve.

The great scourge of the world to-day is, the rise of militant and uncompromising nationalism, and Kenya is no exception to this. If Kenya is to avoid nationalism on a racial basis the present leaders, the Europeans, must capture the imagination of the other races in the common future they share in East Africa, and they must show that there is a common future by deeds and not pious words like 'partnership' which means something different to each group, so that in the event each is doomed to frustration.

Provision for Various Groups

It is an example of this common future that I have tried to indicate in microcosm in this thesis. Its basis is the present, which in many respects is not ideal, but it is with us, and is real. We have accepted the differences between the various groups which make up Kenya today and tried to provide an environment which will encourage them to diminish, and in which the individuals of each race may come to know, understand, respect and love their neighbors.

In the integration of the three groups, so different in everything except their common humanity and future, one should avoid losing the valuable and varied characteristics which each race brings to the whole—the technical skills, capital and social responsibility of the European; the social discipline (already almost gone) and the laughter and music of the Africans; and the

religious strength, thrift, and capacity for work in their own interest of the Asian. If the mixing of the races is injudicious, these virtues will be merged in the resultant mediocrity.

"The economic basis of the town will be twofold—industrial and agriculture. The major industry will be the manufacture of Portland cement, for which there is a great demand throughout East Africa, and in any case the building of the hydro-power works and the town itself would be a market for cement. The major agricultural products will be grass and the cast concrete elements for drainage pipes and tiles. The ready availability of electricity allows the setting up of many small industries, and these could be encouraged. From the agricultural area would come material to support secondary industries.

After explaining that the town would consist of an inter-racial town centre surrounded by neighbourhoods with areas allotted to each of the three races, Mr. Hughes says:

"The plan of the neighbourhoods was decided from the beginning, so that all buildings are fitted into the complete plan. The building of the temporary town should not have been long after the completion of the dam, and there would it should be possible to avoid any temporary camps for labour in the first stage of the project. The shops, hostel and other functions that eventually would be in the town centre should be built there from the beginning. This should be a permanent town, not a temporary one. Commercial life in the region, which will later be complete with the planned one.

Population

"It was estimated that a town of 22,000, supported by its agricultural area of 20,000, could probably support the activities we felt to be minimal requirements. This figure agreed with the situation that a mixed population of 20,000 was the right size for a neighbourhood with the greatest chance of understanding and tolerance growing between the races living in it. Thus 10,000 neighbourhoods and 2,000 people living in the central area made up the town in the first instance.

"The neighbourhoods have been arranged so that areas of different densities (the different racial groups) alternate over the whole town. That pairs of racial groups cannot coalesce into larger communities sufficiently self-centred to ignore their neighbourhoods. Also, avoid the town centre being dominated by one group, the three areas which face on to it are African, Asian and European.

"The town centre contains flats and housing of a fairly high standard of finish and construction which will form a free area for people of all races. The average size of the plots and the quality of the building should form an economic barrier which will keep up standards in this area.

"It is hoped that these provisions would help to solve the problem of Africans who have been educated, and are perfectly able to take their place in a civilized society, but may not wish to live in the higher density areas of the neighbourhoods. It is hoped that as they settle down with their family, they will tend to take their place as leaders of their own community and live amongst them.

"In the centre area there would be a hostel run by the regional board for housing visiting scientists, engineers, research workers, young administrative officers and other people of this kind who, while not merely passing through the region, require somewhere to live without the responsibility of keeping house for a number of months.

"In this area there would also be a hotel, which would cater for the traveller and the tourist, as well as the people by the dam and the beach to the north of the Tana, with the race course and golf links, should be an attraction.

"Commercial offices, the administration, large shops, cinema and the theatre (for both live shows and films with an emphasis on the for outdoor performances), police headquarters, restaurants, bus station and other public services, industries and agencies would be in the town centre, focused on the square.

"There is a multi-racial primary school in the central area which it is hoped will act as a pilot to other schools development.

"On the north bank of the Tana is a 200-bed hospital to serve the region as a whole, with laboratories and staff housing nearby.

Three second schools are sited near the main village at either end, and can be accessible to any of the other village. Near the main village there is a technical school, mainly African, and a school of the town is the main school. A primary school is sited in the town, and a secondary school, with a high school, is the second African school, with a high school and technical school.

It is hoped that the juxtaposition of the faces in fairly small groups will lead to increasing co-operation and understanding, and that in course of time the extent of which it would be a sign of the progress of the barriers between them will crumble and the only criterion on which the layout is considered is that of relative density. For whatever happens to the relationship between the faces, there will always be the need for housing of different standards and gardens of different sizes.

The density within the African area is 12 houses to the acre, in the Asian area five houses to two acres, and in the European two houses to the acre.

At present Africans in towns are banished to distant parts of the municipality, the African areas are laid out without regard to orientation, social customs, or provision of any land for food growing. The results of this and worse has been a breakdown in the tribal sanctions and disciplines which previously restrained and controlled African life. There is no longer respect for the laws of authority and laws, and urban Africans are discovering the dishonesty of laws.

In an attempt to overcome these evils and many more, we have planned the African areas as clans, each of 120 families, or 10 family groups. The clans are separated by grazing land, and have a road for oxen and small holdings nearby. They are separated about the village and internal access being to the village.

The Asian area has a preponderance of shops and small businesses, many of which are laid out at right angles to the road, and access from a shopping road or footpath.

All is centred round the market and shopping areas, with the clubs and cafés. Each racial group has a centre of activity—the club, the mosque, the mosque, and the African community centre.

African areas

Within the eight towns the greatest attention has been given to the African areas, for the problem here is more urgent, while the other racial groups are well capable of looking after themselves in matters of housing and amenity.

"The clan groups have been planned bearing in mind a number of factors: the disrupting effect on social life of the change from pastoral life of the traditional standards of civilization and the restrictions and inconsistencies of urban living; the steady increase of population, not only as we witness it in Europe, but the larger family group, which in African life has a proper claim on land usually found in Europe; the rate of change of standards of living and economic power, which is unpredictable, and the possibility that this will be uneven in its growth and some will require higher standards before others; the encouragement of social responsibility and autonomy, through the authority of the patriarchs, to the authority of the clan, the councils of the community and village, the provision of land for growing bananas, etc., on a family basis, to avoid parceling up the land into small, useless patches of ground; the need to give the African a security for his old age, so that he can feel that he can spend his life in the town, happily, and with sufficient to live on when he has stopped working; and finally, the special qualities of planning outdoor courtyards, alternating with plantations of trees.

The open space, with shade trees in the middle of each family group of houses, will be their common outdoor living space, where the children play and the women talk. A clan group of 120 households would have a small clinic and crèche.

In each clan 12 of the households would be in a three-story block of flats, with communal laundry, and small stores for bicycles, etc., on the plot. Besides the family group of houses, there are terraces of two-storey four-roomed houses and some separate plots for individual houses. Outside the clan is the common land for grazing a limited number of cattle, and the land for the small holdings and allotments.

It is intended that the African should be encouraged to own his house, with the help of a regional land bank and building society, so that when his children have left his house and he is too old to work, he would have space to let to other young men as lodgers. The plot of land for growing some of his food, should be enough to maintain him in his old age as a basic minimum. Pensions, superannuation schemes, or savings would still be desirable but not essential.

An attempt has been made to design the housing for all groups and standards so that they should be similar in conception and in the simplicity with which they can be built.

For this purpose we have selected hollow blocks 18 in. by 9 in. by 9 in. for load-bearing walls and for cast concrete

roofs. These are made in standard lengths, 8 ft. by 12 in., 15 ft., and 20 ft., which cover all types of plan, in any type of housing. The basic difference between the houses of various groups is in the type of the materials, and therefore cost. This has been done not so much from the economic angle, but because the poorer types of house are likely to be obsolete within a few years, when their inhabitants will want something better. When that time comes and social speaking the sooner the better it will be simple and not uneconomic to put down the old housing, perfect relations with the concrete trays, and build new and better ones.

Therefore for the low-cost housing the hollow blocks will be of stabilized earth, with stabilized earth foundations and walls. In the high-cost housing, with a longer expectation of life, the hollow blocks, of the same dimensions, would be of concrete.

Though the difference in standard and appearance is apparent, the overriding impression given will be one of homogeneity in the neighbourhood, for the startling disparities present between the houses for Europeans in the towns of Africa, and the squalid huts of the Africans, must constantly exacerbate the racial rift between them.

Conservative Commonwealth Council East and Central Africa group

THE CONSERVATIVE OVERSEAS BUREAU has issued the following statement:—

"The Conservative Party has been reluctantly compelled to recognize that it is no longer possible to pretend that Imperial affairs can be altogether divorced from the domestic politics of the United Kingdom. A body has been established under the title of the Conservative Commonwealth Council, with Sir Angus Gillan as chairman and Mr. R. D. Milne as secretary.

Sir Angus was the secretary of the Sudan (1934-37), Controller of the Commonwealth and Empire Division of the British Council (1941-49), and representative of the British Council in Australia (1942-51). Mr. Milne is secretary of the Conservative Overseas Bureau, and already well acquainted with the field of his new responsibility.

Most of the work will be undertaken in groups. Apart from a small group in West Africa, the group in East and Central Africa is likely to be of a general character. However, each of the East and Central Africa groups will concern itself with a limited number of countries.

The first of these groups to meet was that dealing with East and Central Africa. At its first session it set up two small ad hoc committees to report on Central African territories. Meetings were held on September 1st and 2nd, and reports submitted on September 15th.

The chairman of the group is Mr. A. M. Gill. He fought Swindon for the Tories in 1925, and is a member of the London committee of the United Central Africa Association and a member of the Joint East and Central Africa Board, having lived in Kenya; he is well known there and a other parts of Africa. The deputy chairman is Mr. Arthur Baldwin, M.P., chairman of the equivalent Parliamentary sub-committee and chairman of the Joint Board.

One of the principal functions of the group will be to counteract some of the propaganda and misrepresentation of which people in the Colonies concerned are not too fully conscious. Members are anxious to establish as many contacts as possible with knowledgeable individuals of all races in the territories with which they are concerned.

Correspondence, which will be welcome, should be addressed to the hon. secretary of the group, Mr. M. A. Hooker, c/o Conservative Commonwealth Council, Abbey House, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Mr. Pritt on Crime in Victoria

THE MAGISTRATE COURT last week the witness was unforgotten of an action brought against the Daily Telegraph by Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., for alleged libel in a letter which had implied that he was an ecologist for Mau Mau. Mr. Pritt had made a statutory declaration saying: "I share with all right-thinking people an abhorrence for the crimes of violence which have taken place in Kenya, and I would do everything in my power to discourage such crimes and to punish their perpetrators." The Daily Telegraph published an apology and agreed to pay Mr. Pritt costs.

Central African Federation

Aims of Confederate Party

THE REPORT by the commission on delimitation of new federal constituencies in Southern Rhodesia is expected to be presented soon after the arrival in Salisbury next week of Lord Lewellin, British Governor-General of the Federation.

For the first few months he will live at Downing House, the official residence of the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, which Sir Geoffrey and Lady Huggins will vacate. They intend to live partly at Sir Godfrey's farm in the Masoe Valley and partly at Meikle's Hill.

When Sir John Kennedy leaves the Colony in November on conclusion of his term as Governor, the Governor-General will move into Government House, Salisbury. The Chief Justice, Sir Robert Hodgson, who is the Acting Governor of Southern Rhodesia, is expected to stay at his present residence for some time at least.

First Federal Prime Minister

It, as appears certain, Sir Godfrey Huggins is appointed the first Federal Prime Minister, he will not immediately resign his seat in the Southern Rhodesian present Parliament, but will continue as a member until the general election early next year. Any other Southern Rhodesian Minister appointed to the interim Federal Cabinet would do likewise, for Sir Godfrey has said that, with a general election only a few months ahead, it would be pointless to have by-elections. This procedure is governed by the Order in Council establishing the federation.

Mr. A. D. Evans, Southern Rhodesia's Secretary for Internal Affairs, is chairman of the Joint Preparatory Committee which since June has been concerned with the essential preliminary arrangements before establishment of the interim Ministry. The deputy chairman is Mr. H. N. Parry, whilst representatives from the other two territories are Mr. R. M. Taylor (Northern Rhodesia) and Mr. A. C. Talbot Edwards (Nyasaland). Several working parties (some of them only part-time) were set up to deal with territorial matters.

Economics and Finance

Sir Andrew Sturgeson, Secretary for Northern Rhodesia, is chairman of the economic and financial working party which is considering the development needs of the Federation in relation to its likely economic, financial and financial. This working party is also concerned with preparing the ground for the Apportionment Commission, which is to be appointed by the Governor-General as soon as possible after his arrival.

Mr. F. A. Hewitson, chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Public Services Board, presides over the working party on public services, which must prepare a Federal Public Service Act, a draft code of regulations embodying the draft conditions of service for federal public officers, and recommendations for the selection of staff for the temporary Ministry.

A tariff working party is under the chairmanship of E. Mr. G. A. Thornton of Northern Rhodesia; it deals with problems arising from federal control of customs, excise, and duties, and its reports will define the relationships of the Federation.

Other working parties on an inter-territorial basis have been appointed to consider federal problems, immigration, ports and telegraphs, and income tax.

A planning working party, under the chairmanship of Colonel G. E. Welton of Southern Rhodesia, will amongst other subjects consider a suitable meeting place for the Federal Assembly.

The working party reports weekly to the Joint Preparatory Committee.

Confederate Party's Policy

The claim that the new Confederate Party's racial policy is based on the philosophy of the late Field-Marshal Smuts is being strongly expressed in Central Africa.

When the party held its first public meeting in Northern Rhodesia last week, about 200 Europeans in

Luanetsi heard Mr. J. J. Deane, young Aba Southern Rhodesian, speak. The Confederate Party believes that it is the only one which can develop racial harmony, ensure the future of the white race, and bring happiness, prosperity, and economic stability to Central Africa.

The basis of that policy is the political and land separation of the European and Native people. This is the traditional policy in British settlements in Africa, and was devised in the interests of two races, under the Native is secured in his land in perpetuity, and indigenous Native institutions to give an opportunity to express the Native character along the lines of self-development and self-government.

The only alternative policy is the integration, the protection of the Native from savagery and European civilization, in a few years, with its conclusion of bitter strife which springs from the repression inevitably of the more advanced and other elements of society on the backward masses, aggravated by racial and colour differences. Policy of separation is one of realism.

Mr. Deane Young claimed the following advantages for Confederate policy:

- (1) It will continue the development of his political institutions in his own area unhampered by the inclusion of a political immature element;
- (2) It allows the Native to develop well and surely and in the guidance of such political institutions as suit his stage of development without forcing the pace and under conditions which he is unable to understand;
- (3) It allows the more advanced and educated Native a change of lead and guide his less advanced fellows in their own areas without suffering the humiliation and bitterness caused by competition with the European.

Campaign Started

These points are emphasized in a newspaper publicity campaign started last week in Northern Rhodesia. Quotations from the late Field-Marshal Smuts's speeches are a feature of the advertisements. This approach at association with the political reputation of the former South African leader is regarded by some observers as indicating the Confederate Party's recognition of their limited prestige and a desire to avoid any stigma of Malintism.

A second Confederate meeting was held in Kitwe with about 170 European guests. Mr. E. B. Overmeier claimed the fall on African advancement in the Confederation showed what could be expected if the Federal Party won power, they represented, he alleged, an attempt to replace European miners with cheap Native labour.

A reply to Mr. Deane Young was made in Ndolom Monday by Mr. W. A. E. Winterton, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Trade and Industrial Development.

"Mr. Young and his party," he said, "have a cry that is popular in certain circles, but to win an election on racial grounds is a thing of future trouble. From a careful study of all Mr. Young's remarks, one is led to the conclusion that he knows better than Mr. Young himself."

Mr. Winterton referred to the Confederate Party's chief spokesman, Field-Marshal Smuts had advocated political and territorial segregation. Which has applied to the estate of the Field-Marshal's career, said Mr. Winterton, "a year or two before his death he admitted to me that political segregation was proving a failure in the south."

Sir Geoffrey Backs Gwelo

GWELO could be Southern Rhodesia's capital if Salisbury becomes the federal capital. This proposal has been expressed by Sir Geoffrey Huggins. Revealed that several prominent Bulawayo residents have emphatically asked that their own city should not be chosen. The Prime Minister said that the choice would be left to the Parliament, which is to be elected next March (of which he will not be a member).

Nyasaland has now 12 registered co-operative societies, of which 62 are situated in the Northern Province.

Federal Defence Talks End Unanimous Agreement Reached

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION of the federal defence talks in Salisbury have been announced in the following statement:

"The conference between representatives of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the United Kingdom, who have been meeting in Salisbury to examine implications in the field of defence of the setting up of Central African Federation, has been marked by the atmosphere of cordiality and co-operation, which augurs well for the future.

"Unanimous agreement has been reached on a number of recommendations designed to preserve the structure, tradition, and existing treatment of the respective forces of the three territories, while providing for ultimate integration into the combined Central African Command.

"These recommendations will fall to be considered by the Federal Government as soon as it comes into being, as well as by the defence authorities of the United Kingdom Government and of the three Central African territories. They will, it is hoped, make possible a smooth transition from the present arrangements to those necessary to give effect to the new constitution.

The conference chairman was Mr. T. G. Gisborne, secretary to the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet. The United Kingdom delegation was led by Mr. W. H. Gardner, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the War Office.

Secondary Industries of S. Rhodesias

Many Could Compete with the World

MR. G. A. D. ROBERTS, president of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, said at addressing the annual congress in Bulawayo recently that many industries in the Colony could already compete with the world, and that the general aim must be to make the standards equal with those anywhere else.

It would be the advantage of many industries in the country to make a critical examination of their business operations and seek expert advice on their financial and production problems, so that they may be geared to bring about the most efficient results, he continued. "Unless this heading the productivity and efficiency of the African must figure prominently. The establishment of a stable labour force presents a major problem, but industrialists should not overlook the possibility of increased mechanization coupled with the adequate training of African labour.

Housing should take the very highest priority in the spheres of Government, municipalities, and organized industry alike. The key as it affects the employer is almost impossible to implement. Large-scale investments in this context depend basically on good race relations, and in maximizing and increasing harmonious relationships the provision of proper housing for Africans is the most important single feature.

Unless a thorough investigation is made without delay into ways and means of going ahead with schemes for housing married Africans in particular, we shall be faced with a very serious position, with all the consequences which result therefrom."

Customs Agreement Frowned by Union

The interim customs agreement with South Africa had, Mr. Roberts said, been consistently contravened by the Government of the Union, which had completely failed to implement the important provisions dealing with the definition of manufacture, with the consequence that there had been in Southern Rhodesia "a complete loss of confidence in the principle or idea of customs union."

The appointment of a Southern Rhodesian Trade Commissioner in East Africa had, he claimed, been largely due to support for the idea by the federation. He concluded:

"Many parts of Africa are disturbed by fears and liquidation, identified with prejudices and uncertainties. We can be proud and thankful to be doing and overcoming these challenges with no small degree of success. May industry continue to make an ever more valuable contribution to building a country worthy of our British heritage, whose confidence, abundance and good will and understanding prevail."

Work has started on the construction of a reservoir, designed in the Somaliland Protectorate. With a capacity of four million gallons, it will cost £10,000 and be due for completion next year.

Plan for Development in Uganda Large Expansion of African Education

A SUM of £11.1m. from the Cotton Price Stabilization Fund has been voted by the Uganda Legislative Council for African welfare and development. During the next eight years £8m. will be spent on the expansion of African education. Medical services have been allotted £1m. and other projects include agricultural schools, provision of mechanical farming equipment, and improvement of water supplies.

The sum allocated to the Medical Department will be devoted to development of curative and curative and preventive services, the establishment of a tropical health service, an ophthalmic unit in Jinja, subsidies for the establishment of leprosy treatment centres by African local governments, control campaigns against yaws, trachoma, venereal diseases, bilharzia, etc., extension of dental services, and the establishment of tuberculosis units in Kampala, Jinja, and Naisika. Medical services of the Buganda Government receive £102,750.

Water supplies have been allocated £1,450,000, which will be invested as equity capital in the water estates, which were recently bought by Government. For agricultural education two farm institutes are to be created at a cost of £225,000 and eight district agricultural institutes will absorb a further £190,000. £100,000 will be spent on mechanical agricultural equipment, and a further £100,000 on establishing an agricultural college at Makerere College.

In addition to the £1m. already voted, £200,000 will be devoted to the construction of a similar farm institute and during the next five years £20,000 by the Empire Cotton Growing Research Station at Namulonge. £20,000 will go towards the construction of a local government centre in Entebbe, £18,000 for settlements and £2,500 for the Nyabyeya forest school.

The erection of a non-sectarian hostel for 20 unmarried African women working in Kampala, with a social centre and recreational facilities, will cost £34,000 and £10,500 will be provided for funds for the Sanyu Babies' Home.

E. A. ...

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A.

Fracas in Nyasaland One African Killed

ONE AFRICAN WAS KILLED last week during a riot on a charge in Lusaka, in the Cholo district of Nyasaland. Sixteen were injured, several police, including two Europeans. The district commissioner refused a hearing and proceeded from the platform on which he attempted to address a large crowd of Africans.

The trouble stemmed from the alleged theft of fruit by some Natives. Four Europeans surprised them on the estate at night, but when the Africans called for help a crowd gathered. The Europeans were forced to release the alleged robbers. With a small police detachment the district commissioner went to the estate next day.

Reports of the number of Africans who gathered there vary from 500 to 1,000. They grew unruly and after the D.C. had been hailed down by the police (including spears from Blantyre) used tear-gas and batons to disperse them. On the following day the D.C. was able to address another crowd of Africans who were demonstrating outside his office after the arrest of a minor headman. They dispersed quietly.

Windows were reported broken in Lusaka and telephone wires cut. Latest reports say that all is normal. Rumor that Europeans had spat at two Africans for a while in the streets were circulated among Africans.

As a precautionary measure, three platoons of Northern Rhodesian mobile police unit, with armoured cars, have been sent to the district from Mwanaland.

Resignations from African Congress Mr. Nkumbula of Pan-African Council

THREE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, Mr. D. L. Yamba, M.L.C., the vice-president, Mr. Chilenge, vice-treasurer, and Mr. Nambiyato, general secretary, resigned last week before the election for the executive. Mr. Harry Nkumbula, who was re-elected president, told Congress that the trio had told him "they had never stayed his presidency," and that Africans had lost confidence in him and wanted a new leader.

Mr. Nkumbula stated that a "Pan-African Council" was planned by "national leaders from all over Africa, and that it would have headquarters in Kafo, Algeria, with regional headquarters in Lusaka (for East and Central Africa), Khartoum (for North-East Africa), Accra (for West Africa), and Algiers (for North Africa). It was hoped to arrange an inaugural meeting in Egypt before the end of this year.

African Congress Leaders Gaoled

THE AFRICAN CONGRESS LEADERS in Nyasaland have been gaoled for sedition and attempted to undermine a chief authority. Mr. Mboga, president of the Zomba branch, and Mr. Chiwabwa, vice-president, were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, on the first count and four months on the second. Mr. Maseche, congress member, received six and four months' imprisonment, respectively. An additional month's imprisonment was imposed on Mr. Mboga for collecting money for the meeting without Government permission. The magistrate, Mr. J. R. Rigby, said that the accused and people like them must understand that the federation was now law, and that any encouragement of Africans to disobey the Government would not be tolerated. They should be thankful that they were under a benevolent, far-sighted administration, in some circumstances they would have been shot for their offences.

Umma Party Favours Republic

Major Salem's Mission Fails

AFTER A CLOSE STUDY with Umma leaders on what form of government we should advocate when the Sudan gets independence, we agreed on a democratic form of government. I fully support Umma's decisions in this respect. This statement by Sir Sayed Abdel Rahim El Mahdi was delivered by his son, Saad El Mahdi, president of the Umma Party, to 500 delegates representing provincial committees in the North of Sudan at a conference at Khertoum last Saturday. The party had agreed not to favour any form of the Sudanese against another, to forgo any financial assistance they might make through the Sudanese Government, to assist the Sudan to obtain a fair share of Nile water, to end the United Kingdom's domination of the Sudan in the four-point programme and to support the Sudan's representation in non-political international conferences. Declaring the party's policy, the speaker said that the aims would be to reflect the Sudanization of the administration, the police force, and the army, the continuance of security, reduction of living costs, the formation of a sound economic and social plans, and maintenance of contacts with the outside world. Foreign capital would be encouraged and negotiations would be sought with both Britain and Egypt.

Accusations in the Press

Major Salam, Egyptian Minister for National Guidance and Sudan Affairs, told Khartoum journalists before his return to Cairo that his mission had failed. Yet, on leaving Cairo he has stated that he had no particular purpose in revisiting the Sudan.

El Umma has published in detail the Egyptian budget for the campaign in the Sudan, attacked Egyptian use of flood and similar damage in the Sudan as propaganda openings, condemned the "swamping" of Sudanese villages in Cairo with bribes of luxuries, and open allegations.

Besides known and secret activities, Egypt pays permanent salaries amounting to tens of thousands of pounds to her agents among local individuals and organizations for the moral betrayal of the Sudan. "We mean to be absolutely fair," the article concludes, "and to warn the Sudanese people and the world in charge of the way in which both the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement and our own gentlemen's agreement with Egypt are at present being carried; and to make it clear that we are prepared to fight to the death if necessary to defend our country, unless Egypt in a very short time shows reason why we should not, by setting an end to her present policy."

Later the newspaper recalled that Egypt had conquered and colonized the Sudan in the days of the Mohammed Ali dynasty, when "under merciless rule of blood and iron the people of the Sudan long suffered unimaginable iniquities and blood-curdling atrocities," adding:

"The money gifts, of which Major Salem is so boastful, the battery presents and other techniques, the present given by Egypt's aim to bring about the eternal subjugation and colonization of the Sudan. Major Salem is boastful of his generous expenditure in the Sudan. But can honestly tell us about Egypt's generosity? Is Egypt enamoured with the black-eyed Sudanese? Does Egypt hate the brown-eyed Egyptians who suffer under the scourge of hunger, ignorance, and disease?"

An announcement from the Umma Party secretariat states: "The party has no further interest in anything but practical proofs that Egypt was going to stick to strict impartiality towards the Sudan. It is not necessary to continue their Press attacks and any further interference would be suitably answered."

Annual exports from the Somaliland Protectorate last year included 107 bullocks, mostly to Malta and Egypt, and 190,000 lbs. to Aden.

Kenya-Kongonis English Cricket Tour **Mr. Luttrell's Speech at L.A. Dinner**
Eight Sixes in 11 Innings **Uganda Governor's Statement**

THE REMAINING RESULTS of matches played in the series between the Kenya-Kongonis Cricket Club and the Kenyan team are as follows:

August 4 at Hassocks, match won: Kenya & Hassocks, 210 (Cousen four for 56, Bresler four for 55, Kongonis, 203 for seven) (Kenya 100); August 5 at Lymington, match lost: Kongonis, 80 (Kraus, 32); Lindfield, 87 for 10; August 6 at Rottingdean, match lost: Rottingdean, 158 (Dowler 50 for 45, Gaste 100 for 45, Kongonis, 37) (Cohen, 41 for 78, August 7 at Bognor Regis, match lost: Bognor, 162 (Davenport three for 67, Pevsler three for 32); Kongonis, 132 (Kraus, 28, August 8 at Burgess Hill, match lost: Andrews C.C., 100 for 10; Kongonis, 157 (Kraus 33); August 9 at Rogate, match won: Rogate, 57 (Davenport five for 57, Kongonis, 57 for two (Baumbridge 47); August 10 at Horsham, match won: Barclays Bank, 125 (Davenport six for 28), Kongonis, 17 for four (Bresler 49 not out); August 11 at Brighton, match lost: Kongonis, 124 (Kraus 58); Hatching, 117 for 10; August 12 at Henfield, match won: Kongonis, 124 (Hume, 52); Henfield, 130 (Davenport four for 54, Bresler five for 30); August 13 at Littlehampton, match won: Kongonis, 146 (Cohen 72 not out, Littlehampton, 147 for six (Davenport three for 53); August 14 at Middleton, match lost: Kongonis, 151 (Bresler 41); Middleton, 159 for 6 (Bresler four for 40); August 15 at West Chilton, match won: Kongonis, 107 (Cohen 38); West Chilton, 107 (Bresler six for 40, Gaste four for 22); August 16 at Littlehampton, match lost: Kongonis, 482 (Pevsler 42), incongniti, 185 for one.

Of the 15 matches played, the Kongonis won five, lost eight and drew two. The highest innings for the Kongonis was that of Hume against Henfield, when he scored 72 runs, including eight sixes, in 40 minutes. Against the tourists Godden, of Rottingdean, took five wickets for one run in nine overs, eight of which were maidens.

THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA has made the following statement in the Legislative Council:

"A good deal of interest has been aroused among the public by interpretation placed in the Press on some remarks recently made by the Secretary of State in London on the subject of the relations of Uganda with the other East African territories. It is evident that much more has been read into these remarks by the public here than was ever said, much less intended. It has been authorized by the Secretary of State to say that any fears which there may have been in this matter are groundless. What may ultimately happen in the future is a matter of course at present, but as regards the present intention of H.M. Government, I have been authorized to say that the Secretary of State's speech did not indicate any change of policy on this matter on the part of H.M. Government; the future development will take local public opinion fully into account; and that the assurance previously given by H.M. Government, which was repeated to the Great Lukiko of Uganda last year, that the establishment of the East Africa High Commission and Assembly is not intended as involving the political fusion or integration of the East African territories, still holds good."

In fact, there should not be read into the Secretary of State's speech any intention on the part of H.M. Government to present to the issue of East African Federation.

High Commission Loan

ON ANOTHER PAGE will be found the prospectus of an East Africa High Commission loan of £5,709,000 in 4 years. The loan is available on 1st January 1954, and is available to-day. £4 m. is available on 1st January 1954, £1 m. having already been drawn up on behalf of Colonial Government funds and £250,000 being reserved for subscriptions in East Africa (which have been guaranteed). The loan is required for general improvements to railways and harbours.

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PERSONALIA

SIR MALCOLM WARSON was 80 on Monday. MAJOR W. C. A. BRASSLOW is being Director of Tsetse Control in Uganda.

MR. C. J. MARSHIN spoke on Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

MR. RONALD WHEELER is Director of the new British Information Office in Addis Ababa. COLONEL W. H. S. L. GORING will arrive in this country from Uganda early next month.

MR. J. W. KENDALL WARSON has been back in London from Kenya at the beginning of next week.

MRS. E. H. DUFFY now has a seat on the board of Bantanga Ltd. tea gardens in Nyasaland. Sir Warson has been born in Addis Ababa to the CROWN PRINCE and CROWN PRINCESS OF ETHIOPIA.

MR. ERNEST BEMINGWAY is to revisit East Africa on behalf of a widely circulated United States publication.

SIR DONALD MALCOLM has left London on his way to Rhodesia. He is expected to return on September 22.

THE EARL and COUNTESS of Devonport for Southern Rhodesia yesterday, and will be in the country for a month.

SIR STEWART GORE-BRAWNE has arrived from Northern Rhodesia and expects to be in England for some weeks.

MR. FREDERICK DARLING, the racehorse trainer who had visited East Africa on several occasions, is worth £100,950 (duty paid), £35,576.

THE REV. DR. JOSEPH SIMONSON, a Lutheran pastor of Giza Cove, Long Island, has been appointed United States Ambassador to Ethiopia.

MR. C. J. JACKSON, captain of the Nakuru Golf Club has presided a cover cup for annual competition between teams of four players representing commerce and industry.

MR. G. A. RAINEY, a director of a number of tea growing companies in Assam, has joined the board of Messrs. Alex Leslie & Co. Ltd., East Indian and East African merchants.

MAJOR VICTOR HERMAN, B.S.O., and MRS. HERMAN, who were pioneer teachers in the Rufu-Chilanga area of Northern Rhodesia, recently celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Berkshire.

PROFESSOR MICHAEL GRANT of Edinburgh University and MR. C. H. PATERSON, Assistant Registrar of Oxford University recently visited the University College of Addis Ababa on behalf of the Inter-University Council Great Britain.

MESSEURS H. B. BENNETT, R. J. DEAN and H. C. DEACON have been appointed advisers to MR. D. G. TROUP, now conducting an inquiry into European farming in Northern Rhodesia. MR. C. E. JOHNSON is secretary to the commission.

MISS NANCY LLEWELIN, sister of LORD LLEWELIN and present Deputy Mayor of Boole, Dorset, will leave England and shortly to join her brother in Central Africa, where next week he will begin his duties as the first Governor-General of the new Federal State.

MRS. P. W. ALLEN will be in Australia next week and return early in December. In the interval MR. B. L. MASON, executive officer of the European Settlement Board in Kenya will be visiting Mr. Allen in the East African Office in London.

THE 1952-53 personal representatives of the President will go to the Rhodesia Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo, and to Harare, where it was held by the Government in Rhodesia. Sir DONALD MALCOLM has just left for Nyasaland.

MRS. M. HILARY, who has spent nearly 10 years with Imperial Airways and British Overseas Airways, at one time as secretary of their Africa and Middle East areas, is to become commercial manager of Messrs. D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., aero-engine manufacturers and general engineers.

Mrs. C. D. HARBORD, since 1946, an assistant magistrate in Southern Rhodesia, who has been appointed a judge in Tanganyika, entered the Colonial Service in 1930 as a district magistrate on the Gold Coast. Her home registrar of the High Court in Northern Rhodesia for four years later.

MISS L. H. AUGUSTINE, who has been in London since 1935, is leaving to visit her family. Her wife, Dona Senoviera, has travelled widely in British territories in East Africa, and in the Embassy area, she has seen the skins of leopards and zebra which she shows. She is the author of travel books, plays, and novels.

MR. R. T. RE. HOLMES, Bishop of Karanga, Tanganyika, will be in Southern Rhodesia for a fortnight for a hospital visit for both African and European patients. He will be accompanied by FR. J. ABBISON, of the Umtali mission, who is returning to Canada on leave after 20 years' service in Africa.

GENERAL M. KADUNA, of the Teta location in Kenya, who was recently awarded the M.B.E. for his services against Mau Mau, has been appointed a senior chief of the Kikuyu tribes. The only other surviving senior chief is NURI, of the Fort Hall area, who recently visited England.

The Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry has been awarded to the following officers in Kenya: Assistant Inspector W. R. M. G. BRICKWELL, Senior Reserve Police Officer PHILLIP BEVERLY, Police Reserve Officer R. J. HUGHES, Colonial Kipsano Arab, KIPKOSHI, Constable MOHAMED, MED, Constable MOHAMED ALI, and Sergeant NTHENGE MAKAB (posthumously).

First Principal of Rhodesian University

THE IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS to the proposed University of Rhodesia have been announced. Professor R. H. MERRAM (University of Cape Town) has been appointed principal, and Sir Langham D. Murray (a former Registrar of the University of South Africa) secretary and treasurer.

PROFESSOR ROLLO, M.A., D.LITT. (Glasgow), M.T. (Leiden), D. S. LITT. (Leiden), who will take office for two years from next November, was a captain in the Highland Light Infantry in World War I, in which he was taken prisoner. In the last war he captained the training corps of the University of Cape Town, and was on active service from 1942 to 1945 in the Middle East, Italy, France, and Britain, reaching the rank of major, and at one time being O.C. Prisoner-of-War Interrogation Unit, Union Defence Force.

An excellent linguist, Professor Rollo includes German, French, Spanish, Basque, Russian, Afrikaans, Latin and Greek among his accomplishments. He is the author of four books on classical subjects. After Pearl Harbour, when a need for Japanese-speaking intelligence officers arose, Professor Rollo learned the language in order to teach first officers.

MR. LANGHAM MERRAM began his association with the University of South Africa immediately after World War I, which he won a D.C.M. He retired this year after 19 years as Registrar. He has also been secretary of the Joint Matriculation Board, foundation member of the South African Council for the Advancement of Music, member of the board of trustees of the State Library, Victoria, and secretary of the South African Universities' Lecturership Committee.

Public Relations Department Report Candid Comments from Tanganyika

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1952 of the Public Relations Department of Tanganyika Territory, compiled by the Director, Mr. D. F. S. Salami, has just been published by the Government Printer in Dar es Salaam. It is a candid and informative document which contains facts likely to be unknown to few people. However close their contact with Tanganyika affairs.

How many know, for instance, that the sales of *Mambo Leo*, a monthly magazine issued by the department, have passed the 50,000 mark? *Mwanga*, published at a cost of 3s. 6d., the only daily vernacular newspaper produced by any Government in East or Central Africa, is flown to Tanga daily and is on sale there on the afternoon of publication.

There are nearly 50 other periodicals, mostly monthly, in Swahili and tribal languages, 27 being district newspapers edited and published under the auspices of the Government and the Native authorities, and five mission publications (four Roman Catholic and one Lutheran). Three weekly papers are privately owned and edited by Africans, two in Dar es Salaam and one in Bukoba. The *Ujamaa* Press is essential if Africa is to advance towards political maturity. Publications in which they can give vent to their feelings are a valuable safety valve, and also give Government useful information on the state of public opinion. It is difficult to determine precisely why Tanganyika differs from most other Colonial territories in having practically no critical vernacular Press. General confidence in the Government has certainly to do with it, and also the fact that the Africans in Tanganyika are less politically mature than the inhabitants of many other Colonies.

An additional cause may be that the inhabitants of Tanganyika have other means of expressing their discontents, such as writing petitions to the Trusteeship Council, and voicing their criticisms of local government bodies in their districts, on which the former Secretary of State have been increasingly represented in recent years.

Assistance to the vernacular Press has been given in the form of small subsidies to certain district newspapers and of a vernacular paper by the issue of departmental communications, Press Service articles, and Colonial Office material, and by the circulation of eboidid stocks for the printing of pictures on subjects of topical interest.

"Good News is No News"

Tanganyika attracted little notice in the British Press during 1952, the reason, doubtless being, as the saying even in Kenya took in the space that could be devoted to East African affairs. "No news is good news" is a trite proverb, but a comparison of the space given in British papers to Kenya and to Tanganyika in 1952 gave a striking illustration of its opposite. Good news is no news, is equally true. Steady, orderly progress, and development, inter-racial harmony and co-operation attract little attention compared with murders, shootings, and communal hatred. There have, however, been ample signs in the past few months that the orderliness and harmony of Tanganyika have begun to attract the notice of British journalists; but that belongs to next year's report.

Some criticism of Tanganyika did appear in the British Press, in one matter during the year, the commissioning of a small station of the Mera tribe in the Kilimanjaro District. Tanganyika was subjected to criticism owing to an unfavourable comment in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. The British Press, with the exception of the *Daily Worker*, was generally, and sympathetic towards the efforts of the Government to settle a difficult problem.

It is still difficult to persuade other Government departments to support the Public Relations Department with anything more than a grudging consent, but their activities. This reluctance springs from a sentiment that in East Africa was creditable and commendable. But in these days, which Colonial Governments are subject to such extensive publicity, it is not surprising that proposals have been made by Government to accept, for the appointment of a Public Relations Officer in other Government departments, to supply the Public Relations Department with the necessary information. This measure has led to some improvement, although most departments are still reticent about their activities.

Road Transport in Uganda Mr. W. S. Morland's Report

THE EXPENSE of a £750,000 public transport system with government holding 50 per cent of the shares, to take over and operate the main public transport lines and weight-levies of the Protectorate West of the Nile is estimated by Mr. W. S. Morland in his report on road transport conditions in Uganda. He states that the Uganda Development Corporation should finance a new company in its preliminary stages.

The primary objective of the company would be to provide operations over a radius of 500 miles, covering an actual daily service of 1,000 miles within a radius of Kampala. It would also operate the lines from Kampala to the main terminal points outside the 42-mile radius, which are now operated by the Uganda Transport Corporation and the Uganda Bus Service Co., Ltd., would be taken over.

The report considers that the Kampala-Kabale-Congo route should be the most important, and that the company should not only carry passengers and goods, but also be granted exclusive freight rights.

Stations and Rolling Stock

Proposed bus stations at Jinja, Iganga, and Kabale would be installed at the same time. The rolling stock operating these services, and other public transport companies, could be of the type acceptable to the Government provided by the East African Province Bus Company. The report also considers that the existing rolling stock should be gradually replaced by more modern equipment, and that the Government should be encouraged to provide facilities to the transport companies, such as the one mentioned above, should be discouraged as they do not meet the space requirements for the increase in breakdown and repair to the travelling public. The necessity for the purchase of extra passenger vehicles is regarded as justifiable, and the report recommends that the Government should purchase engines and larger and improved buses constructed on lines similar to those used in the U.K.

Vehicles intended for freight carrying should be licensed on precise terms, as under the Licence system for A, B, and C classes. Licences should be given for long distance vehicles for limited radius vehicles, and for vehicles intended to carry only the goods of the owner.

Kampala municipal bus service would be operated by the company as part of the general system within the urban zone.

The road conditions in Uganda are repeatedly mentioned, and it is recommended that special mobile maintenance gangs, equipped with up-to-date machinery, should be established to deal quickly with wash-aways and seriously bad spots on the roads.

The recommendations are stated to be far short of what is needed for a complete rationalization of road transport in Uganda. A committee is examining the report.

Bus Fares Increased in Uganda

THE GOVERNMENT has announced increases in bus fares in Uganda by from 10 cents of a milling to 15 cents per mile, according to the type of road travelled, on the condition that the bus companies make specified improvements in order to ensure efficient services. A new bus may cost £500 to buy, compared with £2,000 in 1937. Diesel fuel has risen in the same period from 7s 6d to 11s 6d per gallon; and a bus from £448 to £900.

Mr. W. S. Morland, a member of the British Transport Commission, who investigated the fare structure in the Protectorate, reported that Uganda lagged behind other East African territories and other countries in granting appropriate increases in fares, which were unduly low and insufficient to meet operating expenses, depreciation and a reasonable return on capital.

To-morrow is Too Late

THE WORKS to-morrow should not be used in telegrams in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. J. Sokota, an African M.C., suggested in the Legislative Council, since the telegrams often arrive

Colonial Students in Britain British Council's 1952 Figures

THERE WAS A FURTHER INCREASE in the number of Colonial students using the services provided by the British Council. This was due partly to a rise in the number arriving in Britain and partly to more publicity in the Colonies about the problems facing Colonial students in Britain and the council's services. A 50 per cent. entitled to flow to Great Britain "sold well, and courses of living conditions in Britain, started in Kenya 1951 were in 1952 held also in Aden, Jamaica, Mauritius, Malaya, Singapore and Zanzibar. These were supplemented by courses in Africa for newly-arrived students.

Council representatives met 2,700 students in 1952, more than in 1951 and over 1,000 more than in 1950, the year in which the council first undertook responsibility for the welfare of Colonial students.

Transit accommodation on arrival was found for 1,000 and permanent accommodation for 1,521. Of these 451 were placed in the Council's hostels, 1,070 in university halls of residence and hostels, and 380 in lodgings.

Vacation and week-end courses for which fees were charged, were attended by 845, and short study visits and surveys by 871. The council, with the aid-operation of many voluntary organizations, arranged private hospital care for 1,067 students in London alone. Party and sports clubs were organized for this activity. In addition, students were invited to Rotary functions, and given some guarantees in the homes of Rotarians, and their reports were received from the organization.

The Centre for the study of laws at the Home Office hostels had a membership of more than 100 non-resident Colonial students, and was used for most of the Colonial student unions for meetings and discussions. Colonial student membership of the council's centres throughout the U.K. was 4,380, including 165 from East Africa.

A guide to Dar es Salaam has been published by the East Africa Tourist Travel Association at 2s.

Africa's Farthest Territory In Nyasaland

MR. J. D. BRIDGE has just received the course of a letter to *The Times*.

"As a young member of the Nyasaland troops there are none of us in Nyasaland who have not served in Ethiopia and Somalia since the first Italian attack in the autumn of 1940. The Nyasaland troops guarding the northern frontier of Nyasaland are the last of the British Empire. The aspect of personal service to the Crown has never been so keenly remembered as at this time, most men carried a picture of King George VI in their Army day-books.

It is a sad thing to see the British soldiers in Nyasaland, who have acquired the best of the European machine gun, the Bren, and the M30, with a good African soldier, who will never see and whose songs roar behind him. They have a very good sense of humour.

The hard-working and hospitable Nyasaland settlers in Nyasaland are of gentler habit than their neighbours in other British Colonies, and there are only about 2,000 of them. They have a fine sense of humour. Ten years ago before the Colonial Development Commission was even a tentative spark in an official eye, a group of planters had started their own private research station for the development of the rubber industry and against a certain amount of Nyasaland Government opposition.

Anyone who has ever looked across at Mount Manja from the out of the African plain or driven into Nyasaland for the first time down the Panga-Lilongwe road will agree that this is Africa's fairest territory."

Literacy tests of the British immigrants were conducted recently in the magistrate's court at Mankwato, Northern Rhodesia. They were appealing against the immigration officer's decision that, on the ground of illiteracy, they were prohibited from entry. All but one of the immigrants passed the tests, and were given permission to remain in Northern Rhodesia.

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International Sugar Agreement Prevention of Large Fluctuations

A NEW INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT approved by 51 countries, was signed in London on Monday at the closing plenary session of the United Nations Sugar Conference.

Its aim is to ensure supplies to importing countries and to prevent violent fluctuations in both supply and price. The agreement is subject to ratification, and will be open for signature from September 1 to October 31. If so ratified, it will operate for five years from January 1, 1954.

One essential feature is that the normal exporting countries agree to regulate exports when so requested by the new International Sugar Council. Should the price rise to 25 cents per cwt, the council would ask exporting countries to reduce more crop; and to 20 cents per cwt to lead to a request by the council to restrict exports.

The proposed International Sugar Council will meet for the first time in London in December. No active control of prices is planned, the normal market being accepted as an indication of how supplies should be varied.

Export Limitations

The British, Australian, and South African Governments undertake that net exports of sugar by the existing territories covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement shall not together exceed the following quantities: (1) in the calendar year 1954 and 1955, 13,793 tons (2,375,000 English long tons) a year; (2) in the calendar year 1956, 2,490,018 tons (2,430,000 English long tons). These quantities leave available to the free market a share in the sugar markets of Commonwealth countries.

Subsidies are regarded by the countries which participated at the conference as liable to impair the maintenance of equi-

libity and stable prices in the free market. Governments are urged to maintain any subsidy undertaken to modify the International Sugar Council of the extent and nature of their subsidies. If it is felt by any participating Government that subsidization is seriously prejudicial to its interests, the Government granting the subsidy shall upon request discuss the possibility of limiting it.

Governments also agree to take appropriate action to reduce disproportionate surpluses of sugar resulting from private and public control, export monopolies, and fiscal and taxation policies.

Governments of exporting countries undertake to regulate production so that stocks immediately before a new crop season do not exceed 20% of the annual production. The quantity of actual manufacture of sugar is the agreed monopoly which exporting countries will adjust output, failing to exceed the limits of area production.

The International Sugar Council, which will meet in 1953, is empowered to deal with disputes arising out of the agreement.

Sir William Eady of the United Kingdom was the chairman of the conference.

Desert Locust Swarms

THE PAST TWO YEARS have shown that not only can the desert locust be controlled during plagues, but that large parts of the infested area can be kept clear of serious swarms, and in particular the British East Africa can be protected by killing swarms beyond its borders, writes Mr. P. B. Stebbins, Director of the Desert Locust Survey, in his annual report for 1952.

The work of the organization and its activities, not surprising some readers. Apart from research, reconnaissance and host staff, there were eight employees, 2 Field control headquarters, 2 in Saudi Arabia, 1 in Ethiopia, 13 in Eritrea, 32 (including 15 locust officers and five temporary control officers) in East Africa, plus in the Somaliland Protectorate, and 10 in Aden. At the end of the year the organization had 475 vehicles, 2,550 tons of brand oil, 1,780 tons of insecticides, and 1,141 spraying machines.

Under-Barred

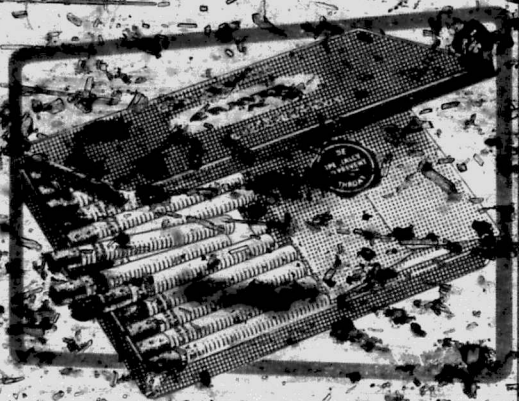
MR. VERNON BRELSFORD, Director of Information Services in Northern Rhodesia, died in a broadcast recently in the "Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" service of the BBC. Mr. Brelsford's recent stay in Spaland has had a profound effect on his views. He has been so often said to be a heavy drinker, only regarded as seriously "under-barred" from the analogy of Spaland, Lusaka, with its European population of 6,000, should have at least 22 men bars and Kitiwe, with its 8,000 population, at least 12 new bars. Having been greatly impressed by the local drainage schemes, Mr. Brelsford suggested that some of the men who have spent their lives in the swamps of South Rhodesia should be called in to advise the swamps of Mangweddu.

Falling Prices of Raw Materials

INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSIONS, aimed at stabilizing supply, demand and prices of Colonial commodities are still in progress, with the United States taking part, said the Colonial Secretary in the Commons recently. He was replying to Mr. D. Osborne (Cons.), who had referred to the fall in tin prices from £1,615 a ton in February, 1951 to £585 now, and asked Mr. Lytton if any steps would be taken to prevent a general fall in prices of raw materials. Mr. Lytton said that a fall in tin prices was bound to do considerable harm to the economies of Malaya and Nigeria. Some international discussions also concerned cotton, sugar and rubber.

There are now more than 100 wireless clubs in Uganda.

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CRAVEN'S CIGARETTES LONDON 150 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

Colonial Harvester

In his way he is a man not without vision. He sees in the cotton he picks, a wealth of wants beyond his own capacity to provide. He sees in the cocoa beans and palm fruits, his hibiscus and beans, groundnuts, dates and sisal, a storehouse of goods which can be transformed into the bicycles and radio sets, the canned goods and clothes he desires. This is what The United Africa Company does for him. In British, West and East Africa, the Belgian Congo, and also in parts of the Middle East. At points easily accessible to his farm, all the transport, the company collects his crop, offers him a price (freely controlled by Government) which reflects world demand, and arranges that the goods he wants are available when and where he can buy them. Of further assistance to him is the processing and distribution by the Company in certain cases. By matching the inflow of goods, the magnitude of the inflow, the Company's sales, it helps to sustain the economy of the Colonial Harvester.



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Making Films for the Colonies

Mr. Sellers' Address

TWENTY-FOUR COLONIAL TERRITORIES are making their own films, and their aggregate annual output exceeds 200 reels.

Mr. W. Sellers, head of the Colonial Film Unit, made that statement when addressing the Royal Society of Arts in London on "Making Films for the Colonies."

He started the Colonial Film Unit in 1939 for the purpose of reporting the progress of the war to the peoples of the Colonial Empire, who were contributing substantially to the war effort in man-power and material goods.

Mr. Sellers said in the course of his address: "Many illiterate people do not use their eyes and look at the screen in quite the same way that educated people do. A person accustomed to looking at pictures will focus his eyes on a spot a foot or two in front of the screen, and in that way will see the picture as a whole. Illiterate people who may be unaccustomed to seeing pictures of any kind, still or moving, will fix their eyes on the surface of the screen and pin-point attention to anything which moves or to the exclusive of everything else."

"During the early days spent much time producing semi-scientific pictures of such insects as flies, lice, and mosquitoes with a view of exhibiting something of the life-cycle of certain insects. One of the films on malaria I included some very close-up photographs of mosquitoes in the act of sucking blood. The results when the film was shown were disastrous. The people became alarmed and inquired about the cinema where the people had to contend with such wicked-looking monsters, and remarked that they themselves were very fortunate to have mosquitoes which were comparatively harmless."

Mr. English at Home

An extract from a report from East Africa on the experiences and conclusions regarding suitable films for illiterate audiences reads:

"In a recent assignment of films from London was a picture entitled 'Mr. English at Home' depicting in three reels the everyday life of an English artisan and his family. Officials who had viewed the film expected it to be a dramatic flop. But not at all! It can only be described as a striking success, and its appeal is by no means limited to women and children. The explanation lies not so much in the fact that the standard of photography is especially high, but that the film is slowly progressing. The characters are few and the scenes remain on the screen sufficiently long for African to appreciate their meaning. This film is a fine lesson in the presentation of a subject to illiterate Africans through the medium of the cinema."

Including the cinema audience who have never seen moving pictures is always full of interest. Experience has shown that the quickest way to explain what otherwise may be interpreted as the magic of the cinema is to allow an audience to cut their teeth on material filmed in their own locality. The responsibility of showing moving pictures of their own chiefs and other local personalities or scenes of their own life is the market-place is that the audience will react immediately and call loud of the film. This is reacting their spontaneous acceptance of the cinema as a medium for showing the things which are from real life.

The more familiar the background the greater the impact of the film upon the audience. Films must be presented in terms of life as the people know it, and in a manner which will enable the people to readily identify themselves with the characters on the screen. Only in this way will they understand clearly the idea and the film and emotional interest be aroused to the point.

One main task has been one of equipping the interest Colonial Governments in making their own educational films, and assisting them to organize, staff, and equip their film production units to suit their particular needs, and, above all, at a cost they can afford. One or two Governments have taken over the professional units we sent out, or established units round the people we trained, and as a result of six years' work, making is now going ahead in no fewer than 24 Colonial territories with an estimated total output of over 200 reels per annum.

"Africa in the Modern World" is to be the subject of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation Conference of the University of Chicago from November 25 to 29.

Development and Welfare Fund

Total Commitments Now Exceed £109m.

TOTAL COMMITMENTS under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts in the seven years ended March 31 last amounted to £109,352,688, of which £70,849,692 has already been issued. Research grants accounted for £10,623,451.

General commitments to East Africa as a region amount to £8,798,125, commitments to Kenya stand at £4,145,838, to the Somaliland Protectorate at £903,261, to Tanganyika at £4,722,460, to Uganda at £4,080,250, and to Zanzibar at £1,166,841. Colonial Africa's general commitments were: Northern Rhodesia £2,795,390 and to Nyasaland £3,867,578. For Bechuanaland the figure was £1,142,797.

Provision made during the year ended March 31 last included £135,900 for the scholarship scheme for residents in Colonial territories, £124,000 for the welfare of Colonial students, and £38,000 for the Colonial film unit. £600,450 was spent for rebuilding the orthopedic, rehabilitation and limb-making centres, £39,000 for the improvement of communications, communication services, and £5,000 for aerial photography for survey purposes.

£332,200 for the African, Arab, and Asian hospital in Dar es Salaam, £204,905 for the new infectious diseases hospital at Dar es Salaam, £145,000 for a teacher training centre for African women, and £43,000 for a hotel for European women students in Nairobi.

£170,000 for African urban housing, £55,000 for broadcasting, and £40,000 for medical dispensaries in Dar es Salaam.

£200,000 for the territorial development plan in Tanganyika, £100,000 for the control of "sudden death" disease in Rhodesia.

£100,000 for African education, £40,696 for extension services, and £20,160 for forestry development. £222,200 for road construction, £10,300 for housing of African Government employees, and £175,000 for meteorological services.

Bechuanaland—£71,000 for geodetic and mineral surveys, and £50,900 for control of locusts and snout beetle.

The return of schemes is published by M.M. Matthews, O.M. at p. 3d.

First Train Inspired Music

AN AFRICAN from the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia working on the railway in March of 1947 was the first railway train. On his *Ikembia*, a small wooden musical instrument with 12 notes, he composed "Sitimela," a piece of music conveying his impressions of that experience. Recently the composition won third prize (£27.10s.) for Josias Temba Mate in the musical section of the Tom Osborn memorial fund contest in South Africa. The first prize (£20) went to an African from the Belgian Congo, and the second (£12.10s.) to Temba Mate from Uganda, who, with a horizontal pipe lashed to his great grandfather, sang a legend of peace and unity, whose fingers were cut off for creating music. The fund commemorates the late Dr. W. B. Osborn, a South African Labour M.P. and former Rhodes Scholar, who died four years ago, and wishes to encourage the cultural interests of the Bantu.

The African Handicaps Himself

A LEADING ARTICLE in the *Empire Cotton Grower* Review points out that the limitations of agricultural experiments are no longer merely to advice but have been extended to direct and indirect participation in the process of development, and continues: "From many reports we gain the not unexpected impression that the greatest handicap to the success of the schemes comes from the temperament of the African himself. His preference for leisure over industry, his reluctance to come from increased exertion, and, related to this, his propensity to 'take the cash and weave the rest'—in other words, his inherent inability to visualize

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Desert Locust Situation Summary
Breeding Expected in Somali Peninsula

IN A SUMMARY of the desert locust situation the Ainslie locust expert, Major C. E. Bondan, writes, "A scattered immature swarm was reported on July 28 at Jibouti, French Somaliland. Some large swarms were reported on the coast of north-eastern and central areas of the Somali Peninsula from early June and mid-July. Small swarms are present throughout the central and western parts of the Protectorate, and towards the end of the month some very large swarms were seen near Borama, Hargeisa, Galkayo and Sheikh. In early August there was laying in the Bawn-Abdo, Kadr-Dobo, areas.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika remain clear. In eastern Ethiopia control operations against hoppers were concluded in early July in the Mustahil area in south-eastern Ogaden, but continued in the Gallo highlands near Gobo and Ghinnele. Several young swarms were reported in the first half of the month in southern Ogaden and in Gardere, Gabrobarre, and Daghabor areas. Heavy rains fell throughout the month in the railways area and there were numerous reports of immature and mature swarms breeding in the area in Gredawa, and westwards towards Goma.

Extensive Laying

In late July to early August extensive laying took place in the Aisbia and Adigalla areas in the Harrara Valley, and to the west of Dire Dawa at Urse, Errer and Gode. Hatchings began in early August and continued with good progress, but a few meetings with strong swarms were reported. Further extensive layings were reported in the valley in southern Danakil.

In northern Ethiopia and Eritrea heavy rains fell in July, numerous maturing and mature swarms were reported along the Bessie escarpment, and northwards as far as Ghinle. There was widespread laying in the second half of July in August in Danakil in the triangle between the Assi Groud and the Millé River, to east of Agula, and in the sub-estuarine and coastal areas of Eritrea from Mersa Fatma northwards to Ailet and Waghro. Further west there was extensive laying in the middle Tokazze basin. In the first half of August hatchings began near Massawa, in Danakil, and in the Tokazze Valley. In north-eastern Ethiopia layings were reported near the Sudan boundary at Karora.

There were heavy rains in July in western Sudan and some swarms were reported from the north Khartoum, Kassala, Kordofan and Darfur Provinces. Good laying took place in five localities in Kordofan.

Laying and hatchings are likely to take place in northern Ethiopia, western Sudan, and northern Arabia. Escapes are likely to be difficult in the Tokazze Valley, Danakil, and the Hara Province of Ethiopia, and from Sadala area in the Aden Protectorate. The new swarms are likely to arise from the infestation on the Somali peninsula, where very heavy short-rain breeding can be expected in October, November.

Rhodesian Steel Price Cut

RHODESIAN STEEL has been reduced in price by £4 5s. a ton, a cut of about 10%. This announcement by R.S.C.O.M. comes within a month of the announcement by the Secretary of Trade and Industrial Development that sales of steel had fallen by 25%. Some employees at the Redcliffe foundries, near Quezobere, were laid off.

Uganda Electricity Charges

TARIFFS FOR ELECTRICITY supplied by the Uganda Electricity Board have recently been increased by 25% and the flat rate lighting tariff, which will remain at 15 pence unit. The chairman, Mr. C. R. Westlake, said a few days ago that unless consumption increased considerably by the time the hydro-electric station opened, the gap between income and costs of production would be greater than the present. No major new schemes would be in operation in Uganda before 1957, and the Nyanza textile factory at Jinja would not open for three years. The present electricity charges were only about 20% above the pre-war level, and new schemes would chiefly be dependent on the Government's increase so low. Mr. Westlake concluded: "One must beware of taking a short-term view of the project. It is tempting to look only five or six years ahead, but the Owen Falls will still be producing electricity in 100 years. It is only fair that part of the charges should be passed on to posterity."

Aiding the Blind

THE AGA KHAN has not only sent a contribution of 250 guineas to the British Empire Society for the Blind, but has shown his exceptional interest in the work of the parent society and its branches and branches societies by promising to contribute to the support of his followers. During the past year substantial funds for work among the blind have been raised in East and Central Africa, but largely increased amounts will be required for the practical programmes already planned, for the prevention and cure of blindness, but for the training of blind persons in the territories. The good will of the Ismaili community, assured by the personal interest of the Aga Khan, will be an important influence in strengthening this deserving cause.

Wrongful Dismissal Case

MR. IAN DUNDAS OF DUNDAS, lately general manager of the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, has failed in his action against that company for damages of £7,518 for wrongful dismissal following his refusal to live at Kasanyi on Lake George. Mr. Justice A. J. Ainley said in his judgment, "In the order to move to this place might have been considered fair and considered in view of Mr. Dundas's family commitments, but the corporation was entitled to order their general manager to move his headquarters to the place which they considered would most efficiently serve its purposes. A man's family was his own concern, which the corporation were not obliged to take into consideration."

A new Bill in Northern Rhodesia proposes that a farming licence may be obtained by anyone occupying, by himself or agent, 100 acres or more of agricultural land, or owning less than 100 acres but earning £200 gross annually from his land.

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Sudan Budget for 1953-54

THE SUDAN BUDGET for 1953-54, which has been passed by provisional order of the Executive Council, provides for revenue of £27,000,000 and expenditure of £26,801,236, compared with £29,000,000 and £26,200,000 respectively for the previous year.

Despite the fall in the general level of commodity prices during the past two years, the Sudan has been able to weather the change without resorting to drastic restriction of imports or curtailment of Government expenditure.

The value of the season's cotton crop is estimated at £27m., compared with £26m. in 1951 and £36m. in 1952. The proceeds of the 1954 cotton crop are expected to be little over half those of 1953. Cotton will account for about 27% of the total revenue. Other exports are expected to produce £10m.

Imports in 1953 may be as much as one-third less than in 1952, but there will still be an adverse balance of trade this year of some £10m.

Need for Sizeable Surplus

The field for increasing direct taxation in the Sudan is small, but if development is to proceed steadily Government must have a sizeable surplus in the budget, for the greater part of domestic saving for economic development must be done by and through Government. For this reason indirect taxes are being kept high.

Of the expenditure 41% is on personnel, which will provide for increases of 678 posts, of which 280 are for the expansion of the education and health services and 404 for employees on the establishment, increases which the Financial Secretary has described as disappointingly large. The replacement of expatriate officials by Sudanese would result in a saving of rather less than 5% of the total expenditure on personnel.

Summing up, the Financial Secretary wrote, *inter alia*:—"The 1953-54 budget gives grounds for some satisfaction in that it has been possible, despite the fall in commodity prices, not only to allow some expansion, while still keeping taxation low and providing a modest contribution for development. But expenditure is too close to revenue to leave any room for complacency."

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A radio-telephone link has been opened between India and East Africa. The channel is for three minutes.

By the end of last week 916 replies had been received by the Colonial Office to the appeal for recruits for the Kenya Police.

Train and steamer services to the Sudan were cancelled during a one-day strike called for by the Sudan Workers' Federation recently.

Wild flowers from the Rowetori Mountains, at an altitude of 17,000 feet, were shown at a flower show in London recently.

A ban on membership of political organisations has been imposed on all members of the junior and senior services of the Government of Tanganyika. It applies to all races.

The copperbelt trophy for athletics has been won by Kitwe (Northern Rhodesia) by a team of 24 Africans from Kenya, captained by Mr. A. Evans, sports officer at the Jones School, Kabete, Uganda, the Belgian Congo, Nataland, and Northern and Southern Rhodesia combined.

Christian Brothers' College

The foundation stone of the Christian Brothers' College was recently laid in Bulawayo by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Matabeleland, the Rt. Rev. A. G. ... The school is being developed slowly from a small nucleus of boys, but will eventually be one of Central Africa's largest colleges.

In the last five years the Uganda Tsetse Control Department have freed 4m. acres from infestation. The area reclaimed is far in excess of present needs of agriculture and stock, but will enable consolidation and defence lines to be established against the fly on narrow fronts. Nearly 30,000 head of game have been killed in the control operations.


The 81 pages of the Local Government Bill introduced in the Tanganyika Legislative Council make no mention of race. Mr. W. H. Scupham, congratulating the legal draftsman on avoiding the words African, European, and Asian, said: "It is most important that we think in terms of Tanganyikans." The Bill has been referred to a Select Committee.

E.A. Malaria Unit

The report of the East African Malaria Unit, which was formed last year, is published by the High Commission, Nairobi. The objects of the unit are (a) to instruct personnel (more particularly Africans) on insect vectors and means of their control, (b) to study the insects and their life histories with special emphasis on the *anopheles*, and (c) to provide skilled specialist advice to Governments.

The R.A.F. ensign was hauled down for the last time at Thornhill, near Gwelo, at the end of the final graduation parade at that air training station in Southern Rhodesia. Sir Godfrey Huggins said that the ceremony was "charged with an undertone of sadness, for it implied the severing of a link of Empire greatly treasured by Britons in Central Africa." The Prime Minister presented the flying badges and trophies to the final group of trainees.

Economic relations between European countries and the British Commonwealth will be discussed at a conference arranged by the European Movement in collaboration with the United Europe Movement at the end of January next under the chairmanship of Herr Herman Goetz. Preliminary reports are being prepared by Lord Leyton, M. André Philip, Baron René Boël, Professor Count C.M.R. Pierr Johannes Semler, M. René Pélissier, and Dr. S. Amery.



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Ocean Freight Rates on Sisal Of Commercial Concern

Discussion with Shipping Lines

REPRESENTATIVES of all sections of the East African sisal industry, and of the East African Conference Lines have further discussed the question of freight rates on the fibre. They have agreed to meet again in London not later than October.

Mr. E. F. Hill, who presided at the meeting, which was attended by 15 persons from each side, referred to the very heavy fall in fibre prices, to the reduction of freight rates throughout the world, and to the risk that the conference system would be seriously challenged if there was a development of chartering at a price which was lower than that of the shipping lines and a host of other convenient and clean cargo and liner steam lines had appeared to their freights from East Africa to both countries of the United States, though they, like the British companies, had to pay the high prices for fuel exacted by the oil monopoly, which they hoped the lines would have to fight.

On behalf of the Sisal Growers' Association it was said that buyers could purchase sisal f.o.b. on ex store and arrange shipment by a non-conference steamer to do what a charter freight of 57s per 30 c. ft. compared with the net conference rate of 25s 6d.

Mr. J. S. Bevan, speaking for the Conference Lines, emphasized that the American shipping companies were heavily subsidized and compensated for the higher working costs, so that their position of the British companies.

Mr. C. S. Mundy, who could find no justification for a reduction in freight rates, having regard to present operating and building costs, stressed the importance of stability in freights.

It was stated that the shipping lines were to have their discussions with the oil companies.

Uganda Properties Debenture Issue

Subsidiary of Uganda Co., Ltd.

UGANDA PROPERTIES, LTD., incorporated in England last year as a private company with a nominal capital of £1,000, has been converted into a public company with a capital of £440,000 in shares of 1s each, for which the Uganda Co., Ltd. has undertaken to subscribe in cash £200,000 guaranteed first mortgage debenture stock issue at 5 1/2%, unconditionally guaranteed by the Uganda Company, has just been made.

The company is to acquire from the parent company numerous freehold and leasehold properties in Uganda for which it will at which they have been valued locally.

In recent years the combined profits of the Uganda Company and its subsidiaries have grown greatly. The directors report that those profits, before charging income tax, and interest and other charges, in the last 10 years have been £25,481, £39,377, £55,624, £109,442, £72,302, £75,000, £96,301, £168,842, £204,272, and £233,253. In the years 1943, 1944, and 1945 the annual dividend was 20%, it was 25% for the next five years, 21% in 1951, and 15% in 1952 on largely increased capital.

The directors of Uganda Properties, Ltd., are Major-General Buckley (chairman), Mr. D. A. J. Buxton, and Mr. J. F. B. Coates. Mr. E. H. Morland is the secretary.

Through the cotton gineries are to be bought by the Uganda Government for sale or lease to African co-operative unions in time for the 1953-54 cotton season. The Tororo ginery will be operated by the South Bakedi Co-operative Union, the Nativumbi ginery by the Kasoga Growers' Union, and the ginery at Bukomero by the Uganda Growers' Co-operative Union. The purchases will be made under the Acquisition of Gineries Ordinance, 1952.

Total exports from the Sudan in the first five months of this year were £4,174,000 at £E120,000,000 imports £1,202,000,78, leaving an average trade balance of £E2,971,974 for the period, compared with a deficit of £E10,000,577 in the corresponding period of 1952. May exports were £E1,000,448 (£E5,777,066), and imports £E4,266,140 (£E1,000,000).

Central African Airways report a profit of £14,900 in July. The general manager, Mr. P. J. B. Wimpash, states that services are restricted to the limit by the Rhodesia Centenary excursions, passengers £1,000,000, showing a 23% increase over the same month last year. The African Central Africa "Zambezi" service had proved a great success.

Tea Auctions

At last week's auctions in London 1,560 packages of African tea were sold for an average price of 5s. 154d. The total value of the packages averaging 100 lbs. each was £1,000,000, a slight increase on the previous week. The highest price paid was 7d. for a consignment from Nyasa land.

Income figures were given in last week's issue in connection with the annual report for the year ended March 31 last of Consolidated Small Estates of East Africa, Ltd. The company owns 3,854 hectares (not acres) of mature and 1,177 hectares of immature sisal.

Messrs. Alex Laurie and Co., Ltd. are to pay a final dividend of 13% on the ordinary capital of £364,000, again making 20% for the year ended June 30. After providing £72,000 for taxation (£87,000), there is a profit of £56,460 (£64,550).

Objection to stringent police in Northern Rhodesian towns has been expressed by the territory's African Representative Council, which passed a motion that licences for services on trunk roads should not be so restricted.

Income Estates Ltd., have resolved on the voluntary liquidation of the company, and the payment to the preference shareholders of 22s. per £1 share, and to the preferred ordinary shareholders of 26s. per £1 share.

For the week ended August 19, average daily arrivals from Mombasa amounted to 2,397 deadweight tons. At the end of the week there were 22,000 tons of imports and 16,274 tons of exports in the port.

The soda ash industry at Lake Magadi, Kenya, now employs 1,500 Africans, 200 Asians, and 40 Europeans. This year's production target of 100,000 tons compares with an output of 80,000 tons in 1940.

Raw African castor seed is quoted at £60 15s. to £61 per ton c.a.f.f.

Northern Rhodesia Co., Ltd.

NORTHERN RHODESIA CO., LTD., earned a profit of £7,130 in the year ended May 31 last, compared with a loss of £2,493 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £3,382 and a dividend of 7 1/2% requires £4,125, leaving a balance of £987 to be carried forward, against £1,364 brought in. The issued capital is £100,000, revenue reserves stand at £8,463, and current liabilities at £4,520. Current assets are valued at £113,007, including £120,000 in cash. The directors are Messrs. J. E. W. Lomas (chairman) and managing director, J. F. Corpe (who is also secretary) and R. T. Janson (alternate director). The annual general meeting was held in London on August 20.

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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS

Consent of Her Majesty's Treasury has been obtained to this issue in compliance with the provisions made under Section 2 of the following (Control and Customs) Act, 1946.

The list of applications will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th August, 1953 and close on the same day.



EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

4 per cent. Stock, 1968/1971

ISSUE OF £5,700,000

Of which £959,000 has already been taken up in the terms of the Prospectus on behalf of Colonial Government Funds, £250,000 is reserved for subscriptions, which have been guaranteed, by applicants resident in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar, and the remaining £4,500,000 is now offered for subscription.

Authorized by the East Africa High Commission General Loan and Stock Act, 1949, and the Loan, Railways and Harbours Act, 1949.

Interest payable 1st March and 1st September.

First interest payment of £1 10s. 0d. per £100 Stock will be made on the 1st March, 1954.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF KENYA, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, AND ZANZIBAR

PRICE OF ISSUE £95 PER CENT

Payable as follows

On Application
On 17th September, 1953
On 20th November, 1953

£40 per cent.
£45 per cent.

£95 per cent.

The East Africa High Commission having complied with the requirements of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, trustees are authorized to invest in this stock subject to the restrictions set forth in the Trustee Act, 1925.

The proceeds of the Loan will be applied towards the financing of general improvements to the Railways and Harbours, and purchase of additional locomotives and rolling stock.

The Loan and the interest thereon, the property of persons not resident in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, or Zanzibar, will not be subject to any taxes, duties or levies by the East Africa High Commission or by the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, on behalf of the East Africa High Commission, invite applications for £5,700,000 Stock as stated above. The Stock will be issued under the provisions of the East Africa High Commission General Loan and Stock Act, 1949.

Principal and interest are charged upon the Railway and Harbours Fund and payment is guaranteed by the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, locally, under Ordinances of 1940, 1945, and 1949, respectively.

The principal of the loan will be repaid at par not later than the 1st March 1971, but the East Africa High Commission will have the option of extending the period, in part, by drawings or otherwise, at par one per cent above the 1st March 1968, on giving three months notice of advertisement in the "London Gazette" and in "The Times" or by post to the then stockholders at their registered addresses. A sinking fund will be formed in this country for the redemption of the loan under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed Trustees. Half-yearly contributions to the sinking fund will be at the rate of not less than one per cent per annum and the first contribution will be taken on or before the 1st September, 1954. These contributions may be increased and will only be reduced if and when the Trustees are satisfied that no contributions will be required to ensure the repayment of the loan at the final date.

The stock will be transferred in multiples of 1d. by instrument

in writing in any usual or common form without stamp duty will be paid by the East Africa High Commission.

Script Certificates to Bearer will be issued at the Crown Agents' Stock Office in exchange for allotment letters after payment of the amount due on the 17th September, 1953. Registered Stock Certificates will be issued in due course.

Arrangements for the receipt of applications from residents in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar, and for the making of instalments on allotments made in respect of such applications will be made by the East Africa High Commission. Instalment applications must be paid locally. A register for all allotments will be kept in Nairobi by the Chief Accountant, East African Railways and Harbours Administration, and stock will be transferable from the local register to the London register and vice versa. Stamp duty on transfers in the local register will be paid by the East Africa High Commission. Interest on holdings in the local register will be paid on the Chief Accountant.

A commission of Five Shillings per cent will be allowed to Bankers or Stockbrokers, on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

The Railways and Harbours Fund of the East Africa High Commission and the revenues of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda are available in respect of the above stock and the interest thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the interest hereon, or for any matter relating thereto (1940 and 1945 Vict. Ch. 59, Sec. 19).

The Public Debt Commitments of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration on 31st December, 1952, amounted to £25,151,251. The market value of the accumulated sinking funds on the same date amounted to £3,751,251.

Full prospectuses, application forms, and statistical statements referable to the East African Railways and Harbours Administration may be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 1 Millbank, S.W.1, or at 55/61 Moorgate, E.C.2; the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 26 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 29 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4; Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), 29 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4; 25 Castle Street, Liverpool; 26 Princess Street, Manchester; Messrs. Mullens & Co., 13 Moorgate, E.C.2; Messrs. J. & A. Agnew & Sons, 16 George Street, E.C.4, or at any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

Applications will be considered only in the terms of the full prospectus.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 1 Millbank, London, S.W.1

25th August, 1953.

Mining

Capital for Bancroft Mines £6m. To Be Subscribed Now

BANCROFT MINES, LTD. has been registered in Northern Rhodesia, with a capital of £5m. in shares of £5, all of which are to be issued for cash at 6s. each.

Rhokana Corporation has undertaken to purchase 19m. shares, the British South Africa Company 3m., and Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd. 7,700, 3,570,300 are being offered to Rhokana shareholders in the proportion of three for every £1 unit of stock held, and 3,855,000 to Rhodesian Anglo American shareholders in the ratio of three shares to every 10 units of 10s. stock. Any shares not taken up by the stockholders of these companies will be subscribed by the companies.

The areas which the new company will acquire are near the Belgian Congo border of Northern Rhodesia and about 14 miles north-west of the Nkongwa mine at Chingola.

The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa (Ltd.), the consulting engineers, report on the detailed drilling programme which has exposed nearly 80m. tons of ore with an average grade of 3.5% copper, the grade and tonnage comparing favourably with those of other mines on the Copperbelt.

Since production costs will include a variable royalty payable to the B.S.A.C. Company and a profit-sharing scheme for employees, and since no one can foretell the market price of the metal when the property comes into production, estimates are impossible to make. But the estimated cost of £10m. to European markets would be £200 per long ton if the quotation for blister copper were £200 per long ton.

The computed capital required to bring the mines into production on the basis of 4,000 sheet tons of copper metal is £12m. The consulting engineers "consider that the property will show a satisfactory profit over a long period of years."

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (Chairman), Sir Eric Robins, and Messrs. D. O. Beckingham, R. H. Wingate, Bruce, W. Marshall, Clark, Harry F. Oppenheimer, Kenneth Richardson, and John Anthony Seys.

The London committee is composed of Mr. W. E. Groves and Mr. A. Comar Wilson, and there is a Johannesburg committee consisting of Messrs. W. Marshall, Clark, Goulder, Acutt, and I. M. F. Phillimore.

Mr. William Bull is the secretary in Northern Rhodesia.

African Union's Demands Not Pressed Copperbelt Dispute Hangs Fire

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS have occurred in connection with the threatened African strike on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia. It is believed that the union's demands will be allowed to lie dormant for a time, the union's president, Mr. L. C. Katilungu, having gone to Switzerland to attend a Moral Rearmament gathering in Caux.

After a long meeting last week with the supreme council of the African Union, Mr. L. C. Katilungu, Mr. Cousins, the Commissioner for Labour and Mines, issued the following statement:

"The union has suggested informal talks between the Chamber of Mines and the union to discuss general industrial relations in the Copperbelt. The Commissioner for Labour and Mines passed this suggestion to the mining companies, who replied that the union had not withdrawn its present demands, and until it had done so and the industry had had time to study the proposals, no talks were the companies think it would be in the union would serve any useful purpose."

Previously the supreme council of the Native union had announced that it "reserved" decision on following the strike demands given by African mine workers at Nchanza and Roan Antelope.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines

A GENERAL MEETING of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd. shareholders ratified contracts concluded by the directors for the sale of certain assets of the company by 1,065,471 votes to 380.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA for the first half of this year were valued at £1,352,071, compared with £1,246,996 in the first six months of 1952. June exports were £164,322 (£344,500).

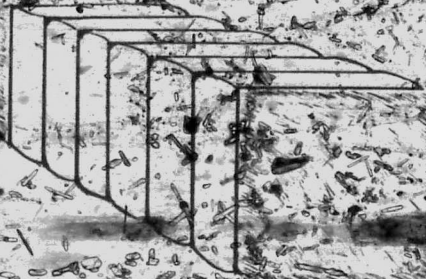
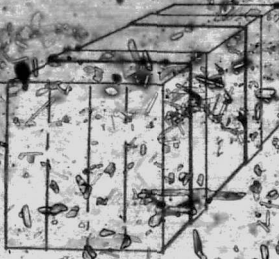


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Number of Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Consumers
Annual consumption	Annual consumption	Annual consumption	Annual consumption
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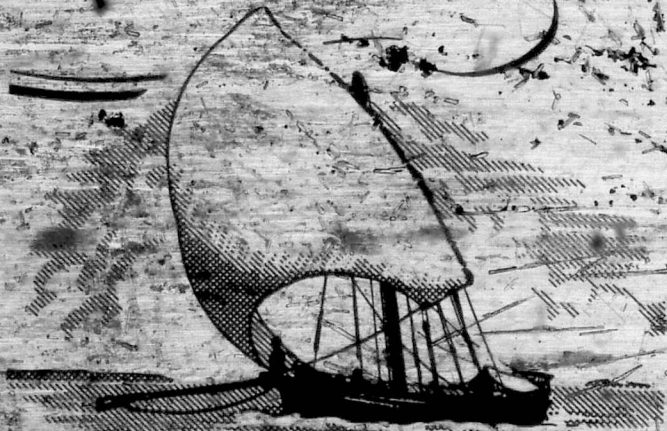
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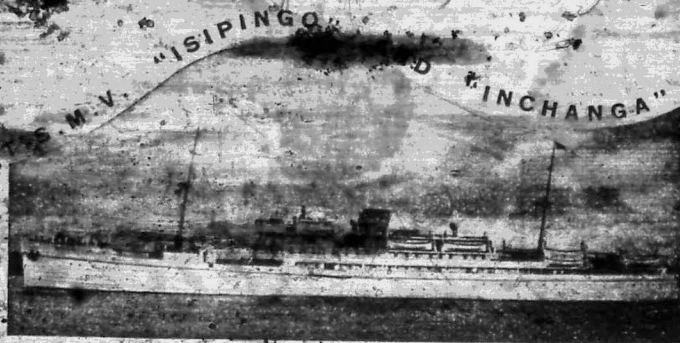
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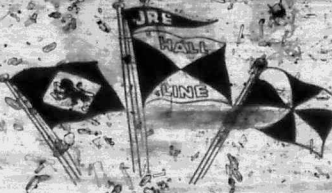
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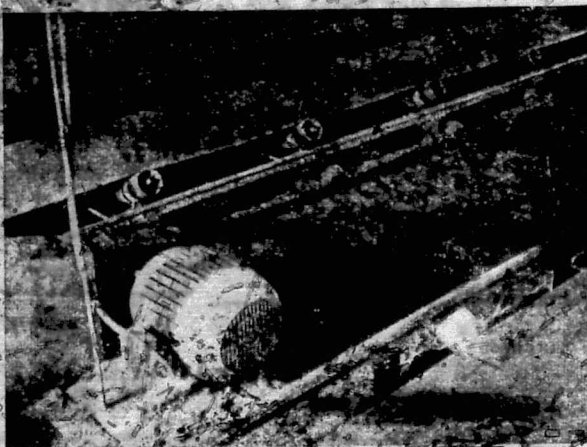
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHERE IS KENYA GOING? Serious-minded Kenyans and their friends everywhere have been asking that question for far too long. No satisfactory answer has

Poor Substitute For A Policy

been unfortunately given in the "nine principles" enunciated last week by the European Elected Members' Organization and light-heartedly endorsed by a delegates' conference of the Electors' Union. That Mr. Blundell, leader of the elected members, recognizes the nebulousness of the nine-point declaration for which he must accept the chief responsibility is proved by his admission that the "principles will be lifeless unless they can be translated into policy which makes them realistic and active." In other words, though Kenya is in the midst of rebellion, she is now offered an unrealistic and inactive substitute for a policy. That is our view of the "principles"; but we had not expected Mr. Blundell to confirm it.

It is staggering to be told that the political leaders of the European community, having had a full year in which to define their aims, have still no policy. All the Colony is given

Plea for a Blank Cheque

after that inexcusable delay is the "hope that by the end of the year we shall be able to place before you for each of those proposals a realistic live policy, to translate these principles into action." This tragic inability to find and pronounce a policy is, by an unconscious touch of irony, coupled with the affirmation that the elected members "believe sincerely that we shall not solve the problems of this country until the responsibilities for solving them are placed on our shoulders." Do they expect any Government in Great Britain, or their own community for that matter, to give them a blank cheque? That is what acceptance of their claim would involve until they have a policy which is

specific, generally acceptable to men of good will in Kenya, appropriate to East Africa as a great and developing region of the Commonwealth, and in tune with enlightened British opinion everywhere. The political leaders of Kenya ought to appreciate that the faith even of their friends must be severely strained by this prolonged failure to achieve agreement among themselves, with the other races in their midst, and with the neighbouring British Dependencies.

These "principles" have evidently been produced now to divert attention from the differences which divide the elected members. They are not a team, and it would be gain, not loss, for Kenya to recognize that fact. There have been occasions on which Kenya

Mr. Blundell seemed about to confess that truth and challenge those who endorsed his general ideas to side with him, so that the strength of the opposing forces could be measured by all men. He would have done well to adopt that course immediately after his election to the leadership. Later chances have also been missed. Meantime the divisions within the European community have widened and deepened so much that this nine-point statement cannot bridge them and give Kenya a road to safety. That is the need, and the test by which the course must be judged. How many Kenyans, let alone non-Kenyans, see the road more clearly for these "nine signposts" for the development of the country? Who will say that his faith has been so strengthened that he will increase his commitments in Kenya? Outside Kenya the result, we write with deep regret, is bound to be further loss of con-

This issue concludes the 29th Annual Volume
of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

fidence in the capacity of the elected members to grapple successfully with the admittedly difficult problems facing them, problems aggravated by their own procrastination.

The first "principle" is self-evident. So is the fourth. The same must be said of the second, with the comment that the problems of to-day would be much less acute if the

"Christian ethic" had been truly practised, and would lose much of their gravity if solutions were really sought in the spirit of that teaching. The third and sixth principles are implicit in Christian doctrine, and the sense of security which the fifth point acknowledges to be necessary cannot result from anything other than scrupulously fair dealing between man and man, which is basic to all religious precepts. (Incidentally, it was unwise and unpractical so to frame that paragraph as to suggest that the land difficulties of Kenya can and should be solved within its own borders. Land and population problems would be greatly simplified by treating them regionally, not territorially, as the Royal Commission will be bound we believe to report). As to the seventh principle, does anyone imagine that the Socialist Party, if returned to power in the United Kingdom, would become blind and deaf to the extremist influences within itself when considering Colonial affairs? Mr. Creech Jones was jeered after half a lifetime of study of Colonial affairs, precisely because he insisted on judging objectively, and not by the party tenets, and since then the extremists have gained greatly in power. The eighth principle merely restates the intention of all British Governments to grant greater responsibility to Colonial territories as they show capacity to discharge them (and not seldom before they have demonstrated that ability).

As a test of the ninth principle, was the draft discussed confidentially before publication with the Leaders of the neighbouring territories? We have no fear of being proved wrong if we answer that

Dangerous question in the negative. **Parochialism.** And that is in itself a condemnation. Can Kenya's non-official leaders still not understand that to refrain from taking trusted public men in Uganda and Tanganyika into their counsels when major policy is being shaped is to throw away the best of all opportunities of fostering those friendly relations which they profess to desire? Even this cursory examination shows the principles to be not a substitute for a

policy. Some of them have no more and no less relevance to Kenya than to a West Indian or South Sea Island. They may suit the temporary convenience of politicians who have not thought of fought their way forward but they still leave Kenya in desperate straits. If the settler leaders will not take the initiative wisely, someone else will seize it and possibly unwisely.

Having outlined some ways of encouraging and marking African and Asian loyalty, Mr. Madell emphasized the importance of developing the Government in the High

Unimpressive Result of the stumbling-
Of A Year's Cogitation block had been

official obduracy, whereas the Government has for years wanted the settlers to accept such powers. The only reason has been unwillingness to accept local taxation in some areas. There were other practical points in the speech, which was very much better than the statement of principles, but the phraseology of some of the most important passages was regrettably ambiguous, not least in the references to increased political power for the local communities. And was it tactful to insist on measures for the reduction of the power of the Imperial Government, to speak in the presence of increased demands on the British taxpayer? The address ended with the declaration that the elected members believe that we shall not solve the problems of this country until the responsibilities for solving them are placed on our shoulders. Surely the elementary precaution should have been taken of coupling that claim with proof of their capacity. Instead these "principles" the result of a year's cogitation, will impress nobody who examines them dispassionately. They suggest bewilderment, not a clearly defined long range programme.

One resolution adopted by the Electoral Union conference demanded the cessation of all Asian immigration, except that of key men and the introduction of at least thirty thousand Europeans within

Recess five years. For some time **Resolution** this newspaper has argued that there ought to be the strictest control of Asian immigration, primarily in the interests of the African population. Can anyone suppose that the case for drastic action is helped by such a resolution? There are sensible Asians in Kenya who acknowledge the need. The course of wisdom would have been to persuade them to explain

the position to their fellows; but that task, unenviable in any circumstances, is made impossible when the proposal is coupled with the idea of almost doubling the European population in a short period. Moreover, that notion is unattainable in present conditions. If the political implications did not exist, and if it were assumed that specific plans had been worked out and that the Imperial and local Governments were enthusiastic (three incredible assumptions), we should still consider the adoption of such a motion reckless.

Never have the inducements to new settlers been so great as in the period from 1946 to 1952. Large numbers of people, many with substantial capital, were eager to leave this country, and many others wanted to quit India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, and West Africa. Raw material prices were at unprecedented levels, but nevertheless seemed more likely to rise than fall. Land values had clearly not reached their peak. Race relations were good. In short, the prospect was altogether pleasing. In those exceptionally favourable conditions about three thousand European immigrants a year have been retained by Kenya. What hope is there of doubling that record achievement in the conditions of to-day and to-morrow? The happenings of the past year have made many people who contemplated residence in Kenya rule out that possibility for life.

Halcyon Days Are Over.

For almost thirty years we have supported the aim of really close settlement of the Highlands; but the best chances having been lost, it is foolish to look for a whirlwind victory. Southern Rhodesia's post-war record will not be duplicated in Kenya now, for it was based on a deep and widespread faith in that Colony's leadership and destiny, and, unhappily, there is no parallel in the case of Kenya. To meet that deficiency is her most urgent need. Until it is met there will be frustration. When it is met the country's friends (among whom EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA claims to be included) will take a more optimistic view of her prospect.

The period of easy money is over. Raw material prices are lower and costs of production higher. Agricultural land values are not likely to rise. Above all, the immense publicity given to news of Mau Mau atrocities and unrest among Africans in many other parts of East and Central Africa would defeat any great recruitment scheme in the early future; and if there were but a trickle in the first half of the five year period, the rate in the second half would have to be nearly four times the maximum yet achieved by Kenya! Are they handing out bromide or baloney? One irreverent Kenyan asked over the telephone as these words were being written:

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Unreal Comparison With S. Rhodesia.

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Notes By The Way

Sharp Criticism

THE SHARPEST OFFICIAL CRITICISMS of the East African agency arrangements of many British exporters which I remember reading are to be found in the current report of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Nairobi, Mr. G. T. Dow-Smith. He estimates that 60% of all the agencies in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar are from very poor to moderate, that perhaps 15% are well worked, and that the remaining 25% are handled with reasonable efficiency. In other words, the man who has closest knowledge of the subject condemns six agencies in every 10. Any manufacturer who impulsively blames East Africa for so unsatisfactory a state of affairs should check his indignation, for it is people in this country who are mainly at fault. If so many of them were not so ready to place their representation in unworkable hands, third-rate, fourth-rate, and tenth-rate agents could not exist in overseas territories.

Costly Inertia

EVERY BRITISH MANUFACTURER who is not getting from the East and Central African territories what he considers to be a fair share of the total trade in his

lines ought to examine his own agency arrangements objectively. Yet in my experience a very high percentage of exporters refuse to face this need even when they admit that they are dissatisfied. There are first-class companies in this country which have had outstandingly bad selling arrangements in and for our territories for 20 years or more, which have several times contemplated changes to my knowledge, but which have always been too apathetic to make the radical reforms which would have increased their turnover enormously. When times have been good they have not cared. When times have been bad they have not dared.

Using the Specialist Press

BY CONTRAST some quite small manufacturers have rapidly built a splendid business by seeking out the right agents, giving them all reasonable support, regularly studying conditions in the territories, and showing that they were really interested in them. Some of the best export managers I know read EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA every week in their search for business, ask for amplification of brief news items of concern to them, write to their distributors about possible developments, and are alert to meet visitors from the

territories to whom they can show something interesting or from whom they may learn something. Unhappily for British trade, the number of such enthusiastic business-builders is far smaller than it ought to be. Hundreds of exporters in Great Britain could profitably follow the same course. The evidence that they knew and cared about East and Central Africa would itself stimulate their local agents to new efforts, for they would recognize that they were dealing with a sympathetic student of their own problems, not, as is now so often the case, with some impersonal being concerned only with the order book.

Government Charged with Breach of Faith

BITTER PROTEST by the Uganda coffee industry, and by the Chamber of Commerce in the name of the business community in general, at proposals of the Government in respect of coffee are now followed by a charge of breach of faith in the acquisition of ginners for operation by African co-operative societies (which need provide only one-third of the requisite capital, the balance being advanced from public funds) will be seen from a report on another page. Mr. K. Patel, an Asian member of the Legislature, and president of the Uganda Cotton Association, said at the annual meeting of that body: "The Government are not observing the moral understandings given to us. That is the view of the industry, for reasons given in detail by Mr. Patel, it is not surprising that he should have had to deplore the withdrawal from the country of old-established European ginners."

Discredit on injustice

PIONEERS IN A GREAT INDUSTRY, one certainly destined to considerable expansion in the next few years, would not have departed unless their faith had been shaken by Government policy, which has too often seemed unfriendly to legitimate, even public spirited, private enterprise. It is significant, moreover, that those who quitted Uganda have not withdrawn from their participation in the ginning industry in the neighbouring territory of Tanganyika. Since these words were written I have heard that the Coffee Reorganization Bill passed its third reading last Friday, with two main amendments under public pressure, estate owners are to be allowed, after all, to market their own coffee, and 50% of the export duty is to be remitted in the case of income growers. Apparently the Uganda Government views the half an injustice ought to be acceptable. That is not my idea of morality in public affairs.

Mr. James Mackay

MR. JAMES MACKAY has been a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association for 3 years and its chairman for the past 12 years. Now, at the age of 70, after a spell of ill-health, he has resigned the chairmanship (and that of Ungu, Ltd., a subsidiary) but he will remain on both boards. His successor in both chairs is Captain L. A. Spence. Few of Kenya's farmers are better known or better liked than Mr. Mackay. Born on a farm in Scotland, he was in business in Glasgow for a decade, and then went to Kenya in 1910 to manage a farm for Lord Delamere. Later he bought a property on the Rongai River, but for some years and more he has been in the Sabatia district, specializing in Ayrshire cattle, poultry, and pigs.

Public Service

HE HAS THE KNACK of reticence, though he has served so long and so prominently on many public bodies, including the Board of Agriculture, the Maize Control Board, Nakuru District Council, the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, the board of Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, and numerous other organizations. The colony has probably no finer judge of Ayrshire cattle, he is recognized to have exceptional

knowledge of land values and farming practice, and his widespread experience has always been readily at the disposal of his fellows. During his chairmanship the K.F.A. has had its times of trial, but it must be a great satisfaction to Mr. Mackay to hand over the chairmanship when this great co-operative enterprise seems likely to report even better results than those shown in last year's excellent report.

A COMMENT which merits mention is that of the *New Statesman and Nation* on the offer by the Government of Kenya to Mau Mau rebels, but not necessarily petty Mau Mau gangs who surrender, provided they have not committed murder or other atrocities. The comment reads: "The Kikuyu have not been murdering or throwing away their lives out of sheer bloody-mindedness. It will take a long time for them or other tribes inside and outside Kenya—through Government and the local group of settlers who have so much influence over it, really intend to give and solve the end of the central bar, wages which will buy them enough to eat, and the first steps towards political freedom." The implication, it will be noted, is that the Mau Mau rebellion is an understandable, if violent, protest against inexcusable deprivations. The insurrection is nothing more than a weekly protest which surely must know that the Kikuyu are the richest tribe in Kenya, and that to picture them as bordering on starvation is absurd. The two sentences quoted are a travesty of the truth.

Nothing Like It

THE RHODES CENTENARY EXHIBITION in Bulawayo, which closed at the end of last week, has been a triumphant success. "I have seen nothing like it" has been the verdict of experienced men of affairs, many of whom have been greatly surprised at the technical excellence with which the different African territories and industries told their story. (Unfortunately, it must be added that all those who have given me their opinion thought the United Kingdom part on the worst.) When last year the organizers computed attendances at 750,000, most Rhodesians regarded their optimism as unwarranted; in fact, rather more than a million passed through the turnstiles. Whatever the financial deficit, there can now be little doubt that the venture has abundantly justified itself. It has done much in the cause of race relations, thanks particularly to the healing presence of the Queen Mother, whose short visit will have permanent results in that direction; and it has given business men from this and other countries a new vision of prospective developments in Africa generally, and especially in Central Africa.

Getting A Lion Throat

FOR THE FIRST TIME I have heard of a lion being killed by having its throat cut. When Mr. A. S. de Beer, a 58-year-old settler in the Afusha district of Tanganyika, was knocked down and mauled by a lion last week, he thrust his arm into its mouth as it clamped his head and chest. His son-in-law, having fired both barrels of a shot-gun into the beast at close range, an African employee on the farm stabbed it several times, and then cut its throat. Mr. de Beer, who has been in Tanganyika for 47 years, has shot scores of lions.

Indigenization

A MORE UNATTRACTIVE NEW WORD than this has not come my way for a long time. "Africanization" and "Sudanization" are convenient shorthand and acceptable, if not for grace, then by analogy with "Indianization." But "Indigenization," now introduced to Kenya and so far as I know to Africa by a colonial official who served for some years in Ceylon, is even less likely to command itself, even to the indigenous, and perhaps, least of all, to them.

Egypt Manoeuvres Against Sudanese Freedom of Choice

No Reply to Cairo's Ceaseless and Tendentious Propaganda

THE ASSUMPTION, widely held in Great Britain and elsewhere, that the Cairo Agreement made last February between H.M. Government and Egypt guaranteed to the Sudanese that they should freely choose their own future, is now clearly recognized in the Sudan as having done nothing of the sort.

In Egypt the Agreement was loudly hailed as an Egyptian victory over Britain, which has long been traduced as the imperialistic colonizer of the Sudan and oppressor of the Sudanese. And through all the intervening months the Egyptian loud-bailer has been turned, chiefly by Cairo Radio, in great and continuous volume towards the Sudan. There is grave danger that the present battle in the Sudan for men's minds—if not for their hearts—may become a walk-over for Egypt.

Cairo's Psychological Offensive

There is nothing so cunning as the Egyptian offensive in that psychological battle. There is not, and will certainly not be, any similar bid by Britain to win Sudanese votes for unity with the United Kingdom. Declared British policy has no room for any but a free relation with the Sudan in the future as between equals; and, if they wish, the Sudanese can lawfully get rid of every British civil servant from the Sudan by July 1, 1955.

To resist the Egyptian attack there is, indeed, nothing but latent Sudanese patriotism, and there are strong reasons why that patriotism should remain latent and largely unresisting.

First, many of the Sudanese who want the future of their country to be decided by themselves, and not by the Egyptians, are afraid that the Egyptians may already have decided the issue by their intense and prolonged campaign of propaganda in every form, Oriental and other, and not all of them are willing voluntarily to place their head in advance on the Egyptian block, which, if the Egyptians were in fact to win, would doubtless be set up in due course in Khartoum.

Second, pro-independence politics are at a low ebb. Entirely unfounded rumours that Sir Winston Churchill offered the kingship of the Sudan to Sayed Abd el Rahman el Mahdi during their recent talks in London have been skillfully spread by Egyptian methods, and the followers of his rival, Sayed Ali el Mirghani, long kept undecided by their leader, seem now, as a direct result of these rumours and of the irreparable rivalry of the two men, to have been ordered wholesale into the Egyptian camp. The same rumours have also disheartened those—the majority of the younger responsible and politically effective Sudanese—who want national independence but lack effective leadership, and who hate and fear the prospect of a sectarian autocracy headed by the blatant cotton-millionaire, which some of Sayed Abd el Rahman's closest entourage appear to them to be.

The Devil Has Many Tunes

Third, the devil, in present Sudanese conditions, has all the good tunes. The Egyptians say loudly, clearly, and repeatedly that their only object is to free the Sudan from the British. Few Sudanese who consider the matter at all believe that. (Presumably no one outside the Arab world whatever believes it, to do so would be to suffer under a rare delusion.)

But the danger is that any Sudanese, advocating independence—which the Egyptians have by now cleverly caused to become an anti-Egyptian thing to

do in fact, whatever he calculated contrary protestations of their public men—can thereby be smeared with the suspicion of anti-patriotically wanting the British to stay: a smear which it is (naturally enough) politically unwise to risk on the threshold of self-government.

Weakness of Pro-Independents

Fourth, another factor which is keeping silent Sudanese patriotism from asserting itself in favour of a vote for independence is the pitiful weakness of the means available to the pro-independents for propagating their views. Cairo Radio shouts everything down; and the recent "liberation" of the Sudan in the Egyptian capital enabled more influential Sudanese speakers, writers, and wavering party men (and a few "Southerners") to be bought for as long as the Egyptian seems likely to be the winning side, or as long as military dictatorship manages to retain power in Egypt. There are now practically none untouched by Egyptian influence.

The Sudan is at present in the grip of the annual slump which has so far quietened all but agricultural activity. When majority attention turns again to political affairs, with the tightening of the reins and the approach of the elections timed for October by the international commission—the agriculturalists may wake up to find that a hundred or so professional politicians—who do not condescend to the growing of food—have sold the Sudan's theoretical freedom of choice behind the backs of her nine million people.

That threatens to be the sad result of Britain having acted in the February Agreement upon weaker ideas of democratic choice for a country where such words have little meaning, and of having refused the ideas being respected by Egypt, which, distressingly clear, never had any intention of respecting them.

Whether the Egyptian campaign to win the Sudanese elections is a breach of the Agreement seems a moot point. It is certainly an academic one, for nothing will stop the campaign.

The Issue in October

The question is whether the majority of the Sudanese voters can be enabled really to appreciate the issue on which they are to vote in October. The issue will be nothing less than self-determination. Whichever side—pro-Egyptian or pro-independence—wins power under the new self-governing constitution in the October elections will be able decisively to influence the final decisions at the second, later, elections. In theory, the future status of the country—whether as an independent nation or as an Egyptian exploiter's paradise—is not to be decided in October, but after a year or two of self-government; but if Egyptian money and bluster win in October, the future will have been decided as far as can be seen.

In 55-year men of our race, with no more effective support from the Sudanese, and in spite of the many obstacles which Egypt has accumulated in the way since the twenties, have made the Sudan what it is to-day, not a perfect country, but an economically viable one with some sufficiently capable Sudanese to run it, and all that out of nothing or worse than nothing. Now, if an Egyptian political shibboleth of the Communist school have caused this work to be done, and if a cycle of exploitation, corruption, and ruin is to

be hoped) eventual repetition of rebuilding, in fact, to a reputation in the second half of the twentieth century of the nineteenth century history of the Sudan.

A Sudan independent by the wish of its own people would of neighbourly necessity have to aim at good relations with Egypt as between equals, perhaps more than with any other nation. The hope, still cherished by sincere but inexperienced and unequipped Sudanese political leaders, of bringing that happy situation about is in need of immediate and powerful reinforcement.

Delivery of the Sudan to a repetition of Egyptian colonialism would not make present or future difficulties easier in Kenya or in any of the other four African territories which are the Sudan's immediate neighbours. If it could only be arranged that the real interests of the Sudanese, the Egyptians, and the rest of world should decide the elections—rather than that ephemeral Cairo politics should decide them—there could be but one answer. Britain has done much for the Sudanese. Can she do that for them before October?

Europeans and Africans Can Meet, in True Fellowship

Provost of Nairobi on the Race Problems of Kenya

NAIROBI'S TWO LEADING HOTELS have abandoned discrimination on grounds of colour.

That important statement has been made by the VERY REV. H. A. EVAN HOPKINS, Provost of Nairobi, in a broadcast talk on the 11th of August, 1953.

He said, *inter alia*:
"My work lies among the 20,000 Europeans in Nairobi and district, where old and new Africa clash most, where Europeans and Africans are bound to rub shoulders, little as many of them like it. Here, where some of the worst crimes are committed and much of the Mau Mau strategy is believed to be planned, there are things taking place on the side of God which you ought to know about.

"There is the United Kenya Club, where Europeans, Asians, and Africans meet for meals, and where discussions of all kinds are frequently held. This club, begun under Christian inspiration, is going quite well though we are disappointed that the Africans do not support it anything like as enthusiastically as the Asians. There are plans afoot for a residential hostel for all races, which will meet a considerable need in the city.

"Some of you will have heard or read about a trouble maker in Nairobi. Well, I now have the authority of the managing director of the two leading hotels in that city to say that no one would be barred from having a meal or staying in one of these hotels simply on account of his race.

Pressure of Public Opinion

"I believe that the pressure of public opinion, influenced not a little by considerable agitation on the part of the Christian Churches and from liberal minded politicians in Kenya, is breaking down this barrier which has offended so many in the past. I say is breaking down, for there are still many of our fellow Europeans who do not welcome those of other races into their social circle, and sometimes forget their manners. This in a country like Kenya, where we are trying to establish a multi-racial community, is a tragedy.

"On the other hand, a really encouraging feature of the present situation is the welcome that was being given when I left Nairobi by my African colleague, the first non-European to join the Cathedral staff. To appreciate what this means, you need to remember that for 50 years Christian work has grown up amongst the European community almost independently of the work of the various missions amongst the Africans.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the British settler in Kenya is, for the most part, a far more loyal supporter of his Church than are his fellow-men in this country. But his Church life has been arrested in its own kin, and the churches he has built all over the country have been to him part of his British heritage. His vision until recently has been limited to this heritage.

"The problems with whom the settlers have had most

contact have been the Africans, and the European settlers have not met the more advanced African very often. But they have seen of them has not appeared to them. They see, so many of these who have passed through Christian schools and colleges, have now exchanged their Christianity for a political consciousness which has made of the gospel of a new religion for them. And so we find a new generation which is unbound by Christianity, and that only the adherents further and further away from the city who brought them the faith, the new religion.

"Some of you will have heard of a big plan to turn Nairobi into the transfiguration of Africa's East Africa Colony what it is, and those who are against it are possibly partly because of the fact that the European settlers have been so faithful to their own religion, that they have not seen the need of a new religion for themselves.

"The British people have not seen the importance of such a change, and have not been helped in their own minds enough to see it, proving to be a failure in their Christian thinking. Faith for the African is not only a duty on the part of the European settler, but a mercy of one who has been filled with the love of God, and who has seen in Africa a new world.

"And that leads us to the fact that the African has experienced it, and has seen it in the life of others. He has experienced it, and has seen it in the life of others. He has experienced it, and has seen it in the life of others. He has experienced it, and has seen it in the life of others.

"The other day, for instance, a group of 4000 Christians were sitting round with us in the glow of an oil lamp in the missionary's house where we were staying. We were talking about the things and I felt that there, in the heart of the world, was a light shining brighter far than the sun, which illuminated their brave faces—for one of the men had earlier been severely beaten up in a fight with a Mau Mau, had said, 'God loves us, God loves those up in the East (i.e. the Mau Mau). The only difference is that we know it and they do not.'

Settlers Aid African Churches

"It was to help good Christian men like that that settlers and friends throughout Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika subscribed no less than £1,500 in the early months of the emergency. The money was needed because their churches had been practically emptied, through fear of the Mau Mau, and so their padres had been left with little or no salary. When I sold one of our Kisumu padres that a certain settler had given me £25 for this fund, he, one of the best in the Anglican Church, turned to me in astonishment and said, 'But are there any Christian settlers?'

"This amazed me—and only goes to show the extent to which the two communities have lived in isolation from each other. I feel that very many Africans share with some of the British public the idea that the whole settler community in Kenya are anti-African and out for themselves, and have no real right to be there at all.

"May I say, as one who has lived and worked amongst them for six happy years, and yet who loves the African just as much, that you could not find a better British than the good settler; though I won't deny that every European can be called a good settler, and some of the best are strange birds, spots sometimes. But after all, we are a mixed bunch in this country, and do not grow wings when we sail home. Unfortunately, we do not all realize that our imperfections in Africa have wider and graver repercussions than on our own people.

It was because of this rather frightening gulf between even the fervent Christian African and the good Christian white that some of us have begun to try building on a common basis of understanding and respect for the rights of all, based on the Christian faith. I can hardly say about our own people.

It is worth studying the other day to see whether I find the same general table in our new Chapter House. Some of the representatives of these two groups. There were present the leader of the European elected members and an associate of his, the president and secretary of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, representatives of the Electors' Union, the British Council, and the Christian Council of Kenya, with leading missionaries of the Anglican Church and the Church of Scotland, and some of our chief African clergy.

and loyalty from the reserves and white Africans itself, all by an earnest longing to close the widening breach in the structure of Kenya life, and all sharing the conviction that only in a wide spread acceptance and application of Christianity can there be any hope for the future.

We do not pretend to have found all the answers, but we are trying hard to look for them. We believe that when the armed forces have completed their unpleasant task, and when the police have been strengthened enough to maintain law and order, it will remain the task of the Christian community of the Colony to unite men to stand together.

Nine Principles Enunciated by Kenya's European Leaders

Mr. Michael Blundell seeks Government by direct democracy

NINE "PRINCIPLES" were declared last week by the European Elected Members' Organization, as follows:

(1) To build a strong and free Kenya which will be a bulwark of the Commonwealth in Eastern Africa, maintaining British traditions of loyalty to the Crown, justice and freedom.

(2) To promote and maintain the Christian ethic.

(3) To develop opportunities for all loyal subjects, irrespective of race, to advance in accordance with character and ability.

(4) To maintain and encourage private enterprise unless it conflicts with the security of the State or threatens the proper development of its resources.

(5) To promote a sense of security for all races, and in particular to maintain the special rights of racial communities in those areas established for them, respectively, by treaty, ordinance, or Order-in-Council, concurrently to develop areas of common opportunity.

(6) To safeguard the proper interests of each race from exploitation by any other race, to promote racial harmony and friendliness.

(7) To protect the direction of affairs in Kenya from the extremes of party political influence overseas.

(8) To ensure that the direction of affairs in Kenya shall pass progressively to those resident locally.

(9) To foster and develop friendly relations between our own and other territories of East and Central Africa, with the ultimate object of federation.

Mr. Blundell's Address

The leader of the European elected members, Mr. Michael Blundell spoke about the principles in Nairobi last week to delegates conference of the Electors' Union. He said (in part):

All members of the European Elected Members Organization fully endorse the policy of Government in regard to the offers to the Mau Mau terrorists to surrender. There will be no negotiations whatsoever, and no release of those who have been captured or are detained.

The surrender will apply only to a man who does so voluntarily, not to the man who fights to the last gasp, snatches a green branch, and hands it to his attacker. It applies in effect to those emergency regulations dealing with consorting with terrorists and carrying firearms, and is an offer of life only, not of liberty. It does not absolve any man from the results of any crime. And operations against the terrorists will be intensified.

We have come to agreements which will enable us to work in the most free operation and co-ordination with the Electors' Union. Such a step will strengthen direct and integrate the political thoughts of the European community.

We lay before you nine principles which we think should act as signposts for the future of this country. It is true we had some dark days in the past upon which you should reflect. But the future of this country will be life and peace if we call for translated policy which makes them realistic and alive. That we are Commonwealth, and I hope that by the end of the year we shall be able to share you with each other, and to stand together in peace for the translation of these principles into action.

The first principle is to create a firm and stable bulwark of the Commonwealth. We believe we have to look to the future and to come for it to consider the creation of a permanent East African guard of officers for the King's African Rifles. The changed conditions of the times and the changed conditions of the United Kingdom make it very extremely urgent. Further, we believe there will be an avenue there for many young men born in this country to work with young men who also come to this country for the common defence of their part of the Commonwealth.

Keen Commission for Africans

Secondly, we believe the time has come for the very young men of the East African Commonwealth in Malaya, to be prepared for the creation of a Commission of Officers for Africans in the C.A.R. This Commission will be drawn from the European members of the hierarchy and membership of men who have earned that honour. Such a Commission should be an official instrument by which we relate to the youth and character of the individual soldier.

Thirdly, we stand amazed to see that the men who were able to us, and there is in the composition of our forces a considerable gap. The Royal East African Engineers were disbanded after the war as an economy measure, and we believe that proposals should be prepared for the formation of a sapper and miner unit which could be drawn from the young Asian members of this country.

We would like to see it in the same form as the Kenya Regiment, on a territorial basis, and we believe that in many young Asians, especially from those families who have made their homes here for several generations and regard Kenya as their permanent home, we can find the right material. If such a unit were formed, we would advise that competent and proper instructors and officers should be available, pending production from themselves of men of the necessary calibre.

We cannot cheat in communities of this country loyalty to us unless we give them something to be loyal about. Nothing, I think, will contribute more to their sense of loyalty than the opportunity to act in a role for the defence of this country. Indeed, young Asian men in this country, if they need the inspiration and traditions of such a unit, can look at the very fine tradition of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay sappers and miners.

We think that thus uniting in common defence of this country, and the Commonwealth, the people of Kenya will meet, however slowly and gradually, to a co-operation and understanding of their common problems.

Principles 2 and 3 centre on the words "justice and equity." In regard to the Electors' Union, I consider that Government must be pressed to make a formal statement of its intention to implement the Frisco report. We believe that the development programme that report can be accepted.

in fact, although re-examination of the financial proposals will be necessary.

The achievement of security for the Europeans we should aim at as far as possible with the development of local government in the Highlands. An particular consideration should be given for the whole of the land tenure in the Highlands to be transferred to the care of the county council. We also believe that the terms and conditions of mining and employment in the Highlands should rest with the people who have security in the Highlands.

We have proceeded a long way with a programme which the Government on any general policy which will be considered in conjunction with the county council, whereby the administration of this policy for the return of Kikuyu to the Highlands will rest fairly and squarely on the shoulders of local governments in the Highlands.

Support for Loyal Africans

I turn now to the African areas in particular those African areas from which we have drawn the great bulk of loyal Africans who are supporting us in the fight against Mau Mau. We do not intend that those men who have supported us in time of trouble should be forgotten in time of peace.

There is no support among the members of this organization for suggestions which have appeared in the *Observer* about negotiations with a notorious leader, nor, in fact, are those suggestions which were put forward by the *Observer* the suggestions which I believe Colonel Groen put to the correspondent of the *Observer* in writing.

One of the most vital factors in the consideration of those members of the Government who have taken the third step or upwards, we believe, those men are beyond return to the ordinary confines of civilization. There are only two choices for those men; extermination and incarceration. Extermination will be impossible, we shall have to rely on segregation.

We have indeed, a complete precedent called the Africans' Resettlement Ordinance which was passed in 1934. There the precedent was clearly established that men who by reason of character, nature, or outlook had passed beyond the confines of civilization, should be segregated away from the people of their country. We call on the Government to come forth with a statement to that effect backed by the authority of the Secretary of State. If there is any attempt to return men of that degree or even to this country as ordinary citizens, we will organize a strong opinion against it by every means at our command.

In African areas not actually troubled by the Mau Mau movement, we should like to see a strong development of African local government. The best way the Africans in those areas can fit themselves for eventual co-operation with ourselves in the government of this country is in learning experience of government in their own areas at local government level. A definite effort must be made to start local government at local level, especially, for instance, in Nyanza.

Rural Technical Training Schemes

Secondly, we shall support, if the pilot schemes are successful, the development in all those areas from which loyal Africans have gone forth to deal with the Mau Mau of rural technical training schemes to fit them to take a part in village work in building their homes, and in tilling their fields. We shall support the ability of our financial capacity, proposals for loans to business men and farmers in African areas, in conjunction with their own local government bodies.

It is our intention in the October session to introduce a motion calling upon Government to make an inquiry into the needs of the country for Africans who have become caught in the economic wheel of this country, and are now distributed, some form of old age security.

As an organization, we believe that we must move, and it cannot be done in a revolutionary manner, towards the principle that good work earns good wages and that bad work develops the notion of unemployment. Because without that we shall never raise the economic standard of Africans to a level which will enable this country to provide services which the people require.

For many years there will be the most extreme bitterness in the Kikuyu land itself. We have already seen such an intensity of civil war in those areas that family divided against family and even men against men. It is useless to imagine that we can go back to the administration of the past administration of the Kikuyu country for some time ahead will have to be of the closest and most meticulous, if the Kikuyu people are to be brought along again behind the ordinary processes of government.

They must themselves take a most active part in the salvation, and we are going to urge Government to do so, strongly with schemes of employment for Kikuyu in which they can participate either in cash or by work to the reconstruction of their own country, or quite useless to control the employment of Kikuyu in the Highlands and the forest

areas unless we offer them alternative schemes of employment under the aegis of Government.

We need some form of national development of the backward areas, roads in their reserves, water supplies and soil conservation, which might well be done in a way which would encourage them to work their own passage back towards a decent state of the life of this country. In particular, we urge Government to develop new areas, such as the Tana River, with irrigation, which will then be available, not only for Kikuyu, but for all African people who are beginning to feel pressure in regard to land. We do not believe that the Kikuyu can be rehabilitated unless a large element of that reconstruction comes from within themselves.

It would be most undesirable at the present time for the constitutional issue to become a vital public one. We must have a constitution based on the eight principles.

The fifth is the principle of security for all. No constitution will survive which has not the confidence of everyone of whatever race, and which does not provide security for everyone of whatever race, nor do we think any constitution is any good that allows the policies of this country to be influenced and dictated to by extremist opinion from overseas. Lastly, we believe that any constitution must carry within it the right of the people of this country to participate directly in it.

Tired of Present System

"I speak for all elected members of this because I hope it will allay many of the suspicions and the mistrust which unwise people are attempting to generate in you. I speak for every elected member when I tell you that we are tired of a system of advising and recommending and urging Government to do things. We believe that the country has got to be replaced by a system of direct representation from the people of this country.

It is necessary to have the continuing interest of the United Kingdom. For instance, the measure which I have outlined for development of African areas and the Kikuyu country will require more finance than we can probably produce. We shall have to call on the United Kingdom to assist us; indeed, we shall need assistance from the United Kingdom in finance, in manpower, and in defence, so that is an added consideration in dealing with the constitution.

We have to-day received the Vincent Committee's report, and I would like to thank Sir Alfred Vincent and the members of his committee for the very difficult and arduous task which they performed and for the report that they have presented. In conjunction with that report we are working on a plan for the constitution. We shall not commit to you any matter of principle without reference to yourselves.

"My last word is that your elected members believe sincerely that we shall not solve the problems of this country until the responsibilities for solving them are placed on our shoulders."

[Editorial comments appears under Matters of Moment.]

European Agriculture and Federation Views of Rhodesian Farmers

A RESOLUTION that European agriculture in Northern Rhodesia should be made the concern of the Federal Government has been passed by the annual congress of the Northern Rhodesian Farmers' Union.

Mr. J. E. Aldrich, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture, who opened the congress, said that he favoured such a move, and the principle of amalgamation of the farmer unions in the two Rhodesias, so that they could speak to the Federal Government with one voice. If agriculture was to play a full part in Central Africa, its planning and development must be on a federal basis.

Full advisory service should be made available to farmers, and the Government would have to put marketing on an efficient basis by long-term agreements. The farmer must raise his production standards.

Earning's Split Personality

Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden complained that under the present scheme agriculture in Central Africa would develop a split personality. No long-term policy would emerge, and a line would be drawn between the Federal and territorial Governments, which might give rise to a split personality. For instance, questions were a federal subject but the answer came under the territorial Government. Who then would deal with farming subsidies?

One reason for non-federation of European agriculture, he suggested, the natural inclination of the Colonial Office to withhold as much as possible from the Federal Government

Six Exporters in Ten Have Unsatisfactory Representation

Landid Comments of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner

BECAUSE OF THE EXTENSIVE AREA of the British East African territories, the relatively limited market for many classes of goods, and the heavy cost of travelling, few agency firms have in the past been or are even now able to specialize in limited fields of commercial interest.

It has been customary, and even necessary in order to meet the expense of adequate travelling, for firms to hold a considerable number of representations covering a wide range of goods and to insist on their franchises being for the whole of East Africa. In recent years that position has tended to reach the extreme, for despite the comparatively large number of firms now undertaking agency work, little difficulty seems to be encountered in securing overseas connections.

In many cases representations held run into several scores, and in some instances into several hundreds, even in the case of comparatively small one-man agency business.

In a number of instances, control is held either by firms themselves or by means of the simple expedient of having an associated company under another name. It is certain also that if efficient travelling is done by the majority of representatives, the applying to both large and small concerns. In consequence a position exists where a very large percentage of agencies are inadequately worked and business obtained is far below the potential.

It may be that some 10% to 20% of the representations are handled and worked really well, and another 20% with a reasonable degree of efficiency, but the impression is gained that the conduct of about 50% can be described only as ranging from very poor to moderate.

Accommodation Addresses

There always has been and there remains a large concentration of agencies in the hands of firms having their headquarters in Kenya. These firms effect coverage of East Africa either by branches through sub-agents, or by travelling from headquarters through the branches of the more important and well-established firms are naturally well organized and controlled, those in other parts of the territory are often not all that might be expected, not infrequently being little more than post-box number accommodation addresses, particularly in the case of the smaller Asian manufacturers' representatives.

Coverage by sub-agents at outlying centres tends to be static and unsatisfactory unless supported by adequate travelling on the part of the principal agent, which is often far from being well done.

For the reasons outlined in the preceding paragraph, particular care is necessary in the appointment of agents in East Africa, and every endeavour should be made to ensure that they are of good standing, well organized, and competent. Satisfactory assurances should be obtained as to the amount of travelling to be done, and the exact nature of branches should be ascertained, whilst coverage by means of sub-agents alone should not be accepted as satisfactory or adequate in itself.

When representatives have been appointed, periodical reports should be required on market conditions and travelling accomplished, whilst the districts from which orders are received should be studied in order to ensure that full coverage of the territory is being effected.

Being extracts from "British East Africa—Economic and Commercial Conditions" by G. A. Don Smith, U.K. Trade Commissioner (H.M. Stationery Office, 1951).

United Kingdom firms cannot safely divest themselves of responsibility for their marketing in East Africa merely by the appointment of an agent; it is essential for them to watch carefully how their affairs are being conducted and to endeavor to keep their agents up to scratch.

Manufacturers in the United Kingdom and other countries in every way possible, for there is evidence that in this area have been very noticeable shortcomings in the post-war period.

Too Ambitious Franchises

In a number of cases East African firms have secured franchises covering the Belgian Congo, Ethiopia and Somalia, and in some instances the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. It is doubtful, however, whether there are in East Africa more than two or three firms really capable of handling such extra territorial agencies satisfactorily and only in exceptional circumstances should such franchises be accorded.

On the other hand, a number of firms in South Africa and also in the Rhodesias enjoy from United Kingdom manufacturers' representations embracing the East African territories, which are equally undesirable, for they in turn cannot do their principals justice in so distant an area. Such arrangements are in any case not only unnecessary but also objectionable to East Africans.

Agents within the territories can effect coverage fully by means of occasional visits or the appointment of local sub-agents, the latter solution, which is the best one, involves a contribution away by part of the community, a redundant intermediary, and, especially, that even if by the actual working agent lessens his independence to work a representation vigorously in a highly competitive market.

In Uganda and Tanganyika, where there is growing economic consciousness and realization of increasing commercial and industrial importance, both officials and business men have expressed disquiet at the concentration of agencies in the hands of Kenya firms, and have suggested that the time has come when representations for those areas should be entrusted to local firms.

It is contended that even Kenya firms, having branches in their territories often fail to secure an adequate share of supplies and essential spare parts, which are quite commonly stocked at Nairobi only, this involving not only a cost when needed urgently but frequently the expense of air freight. Another complaint is that branches of Kenya firms are often unable to give quotations without prior reference to their head office.

Although this situation may be galling on occasion, unfortunately neither Uganda nor Tanganyika has possessed a sufficient number of suitable manufacturers' representatives of merchant houses to permit very many additional purely local franchises being accorded, whilst but few firms in either of those two territories have had organizations enabling them to handle satisfactorily agencies for the whole of East Africa.

Separate Agencies for Territories

The position is, however, changing gradually as more business firms of standing begin operations in Uganda and Tanganyika, and in the case of agencies where a fairly substantial volume of business can be expected, consideration should nowadays always be given to the advisability and possibility of appointing separate agents for the individual East African territories. Where there is a possibility of a greater volume of business might normally be expected to accrue.

United Kingdom manufacturers, particularly of machinery, equipment, and vehicles, who are represented by overall agents with headquarters in Kenya, should bear in mind the complaints of Uganda and Tanganyika about supplies and spares, and take all possible steps to ensure that those territories are allocated and receive their fair share.

In consequence of the highly competitive tendering system, the number of persons now undertaking representation work, many minor retailers are now in the market and a large volume of business is done in small orders, the corresponding consignments of which have been attributed as one of the causes of the delays and congestion which have occurred at East African ports.

Although there has been some increase in the number of purely wholesale businesses since the war, in many branches of the trade they remain conspicuous by their absence, and most wholesaling in East Africa is still done by firms who are also retailers.

Although the East African Governments encourage in every way possible the entry of Africans into trade, progress continues to be slow, and the reasons attributed to this include:

- (1) lack of adequate capital to finance a business;
- (2) lack of business and accountancy knowledge, and the absence of institutions qualified to coach in these subjects;
- (3) difficulties in obtaining supplies at genuine wholesale prices, these commonly can be obtained only from Asian traders at approximately retail prices;
- (4) lack of credit facilities because African traders fail to realize that it is imperative to pay debts on due date and so create confidence;
- (5) a tendency, in corrigible habit, of spending profits as quickly as they are made on purely personal things.

Continued efforts are being made by both Governments and interested business men to overcome these handicaps to the development of trade by Africans and to educate them in the ways and practices of commerce. There is, however, unlikely to be any major development in African trading for the next five or 10 years.

Little Rural Sales

It might be concluded from the fact that a number of manufacturers' representatives and export agents are operating in East Africa, and the great increase in imports during the post-war years, that there could be only a few parts of the territories which were not subject to relatively intense salesmanship. This is far from being the case, for sales efforts by these firms and agents largely dissipates itself at the main townships, and there is little or no effort either to cover or sell in the purely rural areas where there is, nevertheless, considerable native purchasing power.

Retail trade is almost entirely in the hands of Asian firms. Although their shops or stores in the few principal townships are stocked with a fair range of goods, this is not the case elsewhere, and generally such establishments are poorly stocked with limited and unimaginative ranges of goods. Their shelves are incredibly dirty and there is an almost complete lack of enterprise, stocks consisting only of goods known to be readily saleable; no real trading risks are taken and there is no attempt to push new lines.

Smaller traders in the rural Native areas have to rely on such goods as are stocked at those main country centres, and in consequence they in turn display an even narrower range of goods which not only are hardly attractive in design but largely fail to meet even everyday needs.

This position is detrimental to labour supplies for agriculture and industry, and due to increased production by Native agriculturists themselves, for without the incentive of consumer goods he regards the African will not exert himself usually, and remains content to do no more than is necessary to pay for his immediate needs. He has a fine appreciation of the pleasures of leisure.

In the larger towns ordinary native consumer goods, such as piece-goods, hardware, and other traditional items have been in good supply. The great need here is for more attractive incentive goods. In what might be termed the low-priced luxury class, such as cheap gramophones, wireless sets, watches, imitation jewellery, etc., and in particular bicycles, for which there is an enormous potential demand when their price and the native cost of living both decline, for they are a luxury which could be indulged in, for example, by almost 100% of native employees.

Unimaginative Approach to Africans

Generally speaking, commercial firms and traders have lacked imagination and enterprise in catering for African needs, despite the fact that in consumer goods they most valuable trade rests with the Native demand. Although good and careful buyers, it is not the shoddy and always buying the best they can afford, that the great majority of Africans are compelled by their economic circumstances to turn to cheap goods.

Complaints continue as to the failure of United Kingdom manufacturers to provide adequate supplies of descriptive trade literature and display cards suited to the market, and it is said that even when supplied they are often those intended for use in the home market and quote retail prices including purchase tax. Such lack of attention to the particular needs of an export market is irritating to the overseas buyer.

Instruction handbooks for machinery, equipment, and vehicles are also said to be frequently very poor indeed. The good example of North American firms should be followed.

In far too many lines the standard of workmanship and finish has deteriorated compared with pre-war. Poor finish has been particularly noticeable in clothing, whilst poor inspection work has been evident in the case of many engineering and technical goods. In consequence "Made in Britain" as a guarantee of quality for the time being no longer enjoys the force it once had, and there has on the contrary been a certain degree of consumer resistance to the slogan "Buy British".

There have been far too many such complaints in recent years, but the United Kingdom continues, nevertheless, to enjoy the benefit of a valuable goodwill in East Africa, and her marketing methods are thoroughly understood and appreciated by local importers. There is little doubt that the majority of traders still prefer to conduct their overseas trade either with or through Britain, but there is now a substantial alien or alien origin element in the population and in business who tend to think in terms of foreign goods.

It is therefore becoming necessary that United Kingdom manufacturers should be alive to the importance of winning back, by good workmanship, finish and quality, the faith of the East African public in the value of the label "Made in Britain".

As a result of representations by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association, the Kenya Government has agreed to consider discharged prisoners for Government employment if their cases are submitted to the Director of Establishments. It is hoped to obtain a similar concession from the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. The association recommends that two hostels should be established for discharged prisoners in which they can learn a trade.



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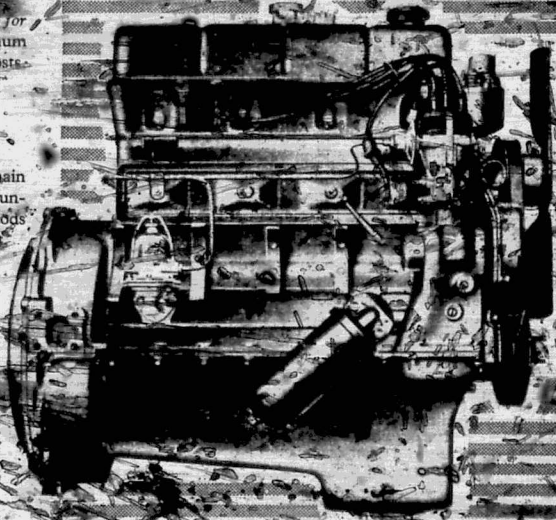
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Chamber Attacks Uganda Government Capital Repelled and Race Relations Harmed

THE UGANDA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE put on record last week its "disquiet" at the two Coffee Reorganization Bills, which passed their second reading in the Legislative Council on August 13 and 14 and their third reading last Friday.

A resolution declared that grave uneasiness has been aroused in the commercial community because (1) the Bills would repel capital from Uganda; (2) they would discourage the production of a hard-currency commodity; (3) they would provide no incentive to improve the quality of Uganda coffee; (4) they would discourage employers from improving their workers' living standards; (5) they did not give statutory effect to the recommendations of the *ad hoc* committee of the Legislature; and (6) they introduced preferential taxation.

"In all future cases of controversial legislation that so deeply concerns the commercial prosperity of the country, closer regard should be paid to the practical consequences of legislation before it is introduced to Legislative Council," said the resolution.

Unfair Competition

MR. HAROLD PEARCE, president of the chamber, stated that he had welcomed the principle of African participation in the coffee trade, but not the principle that one section of the community should be placed in a privileged position, and thus be enabled to compete unfairly with others. The present legislation placed the African in a preferential position, and was consequently a serious deterrent to the introduction of the considerable overseas capital investment which the industry required. The Government was repelling capital by this legislation when it was spending large sums of money to attract capital to Uganda.

MR. K. HARRISON testified that one large company which had intended to invest 2250,000 in Uganda had, to his knowledge placed it elsewhere. Such measures as the new coffee legislation were responsible for the lack of awareness of great commercial corporations. By forcing through the Legislature Bills which discriminate between various racial interests, the Government damaged the happy relations which already existed in Uganda.

Commercial leaders had every confidence in the majority of the country, but not in those who administered it. Would they introduce discriminatory legislation affecting the sugar industry or the tea industry, or would there be discriminatory taxation against retail traders? Confidence could be restored only by withdrawing and rewriting the Bills.

COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON catalogued the damage done by the Bills: (1) they would repel capital and "know how"; (2) they would discourage producers of a hard-currency commodity; (3) they would lower the standards of Uganda coffee; (4) they would discourage employers from improving conditions for their workers; (5) they would introduce another parastatal board, "The Trojan horse of commerce"; (6) the legislation had not carried out the recommendations of the *ad hoc* committee on coffee reorganization; and (7) the Bills would result in preferential taxation.

The true roads to African participation was by hard work and responsibility, not by privilege, and the Bills caused a loss that "this arbitrary deprecation of non-African estate holdings is an oblique method of forcing non-Africans out of their land."

Effect of Commercial Mistrust

The mistrust caused by the Bills must make commercial concerns adopt short-term policies and take the maximum profits out of the country, instead of ploughing them back into it.

MR. C. C. SPENCER declared that the practice of putting the African in a privileged position by legislation formed the African as well as other peoples and resolved the long-standing of an inferiority complex. The African was not afraid to compete on equal terms, he was bound to fall when left alone; the Government would never train the Africans to be his own master, if their decisions were based on political ideas which were in conflict with economic ones.

MR. C. C. SPENCER thought the most serious part of the Bills was the preference they provided that it was part of the Government's policy "to carry through a whole series of measures for complete State management and control wherever they can find an outlet." Mr. Griffiths, when Secretary of State, had forced that policy on Uganda in respect of cotton

Now the Coffee Bill went further than the Cotton Bill. A Government committee were considering taking over the whole of the country's road transport, and consideration was being given to taking over the oil milling and cotton seed industries.

MR. C. C. SPENCER, speaking for the Uganda Development Corporation, was confident that it was not the Government's intention to drive out private enterprise. There was as yet no indication that the Government would adopt the recommendation to take over transport and the Financial Secretary had told him that he was opposed to it. Mr. Spencer had never heard suggestions for the control of oil and oilseeds, but only three days previously he had himself recommended their decontrol.

Cotton Acreage May Exceed 14m.

COTTON PLANTINGS throughout the Uganda Protectorate will be completed in August, and with favourable weather it is expected that the final acreage will exceed 14m. acres. So says a report for July by the territory's Agricultural Department, which adds: "Estimated acreages to the end of July are: Eastern Province 630,131 (521,221 in the corresponding period of 1952), Northern Province 225,866 (164,537), Western Province 19,659 (14,343), and Buganda Province 234,423 (112,004), a total of 1,110,079 (812,105)."

In the Bunyoro district of the Western Province growth has been good. The demand for seed has been heavy and with the preparation of further plots it is expected that the final acreage will exceed considerably the figure planted last season. In the Toro district an increased acreage is also expected.

Apart from some localities in the Masaka district where dry conditions have prevailed, the young crop has grown well and early plantings, particularly are very healthy. Germination of July plantings was in most districts satisfactory, but where it has been adversely affected by dry weather some replanting may be necessary. If weather is favourable for planting in August a very satisfactory final acreage is likely, and in general it is probable that the crop will be earlier than that of the previous season.

Serious Locust Threat to East Africa

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST INFORMATION received at the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London, the desert locust plague has recently assumed alarming proportions. Very heavy and widespread locust breeding is reported from Ethiopia and south-western Arabia. Breeding is also in progress in the Sudan and French Chad territory, while in the West swarms have been reported almost as far as the Atlantic sea-board of Mauritania. In the eastern part of the invaded area, there is breeding in India and Pakistan.

Organizations Strained

The situation is expected to deteriorate still further, as the national anti-locust organizations of the invaded countries are strained to the utmost and may not be able to cover all the danger areas. Moreover, control operations in some areas are hampered by local opposition to modern control methods. Escapes of swarms are inevitable, and the invasion is likely to spread still further in the next few months.

Somalia, Kenya and other East African territories may be invaded during the next two or three months. The need for prompt and decisive action on an international scale is stated in a recent report by the United Nations.

An aircraft carrying four passengers, including Colonel J. P. I. Flood, Northern Rhodesian Commissioner of Police, was reported missing on Monday whilst on a flight to the affected areas of Nyasaland. News came later that it had been located in the bush some 120 miles north of Fort Jameson. Colonel Flood and two officers were thought to be injured, and were being carried to the nearest village.

Uganda Cotton Association's Accusation Government Breaks Moral Understanding

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA was charged with failure to honour its assurances to the Uganda Cotton Association by Mr. C. K. Patel, M.L.C., at the recent annual general meeting. In the course of his presidential address Mr. Patel said:

"There is a feeling among members that the Government in implementing the new Cotton Ordinance are not observing the moral understandings given to us. One of the understandings was that it will acquire an average ginnery and will not try to pick and choose the best. In the view of the association the Government are acquiring the best ginneries in the districts. It is the moral obligation of the Government to honour implicitly the pledge, whether given by word of mouth or on the floor of the Legislative Council. The Government gave this assurance on the floor of the Council, and the feeling is that it is not honoured.

Retarding Improvement

The Government, in permitting the acquisition of ginneries which have improved considerably their machinery and buildings in the last two years, are liable to the charge that the Government are retarding improvement in the industry. This year the two best ginneries which had in the last two years put in new machinery and new residencies have been acquired.

"In these circumstances will there be a ginner who would like to effect renovations of his ginnery? There is certainly suspicion in the mind of the ginner that the better the improvement he carries out in his ginnery, the greater the chance of the acquisition by the co-operatives. I ask the Government to remove that suspicion, which prevails in the industry.

"The Government also in the implementation of the acquisition programme should acquire a ginnery when it can be acquired in the open market. There are ginneries for sale in the market

even now. Some ginneries changed hands in the Eastern Province; why could not those ginneries have been acquired instead of choosing a ginnery above the average?"

"As regards the price paid by the Government for the alleged redundant ginneries and the ginneries acquired, the industry has been treated fairly and equitably, as promised.

"I must congratulate the Director of Agriculture, who has seen to it that the cotton acreage this year is an increase on years past. We appreciate his untiring efforts to increase the yield per acre by the use of more tractors, the research carried on at Namulonge, the dusting of cottonseed for plantations, and the change to a suitable seed in different districts.

"I am sure that in three or four years the crop should exceed 400,000 bales annually. The country's aim should be an average crop of 500,000 bales, and it would not be very difficult to reach that aim.

"One method by which this can be done would be to increase the sum of 1s. 50 cents per 100 lb. which the Government pays to African local governments. The real people who can increase the acreage for planting will be the African local governments.

Europeans Leaving Industry

"I have noticed the tendency of old-established European ginners to leave the ginning industry. I do not know what has shaken their confidence in this country. Certainly their fellow ginners have not been able to contribute to this exodus. They were amongst the pioneers in the industry, and we stand to lose their good advice and stabilizing influence. The country will also suffer by their voluntary disappearance. It is time the Government had ourselves should probe the state of affairs.

"Ginners are statutorily required to renovate their ginneries and spend exceptionally large amounts. The leases of most of the ginneries expire in the near future. The ginners would like an assurance from Government that their leases will be extended if they apply now for extension for at least a period of 49 years. It is time the Government should restore their confidence and win prompt ginners to effect these improvements, statutory or otherwise."

For unlawfully practising medicine, an Assan in the Busoga area of Uganda has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment. His offence was brought to light by the death of a woman whom he had injected.

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Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nairobi,
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Reinforcements usually associated with truck engines, only in the top price class are now being built into the new Extra Duty Bedford engines. The Extra Duty engine is a precision-built engine; built for hard work, and built to endure. Power output is increased to 84 h.p. for O models.

PERSONALIA

MR. AND MRS. E. W. BOVILL are on holiday in France. MR. HARRY FRANKLIN has returned to London from Northern Rhodesia.

SIR EVELYN and LADY MARY BARRING are visiting the coastal areas of Kenya.

MR. NANI KALIDAS MEHTA arrived in Uganda last week by air from India.

LORD PORTER SMITH has been elected president of the Elcom Union of Kenya.

COLONEL V. A. DODD, C.B., was RAMSDALE, of the C.M.S., have returned to the Sudan.

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY will leave for Kenya in the middle of October for a stay of about two months.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT R. S. BENTON, of the Kenya Police, has arrived in this country on leave.

MR. R. PULLICINO, an administrative officer in Zanzibar, has been appointed private secretary to the Sultan.

M. COMMINOS Y. COMMINOS has been recommended honorary Greek consul in Southern Rhodesia.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR gave a luncheon party at the end of last week in honour of the new Ethiopian Ambassador to Washington and MME. YILSA DERESSA.

THE REV. W. W. PARKER, former Bishop of Pretoria, and MRS. PARKER have returned to South Africa after visiting the GOVERNOR of Kenya and LADY MARY BARRING.

MR. A. A. MAHIAS, who is on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service, has been appointed liaison officer in London for students from Uganda who are in the U.K. Commission.

MR. GRAHAM GREEN, the author who is now in Kenya writing a series of articles for *Tigaro*, expects to spend about a month in East Africa, mainly with settlers and Roman Catholic missionaries.

LADY RENNIE and her son arrived in Lusaka last week in the EDINBURGH CANOE, in which C. L. DALZIEL, former director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and MRS. BELZIER were also passengers.

MS. HELEN CHANIA, an American win-instructor in Nairobi, has come to this country for a stay of four months to study needlework, dressmaking and domestic economy. The visit is financed by Messrs. J. and P. Coats Ltd.

Mrs. H. L. D. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, will be one of the United Kingdom delegates to the eighth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, due to open in New York on September 15.

SIR ROBERT RENNE, MR. RON WELENSKY, MR. G. B. BRACKETT, MR. J. S. MOFFAT, and the African members of the Legislative Council are due in London early next week to resume discussions with the Secretary of State on constitutional matters.

Lord Noel Buxton, who has taken a keen interest in East and Central African affairs in recent years, opened the Harbour in 70 minutes last week at low tide. He varied a goodly bite and a half. His aim was to show that his company had four main fords in the locality.

PROFESSOR V. T. HARRISON, Unit Professor of the History of the British Empire in Oxford University, left London by air on Saturday for a six-weeks visit to East Africa to lecture for the British Council. He will spend three weeks in Kenya and two in Uganda with short visits to Zanzibar and East Zaireland, lecturing on the British Commonwealth to audiences of teachers and students and to a general public. In Uganda he will lecture at Makerere College.

A son has been born to the wife of CAPTAIN E. H. BRAZIER, R.E., who, as father, Brigadier Brazier, was until recently managing director of the Chilanga cement works in Northern Rhodesia. Mrs. BRAZIER is the daughter of Mr. W. F. STUBBS, a provincial commissioner in that territory.

MR. A. CAMPBELL, chief mechanical engineer to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, will sail in the KENYA CASTLE on September 25 for Mombasa, accompanied by MR. F. R. M. FROTH as his personal assistant to discuss engineering problems, chiefly in connection with the railways, docks and harbours.

MR. W. W. BREE, formerly Director of Information in Northern Rhodesia, has been seconded from the services of that Government to take charge of the Federal Information Services, with MR. W. A. F. ARNOLD, of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. TONY ANGLISON, of Northern Rhodesia, as press officers. Mr. BREE STONE will also be responsible for the Central African Film Unit.

Obituary

Mr. Annie Hudson

MRS. ANNIE M. P. HUDSON, who died recently in York, was for 14 years a nursing sister in East Africa with the U.M.C.A. After duty in the hospitals in Nairobi she went to Masasi, and from that centre to the hospital at Luatola. The diocese of the mission, now in Tanganyika Territory, was then in German East Africa, and like all other British missionaries, she was arrested at the outbreak of war in 1914 and was moved to different prison camps until 1916. At Kiborani, on the mountain above Mpwapwa, and in Tabora she nursed the sick among her fellow-prisoners with skill and devotion, but even more than her professional care they appreciated her absolute refusal to submit to the bullying of herself and her patients in which the Germans of all ranks regularly indulged. Released when Tabora was occupied by Belgian and British forces, she returned to this country and married the Rev. E. L. Hudson, who had also been a member of the mission.

MR. PHILIP BRAYBROOKE, Native Commissioner at Umtata, Southern Rhodesia, died recently in Salisbury following a riding accident. Educated at Oratory and New College, Oxford, he was commissioned in the Irish Guards during the 1914-18 war, and went to Rhodesia in 1921. Mr. Braybrooke was a keen sportsman, and had started several district cricket clubs. During the last war he served as a Captain in The Rhodesian African Rifles. He leaves a wife and two children.

THE REV. GEORGE MURRAY, who has died in Salisbury, age 77, began his mission work at the Morgenster Mission of the Dutch Reformed Church in 1906. For 33 years after 1909, he worked among Africans at the Gutu Mission, and after a period of retirement in the Union returned some months ago to Salisbury.

MR. PAUL EMDEN, the bank assistant on whose death it is reported, wrote *Randfords*, which dealt with the life of Cecil Rhodes and some of his associates.

FATHER P. VAN ROOYEN, a Roman Catholic priest in Kampala, died there a few days ago.

DAIRY FARM for sale, Nanyuki, Kenya. Three miles from town, church, doctor, hospital, club, 999 years lease. Trout fishing in two rivers, which form the boundaries. Small dairy herd, furnished house, corrugated iron roof lounge, veranda, dining room, five bedrooms, bathroom, inside sanitation, telephone. Excellent water supply to house and garden. Price £3000. Apply Ludford, Nanyuki.

Unrest in Nyasaland Commission of Inquiry Sits

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY into the disorders in the Cholo district of Nyasaland is now sitting. It was appointed by the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Colvile. The Chief Justice is presiding.

Evidence has been given concerning the incident which apparently provoked the unrest—the alleged theft by Africans of fruit from a European estate, a representative of which testified that their losses through theft ran into thousands of pounds. The proceedings are being relayed from the courthouse to an adjoining field, where Africans sit listening. The numbers attending have not

One hundred B.S.A. Police (including 20 Europeans) were flown on Saturday to Blantyre from Southern Rhodesia in three Central African Airways Dakotas. Brigadier J. Appleby, Commissioner of the B.S.A.P., said that the request had come from the Nyasaland Government. The detachment carried rifles and batons, had steel helmets and wicker shields and was wholly equipped. One hundred police reinforcements from Northern Rhodesia and 50 from Tanganyika were already in Nyasaland.

Week-end reports described the country as quiet. Most roads were clear, trains had resumed normal services (although railway security patrols were being maintained), and African railway workers had returned to work.

On Tuesday, however, the emergency radio reported renewed disturbances. Police fired their way out of an ambush at Chitche, killing one African and injuring others.

Deprecating any rumours about casualties, the Chief Secretary stated on Monday that only two Africans had been killed. One had died of wounds, another was seriously injured, and 16 were suffering from minor injuries.

Our object is to restore law and order and get things back to normal," the Governor had said in a broadcast. He assured listeners that the security forces now in Nyasaland were sufficient to deal with any disturbances, and that the vast majority of Africans were loyal and decent citizens, who looked for leadership to Europeans, who must not let them down. "This is our tasting time. British people would not be the greatest force in Africa to-day if they could not come through a test like this, with flying colours. Good luck! And remember—business as usual."

The Government have asked Africans to report to police patrols any cases of intimidation, which would be regarded as a serious offence.

Most of the settlers' families who were sent from Cholo to Blantyre and Zomba last week as a precautionary measure have returned to the estates.

Some disturbances may have been attempts to force action from chiefs who had earlier promised to sign in protest against federation. One official report, for instance, stated that several Africans were injured in Chindwini after an attempt had been made to depose Chief Mwandira.

Congress Leaders Reject Violence

But so far only a few indications are known to have been received in attempts to use the federation issue to exacerbate the situation. Nyasaland African Congress leaders have advised against violence, and advice to armed bands to return home and disarm was given last week by Chief Mwase, whose strong opposition to federation prompted his refusal to attend the Coronation and his resignation of his Native authority. Accompanying him in the Cholo area was Mr. Chimyama, president of the African Congress, who commented: "We don't want Mau Mau here. I am against violence, and am trying to calm these people."

Early last week when some European families were sent away from the Cholo district, accompanied by a K.A.R. mounted escort, bands armed with bush knives, spears and bows were reported in the vicinity. Their activities seem, however, to have been confined to intimidating measures. Another gathering, numbering more than 100, behaved more

trouble when they roamed around a Seventh Day Adventist mission all night, shouting at the occupants.

Many Europeans working on the tea and tung estates armed themselves, and went about in groups. Some Asians and Africans left the area temporarily. A few unoccupied houses were looted, and intimidation forced a small strike of African workers at two railway stations. Although telephone lines were broken, main communications were unimpaired.

Several thousand tribesmen were present when a headman was placed on trial at Cholo, accused of taking part in the middle of last month in an unlawful assembly at Mangunda. Many of these onlookers were armed, and the crowd generally was felt to be in a sullen mood. The provincial commissioner eventually ordered them to disperse, but a considerable number refused. The police then used tear gas, and the tribesmen left without further incident.

Most of the trouble concerned in these areas are the Nguni. Women have been involved, although not extensively. Many of the Nguni (who entered the country from Portuguese East Africa, some nearly half a century ago) are now squatters on European estates. They are particularly superstitious, and shortages of food and fuel have aggravated minor grievances.

Hourly bulletins have been broadcast from Cholo by the Nyasaland Government's "Blue Band Radio." One of its reports stated that three Africans had been arrested in the Nkenge area after attempting to interfere with a police patrol. One African was wounded and arrested.

S.K.A.F. Aircraft Used

Spotter aircraft (Harvards loaned by the Southern Rhodesian Air Force) have been used to thwart attacks on bridges. Their presence is said to have been instrumental in persuading Africans of the Government's intention and ability to act promptly.

Tear gas and baton charges by the police dispersed demonstrators on the court at Kadawira (Chindwini).

The police were delayed in reaching the trouble centre by damaged bridges and numerous road-blocks. On arrival they were stoned. Demonstrators also tied up the Native authority, his wife, and two supporters, who were later rescued by the police. Several Africans were hurt during scuffles. A police transport was attacked and a policeman injured.

THE

British Scene

London—THEATRELAND

pleasure-seeking parties before the bright lights. Last evening's star was the night club flanked by St. James's Palace and the National Theatre. Theatricals in London's Theatreland are a thing of the past. Theatres are empty, and the only sign of life is the great programme of the Players' Circles. For, whatever the British scene, taxi cabs, there was occasion these five cigarettes always make through London's traffic to drop their your pleasure complete.



Player's No. 3

OUR QUALITY CIGARETTES

British Reinforcements for Kenya

Mau Mau Leader's Letter

REINFORCEMENTS FOR KENYA were announced in London last Thursday, the War Office having decided, in consultation with the Colonial Office, that the military strength of the Colony should be increased in order to intensify the military campaign against Mau Mau.

Headquarters of the 49th Infantry Brigade (Cochester), the 1st Bn. The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers (Barnard Castle), and the 1st Bn. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Dover), will leave shortly for Kenya.

The greater pressure which these reinforcements will enable General Erskine to exert on the terrorist gangs is expected to strengthen the effect of the call to surrender. Early results were not necessarily expected from that proclamation, and so far from there being any relaxation in the campaign, the security forces are to make their maximum effort during the next few months.

Gangs Widely Dispersed

The terrorist gangs are now widely dispersed over about 10,000 square miles, one-third of the area being in the thick forest regions of the Aberdares and Mount Kenya. Operations are designed to clear that area by stages and then hand them back to the civil administration. Several K.A.R. battalions have had to be retained in the cleared areas on duties which could more properly be carried out by the police.

It is emphasized that General Erskine's proposals were made to the War Office many weeks before an increase in military forces from this country was urged by Mr. Bimondell in the Legislative Council in July.

The present military forces in Kenya consist of three British battalions, the Kenya Regiment, and six battalions of the King's African Rifles (three being engaged on static police duties).

Mr. W. Awori, M.L.C., editor of the vernacular newspaper *Habari za Dunia*, has published a letter signed "Dedan Kimathi," which is thought to be a copy of that which was sent to the Kenya authorities. Mr. Awori (who was acting president of the proscribed Kenya African Union) believes the letter to be genuine. It reads:

Dedan Kimathi's Letter

The following is an English translation:

"After a long journey going round throughout Africa for three months and also Palestine, I found many things changed and evil increased a great deal. For the return of peace and the return of a new Kenya, I have told all leaders of the war in the forest areas to stop fighting again from August 1, 1953. General Bahittie, who is a special leader, is now under arrest for a terrorist attack on Kapungudi which is in the Equ location of Chief Muhoya Kagumba, of Nyeri.

Now it is only peace we want to maintain for the reason that we are people like others, we will find food by any way but it is for peace alone, because we cannot live without food. Myself, being in Defence Council of the whole of Africa, Kenya branch, and also being the president of all the branches, ask the Government to remove the police and the K.A.R. in all areas, if peace and co-operation for all is wanted, and at once the fighting will stop. Also the European settlers should be stopped from hunting in the forests and immediately racial co-operation will be seen, as needed.

"I am explaining to you that there is no Mau Mau, but the poor man is the Mau Mau and if so, it is only Mau Mau which can finish Mau Mau, and not bombs and other weapons.

Without doubt the Kenya Government, by driving away people without careful consideration, and by harassing them in the reserves, now the Mau Mau has increased a thousand times in the forests, and young men and women and even old men are in the forests for fear of being killed or badly beaten or being arrested, as it is the Government's policy and object. And even now I am glad I had many soldiers.

"Many Africans say that they were given a chance to follow me in the forest when they were harassed in Nairobi in the same way recently, and even were in the month when many people leave Nairobi and Nakuru, and small towns they are

received in my office, to which they run.

(1) — If people are wantonly attacked in the towns and even in the reserves, how can they put up with it without running to the forest?

(2) — If the police and K.A.R. and Home Guards withhold food, who can put up with hunger?

(3) — If there is no political organization here in Kenya, why will not everyone side with the Mau Mau?

(4) — If colour discrimination continues in Kenya, who will remain the underdog for the African has eyes, ears, and a brain?

(5) — It is better to die than to live in trouble, why should we put up with trouble in our hearts?

"Therefore it is the responsibility of the Government to see whether these things are true and the foundation of lawful co-operation is also the foundation of peace, wealth, and progress.

"God, who created everyone, helps them and feeds them and protects them from trouble. If we humans do not know what the end of his trouble is going to be, God knows it even before it started. Let us pray to God to grant us peace in our hearts and loving kindness so that the present bloody shed may cease.

"Why should I be believed by Government? I am certain I will be believed by my own people. Pray to God!! Dedan Kimathi."

Mr. Awori's Comment

Mr. Awori has said: "I am sure the signature is authentic, because I know the writing. Kimathi was at one time a branch secretary of the K.A.U. The letter was dated August 14 and written with a ball pen. The address appears to be the Ihururu location near delivered through the normal channels."

"I cannot understand the use of August 14 as the date of the letter, as we have been wondering whether it is a copy of a letter sent to the Government. But I am not sure. His reference to the Defence Council of all Africa is an enigma to me, and so is his visit to Palestine."

Last week security forces killed 46 terrorists, captured eight wounded and three unaccounted for others. Security forces losses numbered six killed and two wounded; no loyal Africans were killed and one wounded.

Three Africans, including two women, were killed in the Meru district when terrorists looted a village, burnt five huts and wounded 14 Africans.

One African was killed and several captured by the police when the gang which attacked two elderly European women in the Naivasha district last week was located by a patrol. The prisoners included two women, one of whom carried a rifle.

Five mission schools in the central Kenya area have been burnt by terrorists. Children were shot and wounded in one of the schools.

The 29-year-old Kenya Police Reservist son of Mr. Temple Fisher, also in the K.A.R., died after being wounded in the stomach in operation against the Mau Mau.

The Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya has denied that there is any truth in the rumour that members of the Kikuyu tribe have been told that if they wish to settle in the European areas they must first join the Kikuyu Guard.

Murder Trial

Three Kikuyu are being tried at Githunguri, near Nairobi, on charges in connexion with the murder of Chief Mwa during the massacre at Lari. More than 340 Africans have been or are being charged as a result of the massacre and more than 50 convictions have already been obtained.

Emergency regulations have been introduced to control the sale of uniforms or clothing resembling uniforms of second-hand dealers. Powers have been conferred on courts to confiscate any vehicle used in connexion with a capital offence or an offence punishable with seven or more years' imprisonment, unless its owner, his agent or servant did not consent to its use, was unaware of its use, and had exercised due diligence in looking after the vehicle.

His services have been suspended between Nairobi and Thika, as his name is suspected to have been frequently used by terrorists.

An illustrated booklet containing photographs of atrocities committed by Mau Mau, with comment in Swahili, has been published by the Kenya Information Service. A first edition of 30,000 copies has been distributed to districts. A second was handed to each askari of the 3rd Bn. K.A.R. on arrival from Malaya.

Policy of the Confederate Party

Different Population Groups

THE CONFEDERATE PARTY, recently formed in Southern Rhodesia, has issued an official manifesto which states *inter alia*:

"The party is based on loyalty to Her Majesty The Queen, Her heirs and successors.

"It claims the right of the Federation and the several States to self-determination within the Commonwealth. It pledges itself to make federation a success.

"It is pledged to maintain, strengthen and extend Western civilisation in the Federal States and to suppress subversive Communism.

"It pledges itself to create a society in which the search for private profit and personal happiness is combined with the achievement of the public good.

"The party believes in freedom of religion and holds that the State should not encroach upon the domestic affairs of Church or family.

"It recognises the existence of different population groups, and considers that the way to racial harmony lies in giving each group (*i.e.* European and Native) the opportunity to develop its political capabilities in its own area in the service of its own people."

English as Only Official Language

Stating that the Confederate Party will support both the Federal and territorial fields, it says in the manifesto: "The ultimate federal action is local political autonomy for European and Native areas, with an overall Federal ruling authority." English will be upheld as the only official language.

"The Confederates will strive towards the early attainment of Dominion status, a full responsible government for the Federation within the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the removal of all provisions for outside interference in Government whatsoever."

"Large-scale European immigration is recognised as an absolute necessity. Asian immigration should be barred. Immigration by Europeans, Asians or non-British citizens to Native areas within the Federal State would be prohibited, but those whose activities are for the benefit of the Native peoples will be admitted."

The party pledges itself to support the principle of separate development and land apportionment as between European and Native and will investigate the possibility of consolidating and Europeanising areas in Southern Rhodesia. The application of the principle to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be on the basis of the existing division of land between Europeans and Natives.

"The economic clause in the manifesto declares: (a) In European areas the economy of the State will tend to the greatest extent possible to be geared to the European way of life and standard of living; (b) in Native areas the economy will, to the greatest extent possible, be geared to the Native way of life, structure and standard of living; (c) there will be overall co-ordination of planning and industrial development; (d) the aim will be to create a balanced economy for the benefit of the community."

Franchise Plan

The franchise is envisaged thus: "The Federal in view of the special representation of Native interests in the Federal Assembly, only those not so represented will participate in the election of the remaining members of the House of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland; the principle of special Native representation will be introduced."

"Confederate policy will be that the total government is divided as follows: (a) the Federal Government will be controlled by Europeans with Native representation by Europeans; (b) in Native areas it will be handed over as rapidly as possible to Native control with European representation by Natives."

"In high regard the Confederate Party stands for separate facilities for Europeans and Natives. It promises to open negotiations with the United Kingdom and Union Government for the incorporation of Southern Bechuanaland into Southern Rhodesia."

The Round Table has been granted by the Round Table International, the president of which, Mr. H. Praat, who is touring branches in Africa, recently presented the official charter to the Southern Rhodesian capital. He attended the inaugural dinner of the United Table and functions in Bulawayo and Gwelo.

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Pandit Nehru's Attitude to Africa

Fuller Report of Recent Criticisms

THE PRIME MINISTER, Pandit Nehru, has made a number of bitter references to British Africa in recent months, and a few weeks ago many newspapers in many countries published brief extracts from a long statement made by him during a Press conference in New Delhi.

Now the India Information Service in Nairobi has issued a *communiqué* which says:

India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, declared at a Press conference in New Delhi that India was not prepared to put up with the doctrine of racial inequality, whatever the consequences to India or anyone else.

Opposition to Racial Discrimination

Pandit Nehru said that India would never agree to any perpetuation of racial discrimination, and wherever there is any question of racial discrimination, we shall do everything in our power, short of war, to oppose it.

The Prime Minister referred to his remarks about the African situation at the Anglo-India Africa Congress committee meeting, and said that in Asia were generally about the whole of Africa. "What I said there represents roughly 5% of what I had in mind," he added.

Pandit Nehru said: "In Agra I had deliberately referred to any particular instance, not any particular part of Africa. What I said was that the entire question of Africa was of supreme importance and that people did not seem to realize it. It was important from many points of view, and if this fact was not realized, the world may well have to face a major explosion and eruption in Africa of the worst type—racial war."

"I pointed out two matters especially. One was the denial of political freedom, and the other was racial discrimination and inequality. Both are exemplified in Africa more than anywhere else in the world."

"One can understand a certain delay in political changes or political progress, provided the objective is there. But I do not see why I should accept any non-recognition of racial equality. That is a matter which may be more evident in Africa but which concerns every one of us here. It is an insult to every single one of the 300 million Indians. I am not mentioning the hundreds of millions of other people in Africa or Asia."

"At no time are we prepared to put up with that doctrine of racial inequality, whatever the consequences to India or anyone else. I want to make that perfectly clear."

Pandit Nehru said: "Since becoming Prime Minister, it has been my desire, naturally, to refrain from saying things about other countries. But where policies are declared and followed like those, for instance in South Africa, which I think are pernicious and insulting in the extreme, to expect me to remain silent about them is to expect the impossible."

Indians in East Africa

Continuing, Pandit Nehru asked: "Apart from your considerations, I would like to know how far discrimination is exercised in regard to Indians in East Africa. I am not inquiring about other matters in the Dominion of South Africa, but independent countries. These are subject countries, and discrimination is still going on not only against the poor Africans but against others. Who is responsible for this? I would like to know. They must be put up and create 'no Dominion Government' in various parts of Africa and to perpetuate racial discrimination. I really regret that."

"We shall never agree with it and wherever there is any question of racial discrimination, we shall do everything in our power, short of war, to oppose it."

When he referred to the whole of Africa, he always in mind North Africa, Morocco, Tunisia, and other parts where the situation is different, of course, but nevertheless very serious and very bad. In fact, the only part of Africa which is promising is the world coast, and some parts, like Tanganyika, and I think a better one than others."

Referring to a policy to Indians settled in East Africa, the Prime Minister said that the "Indians there will not get any support from the Government of India in any claims that may be advanced against the Africans. We have told them: 'You are free to go. The interests of the Africans must be dominant. If you can serve them, well and good. If not, pack up and go, because we will not protect you here.'"

This, Pandit Nehru continued, was India's national policy for a country to follow in its own citizens. We are prepared to fight for the rights of these citizens and against any encroachment of those rights. But when those citizens want special rights against Indians, we are not prepared to take up their case, or give them any protection."

This policy, he finally, did not meet with the approval of many of the nationals in Africa, because, thus far they had been trained up to demand rights for themselves. Seeing the European settlers taking advantages of the situation and gaining special privileges and lands and all that kind of thing, the Indians also wanted to share in the spoils of Africa. We said: 'No, we will not permit this. We have been pursuing the policy of non-interference.'"

Dismissing charges of Indian interference in Africa as just nonsense, the Prime Minister said: "Some people seem to imagine that the only way in which the Indians can be restored to a few settlers from Europe is that the rest of the world happen to have a different opinion about it, and the rest of the world will count ultimately, not those few persons from Europe."

Kenya Asian Approves Mr. Nehru

MR. H. S. SALLI-KARA, an Asian resident in Kenya, has written to the local Press:

"I would like to protest to Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, regarding his recent pronouncements on events in Africa, with particular emphasis on Kenya affairs. I hope that some good will result from these protests, and that Mr. Nehru will be more cautious in his future utterances. Such statements are bound to do the cause of Indians domiciled in Kenya and Africa in general. There has recently been Asian 'run-up' and Mr. Nehru's words are making the efforts of Asians to bring the emergency to an end in co-operation with the Kenya Government and other races. Such pronouncements tend to lengthen the period of the emergency rather than shorten it."

"There was a hue and cry about the emergency when Mr. Chamber Broekway to Kenya. Nothing similar happened as regards Mr. Chamber's entry into Kenya. He enjoyed hospitality in Kenya which he has been abusing since his return to India. Mr. Chamber has gathered a very wrong impression about Kenya during his short and hurried visit, and has now been influencing Mr. Nehru without verifying facts. Mr. Nehru has thought fit to induce an outburst of ill-will and ill-feeling, the Prime Minister of the vast sub-continent."

"Not only in the interest of the Indians, dissociated from the utterances of Mr. Chamber Lal and Mr. Nehru, we should make it clear to others that we, the Africans, care at least more than they care themselves, and are pledged to their uplift, but we do not intend to interfere from outside sources, who would do well to put first their own house in order."

Tuberculosis in East Africa

DR. L. O. O'NEILL, a tuberculosis expert from the London Hospitals, who is making his second tour of East Africa, after an interval of three years, has expressed satisfaction with the progress made in treatment of the disease. One of the members of a foundation consultant panel of medical scientists has said that the percentage of tuberculosis cases in Africa was probably higher than in the United Kingdom, and that the disease was probably of a more virulent type. The new drug, *isoniazid*, though not a complete cure, was very effective against the variety of the disease found in Africans. "It is very gratifying," he concluded, "to see the energy with which the Government and agencies are tackling the problem."

There has been 200 Kampala residents attended the first Students Day at Makerere College. There are 116 students at Makerere 128 undergraduates from Kenya, 116 from Uganda, 88 from Tanganyika, eight from Zanzibar, six from Northern Rhodesia, and two from Nyasaland. Of the 33 women students, 11 come from Uganda and one each from Kenya and Tanganyika.

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Federal Party's First Congress Political Battle Inevitable

AN ORDINARY POLITICAL SCRAP now faced the Federal Party in the forthcoming elections, said Sir Godfrey Huggins, when he opened the first congress of the party. As already reported, the congress decided to set up a committee of seven to define "partnership".

It had been hoped that Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister said, to avoid a political fight, but it was now inevitable. He had been taken to task for saying that Native affairs were out of the realm of federal policy, but that was largely true, although a certain number of connected subjects would be dealt with by the Federal Parliament. They included higher education, employment in the federal service, the use of African troops in defence, and old-age pensions.

Sir Roy Welensky said that the deaths of the three federal territories—into black and white areas had been killed at the outset, for neither the British Government nor Northern Rhodesia would have anything to do with the Southern Rhodesia subject would be dealt with by the Land Apportionment Act which had been instituted to placate African in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland it was dealt with in Council.

Commenting on the results of the proposed Rhodesian University, Sir Godfrey claimed that this was the best plan. Purely African colleges in South Africa and other parts of the Commonwealth were merely forcing houses of anti-British sentiment.

Sir Roy Welensky appealed to the British Labour Party to "lay off the vendetta against the federation. I ask them to give us a chance to show what we can do."

He saw no difficulty in doing the economic partnership which he had in mind. It already existed in Central Africa, where the white man had provided 80% of the capital in the form of his initiative and cash, and the African had contributed 20% of the assets. The talk of social partnership was "nothing but a red herring" for there was as yet no such thing as social equality.

Economic Development Is Fundamental

As to political partnership, the African's future depended on his ability to prove himself, without economic development, political progress was a myth. From considerable experience of the African in Parliamentary life in his own Legislature, he said: "If that is an example of what African representation means, then direct Native representation is a failure. In any form of political partnership we have to accept the principle that it cannot remain static. The difference between our policy and that of other parts of Africa is that here the African always has the opportunity to rise if he is capable of doing so."

Sir Roy declared that he has no intention of seeing the system of justice and Parliament in Southern Rhodesia had been built up in Central Africa, since it was a mere fact that it happened to be in Europe does not mean by any stretch of imagination that East and Africa is a fact.

Sir Malcolm Barrow, leader of Nyasaland's non-officials, said that that Protectorate had no party political experience, and had hoped that the first federal elections would not involve them in such contests. No one in Nyasaland who supported federation would have contemplated it had he thought that there was the slightest possibility of creating within the federation separate white and black territories.

Race relations were debated on a resolution moved by Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden, M.L.C. (Northern Rhodesia), who urged the adoption by the Federal Party of the following principles.

(1) Conforming to a system that would enable white and black to live in harmony, (2) realization that the European is the senior and the African the junior partner, that the latter requires to be guided by the former, and that each should be rewarded according to his contribution to the community's welfare, (3) extension of political rights and privileges to those who conformed to civilized standards of behaviour and culture, (4) recognition of the natural and traditional desire on the part of both races to remain socially separate, and the fact that where necessary separate facilities, amenities, and places

of work must be provided; (5) acceptance of the principle that persons acquiring political rights could no longer enjoy such special privileges as non-payment of income tax and other forms of protective legislation.

Mr. Garfield Todd, M.L.C. (Southern Rhodesia)—who was a few days later elected leader of the United Party in succession to Sir Godfrey Huggins—disagreed with Mr. van Eeden's second point. It could not be said of the whole of the African peoples that they were junior partners, and he disliked the generalization.

Mr. Todd proposed an amendment that the party would "maintain the principle of the common electoral roll based on such franchise qualifications as are deemed necessary to ensure that the country is elected by educated and responsible citizens." This was defeated.

Partnership's Many Definitions

Mr. A. W. R. Stables, of the Rhodesia Party (Southern Rhodesia), complained that "partnership" was a mythical, nebulous and indefinite term, with 103 different meanings. The Federal Party must be realistic; on every platform in the three territories, "How do you define partnership?"

Mr. G. T. Thornicroft, a coloured representative from Southern Rhodesia, suggested that the definition should be considered at a later congress. Eagerness to settle it now would suggest the party was merely striving to make itself popular and acquire power.

Mr. E. M. N. Hanson, M.P., favoured the first, third, and fifth paragraphs of Mr. van Eeden's resolution; but the temptation to include the second and fourth, relating to junior and senior partners and separation, should be resisted if the party was to fall into the trap of racial dispute.

The congress decided to include in its aims a clause dealing against "Communism and other subversive activities within the Federation."

Among several delegates opposing this was Mr. S. M. K. Anon, an African from Salisbury, who said that it was the duty of a Government, not a political party, to tackle such problems. If it became obvious to the Government that subversive activities were going on, whether under Communism or any other "ism," it should take action. The best way to offset the possibility of Communism was to improve living standards to such an extent that the people would not be attracted to Communism.

A federal contributory health scheme was discussed, and referred to the executive committee for final decision and drafting of a party aim.

Mr. E. J. Whitehead, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Finance, supported the principle. He knew of many families who had suffered severe financial setbacks through having to pay large sums for medical treatment.

That is one of the reasons, though not the only one, he said, why we have not been able to hold all our immigrants. A contributory health scheme is not a luxury, but an essential for many people if they are to have any parity at all. Mr. Whitehead thought that in any one year the first £30 or £50 of medical expenses should be met by the individual. Help could be given in cases of severe illness.

To Contest Territorial Elections

The decision that the Federal Party would if necessary participate in territorial elections was carried by 10 votes to 33 after long discussion.

Mr. N. T. C. H. Mason (Southern Rhodesia) contended that the party would lose considerable support if it did not have a certain amount of parochial interest in the territories. The fact that an opposition party had now declared its intention of entering territorial politics made it necessary for the Federal Party to do so.

Mr. R. Knight (Southern Rhodesia) thought that the Party should have an overall focus on territorial politics.

Sir Roy Welensky said that he had not been in favour of entering territorial politics, but the party would have to do so now that the Confederates had decided upon it. Nevertheless, he thought that the matter should be left open, with the executive free to act when compelled to do so.

Mr. van Eeden agreed with Sir Roy Welensky, but Mr. Stables, a member of the Federal Party in the committee, felt that it should think federally and avoid parochial thought. It might be advisable to see whether the opposition party did actually contest territorial elections.

The congress chairman, Mr. J. M. Greenfield (Minister of Justice, Southern Rhodesia), suggested that it would save expense and additional organization for the Federal Party to operate in the territories. Alternatively, the matter could be left to the territorial committees, who could decide whether they wished the party to participate in territorial politics.

Lord Llewellyn in S. Rhodesia Federal Governor-General Arrives

LORD LLEWELLYN, first Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is due to arrive in Bulawayo from South Africa to-day.

To-morrow, reaching Salisbury, he will be ceremonially received by the Governors of the three territories, the mayor of Salisbury, and leading public figures of Central Africa.

Lord Llewellyn will be sworn in as Governor-General by Sir Robert Illingworth, president of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal. A reception in his honour will be given at the Godfrey Huggins Barracks.

On Saturday the Governor-General will give a garden party at Downing House, the residence which he is to take over from Sir Godfrey Huggins.

Before he left Cape Town, Lord Llewellyn said that he would delay formation of an interim Federal Cabinet until September 6. This was a gesture to Sir Godfrey Huggins, who on that day would complete 20 years' continuous service as Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister.

Lord Llewellyn had arrived in Cape Town in the RETORIA Castle last Thursday. There he was greeted by the British High Commissioner, Sir John le Roux, who was accompanied by Mr. Havenga, Deputy Prime Minister of the Union, Mr. A. Chataway, the Southern Rhodesian High Commissioner, and Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Williams, the British Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic Station. He was the guest during the week-end of Sir John le Roux.

Two New Speakers

SIR VINCENT BLENDAY, a former British Resident in Zanzibar, has been appointed Speaker of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly until the end of next year. Brigadier W. E. H. Scopham has been appointed speaker of the Tanganyika Legislative Council from November 1. He has been a non-official member of that body since 1948, and was lately nominated a member of the Central Legislative Assembly also.

A select committee to consider Northern Rhodesia's electoral areas has been established under the chairmanship of Mr. E. J. G. Unsworth, Acting Chief Secretary. It is to start work as soon as the results of the forthcoming constitutional talks in London are known, and is expected to report in the middle of October. Evidence will be taken at the territory's main centres. The members, all elected members, are Captain F. B. Robertson and Messrs. A. A. Davies, G. W. R. L'Ange, and G. F. M. van Riezen.

After a show of hands, a committee was formed to draw up and consider the proposal as a permissive clause.

In another discussion, Mr. WHITEHEAD said that a port for small sea-going ships could be built on the Zambezi River somewhere near its confluence with the Mazoe River. That would be possible after the Kariba and Kafue hydro-electric dams had been built; the latter would help regulate the flow of the Zambezi and prevent excessive flooding and falling.

The congress agreed that one of the Federal Party's aims should be to "investigate the use of the Zambezi and other waterways as a means of transport and communications."

MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines and Transport, stated that Portuguese East Africa already had a plan costing a few million pounds to develop the Zambezi. In some places it would be necessary to canalize the river.

Another resolution, accepted by the congress, urged the Federal Party "to strive for the acquisition of West and East coast ports and rail links with them, and, with this end in view, to enter into negotiations with the appropriate territories."

The central executive committee of the Federal Party will be nearly 100 strong. Based on the present delimitation situation in the three territories, it will be subject to changes when federal redelimitation takes place. Existing M.P.s who are members of the Federal Party are to become *ex-officio* members of the executive.

New Market for British Manufacture Under Licence in S. Rhodesia

MANUFACTURE or part manufacture of goods under licence in Africa was the subject of a recent letter to the *Daily Telegraph* from Mr. H. Smith of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. He wrote:

"This industry has made considerable strides in Rhodesia since the war and is growing as more and more industrialists realize its advantages in reducing the landed cost of an article and so selling at a more competitive figure.

"The system has particular application in the case of machinery or implements consisting of specialized parts mounted on a chassis or framework the freight of which, even when semi-nested, means paying heavy rates for what is 90% fresh air.

"Considerable saving on freight alone can be effected by having this elementary chassis or framework made in an importing country. As an example, I quote the case of a motor cutter which my firm has recently started to make up by this means. Previously the freight alone for the complete unit came to £2,300 per unit; to-day we merely import the cutter assembly and engine, and the freight is 11s. 6d. per unit.

"The method presumably could be worked in any country in which even a rudimentary secondary industry is established. Southern Rhodesia has special advantages, however, both on account of its geographical possibilities for supplying Central Africa and its relationship with South Africa.

"Under the Customs Union Agreement, goods containing a certain percentage of South Rhodesian labour and material are admitted to the Union permit-free. This opens up to the British manufacturer a market hitherto closed or severely restricted.

"There is no necessity to disturb the manufacturer's existing selling or agency arrangements, particularly as the Overseas engineering firms are busy concentrating on the manufacturing side and are only pleased to leave the selling to those specializing in that business."

Terror

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDIE, leader of the European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, said when addressing the European Association in Mombasa a few days ago that prominent Kikuyu, a loyal supporter of the Government, was recently murdered. Now it was known that on the previous night his mother had fed the gang by which she knew he was to be killed, and his father had given them information which led to the murder of his son. Because the gang broke its promises to him, the father afterwards told the facts to the authorities.

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Letter to the Editor

Future of Sudan Administration Were British Recruits Needed?

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The speech delivered in London by Sir James Robertson and published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has aroused the Association's interest, and I should be grateful if you would allow me a space for the following comments.

Sir James Robertson seems to be worried about the future of the young British administrators whom he recruited during the last few years. He poses the questions that these administrators "should not be expected to stay on working to their best abilities and conscientiously when they know they are to be got rid of in any case in three years." But Sir James ought surely to blame himself for his adamant attitude and lack of foresight to read the signs of the times and to stop recruiting British administrators when they were no longer needed. It is therefore not surprising that Sir James is feeling a guilty conscience for the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement, which ruled that all British administrators, old and young, should leave the Sudan within three years.

The selected instances quoted by Sir James Robertson as examples of the alleged animosity between town and countrymen are absurd. Had there been a majority in favour of the continuation of the present regime, with its British administrators, the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement, which represents the wishes of the Sudanese, would not have been signed. I need not refer here to various statements by H.M. Government that they would not sign any agreement which did not represent the wishes of the Sudanese.

In order to magnify the alleged rift between the North and the South, Sir James Robertson tries to suggest that the Southerners are worried by the fear that the South will be handed over to Moslem administrators from the North "who will not be tolerant of the work of the Christian missions and will be prejudiced against Christian converts." In answer to this unfounded allegation it suffices to quote the Rt. Rev. A. M. Golscherpe (Bishop in the Sudan, 1945-52) who wrote in the *Church of England Newspaper* of June 26, 1953: "Most of the Northern Sudanese now entering posts of authority have shown a tolerance and fairness towards the Christian Church which should be an example to be followed."

Sir James Robertson says that Southerners "do not find in the Northerners the same sympathy for them as they found in their British rulers." The comparison cannot be fair, as the South was a closed area till recently and Northerners had no chance to show sympathy or otherwise.

Your faithfully,
A. M. ARMED,
Secretary.

SUDANESE ADMINISTRATIVE
OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

Charities

It is true that strange to Sudanese in the service of the Sudan Government should address any newspaper communication to make a statement of character, but on balance it is perhaps desirable to publish the letter (which has been considerably abbreviated owing to very heavy pressure on space) that abbreviation involving the omission of passages which, in our view, made a statement much more vulnerable to criticism in its original form. Some brief comments ought to be made.

It would have been quite impossible to stop recruiting British administrators, for the Sudan cannot provide nearly enough qualified candidates. According to the latest figures available those for December last, there were then in the Political Service 144 Britons and 119 Sudanese. That shows (a) that Sudanization has been genuinely pursued, and (b) that

there was nevertheless need for rather more British than Sudanese personnel.

For nearly 20 years the Sudan Government has taken special steps to induce suitable young Sudanese to study in the School of Administration of Gordon College in order to qualify themselves for admission to the Political Service, but from 1936 onwards the total output of that school has been no more than 101 or an annual average of six; the highest in any one year was 14, and in the past two years the number has been 12. In such circumstances there is no validity in the charge of over-recruitment of young British administrators. It should be added that since 1947 no expatriates have been recruited on pensionable terms, and that in each such contract provision is made for transfer of the post to a Sudanese when a qualified Sudanese becomes available.

Nor is it true to say that "Northerners had no chance to show sympathy or otherwise" in the southern provinces, since they were until recently a closed area. They have never been closed to Sudanese officials on duty, and as almost all the Sudanese in responsible posts under the Government are from the North, Northerners have had their opportunities. It is probable, moreover, that Sir James Robertson had in mind the politicians of the north, so many of whom have been suborned by Egyptian inducements of one kind or another. That knowledge is not confined to the southern provinces.

Any reader of the above letter who had not seen the long report in our issues of July 9 and 16 of Sir James Robertson's address might assume it to have been unsympathetic to the Sudanese. It was, on the contrary, the testimony of a friend to the amazing achievements of recent years, but an open-minded friend who, having faith in many Sudanese, gave a friendly warning of some of the dangers to be faced and overcome.

The Sudanese Administrative Officers' Association should surely be concerned to amend deficiencies, and should recognize that an essential part of its objective acceptance of fair comment, even at the expense of Sir James Robertson, was more than fair in his address and in his answers to questions.—Ed., E.A. & R.J.

Globe Telegraph and Trust Co.

THE GLOBE TELEGRAPH AND TRUST CO., LTD. after providing £203,033 for taxation, carried a profit of £230,645 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £204,537 in the previous year. General reserve receives £50,000 and dividends totalling 8% less tax require £167,906, leaving £163,832 to be carried forward, against £151,093 brought in.

The issued capital is £3,822,201. Capital reserve stands at £412,545, general reserve at £350,000, 4% redeemable debenture stock at £3,542,704, and current liabilities at £133,286. Quoted investments appear at £6,237,780 (market value £2,774,699), unquoted investments at £2,067,242, and current assets at £179,546, including £119,267 in cash. South African and Rhodesian investment trusts represented 6.5% of the company's unquoted holdings, and 9.2% of its securities are investments in these territories.

Mr. F. Alexander Johnston and the Hon. A. G. V. Peel are respectively honorary president and vice-president. The directors are Sir Edward Wilshaw (chairman), Lord Pender, Mr. C. E. Tavener, and H. J. Vennils. Mr. E. K. Jenkins is secretary.

The 18th annual general meeting was held on August 25, and the chairman's statement appears on another page.

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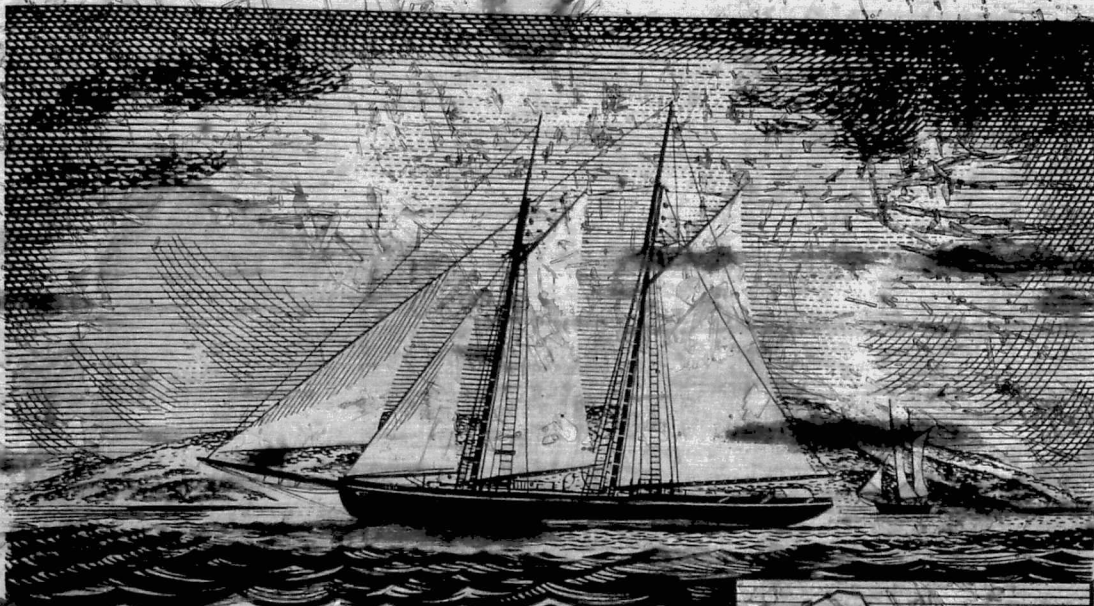
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Mr. Joseph Murumbi in Cairo British Embassy's Statement

ROBERT HANKEY, Charge d'Affaires in the British Embassy in Cairo, has made representations to the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, according to an official statement, regarding interviews granted by General Neguib and other members of the Council of the Revolution to Mr. Murumbi, variously described as vice-president of the African Union, an illegal organization, and as a representative of the Mau Mau movement in Kenya. This obviously refers to Mr. Joseph Murumbi, who was acting general secretary of the Kenya African Union.

The Foreign Minister, in the Embassy statement, continued, gave an assurance that it was not the policy of the Egyptian Government to encourage subversive movements in British territory. These representations, it is understood, were made by Mr. Hankey when he met the Minister last Thursday.

Dr. Fawzi has expressed surprise at the statement and representations, denying that he knew that a statement was to be issued on the meeting between himself and Mr. Hankey. It was, he declared, contrary to diplomatic procedure. Adding that the statement bore no similarity to what actually took place at their meeting, Dr. Fawzi said it did not tell the whole story. Egyptian policy, he said, was consistent; it was against the suffocation of freedom anywhere.

The following day the local press reported that General Neguib had been acquainted by Mr. Murumbi with the developments in Kenya, especially the armed struggle of its people against British imperialist rule.

One Egyptian newspaper reported that Mr. Murumbi had stated that he was submitting the union's (presumably the proscribed K.A.U.) proposals for a settlement in Kenya to the British Government.

Sudan Elections in October

IN VIEW OF HEAVY RAINS in some parts of the Sudan, and the disruption of communications, the Electoral Commission has decided that electoral rolls in all constituencies, including the Senate constituencies and the graduates' constituency, shall not be closed until September 30. It is hoped that it will be possible to begin polling in all constituencies about the end of October.

The commission will meet the chief electoral officers of the provinces and the returning and registration officers of the graduates' constituency in Khartoum during the next week in order to review the progress so far made in preparation for the general election.

The chief electoral officers will meet in conference with the commission from September 12 to 14. Points of difficulty which may arise from that conference are to be discussed by the commission with the liaison officers of the political parties.

Indian Immigration Attempt

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS in Central Africa should resist "calculated attempts" to introduce large numbers of immigrants of one race before the federal administration is set up, Sir Roy Welensky said in Ndaba last week. Referring to rumours that numerous Asians were trying to enter the territory before federation was consummated, he stated that a definite attempt had been made, most of those connected coming direct from India. Smaller numbers had tried to enter East Africa. The immigrants, who had considerable sums of money, were in some cases using scheduled charter air routes. Hitherto, Asians entering Northern Rhodesia had generally been of the lower income groups, such as shop assistants. "Federation was decided upon on the basis of a known numerical relationship of the various peoples in the federal area," said Sir Roy, "and to permit any major change in this relationship involves factors which were not contemplated when federation was decided upon." On Tuesday, Shri Apa Pant, Indian High Commissioner in East Africa, said in Lusaka that suggestions of a deliberate large-scale Indian immigration attempt were "ridiculous."

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Applications for 1954 Leslie and Wigglesworth scholarships for the sons and daughters of Tanganyika settlers must reach the Director of Education, Dar es Salaam, by September 30.

An office has been opened in Entebbe, Uganda, for the executive committee appointed to make arrangements for The Queen's visit next year. Lieut.-Colonel F. F. S. Barlow is secretary.

Dogs may now be moved between the free areas of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika with a permit from any Government veterinary office, and the necessary certificates from a veterinary surgeon.

The Nyasaland Council of Women, formed 21 years ago by Mrs. Flowerdew, Mrs. Peterkins, and Mrs. MacFarlane, is to hold a coming-of-age ball at the Country Club, Limbe, on September 23.

The newly formed Nyasaland Association, the objects of which are entirely non-racial, confines its membership to European British subjects who have been resident in the Protectorate for at least two years.

The Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa will return to Kenya in the middle of next month, go at once to Mombasa, visit the coast of Tanganyika, and then move up-country in that territory, proceed to Uganda, and take its last evidence in

Last Africa House, the inter-racial club in London for East Africans, has now some 1,250 members, about half of them from Kenya and nearly a quarter from Tanganyika. Rather more than 500 are student members, 267 from Kenya, 94 from Uganda, 86 from Tanganyika, and 56 from Zanzibar.

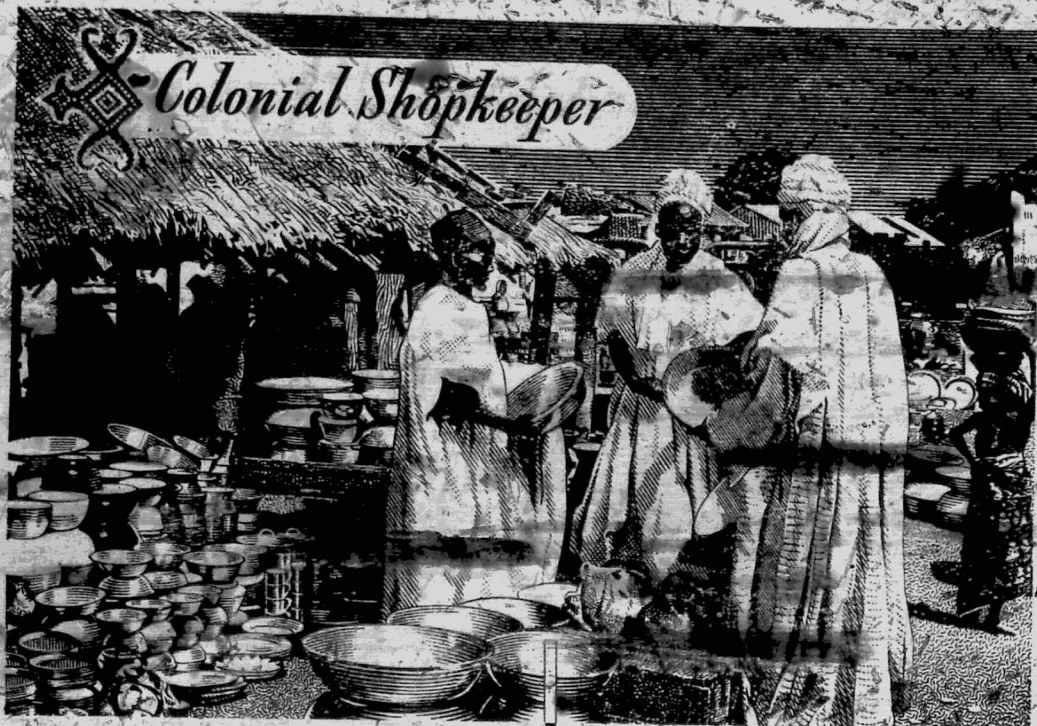
Borstal System Advocated

Sir Lionel Fox, chairman of the international conference on the treatment of offenders which opened in Dar es Salaam last week, has suggested that the Borstal system of approved schools would be helpful in the training of young adults. Delegates recognized the need for special courts in African territories to deal with juvenile offenders, and for hostels at which young delinquents could live and work.

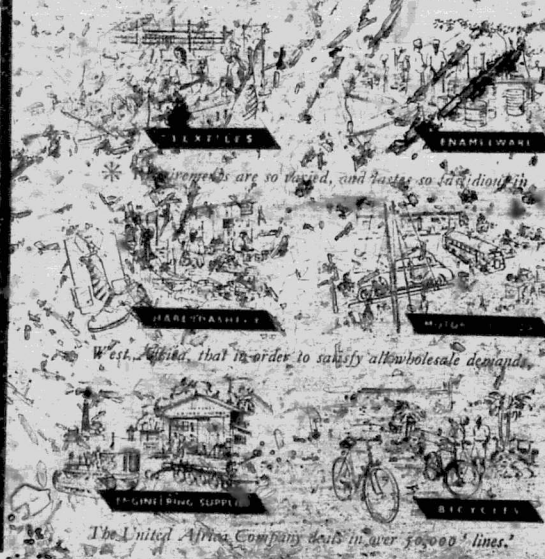
In the general election last week the Labour Party won 13 of the 19 seats for elected members in the Mauritius Legislative Council. The Ralliement Mauricien won two and independent candidates the remaining party, four. Twelve members of the Council nominated by the Governor—some 7,500 of the 20,000 electors voted. The Labour Party, the Hindu, the Ralliement Mauricien was established at the end of last year with the object of protecting the white coloured, Muhammadan and Chinese minorities against the danger of being "swamped" by the Hindu majority.

Member for Commerce to Visit U.S.A.

MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, Kenya Government Member for Commerce and Industry, will shortly leave Nairobi for a short visit to the United States at the invitation of the State Department and the Department of Commerce. It is hoped that through their co-operation Mr. Hope-Jones may be able to attract American capital to Kenya for profitable investment and "sustain the interest of the United States Government Agency in Kenya." Whilst in the United States Mr. Hope-Jones will meet groups of American business men and representatives of Government departments. His visit is the culmination of discussions which have taken place in recent weeks between the Member for Commerce and Industry and the Consul-General of the United States in Nairobi, Mr. E. J. Dorsz.



He conducts his business from a well-built store, a market stall or, simply, from a tray on the sun-baked earth. He sells expensive refrigerators; he sells matches (in bundles of ten plus a proportionate part of the box to strike them on!). In British West and East Africa, in the Belgian Congo and parts of the Middle East, The United Africa Company acts as the importing wholesaler in competition with others. Now almost entirely withdrawn from retail trading in these territories, the Company imports, stores, and distributes wholesale, a rich assortment of manufactured goods from all over the world. Drawing upon its unique experience in forecasting changes in the needs of the territories it supplies, and, by regulating the flow of imports, does much in territories where purchasing power fluctuates with the ebb of harvests, to maintain the standard of living — both of the Colonial shopkeeper and his customers.



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S. Rhodesia's Secondary Industries

Mr. W. A. E. Winterton's Report

IN A SPECIAL REPORT on secondary industries in Southern Rhodesia, the Minister of Trade and Industrial Development has described them as now making important contributions to the Colony's export trade.

But Mr. W. A. E. Winterton gave a warning that, despite a trebling of the number of industries since the outbreak of the last war, the Colony's industrial structure was ill-balanced; too little of the output of primary industry was being processed at home, and too many firms were turning out products from imported semi-manufactures.

The output of manufacturing industries in 1951 reached the record total of £57m. compared with £42.4m. in 1950, and only £25.9m. five years ago. More Europeans were now employed in manufacturing than in either mining or agriculture, the first-named now having 9,441 European and 56,748 African employees.

Chief Commodities

Last year the 12 leading commodities of secondary industries were: clothing (exports £2,500,000 and £4,074,000 imports); cigars (£25,000 and £26,000); preserved meats (£461,000 and £47,000); refined sugar (£592,000 and £1,600); jute and hessian excluding bags (£172,000 and £164,000); footwear (£344,000 and £936,000); cotton piece goods (£2,350,000 and £3,040,000); asbestos cement manufactures (£264,000 and £314,000); cotton yarns (£470,000 and £160,000); groundnut oil (£153,000 and nil); furniture (£196,000 and £657); blankets and rugs (£161,000 and £672,000).

Due to the cotton industry recession, the exports of the 12 leading commodities showed an increase of only 1.3% in 1952; but clothing and cotton piece goods were excluded, the percentage increase became 60.1%. Most of the 1,500,000 lbs. of cigarettes exported went to Northern Rhodesia, with smaller consignments to Bechuanaland, the Belgian Congo, Singapore, and Australia.

In 1947 Southern Rhodesia's cement requirements have consistently exceeded local production, but imports totalling 130,000 tons (value £777,000) were since the last year to 72,000 tons (£472,000), the main sources of supply being the United Kingdom and Japan. Nearly 20% of refined sugar was exported by the Colony last year.

Among other important items exported from Southern Rhodesia in 1952 were: flour and meal (nearly 2m. lb., value £51,000); bacon and ham (1,398,000 lb., £67,000); soap (1,699,000 lb., £95,000); cattle bags (4,880,000, £324,000); wattle bark (1,188,000 lb., £20,000); and fertilizers (14,636,000 lb., £91,000).

Liquor exported included 6,511 proof gallons of gin, 351 gallons of whisky, 580 of liqueurs, 35 of rum, and 871 of brandy. The opening of a brewery in Northern Rhodesia caused a decline of exports of Southern Rhodesian beer from 382,000 gallons in 1950 to 202,000 gallons last year.

In Southern Rhodesia 20 establishments now produce aerated waters. Export of fruit juices increased from 95,000 gallons in 1951 to 106,000 in 1952.

Government's Policy

Mr. Winterton has pointed out that the Government's policy is based on the principle of giving assistance where needed and for as long as necessary in the national interest. Inherently, industry must be a voluntary, not a forced, growth; the Government looked to it to establish itself. It was, however, in the general interest of development that direct State participation had taken place in several basic industries.

Such participation was in no way a contradiction of the Government's desire to encourage private enterprise. It was a complementary policy, affording opportunities for establishing subsidiary industries. Direct investment of about £141m. had been made by the Government in such bodies as the Cold Storage Commission, the Cotton Research and Industry Board, the Electricity Supply Commission, the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, the Roasting Plant, and the Sugar Industry Board.

The Minister added that the lack of basic industries in Southern Rhodesia was still very apparent. Moreover, too little of the mineral deposits had been utilized.

Commenting on indications of large reserves of iron ore and limestone on the R.I.S.C.O.M. site, he said that proved

iron ore amounted to more than 16m. tons; and probable and possible ore to nearly 68m. tons. Limestone figures were proved, 121m.; probable, 26m.; possible, 71m. tons. Reserves of iron and steel imported rose steadily during the years, reaching 110,048 tons last year.

Facts About Incomes in S. Rhodesia

17 Taxpayers with More than £30,000 A Year

SEVENTEEN TAXPAYERS in Southern Rhodesia, one of them single, had individual incomes of over £30,000 in the financial year ended March 31, 1953.

The Colony's Commissioner of Taxes reports that 227 Rhodesians had incomes of over £40,000 compared with only 158 in the previous year. In the same period the bulk of unmarried taxpayers (more than 70%) fell within the £360-£800 income groups. Nearly half the married taxpayers were in the £1,000-£1,500 section.

The Treasury's net income from individuals for the year was £2,250,000 compared with £2,950,708 in the previous 12 months. From nearly £15.5m. earned by 195 companies in the over-£15,000 group, nearly £5m. was taken by taxation.

Individual taxpayers numbered 17,925 (8,472 single) and they earned a total of £29,350,845. Retail trade furnished £1,831,532 in taxation (the largest single contribution), agriculture £1,723,465, mining £1,610,952 and manufacturing £1,381,825.

Rather more than half the national income tax total came from Mashonaland (£8m. out of £10m.).

Registered growers of fire-cured tobacco in Northern Rhodesia have numbered 406 this season, compared with 534 last year.



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Of Commercial Concern *Mining*

Construction of the Kafue hydro-electric scheme was a matter of life and death for Northern Rhodesia, said Sir Roy Welensky in Southern Rhodesia recently. It might take less than five years to complete, whereas the Kariba project would probably take 10. It was not for parochial reasons that Northern Rhodesia did not support Kafue before Kariba, the railways were reaching the limit of their capacity, and for the next five years they would have to carry 1m. tons of coal annually. The line would then be unable to carry more, and development of the copper mines and other projects would have to be curtailed unless hydro-electric power existed.

The chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association and the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, said in Tanga last week that American stockpiling was now coming to an end, and that he estimated the world surplus of sisal and kenaf to be about 85,000 tons.

At last week's auctions in London 2,207 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 2 1/2d. per lb., compared with 3s. 1 1/2d. per lb. averaging 3s. 4 1/4d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price paid was 3s. 8 1/2d. per lb. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

Zanzibar cloves are steady in London at 8s. 6d. per lb. for spot parcels, but in September shipments the price is down to 5s. 6d. European demand is slack, but India and Indonesia are in the market.

Bonus for Rhodesia Railways

Some 5m. worth of the latest British steam and diesel railways engines are to be delivered to Rhodesia Railways during the next year, Sir Arthur Griffin, chairman of the board, said a few days ago.

New regulations permit coffee estate owners in Uganda to sell their coffee on the local market, instead of to the State board only. The export tax on non-African coffee exporters has been halved.

An experimental fish farm is being started by the Uganda Game and Fisheries Department at Kafansi. The aim is to find a method sufficiently simple for local villagers.

Rice yields in the Barotseland Protectorate are smaller than expected, and arrangements are being made to improve the seed supply for next year's planting.

The Government of India has appointed a new Trade Commissioner in East Africa, Mr. A. B. Thadani, who arrived last week to take up his duties.

E. W. Tarry's Report

Messrs. E. W. TARRY AND CO., LTD., after providing £75,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £41,719 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £64,886 in the previous year, with net expenses amounting to £1,416, interest on the preference shares to £4,781, and a dividend of 15% requires £2,875, leaving £82,572 to be carried forward, against £75,655 brought forward.

The free capital consists of £150,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £350,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. Capital reserves amount to £2,414, revenue reserves to £282,572, reserve for future taxation to £70,000, provision for contingencies to £85,000, and current liabilities to £285,414. Fixed assets are valued at £221,284, and current assets at £1,044,843, including £10,814 in cash.

The directors are Sir Harold Fortesque Flannery (chairman), and Messrs. Leonard T. S. Hawkins, Charles William Pulford, and Arnold Tiffany Dudley. The local committee in South Africa consists of Messrs. C. W. Pulford, A. S. Aiken, and Leif Egeland. The general manager in the Union is Mr. H. S. Cross and the secretary Mr. W. H. Hancy.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on September 23.

Mr. F. S. Maybank Leaves Union

MR. F. S. MAYBANK, general secretary since 1944 of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union, left his employment at the beginning of this week.

It is barely six weeks since disagreements between the executive, of which Mr. B. P. Burke is president, and Mr. Maybank became known. On July 22 the executive decided to give him immediate sick leave, and Mr. Maybank was then reported by a Northern Rhodesian newspaper to have said that he had refused a new contract from the union on July 24. The executive council recommended the termination of his services. Special general meetings of all branches called to consider the position later ratified what had been done in their name by the executive.

Copper Mining Companies and Union

No Further Collection of Trade Union Dues

AFRICAN TRADE UNION DUES can no longer be collected monthly by the copper companies. This decision has been notified by the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines in a letter to the general secretary of the territory's African Mineworkers' Union.

It states that from November 1 the companies will cease to deduct from the pay of native mineworkers who are union members the subscription of 6d. a month. Last February the union notified the companies that it had decided to discontinue the collection of dues monthly. They replied that although not prepared to undertake collection of these increased subscriptions, they would continue collecting the monthly "for the time being."

The companies now say, in their letter through the Chamber:

"We consider that an anomalous position has now arisen regarding the continued collection of the sum of 6d. per ticket from African employees. Assuming that the subscription is now 2s. 6d., the sum of 6d. does not represent the full union subscription, and the consequence is that the companies are collecting from their African employees an arbitrary sum which does not suffice to maintain the membership in the individuals concerned."

Under the rules of the Union any member who becomes six months in arrears in his subscription automatically loses his membership. The position therefore, in the companies' opinion, is that the continued collection of the sum of 6d. would be pointless and misleading. It might, furthermore, tend to cause individual employees inadvertently to lose their membership of the union. The copper mining companies consider that this is a state of affairs which cannot be allowed to continue further.

Stressing that the companies' attitude was not intended as a move against the union, the chamber adds that the union does not yet appear to have held its 1953 annual delegate conference as prescribed by the rules. This might bring into question the validity of many acts of the union's executive, particularly relating to union funds.

"The copper mining companies have no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the union, but by voluntarily acting as the union's agents in the collecting of these funds every month from their African employees they feel that they are indirectly responsible for the consequences, and they wish to relieve themselves of this responsibility."

This decision concerns the four copper mines, Roan Antelope, Mutshira, Nchanga, and Nkana. Some 600 out of the 40,000 African mineworkers are union members. It is understood that by the end of July nearly £15,000 had been collected in dues by the companies, the monthly average is about £570. Officials of the Chamber of Mines stated last week that they considered that the union could not collect its own subscriptions.

No public certified statement of accounts has yet been produced by the African Mineworkers' Union, although under legislation passed early this year certified accounts should have been submitted to the Northern Rhodesian Government three months ago.

Mineworkers' Bonus

THE AUGUST BONUS for European Copperbelt mineworkers in Northern Rhodesia was 72% of basic salary, a drop of only 1%, despite the drop in the price of the metal since the free market was restored four weeks ago. A further fall in the bonus is, however, expected.

Company Report

The Globe Telegraph and Trust Co., Ltd.

Increasing Prosperity and Stability
Expansion of Overseas Trust's Investments

Sir Edward Wilshaw's Review

THE EIGHTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE TELEGRAPH AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on August 25 at Electra House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.2, Sir Edward Wilshaw, K.C.M.G., B.L., J.P., LL.D., F.C.I.S. (the chairman) presiding.

The secretary (Mr. E. K. Jenkins, M.C., F.C.I.S.), read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. B. T. McPhail, representing Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., read the report of the auditors.

Company's 80th Birthday

The chairman said:

"My Lord and gentlemen, before I begin the ordinary business of the meeting I would like to draw your attention to the fact that we achieved our 80th birthday last month. The company was incorporated on July 11, 1875, for the purpose of equalizing the dividends receivable by those who had the courage and foresight to provide the capital for the then several pioneer submarine telegraph companies.

"During these 80 years there has been ever-increasing prosperity in your undertaking, which is in no small measure due to past directors, particularly those in the early days, who adopted a prudent policy which has been consistently followed through the years, with the result that to-day you have an investment trust company with which the stockholders may well be proud to be associated, and which has shown increasing stability with increasing returns to stockholders.

"You will have had the report and accounts for the requisite 21 days, and I therefore now ask your permission to take them as read in accordance with the usual custom. (Agreed).

The Year's Results

"May I now ask you to be good enough to turn to page 3 on which appears the profit and loss account for the year. There you will see from the figures on the left-hand side that the total gross income has risen by no less than £48,042. Against this, on the other side, expenses have increased by only £2,356, including a donation to the King George VI National Memorial Fund of £1,112, which latter item is, of course, of a non-recurring nature.

"We cannot, however, hope that every year our income will expand by an amount sufficient to cover the rising costs with which everyone, individual and company alike, is faced, and for this reason, as well as a general precautionary measure to guard against other possible contingencies, your directors have considered it advisable to add £5,000 to general reserve.

"The interest on our debenture stock remains the same at £147,708, but due to an increase in the income-tax authorities has again increased, as a direct consequence of the higher profits, so that this year the figure stands at £203,033, or £19,578 more than last year.

"The net profit for the year is thus £26,108 higher, at £230,645. After deducting from this sum the cost of the 3% interim dividend paid in February last (£61,145) and the amount transferred to general reserve

(£50,000) there remains a sum of £119,500, which is sufficient to enable your directors to recommend once again the payment of a final dividend of 5%, making a total of 8% for the year. The balance of £12,739 is added to the profit brought forward from the previous year, to make a total of £162,832 to be carried forward to next year, which sum is very nearly sufficient to cover a full year's dividend at the present rate of 8%.

"The dividend now recommended is payable, less income tax, so that the reduction in the standard rate of tax from 9s. 6d. to 9s. in the £ increases the net sum now to be paid to stockholders by £4,850.

Balance-Sheet Features

From the balance-sheet which appears on pages 4 and 5 you will observe that the capital remains unchanged at £382,201; the capital reserve has been increased by just over £1,000 to make £412,548, while, as I have already mentioned, £50,000 has been added to the general reserve, which now stands at £350,000. The unappropriated profits, to which I have also previously referred, amount to £163,832. The debenture stock remains unaltered at £3,542,704.

"The moneys invested, as set out on the other side of the balance-sheet, have increased by £54,455 to £8,305,022, £6,237,780 of which is in quoted investments and £2,067,242 in unquoted investments. The market value of the quoted investments is £8,237,746, an appreciation of nearly two million pounds (£1,999,966), while, in the opinion of your directors, the value of the unquoted investments is, in the aggregate, in excess of their cost.

"There only remains for me to draw your attention to the analysis of our portfolio set out on pages 6 and 7. You will recollect that we adopted this particular form last year in order that stockholders should be kept fully informed as to how and where our funds were invested. I hope that you have found this comprehensive statement a useful and interesting adjunct to the accounts.

Investment Changes

"The principal variation during the year under review is a reduction of 9.5% in our investments in this country, and increases of 3.4% and 4.9% in our investments in Canada and the United States, respectively, by which exchange we obtain, after taking into account relief from double taxation, a higher yield on our money and a comparable class of security. I think you will agree that this has improved the spread of our holdings and at the same time it has enabled us, in so far as Canada is concerned, to pursue our policy of giving assistance to commerce both in this country and in the Commonwealth overseas.

"As you know, we are particularly interested in development in the Rhodesias and South Africa, and I have recently visited those countries so as to keep in touch with events in those areas. I am happy to report that I maintain the fullest confidence both in those countries and the companies in those areas in which we are interested.

"I should be lacking in appreciation indeed if I did

not mention the assistance afforded by the officials and staff of your company. The manner in which they have performed their many duties during the past 12 months is, perhaps, the best proof of their loyalty and devotion to duty, and I feel sure that you would wish to join me in an expression of thanks to them for what they have already done and that which I know they will continue to do in the future."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Timber Production Inadequate

ALTHOUGH AREAS DEVOTED TO FORESTRY in Northern Rhodesia increased considerably last year, land for producing timber is still inadequate, says the Forest Department's report for 1952. Of the country's area 5% may be necessary for this purpose, with perhaps another 20% kept as "protection forest." The report comments: "We have hardly gone one-tenth of the way." Last year the copper mines burned nearly one million tons of wood-fuel. Although the Department's control of such industrial cutting is comprehensive, replacement of forest resources continues to lag. A three-year plan for making wide firebreaks around the perimeter of the main Rhodesian teak forests (in Barotseland) has been completed. The total forest area at the end of the year was 1,576 square miles, or 55% of the territory. Additions to the protected forest areas totalled 2,013 square miles, making 2,284 square miles, or 8% of the territory. Communal forest reserves in Barotseland were increased by 892 to 3,070 square miles, constituting 5% of Barotseland. Less than 1% of Native reserve or Native trust land in Northern Rhodesia has been reserved for forestry; 11.8% of Crown land is so reserved.

All East African tobaccos and cigarettes have been freed from price control.

From Leasehold to Freehold

Northern Rhodesia's Proposals

CONVERSION OF LEASEHOLD LAND to freehold in Northern Rhodesia was discussed at the recent annual congress of the territory's Farmers' Union. Such conversion, recommended in a memorandum sent to the Colonial Secretary by the elected members, is to be discussed in London this month.

Mr. G. T. Horton, of Kalomo, who moved a motion suggesting that the qualifying conditions were prohibitive, said that the Select Committee's proposals would mean expending £300 on improvements before a leasehold farm could become freehold.

Mr. R. G. Thompson pointed out that the proposal was not intended to make land cheap or create speculation. It sought to make it possible for hard-working farmers with reasonable capital to transform their title to freehold within 10 to 15 years.

Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden, M.L.C., a member of the Select Committee, described Mr. Horton's figure of £30,000 as exaggerated. He had two reasons for supporting conversion: (1) the knowledge that the Natural Resources Board would check any misuse of land which would not normally be checked under freehold tenure; (2) the vital need for some inducement to farmers to develop their land more intensively. It would not be easy to persuade the Secretary of State to revert to freehold tenure, and a proposal to ease the conditions would certainly not help.

After Mr. J. Roberts, the newly-elected vice-president of the union, had said the Select Committee's conditions were reasonable, and estimated the cost of complying with them at £6,000 per 1,000 acres, the motion was withdrawn.

The East Africa loan offered in London last week was heavily oversubscribed. Applicants for amounts up to and including £1,000 received full allotment. Larger applications were scaled down, and those for £20,000 and over received about 40%. The issue was for £41m. in 4% stock, 1968-71, at 95. Dealings on the Stock Exchange opened on Friday at a premium of 2s. 6d.



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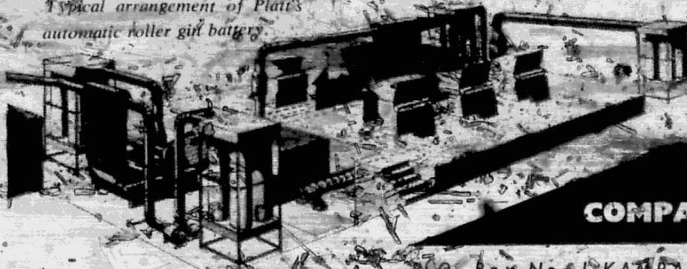
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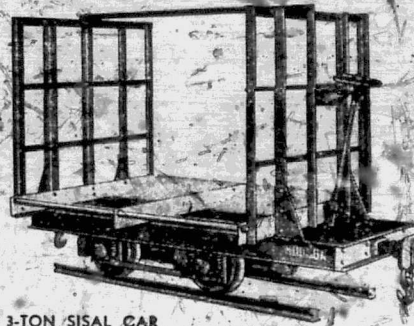
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