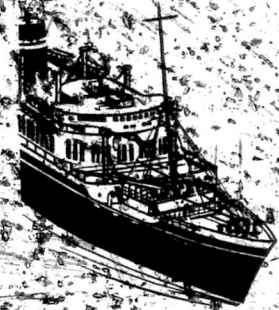


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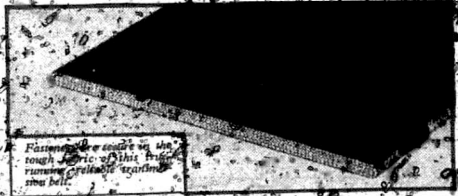
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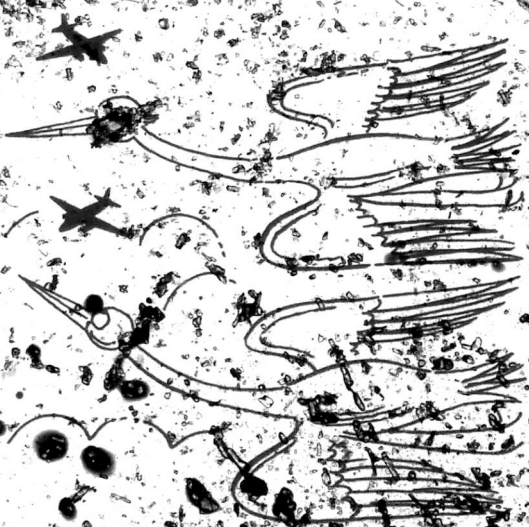
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1953

Vol. 30

No. 1511

30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DECISIONS concerning constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia are satisfactory to the participants in the discussions. The Secretary of State, who has had to impose a compromise, must be disappointed, for the whole purpose of the two visits of the Northern Rhodesian delegates was to seek an agreement which would satisfy the spokesmen for the European and African communities, the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and the Imperial Government. The hope in official quarters of such a result was never shared by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—because the African members of the Legislative Council, and those from whom they take their instructions, have shown throughout that they lack a sense of reality, moderation, or practical politics. They have cried for the moon before they and their fellows have shown themselves able to manage even the smallest administrative unit in the modern world. Colour, not competence, has been the burden of their chant; for they have chanted their extravagant claims, not asked them, since Africans were first appointed to the Legislature in Northern Rhodesia, not one has given proof of ability to meet the European members, official or non-official, on level terms; they have all been passengers on the ship of State, not working members of the crew.

The statement issued on Tuesday by Messrs. Tamba and Sokota remains from mentioning that they wanted the Secretary of State to treble the number of African members of the Legislature. There are now two Africans elected by the African Representative Council and two nominated by the Governor to represent African interests.

The Africans asked that there should be no further nominations by the Governor, that the number of African representatives should be raised to twelve, and that all should be elected (which would have involved the disappearance of the two Europeans who have hitherto been far better spokesmen for Africans than any of the African members). It is therefore an economy of language to state that the two additional African seats granted by the Secretary of State "do not go even halfway to meet the views presented by us." They go precisely a quarter of the way—which is quite far enough meantime.

If it were true that the settlers are backed up by the Colonial Office and are on the spot, their request for three additional seats would have been granted. In fact, two only have been conceded, and in the case of the Africans. It is likewise

inexact to say that the power to protect African interests has been weakened by the decision to reduce the number of members in the Executive and Legislative Councils. The official communiqué specifically refers to the duty of the Imperial Government to continue to hold the balance so long as racial representation prevails. No argument is advanced for the proposal that the franchise, now the prerogative of British citizens, should be extended to British-protected persons; any of them qualified for British citizenship can obtain it, and there is no reason to cheapen the privilege of the vote in the manner suggested. The statement issued by the two African members does not convince, but it does show one cause of the breakdown of negotiations.

Mr. Roy Welensky and Mr. Beckett cannot be less disappointed than the Secretary of

...and the Africans. Indeed, it would be strange if their chagrin were not the greatest, for this was to be their last major constitutional service to the country which both have served so well. If their transfer to the federal sphere, a matter that has happened must surely have the authority to remain in the Territorial Legislature in order to continue the fight for what they consider to be right for Northern Rhodesia. Their local patriotism will exert a powerful influence on their minds, but there is a larger loyalty to which it would be still better for them to respond—the challenge to help build the new Federation of Central Africa. The supreme need in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland is to give the new Federation the best possible start; and if Sir Roy Welensky were not a member of the first Ministry it would be gravely handicapped. Many of those who once opposed the federal scheme became reconciled to it because they believed that no two men could launch and guide it so well as Sir Godfrey Huggins and Sir Roy Welensky. Because that is strictly true, we have no doubt that Sir Roy can render much more valuable service in the Federal Cabinet and Parliament than in the territorial Councils and Chamber, and that the highest duty of his own constituents at this time of disappointment is to show him that that is their opinion. This in the federal sphere, as chief colleague and deputy to the Prime Minister, that he can do his best work for Central Africa.

and by the political extremists in this country who afford solace and stimulus to agitators in Africa. Moreover, people of good will in many countries who have a general interest in African progress but dangerously little knowledge with which to test what they read may be led to believe Mr. Chinyama's disclaimer if it is not authoritatively exposed.

The Government of Nyasaland must possess evidence which destroys the claim that the African Congress has had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with any of the demonstrations. Far from that Congress being true, the disturbances have followed a general pattern which was thus described in our columns last week: "Feeling against Europeans is whipped up by agitators of the Nyasaland African Congress who trade chiefs and elders who have co-operated with Government." We have no doubt of the accuracy of that report, though few of the trouble-makers have yet been arrested, for, as the next sentence recorded, they are never present during demonstrations, having left the district by car or bicycle. A searching inquiry will be needed when the present trouble are over, and it will be astonishing if the testimonies then taken do not make nonsense of the present claim of the Congress president. Meantime however there should be as strong an official reply as warranted by the information already at the disposal of the authorities.

VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED had continued in Nyasaland for about six weeks in the president's speech of the Nyasaland African Congress Mr. S. M. Chinyama, himself at 10. Unconvincing issue the statistics which disclaimers is quoted on another page. He declares it to be complete nonsense to suggest that directly or indirectly Congress had anything at all to do with the outbreak of demonstrations at Cholo and elsewhere. That assertion will convince nobody with knowledge of the facts. But it is nevertheless a disgraceful statement of the Protectorate, should promptly refute so reckless an attempt to whitewash the body which has persistently encouraged opposition to the Government and to racial policies. So would it deserve the Congress. Unless there be an official contradiction, Mr. Chinyama's claim will be used for their own anti-social purposes by extremist Africans in Nyasaland.

It is significant that Mr. Chinyama has been silent until a few days after the establishment of the Nyasaland African Progressive Party set up by Africans of good will to work for the restoration of happy race relations and to persuade all who late. He has invited Africans to help "build a strong, happy and prosperous" It would be ingenious to assume that the deterioration of that body by defensible Africans and Mr. Chinyama's self-indulgent are unconnected. Now that Africans have lost their way in finding which would have been inconceivable in so long a country as Nyasaland but for the agitation and irresponsibility fostered by the Congress and its adherents in the last two years, Mr. Chinyama thinks it prudent to preach moderation. After rioting and bloodshed—which he himself had connived for more than a month—and Chief Mwase urged Africans to the Cholo

area "to have nothing whatever to do with violent methods; those who follow Congress must be prepared to turn their face against violence." If Congress felt so strongly on the subject, why did it not denounce disorder on the day it began, and in terms which its dupes could not misunderstand?

Will anyone accept the plea that the demonstrations have been apparently a spontaneous and unorganized outburst by people who felt they had a grievance?

Are hundreds of trees felled across many roads without direction from some central source? Are the attacks on Native authorities, police stations, and court-houses in the African areas the instinctive impulse of men imbued with hatred of a violence which they know their leaders to abhor? Not content with making such absurd suggestions, the Congress spokesman

asks that arrests should not be made while feelings are running high. It is precisely because feelings have been so recklessly inflamed that arrests have become necessary—for the twin purposes of restricting casualties and damage and of bringing law-breakers to judgment. No Government would accept the proposition that those who attack persons and property, who commit assault and arson, should go scot free. Mr. Chinyama is not a man of moderation. In May of last year EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recorded him as telling a large London audience that "we demand self-government of Nyasaland now"; that all adult Africans of both sexes should be enfranchised; that the number of African members of the Legislature should be raised from two to twelve; that there should be five Africans in the Executive Council; and that all land now held by Europeans should revert to Africans in thirty-three years. Those proofs of the speaker's irresponsibility should not be forgotten.

Notes By The Way

Commissioner for N. Rhodesia

MR. JOHN H. WATZAG, who has just taken up his duties as Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in the United Kingdom, is, I believe, very much the right man in the right place. He first went to Northern Rhodesia in 1927 as a cadet in the provincial administration, was at one time seconded to the Colonial Office for two years, became the first Commissioner for Native Development in 1944, and Administrative Secretary in the following year. Then he was specially selected to take charge of the East and Central Africa Department of the Colonial Office, and when it was split he became head of the East African section. He retired in 1951 and during the past year was the very active secretary of the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association. That exceptionally competent little committee considered him to have filled with complete success an appointment calling for knowledge, judgment, tact, political shrewdness, and complete disregard of his personal conveniences. Now these and other qualities are at the disposal of Northern Rhodesia in London.

Major McKee

MAJOR H. K. MCKEE, the Commissioner in London for the past six years, and Mrs. McKee will sail at the end of the year to resume their residence in Lusaka, in which both were so well known for so long. It is 33 years since Major McKee first went to Northern Rhodesia to farm, but commerce soon claimed his attention, and then political life. For many years he was a non-official member of the Legislature, and during the last war also Director of Civil Supplies. When he left to take up his appointment in London, he had to resign from no fewer than 23 organizations, evidence enough of his readiness to do more than his share of public work. He declares that he will not re-enter the public life of Northern Rhodesia, that he proposes upon his return to change his mind will prove impossible.

Strange Interlude

SIR MALCOLM BARROW, senior non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland until he retired the other day to accept a portfolio in the Interim Ministry for the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, astonished the last congress of the recently formed Federal Council by declaring that he saw no need to define inter-racial partnership, and that if his task had to include taking any of the three territories should prefer to make its own definition. How can inter-racial partnership succeed in those entrusted with the responsibility of leadership, fear to say clearly what they intend, and court anything be better calculated to cause confusion, suspicion, dissension, and recrimination than to lead each territory to define the term to suit its own convenience? This is a regional matter, basic to the federal plan, not a territorial affair. Sir Malcolm Barrow's attempt to sidetrack this crucial issue was very properly dismissed without sympathy. Such a portfolio in the Federal Government is more than surprising.

Initiative

THIS is the first time that criticizing the manifest shortcomings of the Information Department in Kenya has been openly suggested, that those in the Colony who were responsible for the work could learn a great deal from Northern Rhodesia, where a succession of carefully-selected administrative officers, with a flair for such work, have shown their ability to perform it with zeal and ability. Kenya can now obtain instructions from a near neighbour, Uganda, for Mr. Horace White has made great changes and improvements since his appointment as Director of Information in that Protectorate.

A prehistoric site, which includes a hearth associated with the Stone Age, has been discovered on the right bank of the Zambezi River at Lusa rapids.

Constitutional Changes in Northern Rhodesia

Secretary of State Constrained to Impose Terms

THE RESULTS of the discussions in London during the past fortnight concerning constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia were announced by the Colonial Office just before this issue had to close for press.

The official *communiqué* was in the following terms:

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, has completed his discussions with the Northern Rhodesian delegates representing Africans and Europeans. In these talks it has not proved possible to reach agreement. It has therefore become necessary for Her Majesty's Government to make known their conclusions regarding the constitutional development of Northern Rhodesia.

(1) H.M. Government look to the day when the part played by racial considerations in the affairs of the territorial Government will become negligible. It should then be possible to move from the present system of racial representation in the territorial Legislature towards a system based on a widened franchise with no separate representation for the races. Meanwhile it is the duty of H.M. Government to ensure that on contentious issues the balance can be fairly held by the official members.

Larger Legislative Council

(2) H.M. Government have decided that before the next election in Northern Rhodesia the Constitution should be amended to provide for the following changes:

(a) *The Legislative Council.*—The number of European elected members will be increased from 10 to 17 and the number of African members from two to four. When the time comes the Secretary of State will also consider, in consultation with the Governor, whether it would be desirable for a fifth African to be appointed as one of the two nominated non-official members.

"It is likely that as the Federal Government takes up its responsibilities in the economic field the need for the post of Economic Secretary in the territorial Government will disappear. This will reduce the number of officials from nine to eight; their balancing position will not thereby be affected.

(b) *The Executive Council.*—It seems desirable that all members of Executive Council should hold portfolios and form, so to speak, a Government front bench in the Legislature. This would involve allocating responsibility for a group of departments to the Member representing African interests and to the third European elected member. Moreover, federation will reduce the number of subjects of concern to the territorial Governor. Accordingly the number of official members will be reduced to five.

(3) During the course of the discussions the African delegates asked whether it would be possible for British protected persons to be given the franchise on the same terms as British subjects.

"This raises the whole question whether future political development in Northern Rhodesia should lie along the lines of the present arrangements for separate representation of the races until the long-term objective described in section 1 is reached, or whether it will be possible and desirable at some earlier stage to adopt some form of common roll which would give the balance of representation appropriate at the time. This is a difficult problem which will require very careful consideration.

"The Secretary of State is hoping to visit Central Africa during the course of 1954, and he intends to take the opportunity to look personally into this and other issues affecting future political development in Northern Rhodesia.

SIR ROY WELLESLEY, leader of the European elected members in the Legislature, said:

"The changes in the Northern Rhodesia Constitution, as announced to-day by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, are not acceptable to Mr. G. B. Beckett and myself as representatives of the elected members. Consequently I have called a special meeting of the elected members for Friday, September 25, in Lusaka, so that I can report in full the tenor of the discussions. I can only add that Mr. Beckett and I both take a very serious view of the changes that are being imposed on us."

Africans' Criticism

MESSRS. D. E. YAMBA and P. SOKOTA, the two African members of the Legislature, issued the following statement:

"For the third time we are returning to Northern Rhodesia from London bitterly disappointed. As soon as we arrive at home we must strongly request the Government of Northern Rhodesia to summon the African Representative Council, to examine the points made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the constitution of Northern Rhodesia. Meanwhile we cannot in the name of our people accept the decisions of the Secretary of State as they represent a further extension of political power to the settlers in the territorial Legislature and do not go even half way to meet the views presented by us.

"During the past few years we have seen that the pressure from the settlers in Central Africa is growing stronger and stronger, and its effect is greater than that of either the British public or African opinion on Her Majesty's Government. Furthermore, those settlers are backed up by the Colonial Office and officials on the spot.

"Our representations to the Colonial Office were based on the following points:

"Since the White Paper on the federal scheme claimed that the territorial Government was supposed to be mainly concerned with affairs affecting the Africans, we had asked for a larger proportion in the Legislative Council, and for African representation in the Executive Council.

"During the debates on federation in the Houses of Parliament here it was argued by the Government that the Protectorate status of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would be preserved; and that most subjects affecting Africans would be retained under the territorial Legislature, but now we find that even in the territorial Legislature the settlers' representation is being increased, and we are asked to be content with only two more seats, making six, of whom two are to be nominated by the Governor, out of a total of 26 members.

"We are strongly opposed to the system which gives the power to nominate African representatives. We want at this time this system to die, and all African representatives to be elected by the people they represent.

"We have also been greatly disappointed that the European settlers of Northern Rhodesia have been granted a further portfolio—a move which we utterly opposed at all the discussions on the constitution.

"Furthermore, H.M. Government allowed a reduction of the official members in the Executive and Legislative Councils, which further weakens the power of the Colonial Administration to protect the interests of the Africans.

Franchise Question

"Also we demanded that since federation had been imposed against the wishes of the overwhelming African majority of Central Africa, it was desirable that the franchise should be extended to include British protected persons as they are true citizens of the territory, without forcing them to enter the process of naturalization as British subjects, and that the qualification basis should be reduced to conditions whereby a fair number of people would be able to register without hardship as this would work off the present wage structure.

"Thus we can see how over the years white settlers in Northern Rhodesia have succeeded in weakening from the British Parliament and Colonial Office power both in the federal and territorial Legislatures.

"But despite all these difficulties and failure to obtain legitimate sympathy from H.M. Government, we two African leaders strongly hope that the extension of the franchise to the British protected persons of Northern Rhodesia, if it is

done in time for an election within five years will help restore full confidence in the British Government.

Before releasing the above statement the two African M.L.C.s met a few journalists in a London hotel. Mr. Yamba alleged that the agreement meant another step towards full settler control and finally ended the Colonial Office administration. "We wanted parity," he added.

Asked whether in the circumstances he would have preferred the existing constitution to remain, pending some experience of federation, Mr. Yamba said that the federal scheme pressed forward despite Native opposition, had adversely affected Africans. They therefore felt it best to complete these talks, which had been held over, since January. Newsweek.

...and been in the direction opposite to their ...

At the joint meetings the differences had been so clearly ... conceivable that the Colonial Secretary had stated that he must set up a tribunal. Mr. Yamba did not know if the European delegate had opposed the grant of two further seats for Africans. Nor would he comment on Mr. Moffat's attitude.

Mr. Sokota said that the grant of two extra seats had been the only concession made to Africans. What view the African representatives' Council would take of the proposals could not be foretold.

He remarked that among Northern Rhodesian Europeans there was a growth of the attitude that anyone who disagreed with their attitude was labelled a Communist.

[Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment."]

Private Enterprise in United Kingdom Dependencies

Great Benefits to Local Inhabitants Officially Testified

STRONG SUPPORT for private enterprise is expressed in the introduction to a report entitled "Economic Development in the United Kingdom Dependencies" which has been published by the Central Office of Information, London.

The introduction states, in part: "The United Kingdom Government is determined to do all in its power to ensure that advantage is taken of the potential for economic development which exists in the U.K. Dependencies in partnership with their peoples, and primarily so that their standards of living may improve. The reason was stated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Lytton, in the House of Commons in October, 1951.

"He defined the aims of Colonial Policy as follows: 'First, we all aim at helping the Colonial territories to attain self-government within the British Commonwealth. To that end we are seeking as rapidly as possible to build up in each territory the institutions which its circumstances require. Second, we are all determined to pursue the economic and social development of the Colonial territories so that it keeps pace with their political development.' Moreover, the richer the Colonies the better off is the rest of the world—including Britain—which needs what they can produce."

Survey Work Speeded

It is not easy to increase the wealth of the Dependencies. Resources are certainly there waiting to be used, but how many and how much remains to be fully known until surveys have been completed. This work has been speeded up since the war, for now there are now some 180 geologists working on the Dependencies, compared with 58 in 1947. An urgent need is to find ways of easing the present shortage of sources of power; attention is being given to the possibility of developing coal deposits and harnessing rivers for the production of hydro-electric power.

Even when these possibilities have been explored there will remain the difficulties presented by climate and terrain. All but 3,500 square miles of the 2m. square miles which is the area of the Dependencies lie within the tropics. This means not only that there are physical obstacles to be overcome but that it is unrealistic to expect good results from applying directly knowledge and experience acquired in temperate climes. Application has to be preceded by experiment, which may take a long time, before deciding on the precise adjustments that have to be made in order to take account of tropical conditions.

"One of these conditions—as important as high temperatures and jungle—is the sociological background formed by land tenure systems and human attitudes to

work and wealth. Of labour there is not likely to be any general shortage although there may be some maldistribution, but it requires education and training, and in the meantime can help to improve its own standard of living only if organizers, technicians, supervisors and training staff come from other countries.

Capital, too, must be provided from outside until the territories have a bigger surplus out of which they can save as much as is needed, and until they have learnt how to mobilize what they can save. Large expenditures are involved which may yield a return to the investor only after a long time. And one of the problems is to encourage the foreign private investor to hope that he will be allowed to receive his fair share of the fruits, otherwise he will not provide the money, and it is doubtful if Governments can supply all that is needed even if it is desirable that they should do so.

Valuable Experience of the Past

Plans for the future start with the advantage of the experience gained from the great deal that has already been done. For much of the area covered—especially in Africa—time has been short, since most of it was not brought into close contact with European civilization until late in the century. In most cases the first need was to establish good relations with the peoples, secure law and order, and provide basic facilities such as roads, railways and ports. This British government did, often taking over the job from chartered companies and individuals who had founded the original settlements and trading posts.

With the establishment of good government, private enterprise was able to forge ahead, not only extracting minerals, but also developing Rhodesian copper, East African tea and coffee, Malayan rubber and tin, the great entrepôts of Singapore and Hong Kong, but the local private enterprise which provided with access to a market was responsible for the growth of West African cocoa production from nothing at the turn of the century to not far short of half the total world production in 1950, as well as such important activities as cotton growing in Uganda and the rubber smallholdings in Malaya and Borneo.

These and other territories have in this way been provided with the wherewithal to progress, with export trade bringing in income which could be used to purchase the things needed for a high standard of living and to break the vicious circle of poverty leading to low rates of saving and investment and hence to continued poverty. An indirect effect has been to increase the scope and fruitfulness of the purchasing power placed in the hands of those working in the export trade.

This development has not been brought about without help from the overseas investors, plainly British. Professor Fränkel has estimated that \$329m. of external capital was invested in the African territories between 1870 and 1936. For 1946-50 the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.) estimates that private investment done in the African territories may have reached a total of from \$300m. to \$500m. (between £100m. and £160m.).

Profits have been made from this investment, but so have losses. In 1945 the late Colonel Oliver Stanley, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, referred to the huge private

capitalists had made immense profits in the Colonies, said. The best answer to this charge was a quotation recently made by Lord Hailey that all the money invested in the Colonial Empire in the last 50 years had not been invested in Government securities the return to the investors would have been just about the same.

Another and equally effective answer is to point to the fact that it is in just the territories whose private enterprise has been most successful and has made the greatest profits that the highest standards of social and economic prosperity have been reached by the local inhabitants.

In some instances prosperity was very precarious because it depended for a large part on the price obtained for one commodity. Too many eggs were in one basket. So prosperity fluctuated in line with conditions in world markets. But recent years have seen the beginning of great efforts to correct this fault, by diversifying production—as part of the general drive to help Colonial peoples to make better use of the land.

Development Plans

In this drive private capital and enterprise are being supplemented, and in many ways left, by Government action. By the decisions of this Government, convinced that political and social progress, unless matched by economic and social progress, the U.K. is committed to providing money, the things money can buy, and technical assistance to its Dependencies. The Governments of the Dependencies have drawn up development plans which lay down the lines of a balanced progress, which they are financing from their own revenues, loans they raise mostly in London, and from the money being made available by the U.K. Government. Help has also been coming from the United States through the Economic Co-operation Administration, now succeeded by the Mutual Security Agency.

Colonial Governments in general are far stronger financially than they have ever been, and their reserves have benefited greatly from the wealth which private enterprise has developed. In 1900 the total revenue of the present Dependencies was £6m.; in 1951 it was of the order of £250m., although allowance has to be made for the change in the value of money in the last 50 years. In addition, owing to the good prices they have been able to get since the war for their produce, many territories have been able to build up considerable reserves in sterling assets. These amounted to £4,000,000 in June 1952. The rate of economic development by Government represents a revolution in economic ideas since the beginning of this century.

No revenue of any kind is paid by Colonial Governments into the U.K. Exchequer, and never has been, since the end of the American War of Independence in 1783. Individual Governments have made gifts and loans to Britain of their own free-will in support of some common purpose. For example, during the Second World War Governments and private bodies in the Dependencies made monetary gifts of over £24m. On the other hand, until recent years the U.K. Government gave financial aid to the Dependencies only in really needy cases. Over the years this has been a considerable amount, since 1922 aid of this kind—excluding development and welfare money—has amounted to over £130m., and this sum did not include expenses on administration at the centre, mainly in connexion with the work of the Colonial Office or that part of the U.K.'s expenditure on defence which, if sensible, could be related to the needs of Colonial defence.

But so far as economic development was concerned the main question left matters largely to private enterprise, when, of course, within the framework of law, order, and communications provided by Government and a good deal. Current economic philosophy accounted largely for the U.K. Government being content with "holding the ring" in this way. Nor was it considered that interference would do anything but harm to the process of building up the self-reliance of Dependencies as a basis for their political independence. That end was never far out of mind.

New Economic Conception

In the early years of the 20th century was about what should be the place of Government in economic life changed, it began to be accepted that Government should intervene to guide and foster more than hitherto. The economic depression of 1929 and the following years strengthened this belief, and it was soon applied to Colonial affairs as well as at home. More and more the conviction gained ground that the ultimate aim of self-government for the Dependencies would be achieved all the quicker if the pace of economic development was quickened, and for this private enterprise must be supplemented by Government.

The U.K. Government began in the Colonial Development Act of 1929, which provided £1m. a year of "loans" to aid agriculture and industry in the Colonial Areas, and thereby to promote commerce with the country in the U.K. It was soon realized that this was not enough and the decision was made to give more help. The Colonial Governments came to draw up realistic long-term development plans, was studied in the years before 1939. In 1942, in spite of a further trade uncertainty by war, the U.K. Government

intention to help its Dependencies was set out in the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which passed on the Statute Book.

Subsequent Acts of 1945, 1949, and 1952 have increased the provision for the purpose named in 1929 to £100m. per annum by 100 per cent to March 31, 1956. Another measure—the Overseas Resources Development Act of 1945—set up the Colonial Development Corporation, with borrowing powers of £200m. to carry out itself, or in partnership with private enterprise, projects for developing Colonial resources on a commercial basis.

The Queen's Visit to Uganda.

Details of Main Programme

DETAILS HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED of the visit next year to Uganda of Her Majesty The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. The main functions during the three days will be as follows:—

April 28.—Arrive at Entebbe Airport from Aden. Investiture in the grounds of Government House.

April 29.—Ceremonial drive through Kampala; Presentation at Nakivubo Stadium of new colours to the 4th (Uganda) Battalion The K.A.R. Visits to Makerere College and Namirembe Cathedral. Formal inauguration of the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme at Jinja.

April 30.—Visit to the Queen Elizabeth National Park. Departure in the evening by air from Entebbe.

Confidence Trick in New Gaise

African Villagers Victimised

THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in Uganda has issued the following statement:—

The Uganda police are investigating a series of swindles in the Teso district in which the simpler type of village African is the victim.

"Plausible gentlemen" are moving from place to place, showing the villagers how to turn scraps of paper into money. The trickster spreads out a large sheet of brown paper, and the victim is asked to place some scraps of paper on it. With appropriate incantation, a rectangular parcel is made. A wall of scraps of paper inside. Unknown to the victim, the brown paper has a pocket fixed on the back, with some money in it.

After much pantomime and spell-making, during which the concealed parcel is turned uppermost, real money is drawn from the parcel and handed to the fascinated victim. Natural greed and avarice does the rest.

Of course, the magic is much more potent if real money is produced for the parcelling-up process. The victim gladly parts with all his available cash. In some cases even his savings have been given up, and cattle have been sold. The folded brown paper is handed over, with instructions not to open it for 20 or 30 days lest the magic be broken. Needless to say, there is nothing inside, and that is the last that is seen of the plausible gentleman.

So far, the police have made seven arrests, involving hundreds of pounds and many head of cattle.

Religious Broadcasts

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Broadcasting Advisory Committee of the Christian Council of Northern Rhodesia, it has been decided that the Central African Broadcasting Station in Lusaka shall from the beginning of next year give religious broadcasts in the vernacular programmes from 7.15 to 8 p.m. each day and in English from 7.30 to 8 p.m. on Sundays. Short services in English and half a dozen vernaculars will be recorded at mission stations and in the studios, the aim being to accumulate 365 such records, so that they can be repeated from year to year. Missions of all denominations have been invited to help in this

Death Penalty for Oath-Giving

Mau Mau Ceremonies in Nyanza

ADMINISTRATION OF A MAU MAU OATH is now made a capital offence in Kenya, while the death penalty may also be imposed for consent to such administration, but not to persons taking the oath for doing so voluntarily the maximum sentence will be 10 years imprisonment.

Hitherto the death penalty has been prescribed in this connection only for the administration of an oath to commit a capital offence. The amended regulations published on Tuesday provides that "any oath which is administered or taken in secret or with ceremony or ritual will be presumed to be a Mau Mau oath unless the contrary is proved." The argument of the authorities in justification of the change is that sworn adherence to Mau Mau has necessarily implied association with the commission of capital offences.

The War Office announced last week-end that 39 Corps Engineer Regiment (less one field squadron) will shortly go from this country to Kenya to provide the necessary engineer support for the troops. Their first important task will be the construction of tracks through the Aberdare mountain forest areas. The detachment will number about 600.

General Sir George Erskine, G.O.C. in C. in East Africa, is visiting the Nyanza Province this week for the first time. It has recently been discovered that Mau Mau ceremonies were taking place among the many Kikuyu settled in the province. Cases have occurred in the Kisumu, North Nyanza, and Kakamega districts, from all of which Kikuyu have been repatriated during the last few days. Interrogation of others continues.

Acquitted of Charge of Murder

General Headquarters, East Africa Command, announced on Monday:—

"The summary of evidence in the case of Sergeant Jeremy B. S. Allen, The Kenya Regiment, having been completed, all the available evidence was placed before the Commander-in-Chief. He has decided that part of the evidence against Sgt. Allen is false, and he has accepted the evidence in his defence given by Sgt. Allen in the summary of evidence.

"The Commander-in-Chief has therefore decided that the case of murder has been shown against Sgt. Allen. The charge of murder against Sgt. Allen has therefore been dismissed by his commanding officer. Sgt. Allen was doing his duty and the investigation leaves no stain on his character.

A military spokesman added that the G.O.C. did not consider that there was any case against the African sergeant and lance-corporal of the A.R. named with Sgt. Allen in the allegations.

The charges arose from an inquiry into the death of two Kikuyu as a result of statements made to the Governor of Kenya by Mr. Peter Evans, the British barrister from whom permission to remain in Kenya was withdrawn some time ago.

In the Supreme Court in Nairobi on Monday the trial opened of Sergeant Jack Lionel Ruben, The Kenya Regiment, and Mr. Geoffrey Keates, an officer in the Kenya Police Reserve, on charges of unlawfully killing an African.

An Italian, Mr. Beccaloni, was shot dead on his farm near Thika on Sunday, and his body slashed with bush-knives. He had been alighting from a car, a young African boy in the car was slightly wounded.

Nyika Gakeye, alias "General Kamwamba," a notorious terrorist, ranking fourth in the Mau Mau hierarchy, has been killed by security forces near Karatina in the South Nyeri district. He was responsible for many murders, and was at one time a mechanic's assistant on a European farm.

Njoka Baturo, a notorious gang leader, who had terrorized areas in the Embu district for some months, has been shot dead by a police patrol.

The death sentence was passed by the Supreme Court sitting at Githunguri on the Mau Mau adherent charged with the murder of a Kikuyu family in the Lamu massacre. Convicted for this crime no. number 10. "Brutal barbarism" was the

Judge's summing up. "Involving the rangers possessed a spirit of unyielding determination to bring Mau Mau to an end."

Twenty-nine more terrorists, of whom 10 were surrendered, but were most of them in two or three. Two who surrendered to a Kikuyu Guard post in South Nyeri brought a rifle, a primed Brenne, and ammunition. The base of the men, who had surrendered so far, have been important gang leaders. The search on the eastern side of the Aberdare to date total 28.

Five Africans entered Nairobi last night. A few days ago three of the prisoners with a revolver and forced him to open the safe from which they took 275.

R.A.F. patrol was called a sabotage attempt early on Saturday at the wireless station, 60 miles from Nairobi. The G.O.C. had found intruders tampering with wires attached to radio masts; searchers fired, but the intruders escaped. One is believed to have been wounded.

The Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry has been awarded to a 22-year-old constable of the Kenya Police Force who died with three armed assailants. It is Constable Gkello Mwangi, who at the time of the incident had been in the force for only three months.

On June 28 Constable Okoro, on duty and in plain clothes was cycling at Pumwani Nairobi when three Africans called on him to stop. A shot was fired and he saw that the Africans were armed with pistols. One of the men fired at point blank range, the bullet grazing his chest, the constable punched his assailant and engaged the Africans who fired four more shots. A passer-by raised the alarm, but his assailant escaped.

Train Returns

The first batch of young Asians called up for emergency service arrived recently at Githi Police training centre. Police instructor Jaswant Singh addressing most of them had been born in Kenya; said: "You are all Kenyans—forget India or Pakistan—and are loyal to one Crown and one country only. You are against terrorism but are out to help the Government forces in the restoration of law and order and the suppression of Mau Mau."

Mr. Alfred van Spruike, Dutch writer and broadcaster, is probably the best known of witnesses a forest battle between security forces and Mau Mau terrorists. He has spent two months in the Fort Hall and South Nyeri districts, and accompanied a patrol which made contact with a 500-strong gang in the forest. The patrol, though ambushed in dense bamboo and thick forest, fought its way out, and next day discovered and destroyed the Mau Mau hideout. "I understand how difficult these forest actions are," commented Mr. van Spruike. "Nobody can get a clear picture who hasn't actually been out on patrol."

Githunguri, formerly the headquarters of the proscribed Kikuyu Independent Schools Association, is now regarded as the centre for one of the best Kikuyu Guard branches in the reserve.

Agricultural development in the Kikuyu Reserve has been seriously hindered by Mau Mau terrorists. In the first six months of this year only 7,649 acres of pasture were cleared, according to the District Commissioner in Nyeri, against 34,699 acres in the corresponding period of last year. Pyrethrum growing, a very profitable enterprise, has virtually ceased, and tea planting by Africans, which had been expected to total about 100 acres, was confined to eight acres.

Racial Partnership

PROSPECTS OF RACIAL PARTNERSHIP in Africa were discussed last week-end in Oxford by a junior members conference organized by the English Speaking Union. Mrs Vernon Barnett, president, Mr. Peter Abrahams said that the colour bar would be gradually eliminated in East and Central Africa by legislation, and, if the land laws were also reformed, the white and brown would eventually co-operate in the social communities. Mr. Philip Mason, director of the East Africa relations at Chatham House, who has visited East Africa, predicted that the "dramatic clearance" of Mau Mau would give Europeans the opportunity to convert the Kikuyu to self-reliance in thought and action on European lines.

"Some who move round the world administering aid under the sanctity of an international halo have proved complete parasites. Only a man who is prepared to make his life's work in a new country is required."—Lord Birdwood.

Disturbances in Nyasaland

Views of Sir A. Cameron

THE DEPUTY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN EAST AFRICA, Lieut. General Sir Arthur Cameron, said when he returned to Nairobi at the end of last week from a tour of the disturbed areas in Nyasaland that he did not foresee any immediate end to the disturbances; solving the problems would be a slow process, he felt.

"The Government seems to be getting a firm grip on the situation, and they are quite determined to re-establish respectful law and order as soon as they can," said General Cameron.

The spread of unrest to the Native areas from the private estates was mainly in the form of demonstrations against the Native authorities. Noisy groups of demonstrators had been attempting to depose those authorities and substitute their own nominees. For each demonstration road-blocks were set up to delay the arrival of the forces of law and order.

The pattern of events in Nyasaland is entirely different from the pattern in Kenya, and the task of the security forces there is to obtain the necessary information to prevent new outbreaks. Over the past few incidents there has been a regular pattern; someone convenes a meeting, someone from an outside area addresses it and works up the people, and then they move to the local headquarters of the Native administration and tell officials there that they must stop functioning.

Road Blocks Delay General's Car

The general who returns to Nyasaland this week, said that his car had been stopped by about 30 road-blocks in one stretch of five miles.

It is reported from Nyasaland that a village headman has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for threatening to burn a house, and to another year's imprisonment for threatening violence, the sentences to run concurrently.

Arrests were made after tax collectors and villagers at Divanai had been badly beaten up. Buildings, including court-houses, have been destroyed in a number of localities.

In the Chikwawa area the chief's house was partially destroyed and £26 in cash looted.

Not far away, a police patrol was stoned after making two arrests. The Riot Act had to be read, and as the crowd still refused to disperse, the police were compelled to fire, killing one demonstrator.

Suggestions have reached London from Nyasaland that the African Congress and the Conference of Chiefs are willing to discontinue their campaign against Central African federation if the Government will agree to increase the number of Africans in the Legislative Council to parity with the European and Asian non-official members combined. In Congress circles there is talk of "dropping the negative campaign and engaging in positive action."

African Nationalists in London

Times and *The* comments editorially:—

Troubles are breaking out like a rash all over Africa—in countries that, like Nyasaland, have hitherto seemed the most placid. To look for a common source of infection is tempting, and not as far-fetched as it might appear. The link is through London, where a fluctuating group of *émigré* Africans, some of them nationalist fanatics, live and scheme and keep in constant touch with their colleagues on the spot.

That is not to say that the Mau Mau atrocities or the recent clashes in Nyasaland were planned in London. But the Mau Mau could scarcely have come to birth except in the womb of the Kenya African Union, and the Nyasaland African Congress evidently has a similar gestatory function in regard to the resistance to federation which has grown so quickly further south. Both bodies have London links and members or supporters who are tinged with Communism. This is not to suggest that African unrest is a Communist plot; but it would be surprising if no Communist agents had been fishing in these troubled waters.

Fear of federation is merely the occasion, not the cause, of these disturbances. A general public opinion has been exploited artfully and with energy by the anti-federalists, whose motives are mixed. Federation never won the support

of the few and now it has lost the indifference of the many. Its advocates fumbled from the start. The Colonial Office at first forbade its officers to recommend the proposals and silence was taken for dissent. Federation became an election issue in Southern Rhodesia, with the result that all sorts of criticisms, many of them unfounded, gained wide publicity. Southern Rhodesian racial attitudes aroused, and still arouse, doubt and disquiet, and the refusal of the European trade unions on the Copperbelt to relax by an iota the industrial colour bar has scarcely improved the atmosphere.

The outlook is unsettled, but it would be worse than useless to retreat. On the contrary, a bold, firm policy is needed and a drastic overhaul of Nyasaland's intelligence and information services. The authorities have been caught unaware, just as in Kenya.

Statement by Congress Leader

Mr. Chinyama's Denial of Complicity

MR. J. R. N. CHINYAMA issued the following statement last week:—

"As leader of the Nyasaland African Congress I always have been, and still am, totally opposed to any form of violence because I believe it will help neither the African nor the European in this country.

"The incidents that have produced a certain amount of violence in the Southern Province are to be regretted. No matter how genuine the grievances may be of the tenants and other land-hungry people in Cholo, no responsible African leader can approve of these incidents, few though they have been, in which stones were thrown and other non-passive methods used.

"I would like to repeat what Chief Mwase and I told Africans in the Cholo area when we visited it at the suggestion of the Governor last week. We urged Africans to have nothing whatever to do with violence methods, no matter what the provocation might be. I believe that our cause will only be harmed by the use of violence or even by the threat of violence. Those who follow Congress must be prepared to turn their face against violence.

"It is completely nonsense to suggest that directly or indirectly Congress had anything at all to do with the outbreak of demonstrations at Cholo and elsewhere. The demonstrations were apparently a spontaneous and unorganized outburst by people who felt that they had grievances of one kind or another.

"On behalf of Congress I wish to repeat the offer that has already been made to the Government that it should avail itself of the willing assistance which Congress leaders are prepared to give to quieten the people."

Appeal to Delay Arrests

"At the same time I would like to urge upon Government not to take any action that might precipitate further incidents. For example, the decision to try to arrest two men at Chikwawa caused a great deal of unnecessary misery. It would be better, wherever possible, not to make arrests while tensions are running high. In saying this I am not unfamiliar of the fact that on many occasions the police acted with good sense and discipline."

"I am concerned, however, about some of the complaints that have reached me about the behaviour and attitude of some of the 'specials' in several places. If good race relations are to be preserved in this territory, it seems absolutely necessary that local inhabitants should not cause ill-feelings when they temporarily assume the role of special constables. I believe that in the interests of harmony it would be far better if only regular police were used in the event of trouble."

"I strongly believe that the preventing of Africans from holding meetings to discuss their own affairs is most unfair and likely to cause further discontent. The Government by maintaining such policy deprives the Africans of settling any differences they may have in their own areas in the air—rather known to them."

"Because I so strongly believe in the importance of avoiding violence, I ask on behalf of Congress that an impartial judicial commission should be appointed as soon as possible to inquire into all the events relating to the recent disturbances in the Southern Province."

[Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment']

Kenya Needs Long-Range Policy General Sir George Erskine's Warning

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, G.O.C. in C. in East Africa, has now said publicly what EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has felt it a duty to reiterate—that there is real danger in the continuing lack of long-range policy in and for Kenya.

Addressing Nairobi Rotary Club, General Erskine said:—

"There is one thing you have got to make your minds up about. What do you want Kenya to look like in five or 10 years time? You cannot run a successful psychological warfare campaign with the Kikuyu unless you have a plan and a campaign on which you can hang it. If it looks good and hopeful, you can destroy Mau Mau for ever; but if the future looks hopeless to any important part of the community, you must expect trouble. Therefore, tremendous things depend on the kind of picture you have of the future of the Colony."

Commenting on that "sound and timely statement, a challenge to all who are concerned with the future of Kenya," the editor of the *Kenya Weekly News* wrote:—

Harm Caused by Diehards

I wonder how many European residents have any clear idea of what they want Kenya to look like in 10 years. There are widely conflicting ideas about the future. Diehards, young and old, think in terms of European domination. If they thought a bit harder, they would realize that domination is an impossible policy because there is no means of enforcing it. These folk are a comparatively small minority, but their words, spoken and written, do far more harm than their real influence warrants.

Lately I have been surprised by the number of defeatists

who have convinced themselves that there is no tolerable future for the European community in Kenya, and who state that they intend to leave Kenya or would if they could. Ten days ago I received a letter from a director of a famous bank who has thrice visited Kenya and was interested in capital investment in the Colony. He wrote that he had recently received more than a dozen depressing letters from Kenya settlers, which had persuaded him to look elsewhere, at least for the time being. Those depressing letters are not the way to encourage new investment or new settlement, or to build a better Kenya.

"The outlook of the majority of settlers in the countryside is much more liberal than it is commonly supposed to be. There are the few who think and talk through their pockets; there are the few who still regard Africans as serfs and themselves as feudal barons; and there are the few who live as remote as they can from the White Highlands, but I believe that the great majority of settlers would support a sound and liberal policy which offers the Africans a good and hopeful prospect."

Premature Political Advancement

I believe also that the majority of European businessmen of standing consider that there has been, and still is, too much emphasis on so-called political advance and too little emphasis on the economic progress without which the mass of Africans can never achieve a better standard of living. The great political and constitutional experiments of our age have done very little to raise the standard of living of the people concerned. It is certain that the premature political advancement of Africans is the worst possible deterrent to economic progress.

For years the Kikuyu have paid much heed to anti-European propaganda by the Mau Mau, by Asian and African demagogues, and from all sorts of external sources. The Government of Kenya, entrenched in its "fortress," allowed to subversive propaganda an almost clear field. By disorganised jactics during the debate on the 1952 budget the European elected members in the Legislature ensured that the field remained clear. During the past six or seven months the African Information Services have been greatly expanded. The ways and means required to conduct a propaganda campaign are now being provided. Rehabilitation courses for Kikuyu in detention have been started. All these admirable efforts face the grim handicap of the long start-given to the evil men whose wicked work must now be undone."

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PERSONALIA

MR. STANLEY WHERSE, M.L.C. was due in London yesterday from Nairobi.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE and SIR ROY WILENSKY left London yesterday afternoon by air for Lusaka.

MR. A. ADAMS, Governor-designate of the Seychelles, is expected to arrive in the Colony in mid-October.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, will visit the British West Indies next month.

Mrs. ROY LEWIS has been appointed editor of the new *Commonwealth* in succession to Mrs. A. S. CLAYTON.

MR. L. S. AMERY arrived back last Friday in the *STIRLING CASTLE* from his visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. NORMAN HADY, executive officer of the Pyrlithum Board of Kenya, has arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. O. P. WHEELER, resident director in the Rhodesias for the Schlesinger organization, has retired after 40 years' service.

THE VERY REV. H. C. EVAN HOPKINS, Provost of Nairobi, has returned to Kenya by air after a brief visit to this country.

MR. HUGH FRASER, M.P. (Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is revisiting Kenya.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. J. WILSON HAFENDER, financial and administrative secretary of the Church Missionary Society, is visiting Kenya.

SIR GERALD CREASY, who has been nonvoting in this country for the past four months, has returned to Malta to resume his duties as Governor.

MR. F. S. MACHUNK, the recently general secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union, is now engaged in road haulage in the Lusaka area.

MR. GRAHAM GREENE, the novelist and playwright, whose departure for Kenya we recently reported, is to contribute his impressions to the *Sunday Times*.

MR. R. L. PRAIN, who returned to London from New York in the middle of last week, left two days later for Northern Rhodesia. He expects to return to London early in November.

MR. W. C. MILLAR has been elected president of the Kisumu Chamber of Commerce, with MR. JOBANUTRE as vice-president. Last year's president, and the first, was MR. E. R. WILSON.

PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS arrived in Arusha a few days ago for a hunting trip of about a fortnight in the Northern Province of Tanganyika. He had piloted his own aircraft from Holland.

LORD LEVELLIN and SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, accompanied by MAJOR P. W. HODGENS, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, visited the Territorials training camp at Mkomboi, near Salisbury, last Thursday.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. E. COTTAM, who was head of the British Military Mission to Ethiopia until his retirement from the Army in 1949, was on Sunday ordained curate of Wadhurst and Tidesbrook in the diocese of Winchester.

MR. ROBERT KIRKCALDY has presented the Nyasaland branch of the Royal Air Force Association with land on which to build a club-house. Founded a year ago, the branch has grown meantime from 20 to 80 members.

PROFESSOR HARLOW, Beit Professor of British Empire History at Oxford, said in Mombasa recently that there was no hope for East Africa unless its peoples could realize their interdependence and find a way to live and work together.

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, Director of the Imperial Institute, left London by air on Sunday for a six-weeks' lecture tour of the United States and Canada on behalf of the Foreign Office. He will speak on Commonwealth and Colonial problems.

MR. E. W. HARRIS, M.P., has been elected chairman of Maryland Estates, Ltd., Kenya, of which MR. F. FRIEDBERG has been appointed managing director.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY, who will leave Southern Rhodesia in November on retirement, has just begun his farewell visits to various parts of the Colony. MR. R. S. ROBERT BAKER will lecture on "The Challenge of the Sahara" at the British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, on Tuesday, October 13, at 3 p.m. in aid of the Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital Fund. Mr. MARY KOPFNER will preside.

Mrs. DESMOND O'HANAN, Provincial Commissioner in the Central Province of Kenya for the past six months, has resumed his appointment in the Coast Province. Before leaving, however, he said that the expanding Kikuyu Guard would make it impossible for the terrorists to exist in the districts.

MR. B. BECKETT, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, left London at the beginning of the week for Chaux, Switzerland. After attending the Moral Re-orientation conference there he will return to Lusaka.

MR. J. I. NELSON was stated last week to have been elected to the board of Messrs. A. Baumann & Co. Ltd., and appointed its chairman. The fact is that Mr. Nelson has become chairman of Messrs. A. Baumann & Co. (London) Ltd., the London subsidiary, not of the East African company.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, accompanied by MR. W. DAVENY, Financial Secretary, will spend about a week in London from October 10 for discussions with the Colonial Office on Uganda's loan programme and various issues. He will attend a meeting of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

MR. HUGH TRACEY is to speak on "African Music" at a joint evening meeting of the Royal African Society, the International African Institute, and the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday, October 6. The meeting will be held in the hall of the Royal Empire Society at 6.15 p.m., and refreshments will be available from 5.50 o'clock. SIR JOHN MAULD will preside.

SENATOR DOUKKE HUGENLOOER, vice-chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, of the United States, and 17 of his colleagues, eight of them members of Congress, had a two-day visit to Kenya last week on their way back from South Africa to America. SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, the Deputy Governor, gave a reception for them at Government House.

Obituary

MR. HARRY SINCLAIR HOPKINS, C.B.E., who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 83, had a long connexion with the tobacco industry of Southern Rhodesia. In 1929 he was sent to the United Kingdom as the special representative of the Government to investigate the tobacco position and was instrumental in marketing the first Rhodesian cigarettes in this country. Until his death he was chief Rhodesian agent for three insurance companies.

Mrs. G. M. HILL-WILLIAMS, believed to have been the first Englishwoman to settle in the Molo area of Kenya, has died in the Colony at the age of 81. After the death of her husband in the 1914-18 war she ran the farm alone until she moved to Mwingi in 1926. A few years afterwards she established a hotel in Nanyuki, and continued to manage it until her death.

MR. N. S. SHANNON, a barrister who had been in practice in Uganda for about eight years, died in Kampala last week.

Mrs. SKIPWITH TAYLER, wife of Major Skipwith Tayler of Sotik, has died in Kenya.

Problems Which Kenyans Discuss Reluctance to Face Reality

A CORRESPONDENT of the Kenya Weekly News, Nakuru, writes recently in that journal:

"There are other rebellions afoot in Kenya besides Mau Mau—rebellions which our reluctance to face realities, freedom, and our failure to devise an integrated way of living for a multi-racial society; rebellion against our desire to adopt a policy of liberalism in our approach to the natural aspirations of the indigenous peoples; rebellion against our tendency to avoid the consideration of constitutional solutions which may be distasteful to us to-day but imposed upon us to-morrow; rebellion against our refusal to admit that conditions which were to the benefit of Kenya in one half-century may be undoing in the next; rebellion against our incapacity to project our minds forward three decades; rebellion against our inclination to ignore the fact that even our friends are fast losing patience with us.

"There are other rebellions too—against the continued shortage of African tenements housing in urban areas; the low African wage structure; the lack of encouragement and incentive for Africans in commercial and industrial employment; the inadequacy of African technical training; the effect of the continually increasing cost of living on the African urban dweller; the maladjustment of African living standards against the background of thriving trade and agriculture; and the tendency to overvalue other than education and guide, the trend of African political thinking.

"Where may these rebellions be found? In every nook and cranny of constructive European thought and every the future of our country, as discussed by European Kenyans of vision, imagination, good will, and enlightenment."

New E.A. Stamp Issue

FIVE PRIZES OF 100 GUINEAS EACH have been awarded in the competition for designs for the new issue of East African postage stamps to Mr. H. Grieme, formerly of Uganda, for a design depicting elephants, which will be used for the 5s. stamp in buff and light grey; Mr. G. Gill Holmes, of Nairobi, for a design, which will be used for the 10 cent stamp in buff and yellow and for the 50 cent value in purple; Mr. J. E. Egan-Sim, of Nairobi, whose design showing the Royal Lodge at Sagani will be used for the 10s. stamp in black and blue; and two prizes to Messrs. J. H. de Rué and Co., Ltd. of London, for a design of the Owen Falls Dam, which will be used in black and light blue for the five cent stamp and in black and sepia for the 30 cent value and another design depicting a lion, to be used for the 20 cent stamp in black and orange, and for the 1s. stamp in black and maroon. The design for the 2s. stamp will depict Kilimanjaro in black and green; and the £1 value will include a large portrait of The Queen. The other values will include a smaller portrait with the Crown. The new issue may be expected about the middle of next year.

Rhodesia's Food Supplies

WITH MAIZE CONSUMPTION rising in Southern Rhodesia, the future food supplies of this country depend upon consistent yields and higher farming standards, says the Department of Agriculture's 1952 report. The estimated yield per acre was only 4.7 bags compared with 4.7 in the previous year in 1947-48. Only farmers who kept their soil in good condition by regular green-cropping, followed by sound fertilizing, and good drainage. Moreover, farmers with enough equipment to make full use of the first rains were at an advantage. With his slow-land preparation and protracted planting season, the Native maize grower suffered worst.

An all-Community golf course has been completed in Harare, in the Somaliland Protectorate.

African's Experiences in England

Impressions of Mr. L. L. Mpondi

WHAT AFRICA MEANS to good African leaders of their people, writes Mr. L. L. Mpondi, an African member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, the Territory, in a short article in the monthly magazine of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

Describing a recent visit to England as the guest of the Tanganyika Government and then for two months at the British Council, he said he was impressed with the good husbandry of English farmers. His brief reference to the subject might well be quoted throughout the territories. It reads:

"An English farmer knows every inch of soil on his land, he takes something from the soil and puts something back—manure. His land has been under cultivation for 500 years, but it is still productive. It does not produce shifting cultivation as the bush and uncultivated land.

"An English farmer sells the best of his crops according to grades. He knows how to spend his time, and it is against his wish that more time should be spent in talking. His main time is money. He works very hard."

There is equal good sense in a section entitled "Success."

"An Englishman does not just dream about success, he knows that if success is to be his he must live as a carefully drawn plan, coupled with initiative, earnestness, and consistent endeavour. He knows that in this vacillating and inconsistent world there is a price to be paid for everything, and he is prepared to pay the price; and that is why he does not fail to get success. He does not sit down and wait for success to come to him; he works very hard to get success. He knows that even God helps those who help themselves."

Failure to Understand Education

He knows that failure comes when a man leaves off trying to succeed. And all this is facilitated by his education. I am exceedingly sorry that there are many Africans to-day who do not understand the reason why their children must be educated. Actually what we need to-day in Africa is good African leaders of their people."

But it is surprising to read the statement that in England "there is no such thing as individualism," that assertion conflicting with the paragraph just quoted. There is, however, the explanation that:


"An Englishman is opposed to seeing a thing harassing him in his life, if he cannot get rid of it himself alone, he society will help him to do away with it. The English people have many things made their life easier by the help of machinery. They have their meetings, where they discuss the common problems affecting them in everyday life. The women help in their own societies."

Mr. Mpondi states that he did not detect any sign of colour bar while he was in England.

With reference to the debt of Africans to missionary societies, he writes: "Everything we get from them is a free gift from a kind-hearted people of England. They give and expect nothing in return."

Deaths due to road accidents in Uganda last year numbered 23.

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J.E.C.A.B.'s Annual Report

Progress of the Territories

THE JOINT EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN BOARD'S annual report for 1952, issued last week, states that the number of members at the end of the year was 113, and that there was an excess of income over expenditure of £201. Expenditure during the year totalled £1,745.

Of the executive council of 30 members, 10 visited East or Central Africa during the year. Two councillors have died recently—Mr. T. W. P. Cadell and Captain E. G. Birds Mowbray, R.N.

One member of the executive council, Lord Cranworth, is a member of the House of Lords, and eight sit in the House of Commons—Mr. A. E. Baldwin (chairman), Mr. C. J. M. Alport and Mr. F. M. Bennett (vice-chairman), Mr. A. D. Dadds-Parker, Sir Patrick Donner, the Hon. J. Haré, Mr. F. W. Harris, and Mr. C. J. Hollands Martin.

From the general section of the report the following passages are quoted:

"The European population of Southern Rhodesia has grown from 88,000 to 150,000 in the last seven years. In the same period the national income has risen from £47.6m. to £118m., the manufacturing industry has grown from £17.5m. to £50.5m., and exports have increased from some £21m. to nearly £67m. Imports have increased even more substantially.

"During this period contributions of £14.7m. were made from revenue account to loan account, and many millions of pounds of capital works had been carried out on revenue votes.

"Total immigration in 1952 numbered 12,524. The net retained immigration figure was 7,221.

"The damage which the general economy of Kenya has sustained as a result of lawless outbreaks is not inconceivable. The final balance figure involved in the suppression and eradication of Mau Mau will be large, but latest reports indicate that the measures taken by Government are fully effective.

"The account of Kenya development since the war is of unusual interest. From 1946 to 1951 the Development and Reconstruction Authority spent £17.4m. By the end of 1953 some £30m. will have been spent. The net current expenditure cost of education to the tax payer rose from £48,782 in 1946 to £840,653 in 1950, and in 1953 to £2,123,965. Figures such as these require no comment.

Uganda's Unabated Development

Uganda estimated revenue for 1953 is £15.3m., and estimated expenditure is set at £15,496,000. Comprehensive development of the Protectorate, the declared aim of the Government, continues unabated; the records of all departments in 1952 are evidence of constructive activity in the social, economic and local government fields.

"For the first time for 10 seasons there was no bulk sale of cotton, the crop being sold by tender, auction and private treaty. Owing to inexperience Lint Marketing Board sale by private treaty caused some dissatisfaction among local exporters; 260,000 bales were sold for forward delivery before any seed cotton was purchased from growers.

"Ginny values have continued to rise in spite of the fact that large capital sums will have to be spent in the next two years on modernization. In the light of the ginny profit allowed in the Government formula, this is difficult to understand. Liberal compensation was paid by Government to ginners who lost their factories under the Reorganization Bill.

"Although much has been done, particularly in the Eastern Province, to improve yields by means of dusting seed and better strains, the standard of agriculture by the African peasant remains low. More agricultural officers are urgently required. Without better standards of husbandry, yields will remain poor, and the standard of living of the farmers will not improve. The solution requires more guidance and drive by European agricultural officers to combat the inertia of the growers and their unwillingness to face change of any sort. Unless this is done the work of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in breeding better seeds and advising on the technique of improved cultivation will be largely wasted.

"If the size of the Uganda cotton crop is to be materially increased by improving the very low yield per acre, a more far-sighted policy will need to be forthcoming.

"In Tanganyika the 1952 season saw a record crop of 75,000 bales in the Lake Province, against an average of under 40,000 bales previously. This was due to good growing

conditions, a fairer price to the grower, and increased yields from better seed. Unfortunately, the prospects for 1953 are poor as the planting rains failed almost completely and the seed and yields are reduced. Now that the price of sisal has fallen, the African is keen to concentrate on cotton as his main crop, and the outlook for the future is encouraging. The provisional figures for the value of minerals produced in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and East Africa for the year 1952 are £108,000,000, of which the East Africa contribution is £8,593,811. The 1952 total is an increase of £16,981,487 on that of the previous year, and may claim a new high record since production began.

Asbestos, became Southern Rhodesia's most valuable mineral product last year, and for the first time contained gold. For several years the combined value of asbestos and minerals has exceeded that of gold, and this is the first time that gold has lost its place as the most valuable single mineral product. The 1952 value of gold produced was over an increase of about 25% over 1951. Increased prices for many minerals are responsible for this rise in the value of production. The 1938 output of copper dropped by 5%, while the value of output increased by 76%.

In Tanganyika, the year was one of progress in all branches of the industry. The most noteworthy features were the breaking of all previous records in the value of mineral production and exports, the opening of large reserves of good quality coal in the Southern Province, the continued interest in prospecting for base metals by mineralists, and the progress of the group's steel and exploration licence as an important step towards the fulfilment of the Government's export programme as indicated in the introduction to the 1952 report.

At the beginning of the year, the installation of a new treatment plant capable of handling an additional 4,000 tons of sludge in 24 hours was begun, and an estimated cost of £100,000. When completed the plant will include what is believed to be the largest single drive belt conveyor in Africa of 6,000 ft.

The conclusion of an agreement between Isawira Minerals Ltd. and the American Defense Materials Procurement Agency made available to the company a loan of £40,000 dollars for the expansion of lead production, and the construction of a new recovery plant capable of treating 1,800 tons of ore in 24 hours was begun. In the meantime output is being maintained with a pilot plant. The export of lead concentrates was stepped up from 2,965 tons in 1951 to 4,837 tons (provisional) in 1952.

The mineral production of Kenya for 1952 shows an advance on that of the previous year of nearly £91,000; this is due to the marked increase in the value of copper and zinc concentrates exported. There is also a noteworthy increase in the value of diatomite and asbestos produced, and graphite now appears for the first time on the production list. Geological and mineral exploration has to some extent been reduced owing to men being required for emergency purposes. Soda ash still retains its almost non-existent value on the production list, with kyanite showing a useful dollar earning product.

Uganda's Minerals

Uganda wolfram continues to be the mineral export of greatest value, but, although the tonnage of concentrates has risen since 1951, this is not due to waning interest but as a result of diversion of labour to non-productive agricultural, road construction, etc. Following the policy of mechanization at one property a mill consisting of crushers, bins and screens, has just been brought into operation. It estimates is expected to be at the rate of 50-100 tons per day.

Production of columbite has also fallen, but recent substantial price increases have created renewed interest in prospecting and reopening abandoned columbite and tantalite workings, so increased output may be expected. Microcline in apparently workable quantities has been discovered during the year in association with columbite.

During 1952 Southern Rhodesia sold 96,576,633 lb. of fire-cured tobacco from an estimated 193,000 acres for £17,235,725 at an average of 42.9d. per lb., while 628,621 lb. of fire-cured tobacco from 1,300 acres were sold for £34,610 at the disappointing average of 43.21d. per lb.

Once again the vagaries of the weather adversely affected what had promised to be a very heavy crop of high quality. The early planted tobacco cured out into some of the best tobacco ever produced. Later plantings suffered from the heavy storms at their start and the later drought arrested their growth. The first crop estimate of 115m. lb. proved 184m. lb. too large, as the full effects of January's storms and cool nights with the later drought did not appear till later in the season.

A Luganda Language Society has been formed in Kampala.

Letter to the Editor

Pioneer Spirit Needed To-Day
Examples for Political Critics

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, Cecil Rhodes was a Colossus on the African scene, which he changed for all time. In any age and in any circumstances his achievements would have been outstanding. What is almost always forgotten nowadays is that he was still a young man when in the face of apparently insuperable difficulties, he made his great dreams come true. He was only 40 years of age when he died, and well short of 40 when the country now named after him (then generally called Zambesia) was occupied by his Pioneer Column as a result of his agreement with Lobengula.

Money meant nothing to Rhodes except as an instrument of his great purposes, but his income was computed at about one million pounds a year when he was 30, and only 1 year before that he had gone to Africa with little more than his fare, his outfit, and some pocket-money.

Millions cannot be quickly gained nowadays in every where the State is voracious, but if they have enough determination men can still stamp their will upon circumstances. Determination is greatly lacking in Colonial life nowadays, I fear. What even 30 or 40 years ago were considered the inevitable accompaniments of life in a young country could be regarded to-day as grave hardships which ought not to be suffered by anyone. Yet in Rhodes's day, and long after, they were accepted cheerfully.

Have you ever known a Pioneer complain in his old age? I have not, however hard his lot may have become, and I have known several who were dead broke but still cheerful. They all look back on their years of

struggling it with satisfaction, and most with positive

More of that spirit to-day could do nothing but good. Without it a few men could not possibly have done what was achieved in the first years of British rule in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Kenya, and Uganda, for instance. The missionaries were generally as tough as the prospectors, traders, and first officials, and if these findings were not so, why did so many of them go with their pioneering husbands of as nursing sisters and nuns 40 years of age? I have never heard of them. Their influence for good was incalculable.

The example of these splendid specimens of our youth should be sent to silence the persistent political critics of East and Central Africa, a many of whom have no practical qualification except blarney.

Yours faithfully,
Nairobi, Kenya Colony
M. K. FIRI.

Textiles for East Africa

THE EMBARGO on the importation of East Africa of Japanese textiles is to be extended for a further four months until May 1 next. When open general licences will be granted in respect of grey unbleached sheeting and woven coloured unbleached cloth (shirtings). Whether other textiles from Japan will be admitted may be understood to depend upon the competitive power shown by Japanese fibre meanwhile. The cheap qualities of piece goods which Japan is to be allowed to supply do not compete with the more expensive product lines from Manchester.

A 63-year-old Indian Yoga philosopher Shri Amharaj Ballarishna Purani, now on a lecture tour of Central Africa, made a "run" of the Victoria Falls. He ran every day, even down the steep, rough climb down to the boiling Pot, reaching the bottom 10 miles. One of the original members of his party completed



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East African Office Report

Industrial Progress Reviewed

A VERY HEAVY INCREASE in the number of callers at the East African Office in London is recorded in the annual report for 1952, when there were 11,698 visitors compared with 8,748 in the previous year.

Despite lower prices for some primary products and rainfall which was generally below average, the territories represented by the office—Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar—were recorded as progressing substantially. The aggregate value of their exports and imports being upwards of £250m., a sharp rise on the record figure of £125m. in 1951. The principal contributors to the export total of just over £124m. were cotton at almost £35m., sisal at £26m., coffee at £23m., and cloves at about £1m.

The report covers comprehensively the main exports and imports, industrial development, transport and tourist travel, settlement, meteorological conditions, publicity, and other matters, and there are appendices with statistical information about trade, immigration, and rainfall.

New Products in Kenya

The section on industrial development states:

"A number of industrial projects initiated in 1951 came into production. These include the manufacture of kuyicha, white glass articles, and glass bottles. An aluminium rolling mill, a cement factory at the coast, and the Kenya Meat Commission's factory at Athi River approached completion, and a pilot scheme for the manufacture of car batteries is due to go into full-scale production. The new City Brewery in Nairobi also reached completion, and work was begun on a new cigarette factory in Nakuru.

Plans are under consideration for the manufacture of beet pulp, cotton textiles, and cotton blankets. Cardboard boxes and containers, and metal drums are now made in the Colony. The local manufacture of phosphate fertilizers continued to expand.

In December the last section of the Mathiyoa-Maragua tunnel for the Wanja hydro electric scheme in the Fort Hall district was blown. This tunnel, which was constructed by Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., on behalf of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. at a cost of approximately £2m., is designed to convey water from the Mathiyoa River dam through a hillside to the new station on the bank of the River Maragua.

This is one of the most spectacular engineering feats ever carried out in Kenya. The scheme is designed to produce a further 3,000 kW. of electric power for the Nairobi area. The East African Power & Lighting Company, Ltd., have also placed a contract for the construction of a further hydro electric scheme at the junction of the Tana and Maragua rivers, which will produce a further 8,000 kW. at an estimated cost of £10m.

Industrial projects under examination or in course of establishment in Uganda at the time of writing this report are (with the estimated capital and the name of the enterprise concerned in brackets): iron and steel production (£31m., Uganda Development Corporation); elemental phosphorus production (£2m., Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.); niobium mining (£500,000, U.D.C.); shama hollow-ware (£200,000, U.D.C. and partners); flour factory (£100,000, U.D.C. and partners); phosphate fertilizers (£1m., U.D.C.); nitrogenous fertilizers (£2m., U.D.C.); additional sugar mills and factory (£3m., U.D.C. and U.D.C.); industrial alcohol distillery (£500,000, Guinness Co. Ltd.); and various cement products (£300,000, U.D.C. and partners).

Imports Situation

In the section on imports the following notes are included:

Iron and steel.—It continued to be necessary to obtain substantial quantities from the Continent. Improvement in supplies from the U.K. became apparent at the end of the year, and in consequence there was a sharp decline in the high prices hitherto charged by continental suppliers.

Timplate.—There was a decided improvement as the year progressed, and at the end it was possible to meet all requirements from U.K. sources.

Fencing wire, and wire netting.—Some supplies were shown from the Continent, but, with the exception of high tensile wire, supplies were reasonably good throughout the year.

Pipings.—Supplies improved very considerably during the year

both from the U.K. and the Continent. The larger sizes are sometimes difficult to obtain, and the delay in shipping has built up a stock of new pipe, etc.

Structural Steels.—The supply position improved by the demand for British standard specifications exceeded the supply.

Cement.—Ample supplies were available, but the local shortages were due entirely to shipping and distribution difficulties.

Motor Cars and accessories.—The U.K. supply, both new and used, is increasing rapidly. A considerable amount (or the heavy trucks type, and the back-up types from the U.K. helped to ease the persistent demand for vehicles suitable for off-road estate work.

Tractors.—When tractor supplies from the U.K. improved considerably in 1952, the U.K. also supplied a large amount from the U.K., but more than 40% of the total was obtained from the U.S.A.

Bicycle and Motor Cycle.—Of the more popular make were available, but there have been delays due to shipping difficulties from the U.K. At the end of the year there were heavy stocks of bicycle spares on hand of Continental and Japanese origin.

Tanganyika's Secondary Industries

Emphasis is laid on the anxiety of the Government of Tanganyika to encourage secondary industries. Already 2,300 premises in the Territory are so engaged, employing over 20,000 persons. Tailoring and dressmaking head the list with 986 premises and 2370 employees. Processing of sisal and copra is undertaken on 207 premises, employing 4,460 persons.

Then come general woodworking, 166, and 939; motor vehicle repairing, 114 and 2,347; shoemaking and repairing, 110 and 306; milling of flour, oilseeds and rice, 106 and 909; coffee pulping and milling, 103 and 1,010; baking and confectionery, 52 and 375; saw mills, 45 and 62,789; aerated water manufacture, 34 and 404; laundries and dry cleaners, 29 and 1,083; sheet metal working, 28 and 109; sugar and jam/candy manufacture, 24 and 646; electricity generation, 22 and 812; cotton spinning, 20 and 1,584; general engineering, 21 and 1,239; goldsmith and jewellers, 18 and 83; printing and bookbinding, 17 and 535; soap manufacture, 17 and 258; cycle repairs, 14 and 50; dairy produce, 12 and 42; sorting and baling hides and skins, 11 and 153.

As a safe strat, my friend



Scrutinized under the lens this tobacco, you see the answer's so clearly that you look elsewhere for our assurance. This man is of a different type, he's serious, steady, he's serious—most multiple fields. My dear fellow, surely, he is a cigarette smoker, naturally, but what cigarette? Still, he smokes your favorite brand and name—Camel.

MANUS FOR THE MAN SIXTY YEARS

Kenya: Lack of Leadership and Government, and Non-Officials, a Fault

THE COMPLEXITY OF KENYA'S PROBLEMS

and the complicity of European elected members of the Legislature Council in the failure to provide adequate administrative, police, and information services are the subject of the first leading article in the current issue of the *Times* *Magazine*, *Colonial Kenya*.

It states (in part): "The emergency in Kenya has reached its first anniversary. There was a failure immediately to recognize the extent of the trouble and to take measures accordingly. Once the emergency was declared full steps to meet it should have been taken.

A director of operations should have been appointed immediately. The Governor who has continued the armed and civil forces in the troubled areas and released the troops from detail to concentrate on policy. Instead, the present civilian-military diarchy has been arrived at through a series of half-measures involving the appointment of progressively senior personnel. Staff officers to the Governor. A smaller but obvious need was the separation of the Ministry for Law and Order from the Attorney-Generalship.

It is far more difficult, and perhaps impossible, organization was however, readily agreed to meet the emergency. The trouble in Kenya has been all along that of a measure that is patently necessary, and desirable, it has often been impossible to enforce it because of the pull of the pull factors situation that exists not only between the Kenya Government and the non-officials but between public opinion in the United Kingdom and the Kenya Government and between the various racial communities among the non-officials in Kenya.

No Cohesion

It is also difficult to cope with a country where the leadership and unity are what Kenya has always lacked. The composition and conduct of the Government in each case can be seen how this cohesion could be supplied under existing conditions.

Perhaps a more effective command set-up would have been instituted at the beginning if the real gravity of the situation had been appreciated. This as public statements of senior officials prove it was not. The blame for this is not to be put on the official side of the Government. It derives from the other troubles of the Government of powers and responsibilities in the transitional constitution and in particular from the tendency of the non-officials to the Legislature to be constantly chattering on budgetary matters and the expenditure of the administration, the information services, and the police.

As General Hinde remarked, a country gets the justice done it deserves. The necessary information from which a correct appreciation of the situation could have been formed was there, all the right. But there was an absence of the machinery, training, and method required to collate and clear it. Another evil effect of this lack of was the failure of the Government to take sufficient concrete measures to remove the Kikuyu grievances. The Government realized that these existed, but they were powerless to remove them without the co-operation of the settlers. On the other, on the whole, did not

these grievances existed, though realization was slow in coming to spread. It had been to Mau Mau. European public opinion, and with the Special Commission, would not have combined to effect radical improvements. But that unfortunately is how the historical of

The inspection is a solemn prospect. The Europeans in Kenya are on the horns of a dilemma. They cannot win the war without getting the African population on their side. Yet they cannot easily take the necessary measures to do that until the emergency is over. It is one thing that Kenya has taught—and Malaya, in spite of fundamental differences in the situation, has hitherto proved a good guide for Kenya—is the military effort, even with trained and equipped to the pitch, can only contain and not wholly eradicate the nuisance of a bandit guerrilla. To eradicate it wholly, it must have the support of a mass of public opinion on its side.

The best hope would be to reduce the banditry to such a small scale that it would be possible to go ahead with reforms regardless. But here the Government will come up once more against the problem of European public opinion. For the emergency has convinced many settlers who did not believe that reforms are necessary, it has also engendered a very natural belief that violence must not be made to look as if it paid. Only they can make up their minds to the right solution. They have to run a risk either way.

At the moment 'loyal' Kikuyu, Kenyan Africans outside the Kikuyu land unit and Africans outside Kenya are not to be the objects of Mau Mau. However much they may be the cause Mau Mau itself. White settlements in Kenya obviously cannot exist indefinitely while such sentiments exist.

It is economically, a very marginal interest—unlike Malaya rubber and tin. To maintain it needs external injections of capital and manpower, which will tend to tail off so long as warlike and lawless wars round the farming areas. These are the hard factors involved, but any attempt to frame policies which ignore them will be a costly failure.

Commonwealth Scholarships

The N.E.T. Commonwealth Undergraduate Scholarship has been announced by the National Association for the Prevention of Unemployment (N.A.P.U.) award will enable young graduates from a Commonwealth to meet a school outside the U.K. to study to tertiary level in Great Britain. The intention is to attract doctors to help their own countries by controlling the training of their own territories. For some years N.E.T. has given eight scholarships to each year to doctors, nurses, and sanitary inspectors whose names have been submitted by Colonial Governments. This facility is now extended to candidates from all parts of the Commonwealth who are recommended by their own Ministers of Health or Director of Medical Services. Inquiries should be made to N.E.T., Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

Civil servants in Uganda have been drawing a cost-of-living allowance of 30% of their basic salary as from September 1. The maximum sum in any case has been raised from £300 to £360 a year.

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Incentive to Pass Resistance

Mr. Gordon Replies to Mrs. Collins

Mr. Gordon, who has been in Southern Rhodesia for 25 years and has long been deeply interested in public affairs, particularly in the standpoint of race relations, writes to Mrs. *Daily Telegraph* in reply to her article on the responsibility of a recent sermon in St. Andrew's Cathedral by Canon L. Collins, and to suggest that the duty of the Christian was not to follow the advice then given until he had taken measures to inform himself of the facts.

Mr. Gordon writes in the course of his letter: "First let the Christian study carefully the characteristics of the people [the Africans] whom he is called to obey, the laws of whose society he has no personal experience of. The African (and those also who have such experience) should read the works of serious investigators, beginning with Sir Robert Moffat, passing on to Dudley Kidd and then to recent writers. He then let him study official mission reports and other responsible publications on African education to find out as accurately as possible how far education, religious instruction, and contact with western civilization have changed and are changing African character and culture."

He also reads a full and accurate account of the recent riots in East London, Kimberley and Port Elizabeth—where the African rioters, among other things, not only murdered a European woman who was a qualified medical practitioner and was devoted to her to African welfare, but also from a primitive belief in the magical quality of her blood and devoured pieces of her raw flesh.

Finally, let him consider whether, in all the circumstances, the suggested incentive to African passive resistance is likely to end in riot, rape, murder, and arson in Africa, or if he has started merely to cook a meal has destroyed several, or more, of his cattle.

May I also point out that the usual relationship of European and African in many parts of Africa far from real justice, equality and discipline that of master and pupil? Charge of discrimination are the cases of such a relationship, which is the necessary by-product of the discriminate or generalized use of the word "oppression" in relation to Africa.

American Investment in S. Rhodesia

SENATOR ALLEN J. ELLENBER, a member of the Appropriations Committee of the United States Senate, visited Southern Rhodesia recently in the course of a world tour, and when asked if U.S. private investors would be interested in Central Africa, with all its resources that are available in this area, if you create a climate that will invite capital, you should have no difficulty. An inviting climate, he explained, meant absence of restrictions. Some Governments furnished capital by tax structure and other measures which discouraged investment. The U.S. investor wanted to know that any profits could be converted into dollars if so desired. But his intention should not be to get money quickly and then pull out, his first consideration should be for improving the lot of the people living in the country. He would then achieve lasting good that would also benefit himself from the point of view of profit.

Northern Rhodesian P.W.D.

THE COST OF WORK DONE or controlled in detail by the Northern Rhodesian Public Works Department last year rose by nearly 45% compared with the previous year, the respective totals being £2,260,000 and £3,280,000. Total expenditure by the department was £13,000,000, a fall of less than 1% on 1951. Some 1,000 road works amounted to £155,000 (£78,000) and 2,000 other works amounted to £1,100,000 (£1,000,000) of the department's expenditure. At the end of the year, and the year before, the Africans employed

Montmorency and Relics

Discoveries in N. Rhodesia

DISCOVERIES made by the department of mines in Northern Rhodesia described in the latest annual report of the Northern Rhodesian Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics.

At least two bearing breccias were found in a sandstone deposit on Twar River's Farm, in the Usaka district. One contained worked quartz tools similar to those found at Broken Hill associated with *Homo Rhodesianus*, the skeleton thought to be 40,000 years old.

Two more were recovered as yet very primitive, and under the worked quartz pebble tools and the remains of a plant (possibly *Furberia*) elevations are being undertaken in conjunction with Dr. K. P. Oakes of the British Museum.

The commission also reports that a man belonging to a Great Zimbabwe order who visited Barotseland in 1877 had been broken up, and his barrel used in building a house in Mongu. The commission regrets the destruction of this and other relics of interest in Northern Rhodesia's history.

Behind the Department yard in Livingstone was an old German field gun, thought to date from 1890. It was sent to the British Government to be placed on the Chambezi River, cease-fire site of 1914-18 East African campaign. A memorial is proposed for this gun, but the commission says that some doubt had existed as to the actual site of the river on which General von Voortbeek had met Sir Hector Croft for the surrender.

The new airfield at Mongu, capital of the Barotseland Protectorate, which was estimated to cost £5,125, had cost £31,450, Sir Roy Welensky said recently in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia. The wrong kind of bitumen for the runway had been ordered, and 200,000 bricks specially made for the job had all proved useless.

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Egypt Buying Support in the Sudan: Bishop Hughes on Federation

£290,000 for Propaganda Purposes

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Umma Party of the Sudan, which stands for the country's independence, *El Umma*, has reported in a speech in Alexandria of a former Salah Salem referring to the development of a fertile area of the Sudan "for the benefit of Egypt and the Sudan." Describing the speech as a masterpiece of ambiguity, the newspaper devoted the idea of reclaiming land in the Sudan partly for the benefit of Egypt to be "sheer late-day colonialism."

A few days later the same newspaper drew attention to a report in the Cairo daily *Ashbar El Yom* that Egypt was spending £290,000 in the current year's budget for propaganda purposes in the Sudan. *El Umma* added that Egypt was now paying tens of thousands of pounds in salaries to agents in the Sudan. The organ of the pro-independence Sudan Republican Party, has charged Egypt with bribing Sudanese journalists and paying £10,000 to an agent in the southern provinces to win over southern opinion to the pro-unity policy.

Elections in the Sudan

Writing on the fringe of the news dates, the Sudanese *Manchester Guardian* has written:

"The elections have been exasperatingly delayed, but the delay has not been merely barren. The Electoral Commission, under the firm and penetrating leadership of Mr. Sukumar Sen, its Indian member, has surveyed the ground with great care and has found it possible to recommend direct election in a considerable number of constituencies where it had seemed impracticable. It has retained indirect election in constituencies either unusually primitive, or handicapped by local differences in language, race or custom. It has excepted those in which the difficulty arises from large size and dispersal of voters. It is argued, with some point, that in such constituencies indirect elections are no easier to conduct than direct. The upshot is that instead of 35 (or possibly 50) 'direct' constituencies as originally proposed, there will now be 68; and there will be 14 indirect, 14 in the southern provinces."

Comfort for Pro-Egyptians

The delay has given the Egyptian Government an invaluable opportunity to ventilate the case for a close link between Egypt and the Sudan and to lend aid and comfort to the political groups now united as the National Unity Party, which favour it. This has provoked some resentments from the parties of the Umma and the Sudanese Republicans, which at once feel the Sudan a position independent, equally of Britain and of Egypt. Formally the die will not be cast at this election, but at the next one in three years' time when the voters will be called on to elect a Constituent Assembly which will determine the future standing of the country.

But the Parliament now to be chosen will draft the law under which the Constituent Assembly will be elected, and not obviously be in a position to exercise some influence, not necessarily decisive, on the outcome. So, in effect, Egypt's independence is the issue at this election. Too, since none of the main parties has any clearly formulated domestic programme to distinguish it from the others. As a result of the labours of Major Ssieh Salem (a sturdy convert to the short run) and his colleagues, the pro-Egyptian camp does not likely to do better now than they would have done a year ago. But it is possible that the zeal and sometimes the naivety of the Egyptian propagandists has produced a more earnestness with which the unionists have pressed for a coalition of all parties, rather than a majority Government based on the election results, suggests that they are not confident about their chances of getting a majority.

Staff shortage is the chief barrier to better telephone services in Northern Rhodesia, said the Postmaster General, Mr. N. A. Thompson, recently. Technicians were now being sought in Britain, and Southern Rhodesia had seconded three from her own hard-pressed staff.

Call for Good and Just Work

THE RT. REV. W. J. HUGHES, Bishop of Matibeleland, said at the first synod of the diocese in Bulawayo that it was everyone's duty to strive by every means to make a success of the venture of Central African federation. It was not the business of the Church to turn itself into a political agency, but it was very much its business to see that the Christian moral law which governed all human relationships was never violated.

At an early date Christians must insist on the removal of fear from the minds of men. If mutual trust and confidence were not established between the peoples of the territories, the union would be bleak. Opposition to the scheme would melt only in the warmth of good and just work. World events were moving at a terrific pace and it should not be surprising that people who had lived a simple and slowly measured life for centuries were fearful of change.

Outdated Attitude

Such people were not alone in their fears. There were others who clung to the outlook of 60 years ago, and were strangely unaware how ideas prevailing then were inadequate for the present age. It would be wrong to people thought in terms of persons, and not in terms of groups, things, or even policies. Millions of people in the Far East, India, Africa, the West Indies, and South America had quite suddenly become aware of themselves as persons. That major fact was not as fully understood as it ought to be, and it was perilous to the tensions manifest in Africa were symptoms of a world-wide fact.

In a short while a Church Province of Central Africa, comprising the dioceses of Masroaland, Matibeleland, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, would come into being.

Africans on Moral Rearmament

MESSRS. LAWRENCE KATILUNGU, president of the Northern Rhodesian T.U.C. and of the African Mineworkers' Union, and Godwin Lewanika, founder and first president of the African Congress of Northern Rhodesia, have emphasized the need for racial unity in Central Africa in speeches at the Moral Rearmament World Assembly now meeting in Caux, Switzerland. Mr. Katilungu, saying that there was enough work for everybody's nose but not for everybody's greed, hoped that the problems of the continent could be settled if workers and employers accepted that principle. Mr. Lewanika declared that he had found in Caux the answer to the problems of Central Africa and of humanity.

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Acquisition of Cotton Gineries Uganda Procedure to Be Improved

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA and the Uganda Cotton Association issued the following joint statement last week:

In view of the remarks made at the annual general meeting of the Cotton Association at the end of August concerning the method adopted by the Government in the acquisition of gineries, the Governor and other representatives of the Government had a full discussion on the subject with the executive committee of the Cotton Association on September 14.

The chairman of the association explained that, in his speech, he read as a whole, it did not, nor had he intended to, convey that Government had committed a breach of faith in this matter, but that he had meant to convey that there was a feeling among the members of the association that the procedure for acquiring gineries was unsatisfactory.

The Government representatives agreed that the procedure required improvement, but pointed out that part of the difficulty was inherent in the organization scheme itself. After full discussion it was agreed by all present that there should be informal consultation between the Government and the representatives of the association with a view to devising improved procedure for subsequent seasons.

Kenya's Deficit for Half-Year Half Cost of Fighting Mau Mau

KENYA'S DEFICIT increased during the first six months of this year by £754,922 to £10,468,816, mainly on account of increased income tax payments, but in the half the Colony spent £11,068,089, rather more than £3m. above the total for the same period last year.

Measures to meet the emergency caused by the Mau Mau revolt have cost approximately £17m. an average of £292,000 per month. Had these measures not been necessary there would have been a surplus of about £500,000, but in the corresponding period of 1952 the surplus slightly exceeded £600,000.

Revenue Approaches £20m.

For the whole of this year expenditure, excluding that on the emergency, is estimated at £13,885,779. The estimated revenue is £19,197,835, of which customs and excise duties account for £7,810,000, and income tax £4,200,000.

Current revenue has borne about £600,000 of the emergency expenditure to date. The balance is to be borne from revenue arrears, which at the end of last year stood at just under £9m.

Mombasa African Townships

THOMSON FRASER is expected to have the most attractive African township in the Kenya Highlands when a scheme in which the Government and the township are co-operating is completed. Ten semi-detached African houses, each with its own plot, will soon be occupied on Government grant-purchase scheme. Each house has five rooms, complete with kitchen and shower, washing and water-borne sanitation. In addition six blocks, each of 12 rooms, are being built by the township authority for renting to the poor. The estate lies in a pleasant and fertile part of the township. Tenants of the houses can purchase them by paying a deposit of £200 and obtaining a Government loan of from £400 to £250, which is repayable at £36 a year. A tenant may take boarders to help him repay the loan. At the end of 25 years he will own his home.

Rough Justice for Coffee Growers Scraping Off the Mud in Uganda

CIVIL SERVANTS, said Mr. W. Padley, Financial Secretary of Uganda, during the debate on the Government plans for the reorganization of the coffee industry, were not allowed to bring back the mud thrown at them by native people, but he would at least try to scrape off some of it. He was referring to accusations that the Government was guilty of organized hypocrisy and of unfair racial relations.

When a majority of official members of the Legislative Council, he recalled, had secured the introduction of some means of relieving the burden of export tax on producers liable to income tax, but they had been in the minority of the committee.

The amendment in that connexion aimed at roughly equalizing the tax paid by peasant producers and estate owners. When coffee realized £200 per ton, peasant producers would pay £32 and estate owners a total tax of £27 per ton. The respective figures at £250 per ton would be £42 and £41; at £300 per ton, £52 and £50, and at £350 per ton, £62 and £69.

Non-native producers would now be able to sell their coffee with or without the Protectorate.

Opposition to the amendment was expressed by Mr. H. B. Fraser, who warned Government of the danger of making estate owners to market their coffee freely, while peasant producers were bound for the season by a fixed price. If prices fell, estate owners would be able to dispose of their produce as peasant-produced coffee, and draw on the price assistance fund.

A further amendment provided for appeal against decisions of the Director of Agriculture to be heard by the High Court, and not by the Coffee Board, as originally proposed.


The Kenya Government has published the text of a Bill designed to vest in the Crown more than 100 acres of land on the Mombasa mainland south of the area in which the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., is considering the establishment of an oil refinery and ancillary works at an estimated cost of £75m.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Non-African children enrolled in schools in Northern Rhodesia last year numbered 8,552, of whom 3,161 were European.

An invitation to participate in the Empire Games in Vancouver next year has been accepted by the Kenya Amateur Athletic Association.

A cross weighing 25 cwts. erected on the site of the future cathedral in Lusaka has been dedicated by the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia.

An exhibition of more than 1,000 British books and 100 periodicals will be shown in British Council premises in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam.

Celebrations commemorating the jubilee of the establishment of the Seychelles as a separate Colony are to be held throughout the territory on November 9.

Water consumption in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has reached six million gallons a day. The first water from Lake Mellwaine was recently fed into the city's mains.

A committee of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce has been unable to find one case of an African out of work in that Protectorate who was really capable of performing responsible duties.

A committee has been set up by Bulawayo City Council to advance the claims of the city to be the new territorial capital of Southern Rhodesia, subject to Salisbury being chosen as the Federal capital.

Since 1946 the *Southern Rhodesian News Letter* has provided a weekly digest of local news and information. It reached its 422nd and last issue on September 15, when it was replaced by *Federal Newsletter* No. 1, which covers the three federated territories.

Some 50,000 acres of the Nyika plateau on the border of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, one of the remaining areas in Africa where flora and fauna are still in their natural state, are to be protected from the year by the end of the year.

New Party Suggested

Formation of a new territorial political party in Southern Rhodesia, embracing supporters of the United Party, the Rhodesia Party, and the Labour Party, who hold similar views on race relations, has been suggested by Mr. W. H. Eastwood, who is the Rhodesia Labour Party's only sitting M.P. (Mr. L. J. W. Keller, however, is an Independent Labour representative.)

An African, Mr. J. W. Manda, has built in Zomba, capital of Nyasaland, at a cost of more than £800, an up-to-date hotel for Africans, who are charged from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. for bed, bath, morning tea, and breakfast. This Manda Circle Hotel has five lodgings, each with two beds, and a hostel in which accommodation, not including bedding, costs only 6s. a night.

Kenya was the first British Dependency to establish a wireless broadcasting station, which started to operate in 1928. Wireless broadcasting was introduced in Northern Rhodesia in 1942, in Mauritius in 1944, in the Seychelles in 1945, in the Somaliland Protectorate in 1949, in Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1951, and in Uganda this year. Nyasaland is to enter from Northern Rhodesia.

African Progressive Association

THE PROVISIONAL OFFICE-BEARERS of the recently constituted Nyasaland African Progressive Association are Messrs. C. J. Matinda (chairman), O. E. Chirya (Secretary), A. F. Mpono (Assistant Secretary), and E. D. Maska (treasurer). The members of the Executive Committee are Messrs. M. Lamb (chairman), H. J. Thuma, H. M. Makwate. The purpose of the new organization is to "associate" right-thinking Africans in helping to build a strong, happy, and prosperous Central Africa.

Bright Future for B.O.A.C.

Sir Miles Thomas' Confidence

THE FUTURE for British Overseas Airways is bright with promise, Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of the corporation, writes in an air transport supplement published by the *Financial Times*:

Series II of the Comet, with increased payload, and a different range, will be introduced to all routes next year, and three or four years hence the lengthened Series III, with accommodation for 58 "standard" passengers or 78 tourist passengers. Bristol Britannia-prop-jetliners should come into service next year, carrying 63 standard passengers or 80 tourist passengers over long ranges at about 400 m.p.h.

During the past five years there has been great improvement in B.O.A.C. efficiency. Between 1947-48 and 1951-52, the capacity flown and offered for sale rose from 97m. to 194m. ton miles annually, while the staff employed dropped from 23,349 to 16,633 and the operating costs per capacity ton mile fell from 56.6d. to 38.8d. Passenger miles increased from 348m. to 797m., and operating revenue from £14.6m. to £33.5m.

When as in 1947-48, there was a deficit after payment of interest on capital of £7,581,000, there was a surplus of £274,000 in 1951-52, by which time it was estimated that the corporation could break even with a 65% load factor, whereas four years earlier, when unsuitable aircraft were still being used as a continuing result of war conditions, it could not have avoided a deficit if every aircraft had flown fully loaded on every flight.

Air France in Rhodesia

AIR FRANCE has applied for a licence to operate air services to Central Africa. Lockheed Constellations would open the shortest air route from Livingstonia to Europe, flying via Brazzaville, Kano and Algiers. Fares would be at standard tourist class rates. M. Rogel, Plainmanson, representing Air France, who has opened offices in Salisbury, has spoken of the possibility that Madagascar, to which his company operates services, might become a favourite holiday resort for Rhodesians.

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Of Commercial Concern

The annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa will open in Nairobi on September 28.

Applications are invited for a leasehold site in Livingstonia to be used for a hotel building worth not less than £75,000.

At the end of last year it is estimated that there were 1987,305 head of African-owned cattle in Southern Rhodesia, compared with 1,809,624 at the end of 1951.

Emigrants into Southern Rhodesia in July numbered 727, or 18 more than in the previous month. Of the total 666 were British subjects (309 born in the U.K. and 300 in South Africa).

Prices of petrol and other petroleum products have been reduced by 14d. per gallon throughout the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Petrol now costs 3d. per gallon in Salisbury.

Rhodesia's Trade

Southern Rhodesian imports for the first half year were valued at £38,605,000 and exports at £26,957,000, compared with £43,907,000 and £23,873,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

During the 23rd week of the current Southern Rhodesia tobacco sales 3,210,715 lb. of air-cured leaf were sold at an average price of 30.54d. per lb. For the season the total was then 90,678,686 lb. averaging 41.46d. per lb.

The African Economic Secretary to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. C. Colechester, said a few days ago that the 20 per cent increase in freight rates by Rhodesian railways was and 10s. per ton to the cost of raising copper from the mines to Beira.

Sir William Currie, chairman of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has denied market rumours that his company was buying shares in the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., or had contemplated any scheme which might result in securing any sort of interest in the Union-Castle Line.

African growers in Kenya have harvested about 400 tons of first-grade coffee this season worth at least £240,000—225 tons from the Meru district, 40 from Kisumu, 30 from South Nyeri, and five tons from a pilot scheme in the Teita Hills. In some areas Mau Mau terrorists have brooded and slashed the coffee trees.

Northern Rhodesia's favourable balance of trade for last year is now officially returned at the record figure of £39,344,000, compared with £31,711,000 in 1952. Imports last year still exceeded £32m., compared with rather more than £25m. in the previous year. Exports and re-exports were up from £67m. to more than £82m.

B.O.A.C. Profit

British Overseas Airways Corporation reports a profit of £103,875 for 1952-53, compared with just under £1m. in the previous year, but for the first time the corporation is able to waive the 10 per cent grant. Continually rising costs account for the lower profits. There is a deficit of £292,713 after payment of interest on capital. Revenue increased from £33m. to £36m.

Some Mashaya shopkeepers still practise racial discrimination in spite of the recent round-table conference and Mr. T. Muzumara at a meeting of the Mashaya African Urban Advisory Council, one shop had a sign reading "Right of admission reserved: Europeans only". The council had the sign removed, agreed that traders who practised discrimination should not be allowed to hold trading licences. It was suggested that the shop owner displaying the "Europeans only" notice should be asked to meet representatives of the Council, and that Press representatives should be invited to report council meetings.

E.A. Grain and Produce Association

Mr. McKnight Elected First Chairman

THE EAST AFRICAN GRAIN AND PRODUCE ASSOCIATION has been established, with an initial membership of 21 firms and companies, most of which have been in the produce trade in East Africa for many years.

Mr. S. McKnight, of Nairobi, is the first chairman, and Mr. L. A. Bedford, of Mombasa, the first vice-chairman. There are four other members of management committee, namely, Mr. Ede Baumann and Mr. C. J. Valerine (both treasurers of Nairobi), and Mr. J. A. R. Jenkinson and Mr. J. Newman of Mombasa.

In order to enable East African producers to take full advantage of the value of their exportable commodities, particularly in the overseas markets, to help pave the way for increasing crop outputs, and complete parity with other producing countries, it was considered necessary to raise quality standards and provide better information about crops and their management, and that these requirements could be met only by better co-operation and increased confidence between producers, shippers and exporters.

The aim of the new body is to achieve stability, insist on quality standards, promote the best interests of producers and traders, advise Governments on produce matters, co-operate with other properly constituted bodies, and sponsor the establishment of produce exchanges.

Two exchanges have been established in Nairobi and Mombasa, and they have at once affiliated with the association. It is hoped that other exchanges will be created in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

The founder members of the association are the African Crown Cotton Co. (Kenya), Ltd., A. Burmann and Co., Ltd., Changulal & Co., Chhambhai & Patel and Co., Cojee Services, Ltd., Dalgety & Co., Ltd., Dodwell & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., C. Gorman, Ltd., M. M. Doshi, East African Marketing Co., Ltd., Gunzler & Schumacher, Kintevens Ltd., Leslie and Anderson (East Africa), Ltd., Liverpool Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., Marjinal Popatbhaj & Sons, L. Meghji Khajji, P. W. Milligan & Co., Ltd., Mombasa Fides and Skins Corporation, Naumann, Gepp (East Africa), Ltd., Ole (East Africa) Trading Co., Ltd., Premanand Brothers, Ltd., Premanand Brothers, Ltd., Ralli Bros., Ltd., W. G. Reid & Co., Ltd., R. Math, Cokaldas and Co., Ltd., Shahy Meghji Hirji, Ltd., R. E. Smith, McCrae, Johnson & Co., Ltd., T. Matsche Oversea Trading Co., Ltd., United Africa Co. (Kenya), Ltd., C. J. Valerine & Co., and Wigginsworth & Co. (Africa), Ltd.

Of £27,907 collected as timber royalties in Barotse-land last year, a third each went to current expenses on the Rhodesian teak forests, to the Barotse Native Treasury, the owner's profit, and to the Barotse Forest Fund (the proceeds of registration and protection when revenue drops as a measure to do in the foreseeable future).

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 Telegrams: Eamatters, Rand, London. Cable: Eamatters, London.

Strange Discrepancy in Statistics

Large Loss of Dollars Suggested

MR. J. H. GAUNT, retiring president of the Hard Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa, said at the annual meeting in Mombasa that the official import statistics of the United States for 1952 showed entries of more than 13,000 tons of East African coffee, whereas the East African export figures provided by the customs authorities gave a total of no more than 4,300 tons. The missing 8,700 tons were worth about 8m. dollars, and that very large sum in dollar currency had been lost to East Africa and the sterling area.

The East African export statistics showed that thousands of tons had been shipped to countries which had certainly not received the coffee, principally Uruguay, but also the United States, itself an exporter of coffee.

There is a weakness in the existing regulations whereby overseas firms had to be sold coffee of a destination permitted to pay in sterling, Mr. Gaunt continued, but as no proof had been required, if the destination of the coffee is changed to the dollar area without this fact being declared to our authorities, payment can still be received in sterling from the destination originally declared, and this sterling can be bought on the free market at a discount by the dollar importer. As you can imagine, there is considerable additional profit to the importer and/or exporter.

The Government of Kenya has started inquiries into the matter at the suggestion of the association.

Mr. J. A. R. Jenkinson was elected president, Mr. J. R. Newman vice-president, and Mr. E. A. H. Wigmore honorary treasurer.

The Shell Company of Rhodesia, Ltd., has opened a new bulk and packed storage depot in Blantyre, Nyasaland. The temporary depot in Limbe has closed. Agency arrangements with Messrs. R. H. Kirkcaldy, Ltd., in both towns have terminated.

Mining

Fewer Mining Workers

AFRICANS employed in Southern Rhodesian gold mines now number only half the working 40 years ago. The comparable figures are 25,000 and 60,148. The total number of Europeans and Natives employed by all types of mines in the Colony fell from 80,790 in 1943 to 63,674 last year, but on asbestos and coal more are employed than a decade ago, the relative increases being 5,756 and 4,107. Last year 25,000 Africans employed in all mines came from Nyasaland; Europeans and Natives constituted 31.4%.

Railways for the Copperbelt

MR. BERTRAM JOHNSON, assistant general manager of Rhodesia Railways, is visiting the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia to examine the railway requirements of the area. A railway will be needed to the new Bancroft mine, 22 miles from Nchanga, and a seven-mile extension of the line from Kitwe to the new Chibuluma property will likewise be required.

Kansanshi Mine

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD. announce that between a borehole depth of 461-498 ft. at the Kansanshi mine an average assay of 14.4% copper has been obtained over a true width of 21.1 ft. At a shallower depth between 369 and 428 ft. values averaging 5.1% copper over a true width of 31.2 ft. have been obtained, and between 339 and 369 ft. there were values of 2.5% over 17.2 ft.

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MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTO CO. LTD. announce that Rhodesian Asbestos, Ltd., does not propose to exercise its option on the Rosey Cross property.

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Vol. 30

Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper

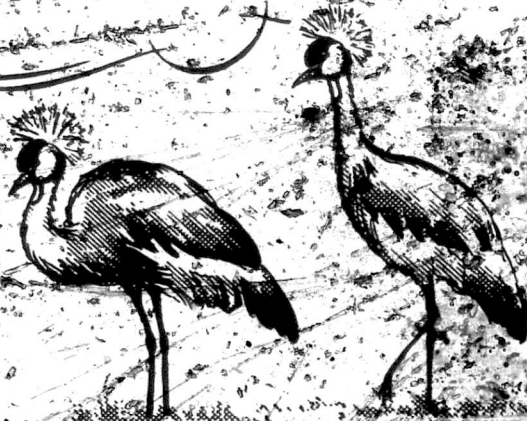


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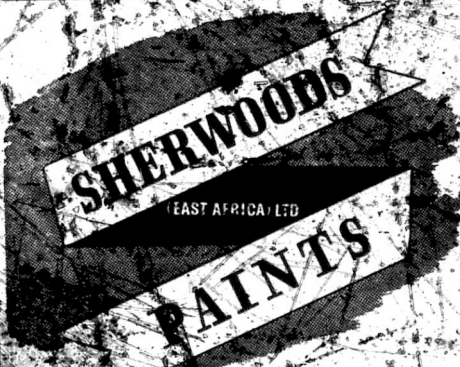
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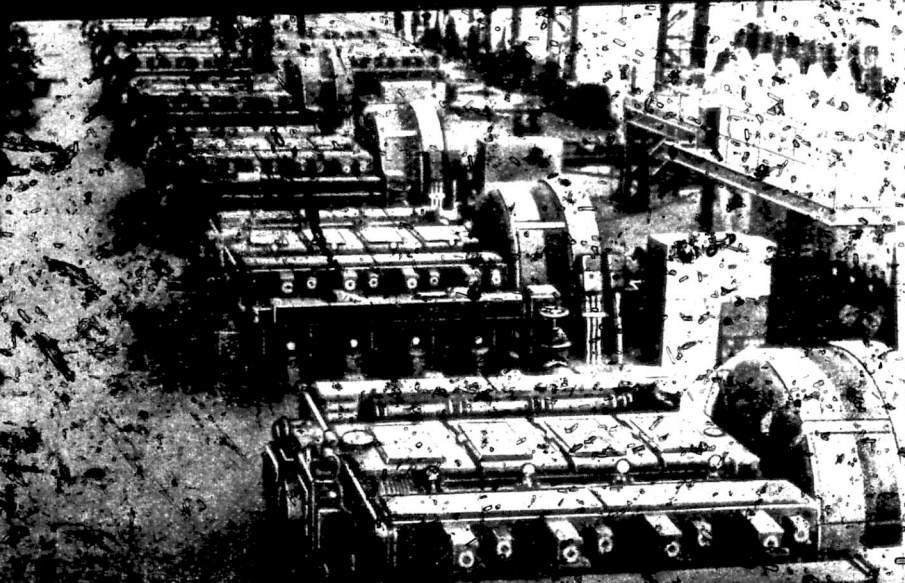
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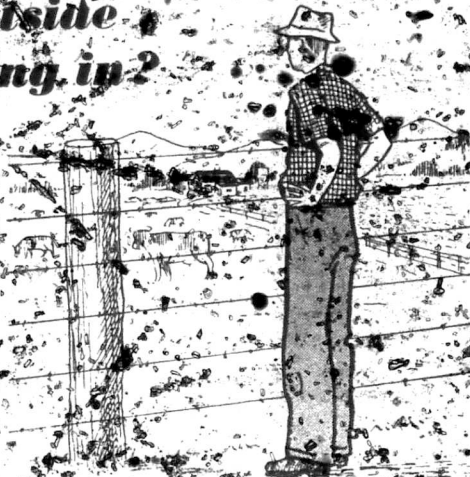
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Founder and Editor
F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1963

Vol. 30

No. 151

30s. yearly, post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT and the African were to appear to see nothing reprehensible in distributing to the British Press without a word of qualification, documents issued by African Circulating Extrémists in Nyasaland, which contain falsehoods, and other distortions of the truth. At the gathering which is reported on other pages Mr. Scott refused to face the moral questions involved in that course, merely reiterating that the statements were those of responsible men. How could that be so if the Mporonda are untrue in parts, as they are? The Africa Bureau, Mr. Scott told them, serves out its experts on African affairs. They should therefore have known that serious inaccuracies occurred in the script which they were circulating—as agents for a group of political agitators whom Mr. Scott represented as moderate and reliable, although their repeated public declarations and actions have shown them to be neither. A minister of the Gospel, and any organization with such men on its executive committee, ought to be especially scrupulous not to disseminate anything inaccurate or misleading, or at the very least, to indicate their disagreement with any disputable statements. Few of the recipients in London could be expected to know much, if anything, about Central Africa, and unless one person present at the Press conference had asked many questions, the others would inevitably have assumed that the evidence placed before them was trustworthy.

When these considerations were put to Mr. Scott, he was evasive, and that means he was irresponsible. When asked to comment on the fact that the campaign of "non-violent non-co-operation" which Eloquent had encouraged in Nyasaland since Silence had resulted in bloodshed, he declined to admit or deny that this was a case of cause and effect, saying

only that there was Scriptural authority for non-co-operation and that a commission of inquiry should establish the facts. He had not one word of commendation for the Government or for settlers, business men, police or even missionaries in Nyasaland, but he did mention that one or two district officials had behaved very well in difficult circumstances. He showed himself obsessed with African politicians, and was unwilling to admit that any of their statements was unexact. He would not even deny the fantastic allegation that the so-called "chiefs" upon the Africans had been killed "as a result of resistance against federation," he sat silent when once asked if he believed that one African had lost his life on that account. Nor would he deny or qualify the sweeping charge that European special constables employed in Nyasaland are untrained and un-disciplined, even when it was pointed out that most, if not all, would be ex-Servicemen and therefore not untrained.

The interesting part of that the recently constituted Chief Brian now seeks to find that non-violent non-co-operation which he did all in his power to encourage was, of course, not mentioned by Mr. Scott, Chiefs and all too readily, the agitators Congress, among the Chiefs, reformed and withdrawal of the orders for non-co-operation by the Government with a view to restoring confidence between chiefs and Government? Does Mr. Scott believe that to be the real reason? Does anyone in Nyasaland? The truth is that as chiefs who had refused to fulfil their lawful obligations were removed and substituted, others, who, under similar Congress pressure, had been engaged in peaceful non-co-operation, were wiser to let the Government see the pressure groups and chiefs retreat from civil disobedience quickly began. That is why the Michael Scott policy of non-co-operation has been abandoned—primarily

because the chiefs, with few exceptions, distrust the Congress and want to retain their offices and, secondly, because the Congress leaders want their discomfiture to be concealed.

Is it mere coincidence that thrice within four days London audiences have been falsely told that there is parity on the non-official benches of the Legislature in Tanganyika? That was stated at Parity in Mr. Scott's meeting at the Parity in Mr. Merumbi, over which Mr. Fenner Brockway presided, and in the *Observer* two days later. Were all three cases of deliberate ignorance by those who wrote the others? Or are some propagators of the Hitler to Himmler encouragement to make this misstatement, perhaps innocently, in the hope that, when it has gained wide acceptance, the Imperial and Tanganyika Governments can be forced to implement in a year or two a policy which it is not intended to introduce for five years.

It is also noticeable that Mr. Scott and those who share his views, including in particular the *Observer*, make a habit of describing the African spokesmen in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Kenya as "moderate" and "very mild" and "responsible." I can quote expressions employed in the above mentioned four days, most of the people of whom they speak are irresponsible, not responsible, wild, not mild. No African from Kenya has, we think, made a better impression on a gathering of London journalists than Mr. Merumbi did last Friday, but it would be absurd to describe his proposals as "moderate." Part of the tragedy of the present position is that moderate Africans who dare to express temperate opinions are promptly denounced as traitors by their fellow politicians. How is dependable African leadership to be encouraged and given a fair chance, for the sake of Africans and Africa in general?

Notes By The Way

Mr. Lyttelton

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON'S public reference to his intention to visit Central Africa next year should scotch a persistent rumour that he would shortly quit Whitehall and return to the City. The Socialists, who have made the Secretary of State a main target in Parliament, would be delighted at his departure. To the recognition and respect his designation, which was one of the main factors in the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. They will not forgive him that, in the meantime, stubbornness through their anger has been somewhat diluted by his handling of the very difficult Nigerian negotiations during the recess.

Timing A Visit

My guess is that the Secretary of State will visit Central Africa in the first half of the year, and can scarcely make it later, if they early in the year for the first meeting of the Federation, having only just been elected, will not then have time to settle down to their part of the year can I think, be ruled out, because Sir Gilbert Rennie, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, due to leave the country prior to retirement from the Colonial Service in or about June of July. It is clearly desirable that he should still be in office at the time of Mr. Lyttelton's visit, which can therefore be approximately fixed, since these words were written Sir Roy Welenski, and his colleagues have pressed the Minister to the Lusaka airport last week, I should doubt that that will prove possible.

Kind Words For Crocodiles

THE *Observer* need not to plead the cause of the crocodile in the case of the legal section of the East Africa High Commission, had been the humid banks of Victoria Nyanza or the banks of the Rufiji River, dwellers beside which have long been in regard dead crocodiles as the only satisfactory specimens of their reptile race.

Having for centuries paid heavy toll to the ravaging savannas, the river and the straggling tribes have watched with pleasure the development in recent years of crocodile-killing for the sake of their skins. Mr. C.D. Newbold, legal secretary to the High Commission, has now told the Colonial Assembly that crocodiles are fast disappearing in Lake Victoria, that their important part in the ecological balance is threatened, and that there is scientific evidence that their extermination might seriously affect fish life.

Humanity or Ecology?

MR. B. OHANGA, an African who lives beside the great lake, retorted that crocodiles are so great a menace to human beings and live stock that as many as possible should be killed. Having seen something of crocodiles in Tanganyika—where one took a cook boy of mine many years ago—my sympathy is with Mr. Ohanga. I recall one crocodile which, when shot, was found to contain four bundles of widely differing types, each worked by the women of different tribes, which meant that that beast had lived and consumed at least four humans. Far better, surely, to safeguard Africans from such a menace than perpetuate it on the score of ecological continuity.

African Capitalist

AN EXCELLENT film in colour has been made by the Central African Film Unit of the life and work of Joe Hlabla, an African farmer, trader, and shop proprietor in a remote district of Southern Rhodesia, near the border with Portuguese East Africa. There could be no better corrective than this picture to the idea, scudulously circulated by bitter critics of British rule, that the mission in Africa, that Africans are not yet ready to take on Southern Rhodesia. Hlabla, at one time a primary peasant cultivator of karambita, is now living from the land, now farms an extensive scale that he has

30 African business on his regular pay-roll and many others on temporary employment from time to time. He is in fact a considerable capitalist who efficiently organizes and manages his ventures with efficiency.

Truth Through Films

THE SHOWING OF THIS FILM through Central Africa should encourage many others to try to emulate his illustrious example. That of course, was the prime purpose of the C.A.F.U.: but the picture could profitably be shown to audiences in this country also. For instance, many thousands of scholars visit the Imperial Institute cinema in London each year. If they saw "Joel Huddle's Business Man" they would be less susceptible to propagandist suggestions that the African is denied opportunity in Rhodesia. The cinema has become a potent force in the spread of ideas, and one need in Central Africa, and in East Africa likewise, will be the allocation of further funds for the making and distribution of the right kind of films.

What Evidence?

WHAT EVIDENCE has the *New Statesman* that the Government of Kenya is being "bullied into" abandoning its policies? How is it so hasty to the settler, alone offer hope for the future? And that there is "persistent obstruction" of Government plans, "ending social and economic grievances"? I think I am surprised to learn that the writer of the *New Statesman's* comments has access to information denied to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, and I certainly know nothing of "such charges" which ought not to be made unless the publication concerned is prepared to substantiate them. The settlers have every right to criticize proposals from any quarter which they deem unjust, but the overwhelming majority of them would warmly welcome plans from any quarter which seemed likely to "end social and economic grievances."

No Premium on Disloyalty

AND WHAT OBJECTION can there be to pleas for "very careful phrasing of any promises" to the Kikuyu, for the avoidance of any suspicion of "bribing them to forsake Mau Mau," and for making it quite clear that the Kikuyu are "not to be sympathetic to Mau Mau" are to receive priority in economic and social benefits? Not to be prudent in such matters would be a premium on disloyalty and undeservedly profitable, the latter which have remained loyal. Does the *New Statesman* consider that Africans who have demonstrated their loyalty in the clearest possible fashion have no claim prior to that of the Kikuyu, who have brought civil war to their own people, and murder, mutilation, arson, intimidation, and grave social, economic, and financial harm to Kenya generally?

To Quest of Trade

MOUNT BRUCE of Melbourne, who has so often told the public the unpalatable truth, said in London a few days ago that Great Britain would have the greatest difficulty in maintaining her exports, let alone expanding them, and that higher production and lower costs could alone prevent the standard of living in the United Kingdom from drastic reduction. He quoted a few facts which nobody should forget. Disregarding the debts incurred in the 1914-18 war, Great Britain had an external debt in 1947 of about £200m. Now the figure is £2,150m. At the end of 1945 the gold and dollar reserves were £2,778m. Now they total £2,698m. Thus there has been no increase in the gold and dollar reserves since the end of the war. Exports, it is true, are nearly 7% above the 1938 level but Germany and Japan are now competing strongly once

more, the world's need to equip, construct and restore the "backbone" has been largely met, and many countries have established new manufacturing industries. That in a nutshell is the case of the war-time industry.

Crown Agents Go Visiting

HAS A CROWN AGENT ever visited any part of Central Africa on duty? I recall no such occasion in the past 30 years and therefore learn with the greater pleasure that Sir George Seel, Senior Crown Agent, and A. H. Hicks, Head of the finance department of the office, will leave on Sunday's Comet to spend a few days each in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, and Kenya. Since the transaction of certain departmental business must shortly pass from the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the Federal Government, inevitably involving some changes in purchasing arrangements, the Crown Agents felt that one of their number should make himself available for discussion with the Governments concerned. Sir George Seel was in close touch with East African affairs for many years while at the Colonial Office, and Mr. Hicks has been intensely concerned with the loan and other financial needs of East and Central Africa.

Retort to Recklessness

WHEN THE GOVERNMENT OF NYASALAND told the Legislature last December that he thought the control of Nyasaland Railways should be transferred from London to Zomba, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA criticized the suggestion as dangerously superficial, and gave the reasons for that judgment in considerable detail. Elsewhere in this issue are the comments of Mr. V. M. Goddington, chairman of Nyasaland Railways, on the proposal. His remarks ought to be read and pondered by anyone in Nyasaland who may still entertain the strange idea put forward by Sir Geoffrey Colby who, it will be remembered, took the disheartening course of leaving the directors of the company to learn from the Press that he had raised the question. Mr. Goddington exposes the shallowness of the Governor's case. Such powers as he may once have had in the matter have fortunately passed to the new Federal Government for Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Queer Gibbles

MR. C. K. PATEL, president of the Uganda Cotton Association, must have been a party to the joint statement issued by the Government of Uganda and the Cotton Association, and published in this paper last week, which contained the statement that he had explained to representatives of the Government that, "if his speech was read as a whole it did not, nor had he intended to convey that the Government had committed a breach of faith in the matter." The compulsory requisition of ginneries for operation by Africans. At the annual meeting of the association Mr. Patel had said: "There is a feeling among members that the Government is implementing the new Cotton Ordinance against the spirit of the moral understanding given to us" and later he commented: "The feeling is that the pledge is not honoured. To see an African's words imply that 'breach of faith' which the speaker now disclaims. How anyone could interpret them otherwise I cannot understand. If Mr. Patel has had second thoughts, and his confession would have been better than this line of gibberish."

Now You Know

"THE ENDING OF COLONIALISM is the most important single task of Socialists."—Mr. Tom Thiberg, M.P., in *Tribune*.

Sweeping Demands of Nyasaland Chiefs and Congress

Papers Submitted to British Press by Africa Bureau in London

THE AFRICA BUREAU called a press conference in London last Thursday in order that the REV. MICHAEL SCOTT might read to the assembled journalists documents received from Africans in Nyasaland.

Mr. Scott said that it was important that Africans should feel that they could still get a hearing in Great Britain and that there was some prospect of a commission of inquiry being set from this country to establish the facts about the present disturbances. It was also important to amend the laws so that there would be no banishment without trial.

He emphasized that the leaders of the Nyasaland African Congress were practising Christians. Mr. Chinyama, the president, was a church elder, and Chief Mwasela had been a member of the Christian Council of Nyasaland. The speaker had discussed the principles of non-violence with them, and in public addresses to thousands of Africans.

Gross Misrepresentations

MR. F. S. JOELSON asked if Mr. Scott accepted the general accuracy of the documents he had distributed. He replied that they had been compiled by responsible persons.

Asked if he did not consider that some of the statements were untrue and others irresponsible, Mr. Scott said that he had no means of knowing. He did not admit that the papers contained gross misrepresentation.

When Mr. Joelson drew attention to the claim of Mr. Chinyama that the Congress had had nothing to do directly or indirectly with the outbreak of demonstrations against Mr. Scott if he believed that statement, he replied that that was a matter for a commission of inquiry to cover.

The same questioners then pointed out that the memorandum by the Nyasaland Chiefs' Union called for a national day of prayer for those who have been killed as a result of resistance against federation. Was that not gross misrepresentation?

When Mr. Scott answered that that was a statement by the chiefs, and that he could express no opinion of his own, he was asked if he believed one African had lost his life as a result of resistance to federation. He did not reply.

An inquiry whether he endorsed the allegation that European special constables had been undisciplined was met by the remark that similar charges had been made in Kenya.

Another questioner would that Mr. Scott did not regard the papers as the work of extremists; a fuller version of some of the incidents was being prepared by the Africa Bureau from the information in its possession.

Through No Violence

Mr. Scott was reminded that some months previously Mr. Joelson had suggested to him at a similar conference that his encouragement of non-violence applied only to Africans was bound to lead to violence and bloodshed, that prediction having been fulfilled would it be difficult care to make any comment?

It remains to be established who caused the violence, he said.

Do you suggest that it is caused by the forces of law and order?

I don't suggest anything, he said, I merely come to establish the facts.

Mr. Scott then remarked that there could be lawful protest against unjust laws.

Would you regard armed as a lawful protest, the

burning of chiefs' homes and court houses?

The spokesman for the Africa Bureau replied indirectly by quoting a statement of the Archbishop of Cape Town, adding that he wanted to know what indignities had been inflicted on the chief Gomani and his wife when they returned home.

The first document distributed was the statement by Mr. Chinyama, president-general of the Nyasaland African Congress, which appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week.

Resolutions of Nyasaland Chiefs' Union

The text, headed "Nyasaland Chiefs' Union," read:

At the third Nyasaland Chiefs' Union held in the Indian Country Club, Lilongwe, on September 11 and 12, the following resolutions were passed:

(1) That it be recorded that Nyasaland chiefs, Congress, and people are still opposed to the Central African Federation, although it has been imposed against their wishes.

(2) That the conference advises the Supreme Council to withdraw the orders of non-co-operation with the Government with a view to restoring confidence between chiefs and Government.

(3) That Government be requested to withdraw all local armed police and that all foreign police forces be returned to their respective territories, whether that shooting be discontinued against innocent people and that compensation be given to the families of those who have lost their lives as a result of police shooting, and those responsible for such unauthorized shooting to kill be dealt with according to law.

(4) That this conference asks Government to compensate all people whose hut doors, houses, and property have been destroyed by police, and that all hoes, axes, etc., taken from them be returned to them forthwith, and that the burning of African houses by police be discontinued and that they be reconstructed at the expense of Government.

(5) That Government discontinues entirely the use of European special constables who are untrained and undisciplined to deal with disturbances and are not free from the present political controversy. This practice destroys race relationships in the Protectorate as by doing so the Government sets up one race against another and thus endangers the immediate peaceful solution of the troubles.

(6) The conference, having recalled the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons in which he expressed regret on behalf of the Government of Nyasaland for his anticipation in making an early announcement on the favourable decision of the British Parliament on federation, which subsequently led Chief Gomani to take action he took in protest against the imposition of federation, resolved: that Chief Gomani and all those who have resigned their Native authorityships as a weapon against the imposition of federation should be reinstated in their original positions immediately, and thus build up confidence between chiefs and Government and heal the previous wounds caused during the struggle against federation.

Release of Prisoners Demanded

(7) That all village headmen, people, and Congress leaders who have been imprisoned as a result of assisting federation to form May, 1953, to date be released;

(8) That all civil servants who have been dismissed from their service as a result of assisting chiefs and their people against federation should be called back to their respective posts should they be willing to do so.

(9) That constitutional reforms on local and central Government be immediately made as per attached memorandum and that the proposed District Council Bill be implemented at once without delay with the necessary suggestions mentioned in memorandum.

(10) That the land system be abolished and Government should acquire all the undeveloped land now being held on the European estates in the Protectorate immediately, and hand it back to the African people as African trust land on which they can settle with their families without any trouble from European landlords, and thus abolish the tenant system.

(11) That an impartial judicial commission of inquiry be appointed at once to inquire into the causes of disturbances in Southern Province and into the reasons why there should be no settlement of the present problems.

(12) That a delegation of chiefs and Congress interview

The Governor is possible without further delay to discuss constitutional reforms and suggestions based at the Chiefs' Conference held in the province on September 11 and 12.

(12) That the conference, having taken from the Nyasaland Times dated September 6 of the formation of the so-called Nyanaland African Progressive Association, drew the attention of the Government to the African Civil Service and Colonial Regulations prohibiting civil servants from indulging in political activities, and thus calls upon the Government to stop African civil servants from forming and organizing political parties. By following certain favoured civil servants to participate in political activities while prohibiting and dismissing others, Government would appear to be partial, and thus create a feeling of distrust among the Africans, and if this practice is continued it may give rise to serious consequences and dissatisfaction among other members of the Civil Service.

(13) That this conference declares that it has no confidence in Messrs. C. J. Matima, A. J. Mpoinda (Blantyre), E. D. Siska (Chisadzulo Hospital), and Orton E. Curwansa (Jeanes Training Centre, Domasi) for having misled the chiefs and people, in that they have refrained from advising chiefs at a critical period while they were the people who advised them to reject federation, at all costs.

(14) That this conference has therefore no confidence in the so-called Nyanaland African Progressive Association led by the people mentioned in (13) above, and hereby warns all our chiefs and people.

(15) That the Nyanaland Chiefs Union accepts the Nyanaland African Congress as the only African political body which is recognized by the Government, and therefore calls upon all the chiefs and people in the Protectorate to support Congress and seek its advice in all matters concerning the development of this country.

(16) That this conference advises chiefs and people to attend district, provincial, Protectorate and Legislative Councils and resume all their court and administrative duties which they were doing before.

Killed as a Result of Resisting Federation

(17) That September 27 be observed as a day of national protest by all Nyanaland people here and abroad, for all those who have suffered and have been killed as a result of resistance against federation.

(18) That the chiefs' organization shall henceforth be known as the Nyanaland Chiefs' Union and a constitution shall be drawn accordingly.

The document was signed by Chief Mwasa as president of the Nyanaland Chiefs' Union.

Another paper submitted to the Governor by certain chiefs and the African Congress, made proposals for constitutional reform in the following terms:-

African Representation on Legislative Council. We believe that the time has now come for increased representation of Africans in the Legislative Council, some other councils, committees, and boards in the Central Province to the Legislative Council does not satisfy the African people of this Protectorate. It is also inadequate for any effective representation of the 2,350,000 Africans who rightly claim that the Government should grant them more members in the Legislative Council.

In view of the fact that Europeans who number 4,000 have non-official membership in the Legislative Council of five and Africans have only three, the Africans ask the Government to increase their membership to the same number as that of the Europeans and Asians put together. The Africans should like to see additional non-official members on both sides of Europeans and Asians on the one hand and Africans on the other as follows:-

- Four African members from the Southern Province;
- Three Central Province;
- Three Northern Province.

Equality in Legislative and Executive Councils

This will give Africans 10 members in the Legislative Council, and we propose that the European, including Indian membership also be increased to 40 on the same Protectorate basis, thus bringing about the policy of African equality with immigrant races in the Protectorate.

African Representation on the Executive Council. On the Governor's Executive Council a similar demand is made, and that if the number of European and African non-official members be the same number, African members in the Executive Council should be selected by the African members of the Legislative Council. Accordingly we ask that the African membership on the Executive Council should be two, in equality with European membership.

Method of Election. We entirely reject the method of

nomination of members of both Councils, committees and boards by the Governor. We ask for the franchise to be granted forthwith without delay. Our fellow Africans in the province may not enjoy the right to vote, and on a small scale a similar position obtains in Southern Rhodesia. In the Gold Coast the Africans have the franchise, and even the Cape of Good Hope granted Africans the right to vote as long ago as 1854. It is unreasonable that the British Government in 1953 should fail to grant her protected persons the right to vote freely for members of the Legislature.

We therefore ask that all Africans over the age of 21 should be granted the franchise provided they possess one of the following qualifications: (a) provided they have passed standard four and can read and write their names, addresses and occupation; (b) provided they are chiefs and headmen of their people; (c) provided they hold a position of influence due to their wealth or status in the community, such as business-men, craftsmen, and so on. All these should have the right to elect members to the district, provincial and Legislative Councils as well as Executive Council, provided they pay hut and poll taxes to the Government.

Chiefs and Commoners

Provincial Council. Membership of the provincial councils should be elected through the Africans in the province. All chiefs should be *ex-officio* members of the provincial councils in the province. The number of commoners on the provincial council should be equal to that of the chiefs. The chairman should be an African elected by members of the council themselves. We reject the chairmanship of the district and provincial commoners, which has the effect of hampering free and unfettered discussions by African members of the councils.

District Councils. Membership of a district council should be elective. All members of the district with requisite qualifications should have the right to vote. All chiefs of the district shall be *ex-officio* members of the district council. The number of commoners in the district council shall be equal to that of the chiefs in the district. The council shall elect its own chairman, who shall be an African. We categorically reject the chairmanship of the district commissioner, which has the effect of hampering free and unfettered discussions by the African members.

We accept the proposed District Councils Bill, but we do not approve the chairmanships of the district commissioners. The chairmen of the councils should be Africans elected by members of the councils. We have sufficient evidence to prove that there are capable Africans who can preside at the meetings of such councils. We also ask that all members of a district council should be elected by the Africans themselves and not nominated by the Governor. The council should also be responsible for the dismissal of its members.

Dissolution of Legislature Requested

Dissolution of Present Council. We ask that the present Legislative Council be dissolved before the end of this year and that a new Council be set up based on the proposed franchise, which will be representative of the African people. In our view, the increased African membership will enable the representatives to meet and discuss problems with their constituencies and thus bring the views of the Africans to the Council in a true and honest manner. The present African members of the Legislative Council cannot adequately represent the people in the country owing to their very insignificant number, and no sufficient reflection of African viewpoint can be given unless the number is increased.

African Representation on the Town Councils. The number of African representation on the town councils of Limba and Blantyre should be equal to that of Europeans, and the membership be elected by the African people themselves. We ask that the urban advisory committee, whose abolition was hitherto demanded. In other African territories Africans have already acquired membership on municipal councils.

Government Boards. African membership of all State boards should be equal to that of Europeans. We refer to such boards, committees and councils as follows:-

- Present African Membership of Seats Required:
- Executive Council Nil 2 Africans
- Legislative Council 2 10 Africans
- and on other boards to be shown in the Government's Statute List.

Not Axiomatic

We hope the Government will accept these reasonable proposals in order to win back the confidence of the African people, which it has greatly lost due to lack of respect for the views of Africans. We believe that no true racial harmony can be entertained in this country as long as the Government maintains the theory of the supremacy of the white man and the perpetual domination over the African. We reject this theory in toto, and put before the Government our alternative

belief in the equality of all races on a basis of practical partnership.

We hope Government will demonstrate its good will by accepting these moderate and reasonable proposals for the peaceful development of this country in order to remove suspicion and distrust among the Zulu Africans. We reiterate that we are not anti-white, but we certainly hate oppression and any form of racial discrimination in this country, which can only lead to friction, hatred, and misunderstanding. A new attitude is required from the Government in order to satisfy the Africans of its good intentions.

The aim of the African people is not domination, but equality and parity of representation for all races in the country. White domination must go and must be replaced by the recognition of all races of their interdependence upon one another in this country, to which Providence has brought

us to live together. Government should stop giving special privileges to the European majority of 4,000 at the expense of 2,350,000 Africans and 2,000 Asians. Equality of all races should be implemented and thus put into effect the principle of partnership in practice to which the British Government has committed itself.

The last paper was a record of complaints made by three Africans, representing the Blantyre Branch of the Congress, to the Deputy Provincial Commissioner. This will appear next week. They stated that they had visited some of the disturbed areas with Mr. Colin Legum, Special correspondent of the Observer.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Mr. Joseph Murumbi's Views About Kenya Affairs

Wants Mau Mau Leaders to Be Released and Parity in Legislature

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI gave journalists in London a few days ago his ideas for economic, social and political development in Kenya.

He was introduced by MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., who said:

Mr. Murumbi was the acting secretary of the Kenya African Union before it was proscribed in June. He became acting secretary in October, 1952, following the arrest of the officials of the union. Mr. Murumbi's concern has always been to direct the activities of the K.A.U. in constructive social, economic, and political channels. He has publicly denounced Mau Mau and its methods in Kenya, India, and Egypt, which he has recently visited with a view to securing technical aid and scholarships in connexion with the development of a co-operative movement, community projects, and rural industries in Kenya. Mr. Murumbi served in the British administration in Somaliland from 1941 to 1948 and in 1949-50. He is of Masai and Golan race, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Murumbi then read the following prepared statement:

Co-Operative Land Development

I arrived in this country on September 6. The purpose of my visit is to secure help in a constructive solution of the difficulties in Kenya by economic, social, and political changes. I am particularly concerned to see plans adopted for land reform and development through co-operative and community projects and the extension of rural industries.

I have refrained from making any public statements because I desired in the first instance to give my proposals to the Colonial Office. I saw Mr. Hall and Mr. Burton of the East African Section of the Colonial Office on September 15, and had 30 minutes' discussion with them. I do not feel at liberty to report their response to my suggestions without their permission, but I desire that the British public should be made aware of proposals which I believe are of vital importance to bring conditions of peace and prosperity to Kenya and to restore a sense of security among the masses.

My proposals are brief, are:

(1) Release on bail of the political prisoners as suggested by Colonel Grogan, on the basis of their co-operation in restoring peace and discussion with the Colonial Office regarding essential terms.

(2) A round-table conference of representatives of all races in Kenya with a view to acceptance of a programme of economic, social, and economic reforms.

(3) The following programme should include:

(a) The development of land in the African reserves to the fullest capacity.

(b) Making available to Africans land in the Highlands not yet sold to Europeans.

(c) The proposal for farming on one territory by two races has a precedent in Southern Rhodesia. To prevent misuse of land, I suggest that African farmers would be required to conform to strict farming practices under the direction of the community and co-operative organization and that leases of such land should be on a temporary basis until the African farmer has proved himself efficient. During this period he should be subject to eviction if his farming did not reach the required standard.

(5) Community projects, co-operative farming, and rural industries should be introduced in the reserves, and technical and financial help welcomed from the United Nations, British, American, Indian or other sources.

(6) The principle of parity should be adopted in representation in the Executive and Legislative Councils of Kenya. There is precedent for this in neighbouring Tanganyika, where there is equal representation of the African, European, and Asian races.

(7) Political democracy should also be applied to local government.

(8) The progressive education of the masses by:

(a) The encouragement of the co-operation of educated and politically-minded Africans in all schemes of social, economic and social developments.

(b) To have an opportunity in Britain to put these proposals to political co-operative and trade union representatives and to religious leaders with a view to securing their aid.

Following my stay here I intend to visit America to invite technical and financial help for social, and economic projects from organizations interested in assisting undeveloped territories.

I would be pleased to return to Kenya at any time if the Colonial Office or the Governor indicated that I could be of help in the realization of these projects.

K.A.U. Document Distributed

On entering the conference room each press representative was given a document headed "The Kenya African Union" dated October 28, 1952, designed by Mr. F. W. Odede as acting national president and Mr. J. A. Z. Murumbi as acting general secretary. It read:

In the name of the people of Kenya we demand:

(1) **Racial Discrimination.**—The abolition by law of all racial discrimination as being repugnant to morality and civilized standards and contrary to the principles of the United Nations.

(2) **Land.**—That the Government need cause Africans for land be satisfied. Meanwhile there must be no further immigration of Europeans or Asians except on a temporary basis for the purposes of providing personnel for essential services and industries.

(3) **Education.**—The extension of educational facilities, including technical facilities by:

(a) establishing institutions of full university status in East Africa in the shortest possible time;

(b) arranging for a greatly increased number of African students to proceed overseas for higher studies; and the provision of a fund from which students wishing to go abroad can obtain loans;

(c) multiplying the number of primary and secondary schools so that in the shortest possible time all African boys and girls shall at least have the benefits of compulsory primary education.

(4) **The Constitution.**—The immediate introduction of the system of election, not nomination, for all African non-official members of the Legislative Council.

(5) A common roll for all three races.

(6) The reservation of an equal number of seats for Africans.

and non-Africans on the non-official side of the Council.
A franchise for Africans, based initially on literacy and/or property qualifications, and including women.

The nominations of equal numbers of Africans and non-Africans on the official side of the Council.

The direct election, not nomination, of all African members of the proposed Constitutional Committee for Kenya, and that the number of African, Asian, and European members of the committee be equal, failing which Her Majesty's Government in Britain should be requested to set up an impartial committee of British constitutional experts.

Local Government.—The election of Africans to all county, district, and municipal councils and boards; and the establishment of county, district, local and municipal councils and boards on an electoral basis in the African Highlands. An immediate increase in the membership of African councillors in Nairobi Municipal Council, representing not less than the membership enjoyed by the European community. The same to apply to the municipal boards of Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kisumu.

Trade Unions.—That trade unions be allowed to function freely, that registration be optional and not compulsory, and combination of trade unions be permitted.

Defence Forces and Civil Service.—Full opportunity for Africans to demonstrate their loyalty to Kenya by serving in commissioned ranks in the defence forces and in the senior posts in the Civil Service.

Agricultural Schools for Africans

Agriculture.—Assistance in the economic development of African farmers in the form of loans on easy terms and the provision of agricultural schools where appropriate courses can be administered to African farmers. The payment of uniform prices to all producers of primary produce of which the purchase and sale is controlled, and the abrogation of all restrictive practices in the growth of certain crops.

Wages.—Equal pay for equal qualifications and work. The immediate increase in the minimum wage by 31 per cent to offset the high cost of living, and the provision of adequate housing accommodation for the thousands of houseless and homeless African workers in Nairobi and Mombasa.

Freedom of Speech.—The right of freedom of assembly and speech without interference by the police, or the administration, and the repeal of the relevant sections of the Police Ordinance, in accordance with the terms of the United Nations Charter.

Royal Commission.—The terms of reference of the Royal Commission to be widened to include a survey of all lands in Kenya.

The earliest possible repeal of all repressive legislation, including the Bill for the registration of societies.

The release or immediate trial of all persons arrested since October 20.

Facilities to enable the independent African Press to function again.

The removal of all restrictions on the legitimate activities of the Kenya African Union.

We request that a consultation group be set up in Kenya to attempt the solution of the many difficult problems facing all races; and that it be composed as follows: chairman to be nominated by the Governor, and the Kenya Indian Congress, the K.A.U., the elected M.L.C., one Indian elected M.L.C., and one African non-official M.L.C.

We demand the immediate implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Discussion

Mr. JOHNSON asked the chairman whether he considered it morally justifiable to distribute such a document three months after the proscription of the Kenya African Union. Mr. BROCKWAY replied: "Yes, for information."

Asked to substantiate his statement that Colonel Grogan had suggested the release of Mau Mau leaders under arrest, an allegation publicly denied by the leader of the European elected members, Mr. MURUMBI said that he had read such a report in a Kenya newspaper. He thought Kenyatta should be released on the terms mentioned, but that there had not the support of anyone else so far as he knew.

Mr. BROCKWAY interposed that Mr. Leslie Hale and he had called a conference in Nairobi in November which was attended by members of all races in the Legislature and "went very far towards reaching agreement. Only the intensification of Mau Mau activities prevented us reaching achievement." Both Mr. Brockway and Mr. Murumbi considered a round-table conference to be desirable now.

To Mr. KENNEDY, WARD'S inquiries, the African speaker replied that common ground between the Kikuyu and the Kipsigis could be found, and that the African members of the Legislature might take the initiative in calling a conference, though whence the same was of little importance. The present

situation was ruining Kenya and damaging all its communities. Several times during the discussion Mr. MURUMBI said that he had not discussed his proposals with anyone in Kenya.

Mr. JOHNSON pointed out that the idea of an inter-racial conference was not new. The principle had been accepted by the last two Secretaries of State, the Socialist and the other, conservative, and by the political leaders of all races in Kenya. A number of questions by Mr. WARD and Mr. JOHNSON about issues and developments in the African Highlands, about admissions to the improvement of African agriculture, but the speaker said that work had not kept pace with progress in the White Highlands and that there had been no concerted plan to build up the Native reserves. Mr. MURUMBI believed that co-operative schemes on the Indian model offered the best prospect of success.

"Does the experience of Makerere College suggest that Africans want to take up the work of helping their fellows to farm more efficiently?"

"I can't say."
"What has inhibited co-operative development in Kenya?"
"There have been many mistakes. Most have been started by European operators, though producer societies have been started in Nairobi. In Tanganyika there has been exceptional progress among the Chagga, to whom Mr. Bennett has given great help for many years. Failures have been largely due to lack of expert guidance."

Mr. BROCKWAY: "There is a college in Nairobi for training co-operative inspectors. I proposed that the three Governments that it should be extended to train technical people for the co-operatives."

"On the proposal to settle Africans in the White Highlands, Mr. MURUMBI admitted under pressure from Mr. WARD that only about 200,000 acres were not already in use of some kind, and did not dispute the suggestion that three-quarters of the total might be rocky outcrops, cliffs and hills."

"If those figures are correct, Mr. JOHNSON said, the 50,000 acres available would make a trivial contribution to your aim. Why press the idea while millions of acres are utilisable elsewhere in East Africa? Is not your purpose political rather than agricultural?"

Mr. MURUMBI: "No, my approach is wholly agricultural." He added that the Indian Government had offered 25 scholarships to train Africans in Kenya in community and co-operative work and agricultural industries.

When he referred to a party, Mr. WARD inquired which of the various systems of means.

Mr. MURUMBI: "I take the Tanganyika model."

Not in Favour of Common Electoral Roll

He told Miss MARJORIE NICHOLSON that he wanted a party as a result of elections, for which there should be a separate electoral register for Africans, not a common roll. He believed that that would be acceptable to the African M.L.Cs. He would decline to allow himself to be a model government bodies."

Mr. JOHNSON pointed out that Mr. MURUMBI's statement was inexact when it declared that in Tanganyika "there is a good representation" of the three races. There was not, and would not be for nearly five years.

When the colour bar was mentioned Mr. BROCKWAY declared that he had found it operating everywhere in Kenya except in transport. Africans could not enter hotels or restaurants unless they were accompanied by Asians in the Civil Service, and Asians less than Europeans; there was segregation in the schools; and much more per head was spent on European children than on those of other races.

Mr. WARD: "Did you not book a room in a Nairobi hotel to which you invited Africans?"

Mr. BROCKWAY: "I deny that. It has been reported but is not true. I did not even ask for a room. My attitude was that I did not wish to enter hotels or restaurants which refused Africans. I entered only one Nairobi hotel, at Colonel Grogan's invitation."

In regard to his plea for the removal of all discrimination on grounds of colour, it was suggested to Mr. MURUMBI that it was for the protection of Africans themselves that the Congo Basin Treaties provided that they should not be supplied with arms.

He replied that Africans who asked for spirits were upset when they were refused; that had happened to him in India. Why could there not be dry areas, as in India? There was, however, much to be said for refusing spirits to Africans, who could buy wine and beer, and any changes would have to be introduced progressively.

He objected to the compulsory registration of trade unions, because he wanted to give them greater freedom and remove the interference of the registrar, who now had power over life and death over them.

Miss NICHOLSON wondered why Africans in Kenya wished to get rid of registration while Africans in Southern Rhodesia were complaining that their Government did not provide for registration.

Mr. MURUMBI: "The registrar in Kenya is not a bad man, but I do want that man to be a bad man, that he has used

his powers fraudulently or unfairly, but in a way which impedes trade union development.

Saying that he expected to be back in Kenya 10 months hence, after spending about six more weeks in this country, and then visiting the United States.

West Africa, and the Sudan. Mr. Muriambi declined to comment on Press reports attributing explosive statements to him while he was in India, but he said he had been greatly misrepresented by the newspapers in Egypt, and had corrected their misstatements.

Mr. Graham Greene's Impressions of Kenya To-Day

Lack of Urgency and Disregard of Emergency Regulations

INEFFICIENCY AND LACK OF URGENCY on the part of the Government of Kenya, indifference to the emergency regulations by farmers and settlers, serving in the police reserves, and acceptance of fantastic rumours by Europeans and Africans alike, are emphasised by Mr. Graham Greene in an extremely interesting article on the situation in Kenya in the current issue of the *Sunday Times*, on whose behalf he is investigating "Mau Mau: the Terror by Night." His last dispatch was given a whole page.

It began with the assertion that what seems plausible in London seems complacent and ignorant in Kenya.

Where is the man of courage who will see that so long as able men like Kenyatta or even Kimathi are excluded from effective political power? The voice drowns in the gallery. From there you cannot see the group of burnt huts, the charred corpse of a woman, the body robbed of its entrails, the child cut in two halves across the waist, an officer found still living by the roadside with his lower jaw shined off, his hand and foot severed. For that, here, is the political power of Kimathi, the power of the bush-knife.

Many Liberal-Minded Settlers

Having stressed that the warnings given by missionaries for two years before the outbreak of violence were consistently disregarded, and described the ever-present feeling of danger, especially by night (in contrast to Malaya, where it is in the daytime that death is nearest), Mr. Greene expresses surprise that "the liberal settler is as common as I have found him; the younger man who recognizes that the White Highlands cannot remain white for ever and that armed land will one day have to be sequestered, the old veteran who says, 'Those who don't love the African had better get out of here. It's not the country' for them."

"The farmer everywhere will talk to you of the slowness of Government of emergency regulations lying on a desk in Whitehall where the tempo of life goes on with the regularity of the bus service outside. Every evening the local radio gives out the long list of violent crimes in Nairobi, and the criticism of the police increases. Periodically comes the cry for more summary justice.

"The long delays of the Kenya trial, which can hardly reach any conclusions through the maze of technicalities for two years at least, the drawn-out mass trials of those concerned in the Lari massacre, are an irritation to worn nerves. Men and women living in the dangerous regions imagine that the speed of justice has been slowed down by inefficiency. In gathering evidence, hardly a single bloodstained panga or shirt was witnessed by the police after Lari—by a lack of urgency in Nairobi, and of imagination.

"If emergency regulations remain too long in Whitehall, they are too often ignored when they have been issued. Farmers for example, when they are asked for their own protection and the protection of their neighbours, to group their squatter labour into villages. But in one district this is ignored by one of the leading farmers, and no action is taken by the local police reserves, who are themselves settlers. 'We can't enforce that on old So-and-so'—is too often the comment on a regulation.

"On both sides strange faiths are half-believed—Government, that in certain circumstances the farmers might go into armed rebellion; the Government and Army plot some political solution of the Mau Mau struggle, some

form of self-government with equal rights for Europeans, Africans, Asiatics.

"The nightmare of the common electoral roll disturbs the Mau Mau-faunted sleep. For it is a land of rumour and division. The rumours come in by car with a neighbour from 30 miles away, rumours slip and slide along the red greasy roads and get bogged down in districts where the denial never turns up for supper; rumours of mass surrenders, of white Mau Mau leaders in the forest, of European desertions. If these are believed by Europeans, in what fantastic world of fantasy does the African live?

More Terrorism in Nairobi

Gang crimes continue to be reported from Nairobi almost daily. Two Africans, one a Kikuyu shopkeeper, were shot dead by unknown assailants in the city last Wednesday. Another Kikuyu shopkeeper was murdered on the following morning, the attacker escaping on a bicycle.

"Declaring 'We are Mau Mau, give us the money,' three Kikuyu, one carrying a pistol, entered the office of the principal mosque of the Aga Khan's community in Government Road, one of Nairobi's chief streets. While the office secretary was being held up, the terrorists ransacked the safe, stealing £250 and gold ornaments worth a similar sum. Before leaving they tied and gagged the secretary.

The increase in the Kikuyu population of Nairobi has been considerable in recent months; some assess their present numbers as 80% of the Africans in the capital. Many non-Kikuyu have left for fear of Mau Mau.

Boycotting is understood to be a new method adopted by local Mau Mau leaders. Asian tea shops, spoking in public, and use of buses from the locations have recently been the objects of these boycotts, thought to represent the testing of African support in Nairobi for the terrorists. Considerable success for these boycotts is reported, and fears are being expressed that Mau Mau leaders may eventually be able to dominate the whole African population of the city by making it well-nigh a wholly Kikuyu area.

In order to provide greater protection for the Masai against Mau Mau infiltration, the Masai districts of Narok and Kericho have been declared special areas. The powers thereby accorded to magistrates are similar to those granted in the Kikuyu reserve at the start of the emergency.

In an attack, on Monday, by a Mau Mau, a lonely Roman Catholic mission at Imbat, Kenya's eastern slopes, an Italian nun and an Italian priest badly wounded.

In a savage attack in the Kiufu district of the Kenya Reserve, Senior Chief Kasina had both hands cut off by Mau Mau terrorists. Forty Kambari had been arrested. This attack is felt to strengthen evidence that Mau Mau influence has reached the tribe.

Sentence of death upon a Kikuyu for unlawful possession of firearms, was passed last week by an Asian, Mr. J. Sorabjee, who has been appointed an acting puisne judge of the Kenya Supreme Court.

Another Kikuyu assessor has been murdered by Mau Mau terrorists. He is the second such victim to be

assassinated this year, suggesting that Mau Mau may be endeavouring to undertake a campaign against assessors who are called upon to judge cases of terrorism. The attack took place in Fort Hall, and the assessor's house was burned down.

The Rift Valley is reported quiet. In the Aberdare R.A.F. barracks continue to bomb targets. In the Aberdare area, the Eastern Aberdare terrorists are reported to be endeavouring to leave the forest in two and three. North and east of Marimta a motor column carried off a sweep resulting in the arrest of another member of "General" Kapwepwe's gang and 74 others for minor offences.

In the Fort Hall area a tribal policeman was murdered and Mau Mau both ceremony reported to the Kikuyu Home Office. Surprising the ceremony, the Guard inflicted casualties and took 23 prisoners.

More Surrenders

A police patrol was ambushed, and the European officer wounded, in Nyeri North. The gang numbered about 30. In that area 5 Mau Mau terrorists surrendered in 10 days, many stating that they had given themselves to the British hanger.

West of Kathari market in the Mount Kenya area a loyalist was killed and a Roman Catholic school burnt. Reports of headmen being beaten up by Mau Mau have come from this region. The headmen and his son were abducted from a farm near Nyeri by a gang about 40 strong, but the captives later returned home.

Several hundred smokeless pressure stoves were stolen from a Nairobi godown last Thursday by a large armed gang, who tied up a watchman. The stoves would aid Mau Mau men in hideouts.

What Socialists Are Being Told

"New Statesman" Reports from Kenya

THAT SETTLERS IN KENYA are persistently accusing the Government in its plans for dealing with Mau Mau is alleged in the following report published by the New Statesman and Nation from a correspondent in Kenya:

"Belatedly, and at the emphatic instance of Sir George Erskine—whom the Europeans in Kenya have begun accusing of following a get-tough policy towards the settlers—the Government has recently begun turning its attention to the psychological part of the campaign against Mau Mau.

"Some admirable projects to raise African standards have been devised by Sir Frederick Crawford, the Deputy Governor, but unfortunately the virtue of these good deeds is being lost in the veil of silence cast over them. Why this secrecy?

Surrender Proposals "Half-Hearted"

"In anything that the Government may plan of a pro-African nature, it must beware of exciting the suspicions and criticisms of settlers' extremists. Witness the half-hearted surrender proposals to Mau Mau, and the fact that Sir Evelyn Baring was driven to place far greater emphasis on what the surrender would not do for Mau Mau adherents than on what it would.

"The Government had intended to accompany the surrender offer with a widespread publicity campaign to convince the Africans of the fate of Mau Mau and also of the Government's determination to end social and economic grievances as soon as the state of emergency was over. The settlers know this, and were quick to voice suspicious antagonism.

"The principal origin of settler opinion promptly warned those responsible for the propaganda campaign in Kenya that they must be very careful in phrasing any promises. The paper demanded an assurance that nothing would be done which might be interpreted as bribing the Kikuyu to leave Mau Mau. It must be made clear that the Kikuyu would receive no privileges and no priorities in the fields of economic and social grievances, and that the Kikuyu have no claim whatsoever to political advance save within the bounds of Kikuyuland.

"What chance has the Government's psychological warfare against this persistent obstruction? The literate African turns from the Government's carefully phrased promises of future redress to the reckless columns of the European press. He is left bewildered and wavering. The Government must refuse to be bullied into abandoning policies which, however distasteful to the settler, stand on their own merits for the future. [Comments appear in Notes By The Way].

Party Politics in Central Africa

Four Parties Now in Federal Field

THE RHODESIA LABOUR PARTY has resolved to campaign both federally in Central Africa and territorially in Southern Rhodesia, thus bringing a fourth political organization into the field.

Because he disagreed with the decision to control the federal elections, Mr. W. H. Eastwood, the only representative of the party in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, has resigned his membership, saying that he considered personal and party interests were being placed before the welfare of Southern Rhodesia and Central Africa.

A party conference decided last week-end not to remove the bar against the admission of Africans to membership. That caused the resignation of Mr. F. D. J. Lacey of Salisbury, who recently contested the Highlands by-election.

There are unconfirmed reports that four other members of the executive have also resigned.

Confederate Votes Diverted

It is likely to counter the federal general election, considered likely to divert votes from the Confederate Party particularly in the Orange belt of Northern Rhodesia.

In the Southern Rhodesian Parliament on Monday Mr. J. L. Smith, Rhodesia Opposition Party, declared that Africans should not have been invited to speeches at Government House during the visit of the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret. His attitude was supported by Mr. Denny Young, leader of the Confederate Party, Mr. P. A. Wise, Rhodesia Party, and Mr. Lewis W. Keller, Independent Labour Party. Mr. G. G. Todd, Prime Minister, could see no valid ground for criticism and described the behaviour of all present at all the receptions as beyond reproach.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, was said to have attempted to merge the United and Rhodesian parties failed because of the insistence of the first-named of adhering to a common voters' roll.



Darling—
do give me a
Churchman's No. 1



CHURCHMAN'S No. 1, THE 15 MINUTE CIGARETTE

Northern Rhodesian Constitution

Invitation to Mr. Lyttelton

THE EUROPEAN ELECTED MEMBERS in the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia met in Lusaka last Friday to consider the decision of the Secretary of State in regard to the constitution, and instructed Sir Roy Welensky to inform the Governor that the changes were unacceptable. Seven of the 10 elected members attended the meeting, the three others being out of the country.

It was also decided to ask Mr. Lyttelton to visit Northern Rhodesia before the next meeting of the Legislature in November.

According to the correspondent of *The Times*:

The chief criticism is of what is felt to be the arbitrary way in which the changes have been decided upon, and the apparent intention of the British Government to impose them without giving further opportunity for discussion in Northern Rhodesia. European opinion was prepared for additional African representation, but the bald announcement from the Colonial Office seems to have alienated certain sections of the European population, and it has certainly provided ammunition for those opponents of the idea of racial partnership who contend that the supposedly ultra-liberal ideas of the Colonial Office represent a danger to Central Africa under Federation.

Sir Roy Welensky on "Diktat"

Sir Roy Welensky had said earlier:

The Secretary of State's decision is a *diktat* to us. The proposals of the British Government mean a 20% increase in the number of European elected members against an increase of 100% in the number of African members. Over the period from 1938 to 1954 the present decision will entail an over-all increase of 50% in European representation whereas the Africans will have only one member in the House in 1938, will in 1954 have four Africans and two European representatives.

The procedure to be followed by the British Government to bring about the change in the constitution will be to alter the Order in Council that governs Northern Rhodesia's constitutional position. Then, whether we like it or not, we would have extra members in the Legislative Council.

Later he expressed the conviction that the people of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would vote for the party which believed in racial amity, that the policy inherent in Federation would be in the best interests of all people in Central Africa, and that the Federal Party would win the election in December.

Under the heading "A Rhodesian Impasse," *The Times* wrote *inter alia*:

"When the new Rhodesian Federation is struggling into existence it is doubly unfortunate that the discussions in London with African and European delegates on the constitutional future of Northern Rhodesia, in its new status as a constituent territory of the Federation, should have broken down in disagreement.

"A recent resolution of the African Representative Council demanded that the elected Africans should be increased from two to 12, two more than the elected Europeans in last year's settlement. If any such extreme demand was pressed in the conference room, the breakdown is not surprising.

Africans' Sense of Grievance

The disagreement having occurred, it remains incumbent upon the Government to govern, and since a settlement cannot be reached by persuasion, one must be imposed. The terms, however, which Mr. Lyttelton has decided he must dictate hardly seem likely to allay the African sense of grievance.

"The Europeans get their main wish, an increase of their elected members from 10 to 12. Numerically, this is balanced by the concession of two additional seats to Africans, with some hope of soon appointing another African as one of the two nominated non-officials who are intended to protect their interests. Since this at least doubles their representation, they might be held to gain proportionately more than the Europeans. But at the same time one of the official members whom they regard as their friends is likely to disappear

because most of his functions as Economic Secretary will be taken over by the Federation.

Moreover, the progressive consolidation of the domain of territorial government will reduce the number of portfolios to be held by members of the Executive Council, who, it is contemplated, shall have all these ministerial responsibilities and have to speak a Government front bench in the Legislature. Although it is proposed that one group of departments shall be entrusted to the member representing African interests, the effect of the change is to reduce the number of official members to five.

No doubt the figures can be explained with a certainly no fundamental change is made, and the Secretary of State is arithmetically justified in his statement that the balancing position of the officials will not be affected. But it is easy to understand the disappointment of African hopes for a substantial shift of power in their favour. The downright allegation in a manifesto of protest by two African leaders, that the power of the settlers is being further entrenched may be too far, but expresses a real fear.

Ambiguous Generalizations

Beyond the competition for seats in the two councils, there is the broader claim of the Africans that their race shall be involved with the franchise without having to acquire the status of British subjects in exchange for that of British protected persons, to which title they cling as the guarantee of the continued guardianship of the Colonial Office. After mentioning this claim, the official statement slips away behind a screen of ambiguous generalizations.

It gives a hint, however, of the seemingly intractable problem of Northern Rhodesia. The declared goal of complete emancipation cannot be reached until the two races come to regard one another as parts of a single community, and of that there is little sign. Rather do the circumstances of yesterday's breakdown accentuate the African sense of a permanent conflict of interest with the Europeans; and as new settlers continue to arrive in the Copperbelt the estrangement grows worse rather than better.

The Manchester Guardian wrote:

"The Colonial Secretary has decided to make some changes in the constitution of Northern Rhodesia before the next general election there, which should be early in 1954. It would have been better to make no changes for the present. What is proposed is not in itself disastrous, but in its context it seems likely to add a further disturbing element to a situation already unstable. A tonic is prescribed where a sedative is called for.

"The increase in the membership of the Legislative Council does not matter much. The decision that all members of the Executive Council shall hold a portfolio and speak for a department or group of departments does make a difference. Its practical effect will probably be that two more non-official Europeans will hold portfolios—four instead of two. Even though the majority of officials is retained, the power and responsibility of the non-officials is clearly going to be enlarged; and that just at the time when the territory is being most or all by more experienced political leaders to the federal sphere, and when politically conscious Africans are already shaken by fear and distrust of the enlarged power of the European settlers under the federal constitution. So timed, the changes will not help the Federal Government to get under way smoothly. For the future, the Colonial Secretary's statement holds out a promise. The Government looks to the day when the part played by racial considerations in the affairs of the territorial Government will become negligible. It should then be possible to move from the present system of racial representation towards a system based on a widespread franchise with the separate representation of the races. But if that change depends on racial considerations becoming 'negligible' before it is made it is a very long way off. Is the cart being put before the horse? Will racial considerations define with the franchise as it now is?"

Faded Hope of Relaxed Tension

The Economist wrote:

"The conference of the Northern Rhodesian constitution broke up this week, and with it has gone any hope that the racial tension heightened by Central African Federation will be quickly relaxed. The African and European delegations failed to reach agreement, and Mr. Lyttelton was therefore forced to put forward his own proposals.

"The constitution at present provides for a Legislative Council of 22 members consisting of nine officials, 10 elected Europeans, two elected Africans, and two nominated non-

Official members representing African interests. The Executive Council consists of 11 members, of whom seven are officials, three non-official Europeans, and one a non-official nominated member representing African interests. Mr. Lyttelton's proposals will increase the size of the Legislative Council to be two additional elected representatives each for the Europeans and Africans. The Executive Council is to be reduced to nine by the removal of two officials whose functions have now become a federal concern. All members are to hold portfolios, and will constitute, in embryo, a Government, front bench.

The Colonial Office have given away as little as possible. Official members will still hold the mathematical balance on contentious issues, and the small concessions to both races are carefully hidden. Yet, it only because their case was most modest that Mr. Lyttelton appears to yield more to the Europeans than to the Africans. They asked for three new seats in the Legislature and have got two; the Africans, who wanted parity with the Europeans, have gone away the more disappointed.

Damage Done by False Expectations

The damage has been done, however, not by the new solution, but by the false expectations that preceded the conference. The African argument for equal representation is that representation has left Native affairs to the territorial Governments, and that in this they have a right to insurance against their suspicions of the new Federal Government. But to have given in to this demand would have looked like an admission that the federal structure was unsound and would have placed an unbearable strain on the infant federation by angering the Europeans.

It is a pity, however, that Mr. Lyttelton has not made, in compensation, the gesture that was open to him, by extending the franchise to British protected persons. At present an African who satisfies the other qualifications can vote on the common roll only if he becomes a nationalized British subject. To change this is admittedly difficult, because it raises the whole issue of separate racial representation. But if Mr. Lyttelton could meet the Africans on this point when he visits Rhodesia next year some prospect of racial harmony might be restored.

["Nationalized" appears in the original. "Naturalized" was clearly intended.]

The *New Statesman and Nation* gave prominence to a contribution from a correspondent who wrote:

"The African Representatives Council had empowered its representative at the London conference to ask for parity of elected membership in the Legislative Council, leaving five non-official members (who are Government-nominated civil servants) to hold the balance. This parity exists already in Tanganyika, and works well there. The Northern Rhodesian settlers, led by Sir Roy Welensky, strongly oppose this."

In the event, there are to be two more elected white African members but also two more elected white members. Welensky has also won a victory in the Executive Council where he has managed to get to strengthen the settlers' position. Mr. Moffat, one of the two Europeans nominated to the Legislative Council on behalf of African interests, unfortunately made things easier for Welensky by refusing to act, or even to consult together with his African colleagues. It is now probable that Mr. Moffat apparently will be seen from the settlers' point of view, will become a barrier for African Affairs in the Northern Rhodesian Executive Council. This cannot be regarded as a concession to African demands."

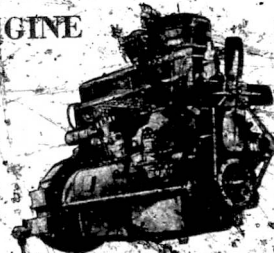
The *Daily Herald* headed a brief news report with the words "Africans Are Angry with Lyttelton."

Film Director Drowned in Zambezi

MR. ANTHONY KELLY, a young British film director, was drowned last Friday five miles from the Victoria Falls when a flat-bottomed boat capsized near the Zambezi rapids. Engaged as assistant director on the Associated British film "Duel in the Jungle," he was reconnoitering the rapids, with three others to ascertain if camera shots could be taken later in safety. Mr. Clive Sussens, well known as a professional hunter, and Mr. H. Schoeler, a South African, both reached the bank. Another South African with the unit, Mr. David van Heerden, dived vainly in an attempt to reach Kelly, but the current was too strong. The flat-bottomed craft was powered by an engine which failed.

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PERSONALIA

MR. COLIN LEGUM is now visiting the Gold Coast. COLONEL C. SPENCER CHAPMAN is due in Nyasaland in a few days.

MR. A. ALPHESS sails today in the STIRLING CASTLE on his way back to Nyasaland. SIGOR R. NATE TARANTO has been appointed Italian Vice-Consul in Dar es Salaam.

The term of office of SIR MICHAEL THOMAS as chairman of A.C.A. has been extended.

P. J. M. WIMBUSH, general manager of Central African Airways, is in London on official business.

MR. GUY GIBSON, Secretary for External Affairs in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has arrived in London.

MR. H. W. STANLEY, general manager of Nyasaland Railways, will return to London (of which he is the present mayor) on Friday's Comet.

In last Friday's Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland programme of the B.C.C., MR. HARVEY FRANKLIN spoke of his impressions of Nairobi to-day.

SIR CLYDE MACKENZIE has returned to London after spending several months in East Africa on behalf of the British Empire Society for the Blind.

Two Socialists, M.P.s, MR. G. BROWN, representing Belfast, and MR. G. HOBSON, representing Kenilworth, are to spend about a fortnight in Kenya next shortly.

MR. J. F. O'NEILL has been appointed sales director of Field Aircraft Services Africa, Ltd. (an associate of the Hastings Group of companies), which has large East and Central African interests.

MR. MARSHALL CLARK and MR. J. H. LASCALES, representing the two Northern Rhodesian copper mining groups, have arrived in London in connexion with the Kafue hydro-electric scheme.

MR. J. R. FOSPER, Acting Director of Agriculture, and MR. K. L. SANDERS, Acting Labour Commissioner, have been appointed temporary nominated members of the Tanganyika Legislature for the remainder of the present session.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. J. WILSON-HAFFENDER, financial and administrative secretary of the Church Missionary Society, who is paying a fortnight's visit to Kenya, preached at the consecration of the rebuilt African church of St. Stephen's in Nairobi.

MR. MARTIN POBINDER, an official and negotiator of the National Union of Railwaymen in the United Kingdom, has been commissioned by the Rhodesia Railways African Workers' Union to investigate wage rates and the designation of various tasks.

MR. J. B. ROSS, Deputy High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, gave a cocktail party the other evening for delegates from the Colony who had come to London to discuss the establishment in Salisbury of an inter-racial university college.

MR. M. S. STOOKS, secretary of Messrs. Dalgoty & Co., Ltd., retired yesterday on reaching the age limit after 48 years' service, and has been succeeded by MR. G. W. TAYLOR, lately assistant secretary. MR. A. L. EASTON has been appointed assistant secretary.

The Southern Rhodesian commission which is inquiring into the cost of living is composed of MR. K. L. GARGAN, MRS. Z. A. SHEARER, MRS. M. G. HAYWARD, COLONEL C. M. NEWMAN, MAJOR H. G. MUNDY, MR. T. H. GREY, MR. G. ELLMAN-BROWN, and MR. C. N. WETMORE.

LORD SWINTON, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, left London by air on Thursday for Malaya on his way to Australia and New Zealand. In mid-November he will fly to India and Pakistan for a brief visit before going to Ceylon for a week. He is due back in London on December 11.

TIMOTHY MAYENDIENDA, a Nyasaland African, has received the Bronze Cross of the Boy Scouts movement, accompanying his uncle and two brothers in a canoe from Likoma Island to his home on Chizumulu Island; he swam for 16 hours to get help after the canoe had overturned and carried on its course.

MR. C. J. M. ALBERT, M.P., has expressed the opinion that one of the major tasks for the next Conservative Government will be "reconstruction of our Colonial administrative services to bring them more into line with the changing political status of the Colonies and their need for economic and social development."

Among Africans from East and Central Africa who attended the recent Moral Re-orientation World Assembly in Caux, Switzerland, were CHIEF JONATHAN BARAZA (Kenya), MR. JOSHUA NKOMO (President of the Southern Rhodesian African Congress and general secretary of the African Railway Workers' Union in that Colony), and MR. AIDAN MWAMUKA, Secretary of the African Association of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. W. L. BAGSHAW, the newly appointed secretary of the Union-Castle Line, joined the company's staff in 1924. He was for four years private secretary to the late Robertson F. Gibb while he was chairman of the company, leaving that post to enter the Royal Air Force. After demobilization as a flight lieutenant in 1946, Mr. Bagshaw returned to the London office and was made assistant secretary in the following year.

MR. C. R. MELVILLE, who has been appointed assistant general manager of the Union-Castle Line, joined the passenger department in 1917, and was soon afterwards transferred to the managerial department, remaining there until he was appointed secretary to the management three years ago. He is very well known in London cricket club circles, and has captained the company's team for more than 25 years. He also plays football, golf, tennis, and badminton.

At least three members of Southern Rhodesia's new Cabinet intend to contest the Federal elections in December. They are MR. J. M. CALDICOTT (Minister of Agriculture), MR. J. M. GREENFIELD (Internal Affairs and Justice), and MR. DONALD MAENTYRE (Finance and Posts and Telegraphs). Two other Cabinet Ministers, MR. G. A. DAVENPORT (Mining, Defence, and Education) and MR. L. M. GULLINAN (Transport) have not yet decided whether to seek election to the Federal House. MR. W. A. E. WINTERKON, who was Minister of Trade and Industrial Development in Sir Godfrey Huggins's Cabinet, resigned because he intended to stand for the Federal Parliament.

Obituary

MR. DOUGLAS ABRAHAMSON, who has died in Salisbury, aged 76, was on the executive committee of the recently formed Confederate Party. A farmer and prospector, who reached Southern Rhodesia from the Union nearly 50 years ago, he was for some time president of the Smallworkers' Association. He twice stood unsuccessfully as a Parliamentary candidate, and in the early days attempted to start a Greater Central African League. At one time Mr. Abrahamson strongly advocated union with South Africa.

MAJOR-GENERAL ARCHIBALD MAXWELL CRAIG, C.B., O.B.E., who has died in a London hospital at the age of 58, was Fleet Royal Marine Officer on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron in 1926-7, and had visited East Africa.

MRS. WOOD, widow of the late J. R. Wood, whose death in Shropshire at the age of 70 occurred shortly after her arrival from Kenya, had lived in that Colony since 1912, mainly in the Mvoti and Turu districts.

MR. GEORGE MACKLOO has died in Kenya at the age of 47. He had managed night clubs in Nairobi.

Wasaland Penal Code Strengthened Severer Penalties for Sedition and Rioting

SEVERER PENALTIES have been enacted in Nyassaland by the Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1953, which has just come into force.

The punishment for sedition has been increased from imprisonment for two years and a fine of £100 to imprisonment for five years and a fine of £400, and for possessing a seditious publication from imprisonment for one year and a fine of £50 to imprisonment for three years and a fine of £200. Any printing press or other apparatus used for the production of seditious documents is forfeitable.

For managing or assisting in the management of an unlawful society, the punishment has been increased from seven years to 14 years, and for being a member of an unlawful society from three years to seven years.

Riot Penalties Increased

For taking part in a riot after the Riot Act has been read the penalty has been increased from five years to imprisonment for life. The punishment for unlawfully doing grievous harm to another person has been increased from imprisonment for seven years to imprisonment for life, and for unlawfully wounding from three years to five years. Any person who now unlawfully confines another person will be liable to imprisonment for five years or a fine of £700.

For stealing live stock the maximum sentence has been increased from seven years to 14 years, and similarly for stealing from a dwelling house by the use of violence.

The importer of prohibited publications is now liable to imprisonment for three years and a fine of £400, and any person in possession of a prohibited publication is liable for a first offence to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £200, and for a subsequent offence to imprisonment for three years.

Anyone possessing a prohibited publication who does not deliver it to an administrative or police officer becomes liable to imprisonment for two years and a fine of £200.

No article may be carried which has been made or is suitable for causing injury to the person. Possession of any such weapon renders the holder liable to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £100.

Any vehicle used to help robbers or receivers of stolen property may be forfeited to the Government unless the court finds that neither the owner of the vehicle nor his servants consented to its use for illegal purposes.

Amendment of the Police Ordinance provides that any meeting or procession held without a permit is an unlawful assembly and all persons at the meeting and the person who convened it may be arrested without warrant and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £50 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both fine and imprisonment.

Further Attacks on Cities

Disturbances are still reported from various areas.

Recent official communications state:

At the headquarters of the Domasi district Village Headman Matuto was tried on charges of contravening agricultural laws. A crowd of some 200 Africans, all armed with spears, knives, bows and arrows, assembled at the court; they told the district commissioner that they had come for the Village headman's trial.

They were told to lay down their arms but refused to do so or to disperse, and the Riot Act was read. The crowd still refused to lay down their arms. The police then attempted to disarm the crowd but were attacked by the crowd, who began to throw spears and stones at the police party. The police used tear smoke to disperse the crowd but without effect, and made a baton charge. As the police were still being attacked with stones and spears, they were compelled to open fire. One motor was killed. One of the principal ringleaders of the mob was arrested.

In the Chikwawa district Pastor Andrew Mshiri of the Nyasa Mission and Sub-Chief Lumbu have been convicted by Native authority Ngabu's court for their part in the disturbances there. They were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

No further incidents have been reported from the Domasi district. Village Headman Matuto was sentenced by two months' imprisonment for contravening agricultural laws. It is reported that a rioter who was wounded has since died.

On Saturday Cedric Nairobi, a well-known agitator, of Mati Mati (Blantyre) district, was sentenced by Native authority Nchemba's court to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for interfering with the payment of market dues.

William Kamanga, well known in the Domasi district, has been arrested for failing to comply with agricultural laws. Other arrests included those of Lawrence Mapemba and Herbert Solomon.

Shipowners Anxious About Suez Canal

Mr. D. F. Anderson's Comments

MR. D. F. ANDERSON, chairman of the General Council of British Shipping, and deputy chairman and joint managing director of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., said in the course of a letter to *The Times* on Monday:

"In all reports on the talks in Cairo prominence has been given to the British need to maintain a strategic base in the Middle East, and it might appear that this is the only important factor at stake. This is not so. While a strategic base would be vital in the event of war, undisputed and efficient passage for merchant ships through a carefully maintained and properly managed Suez Canal is vital now and always to British shipping and British trade with the East.

"The conviction that this need must be reconciled with and not sacrificed to Egyptian aspirations seems to British shipowners from time to time to have been submerged by the strategic consideration alone, and your leading article of September 18 does little to correct this impression.

"The Suez Canal is a heavily loaded waterway which could become effectively blocked for an indefinite time without the least need for sabotage or overt action of any sort. A few labour disputes, coupled with the lack of outside resources in substitution, is all that is required. It is crude to think in terms of dramatic action only. Inaction, deliberate or not, is impossible to counter when the control lies in other hands, and at this point which has been a constant anxiety to British shipowners while these negotiations have been proceeding.

A new African community centre is to be built in the Mwendu Tayari district of Mombasa.



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Lack of Common Government Action President's Address to E.A. Associated Chambers

MR. F. J. BLAKE said in the course of his presidential address to the annual session meeting in Nairobi for the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa:

"We are met to consider many matters of moment for East Africa. The purpose of the debate should be, not to score points against those with contrary views, but by elucidating relevant facts from all angles, to ensure that resultant resolutions are based on sound premises. Experience indicates that no one in authority can for long hold out against a good case well stated.

"It is some years since this association met in Nairobi, a natural meeting centre for the people of all three territories, apart from being the official set of our Central Legislative Assembly. Its phenomenal growth in half a century, its multi-storied buildings already occupied and others under construction are monuments to the faith of pioneers and their successors, a faith that has survived many severe set-backs and will long outlive present troubles.

Trade Adjustment

"The past 12 months have witnessed considerable adjustment of East African trade following the post-war boom. This may have come as a surprise to the newer businessmen, but to most it is merely the return to a normalcy that had been expected sooner. To all it means that we have to stop, weigh up the probabilities before us, and estimate what steps may be necessary to carry us safely through the change-over period.

"The East African Governments will have to take cognizance of the downward trend in customs duties and taxable profits; and theirs will be the unenviable task of cutting their coat from a smaller piece of cloth. It will avail them nothing to consider raising customs duties still further nor will an increase in present high direct taxation do other than discourage already-traded capital from coming in to assist with essential development. The frills that have become fashionable during post-war years of affluence will require to be left off our 1954 coat—in Government as well as in commerce.

"During the past year emphasis has been placed on encouraging Africans to play a larger part in industry and commerce. In Uganda they are being aided to acquire and operate cotton ginneries co-operatively. In Kenya building is proceeding to provide technical training facilities, while loans from Government, jointly with local Native councils, are now available to finance those traders who have already shown a degree of business initiative. In Tanganyika an equal willingness to assist actively the African in various ways is evident.

"Such efforts are not only commendable but are very necessary. Africans are to give more than lip service to the aim of integrated progress for the people of East Africa. But I feel it my duty to sound a note of warning.

Men Who Miss Opportunities

"Many of the outstanding figures of industry and commerce are men who were not given opportunities but made them. Their own efforts against an apparently inconsiderate world produced results that the ward of a wealthy guardian seldom achieves.

"We must bear in mind therefore that opportunities such as are now being made available to Africans will not compensate for any want of genuine sustained effort which is at present so often sadly lacking.

"For example, during the past 25 years thousands of Africans have had a chance to repair gardens or in the Forests to become trained motor-mechanics. And how many have we to-day? Surely there must be few employers present here who have taken their Africans like opportunities to better

themselves and been keenly disappointed at the results. I am not suggesting that a pessimistic attitude be adopted, but I do strongly recommend that we keep constantly under review the practical outcome of providing subsidized educational and credit facilities.

"Reservoirs, roads, structures in Kenya and Tanganyika are probably no more vital matter calling for a realistic approach. All weather roads have been produced, wide verges and their markets are essential for normal development. Owing to the harshness of the local soil, climate, or density of traffic, it is impossible to maintain many earth roads at all-weather standard. The only answer—so far—is bitumen.

Need for Better Roads

"The cost of upkeep of earth roads can be considerable, but the excessive expense of vehicles upkeep to Government and public transport, as well as to private owners, must also be taken into account. Taking as a specific example the Great North Road from the Rhodesian border to Arusha, an earth road on which comparatively heavy expenditure has been authorized for maintenance, I can vouch for the fact that its condition is generally such as to discourage all but the hardiest road tourists from the south.

"This does not imply criticism of the Tanganyika Public Works Department, whose task there is a weighty one, but with the present increased heavy traffic, but I do suggest that apart from nullifying new development efforts, both local and East African, the present earth road costs us infinitely more than appears on the Government maintenance vote.

"It may be said that there is no money for bitumen. I submit that we have no money to pay our bills to the side drains or for dust to blanket the surrounding country, no money for excessive transport costs, public or private.

"I am not suggesting that thousands of miles of bitumen road should immediately be constructed, but there is a clear case for raising enough funds for building at least an appreciable mileage in each territory each year. When the British Government could ill afford it, many millions of pounds were made available for a scheme which had as its joint aim the development of these parts. A programme for building permanent roads is a positive method for a much smaller outlay.

"I should like to pay tribute to the good services of the

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East Africa Airways Corporation, and in particular for their part in helping to meet the growing needs of the scattered areas of the Highlands.

Our previous last year's article, referred to the apparent reluctance of East Africa Governments to take common action where there was no obvious cause for difference. In the course of dealing with some matters this year the same sluggishness to uniformity has appeared occasionally. One would think that there must be a "basic" policy in the three Governments would consult and adopt it, but apparently not. Even the individual interpretation of a common policy sometimes tends to differ.

Then we have examples of attempts to control the natural movement of certain commodities from one territory to another. Such controls are seldom effective for long, and generally leads to evasion and false scarcity. In business we dare not leave out of account the economic wholeness of East Africa, and, for this very reason, it will be well for all of us to recognize the interdependence of the three territories.

The immense problems common in varying degree to all three territories are not likely to find ready solution. Yet it is vitally important that at least guide posts be established now to ensure that our efforts towards progress and development are in the right direction.

Governor's Hopes

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said when opening the session that men of good will and good sense throughout East Africa now saw clearly that the Governments must take common action on matters affecting the economy of East Africa as a whole. He thought the machinery for inter-territorial consultation worked very well.

Whereas the flow of capital and immigrants into Kenya had been checked by this condition, there were hopeful signs, the greatest development of all being the decision to build an oil refinery near Mombasa. Some new industries had been started during the emergency, and plans were being completed to build factories to make steel-framed doors and windows, chemicals, enamelware, and textiles. It was probable that a second cement factory would soon be established.

Such important cash crops as coffee, sisya tea, and ostrichium continued to be exported, and it was an extraordinary fact that

deliveries of wattle bark out of the Kisumu Reserve were higher than usual. Kenya would produce more edible fats and oils.

Future prospects of industry must depend largely on the purchasing power of Africans and their willingness to buy, and there must be reasonable outlets for their industrial developments.

East African Power and Lighting Co.
£2.1m. Spent on Development last Year

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD. reports that for the calendar year 1952 there was a net revenue after providing £1,641,745 for depreciation of fixed assets, of £289,285 (compared with £272,383 at the previous year) making with the carry-forward £409,228 (£383,060). Income tax required £20,651 (£25,183), a preference dividend £93,000 (the same), and ordinary dividend £336,650 (£280,933).

Demand for electricity continued to rise in all the company's areas in Kenya and Tanganyika, and £2,162,281 was expended on the development programme. Though sales of electricity increased 21.8%, operating costs rose generally, and the expenditure on fuel for diesel plant operation was 60% higher than in 1951.

Issued capital amounts to £4,854,110, ordinary stockings of £1 each and £2,100,000 in preference stock. Capital reserves stand at £1,383,244 and revenue reserves at £417,908. Current liabilities at the date of the balance-sheet totalled £1,686,086. Fixed assets appear at £5,815,956 (against £1,748,572 in 1951), interest in subsidiary companies at £2,770,520 (£2,240,233), and current assets at £1,432,132 (£1,213,324). The balance sheet at 31.12.52 is £4,209,997.

The directors are, Major Charles Taylor (chairman), and Messrs. H. L. Adams, C. B. W. Anderson, W. Coulton, A. A. Lawrie, A. J. Robinson, and E. G. Vannon. The London board consists of Sir Andrew MacTaggart (chairman), Mr. Donald C. Brook, Sir John Huggins, Sir Robert Rawick and Mr. Douglas S. Warren. The secretaries in East Africa and London respectively are Mr. G. C. Reed and Mr. H. S. Trenoweth.

The 31st general meeting is to be held in Nairobi on October 20th.

The producer price of maize in Northern Rhodesia has been increased by 9d. to 40s. 8d. a bag.

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Communist Literature in N. Rhodesia Subversive E. African Government Employees

THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA has received from an African Member of the Executive Council of the Northern Rhodesia African Educational Organization, eight different Communist-propaganda publications.

One was printed in Moscow in French, and the other seven in Pekin in English by the Foreign Language Press, understood to be controlled from Moscow.

Mr. Musamba has stated in a letter to the Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia that the booklets were discovered by members of the Educational Organization in the course of an investigation into the literature sent by Africans in their homes. The books, found in houses in Ndola, Nkana, Chingetsi, and Abercorn, are said to have been distributed free by members of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress.

Secret Circulation

It is suggested that thousands of the publications have been secretly circulated, that they may have reached Central Africa through Ethiopia, and that Northern Rhodesia has been a distributing centre for parts of the Belgian Congo.

The non-political organization of which Mr. Musamba is secretary hopes to raise £10,000 for bursaries and scholarships for Africans wishing to study in Northern Rhodesia and elsewhere.

In the East Africa Central Assembly a few days ago Sir Alfred Vincent asked if the Commissioner of Customs was satisfied that he possessed adequate powers to prevent infiltration of subversive propaganda and material likely to assist disaffected persons.

The Commissioner replied that "so far as the sphere of activities of the Customs Department is concerned," he had no reason to suppose that his powers were not adequate.

Sir Alfred then asked the Postmaster-General if further steps could be taken to prevent the transmission of subversive matter through the mails.

The Postmaster-General replied: "The powers of the Postmaster-General in regard to the examination of such matters are defined in Sections 22-27 of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Act, 1951, and in respect of other areas in Sections 66 and 67 of the same Act. The territorial Government from time to time proscribe certain publications under territorial legislation, and if such publications are detected in the post they are intercepted. I have no evidence to suggest that these arrangements are inadequate at present."

Emergency Laws

Sir Alfred Vincent then asked the Legal Secretary to state whether the laws of the three territories relating to seditious and subversive propaganda matters were identical, and whether he knew that the laws of all territories south of the Sahara relating to seditious and subversive propaganda differed in essential respects.

The Legal Secretary replied: "Apart from emergency legislation in Kenya, the laws of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda relating to seditious and subversive propaganda are for all practical purposes identical. Since the emergency Congo has made emergency regulations on the subject which have no counterpart in Tanganyika and Uganda, I regret that I am unfamiliar with the provisions of the laws of all the countries south of the Sahara relating to seditious and subversive propaganda, but I should be surprised if those laws do not differ in essential respects."

The questions then invited the Administrator to inform the Assembly whether it had been necessary to dismiss any Government employees either (1) on conviction for participation in subversive activities; (2) because they belonged to a disaffected organization; or (3) for other offences during the emergency in Kenya.

The Administrator replied: "The number of High Commission employees other than casual labour who have been dismissed for being members of an illegal organization is 16. Of these persons 13 were employed by the E.A. Railways and Harbours Department; two by the E.A. Posts and Telecommunications Administration, and one by the Royal East African Navy.

(3) I am assuming that the intention of this part of the question is to ascertain how many employees have been dismissed for offences connected with the emergency. If I am correct, the figure (again excluding casual labour) is three. Of these persons two were employed by the E.A. Posts and Telecommunications Administration and one by the East African Income Tax Department.

In addition to these figures, an appreciable number of casual labourers have had their engagement terminated, or have not been re-engaged, in cases of suspicion. The precise figures cannot be given. Further, there is an appreciable number of employees who have absented themselves from work either because of police interrogation of others, but without reason assigned, and who may have been connected with activities arising out of the emergency."

Sir Alfred Vincent then asked: "Arising out of that and under any answers, would the Administrator inform the Assembly whether it would be within the ambit of the service connected with the maintenance of contact between the territories and the Defence services of the High Commission to arrange a conference of all Colonial Powers south of the Sahara, to examine the existing laws of each territory in order to come to an agreement to institute a co-ordinated policy to improve the security of the whole area?"

The Administrator replied: "If the Metropolitan Powers and members of the Commonwealth concerned agreed to such a conference it would be within the ambit of the service for the High Commission to make the necessary arrangements."

Sir Alfred Vincent asked a second supplementary question: "In view of the great importance of this matter and the existing state of affairs here and for instance in Nyasaland, would the Administrator undertake to place these questions and answers before the High Commission for immediate action?"

The Administrator replied: "I shall certainly place these questions and answers immediately before the High Commission, but the decision as regards action does not rest solely with the High Commission."

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Rhodesian Federal Constituencies

Recommendations to Governor-General

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is now considering recommendations for the creation of federal constituencies for the federal elections due to be held in December.

The Southern Rhodesian Demarcation Commission was invited to make proposals for the 17 seats which Southern Rhodesia is to have in the Federal Assembly. In order to prevent confusion with the territorial constituencies, new names have been suggested. Four seats for Salisbury and three for Bulawayo are recommended.

BORDER ELECTORAL DISTRICT includes the Umtali, Odza, Luangwa, Mafeking, and Chingola areas.

BULAWAYO ELECTORAL DISTRICT includes most of the central part of the city. BULAWAYO SUBURBS takes in most of the eastern and northern residential areas.

DARWIN ELECTORAL DISTRICT includes Lochmar, Marlborough, Bomas and Katfontein on the outskirts of Salisbury, and then stretches north and east to the northern border of the Colony with F.E.A., to take in the Darwin and the broadland parts of Norton and Goromonzi.

MIDLANDS ELECTORAL DISTRICT includes Gwelo, Selous, Shabani, Bamwera, Zvidza, West Nicholson, and down to the Limpopo River, west of Beitbridge. Mrewa includes most of the Greenlands and Mandellala areas. Mfweni, Mtoko and Makoni.

SALISBURY ELECTORAL DISTRICT comprises most of the central area of the City, SALISBURY SOUTH embraces Coronation Park, Mission, Park Meadows, Cranborne, Halfield, Prospect, and Waterfalls. SALISBURY EAST includes parts of the city north of Rhodes Avenue, Highlands, Newlands, much of Eastlea, Rhodesville and Mount Greenwood. SALISBURY WEST includes Avondale, Belvedere, Worthington, Monvale, Meyrick Park, Mountbatten, Greenroofs, and Mount Pleasant.

SEBOKWENI takes in One One and includes Charter, Chilimanzhi, Babura, Gutu, Bikita, Ndangwa, Victoria, Chibi and Nuametsi.

UMGUSA, the third Bulawayo district, includes the southern areas. UMGUSA takes in Gatabona, Hartley, Norton, Shoba, Banket, Darwendale, Karol, Miami, and Gokwe. WESTERN ELECTORAL DISTRICT takes in the whole of the area from the Victoria Falls to the confluence of the Shashe and Zamaquabane rivers, including the three Bulawayo districts.

N. Rhodesian Constituencies

In Northern Rhodesia recommendations have been made by the Government.

LIVINGSTONE ELECTORAL DISTRICT would embrace Livingstone, Upper Chona, and the Barotseland Protectorate. **KAFUE ELECTORAL DISTRICT** would include Mazabuka, Gwembe, Namwala, Mumbwe, Feira, that portion of the Lusaka Rural District included in the Lusaka constituency and that part of the Broken Hill Rural District not included in the Broken Hill constituency.

LUSAKA ELECTORAL DISTRICT would cover the area within a radius of 10 miles of Lusaka. **LUANGWA ELECTORAL DISTRICT** would take in the Eastern and Northern Provinces and the Mkuhi and Sereni districts, and there would be considerable overlap between the Broken Hill, LUANSHYA, MUPULERA and NYAKA-CHINGOLA.

Confederate Party's Native Policy

African States Within the Federation

THE FULL TEXT of the statement on Native policy issued by the newly formed Confederate Party in Central Africa reads as follows:—

The Confederate Party recognizes that one of the most important subjects confronting the new Federation is race relations. The party refuses to evade its responsibilities by taking refuge in the contention that Native policy does not concern the Federal State. It is of vital concern to the Federal State as a whole and to all three territories individually.

The four-point Native policy of the Confederate Party is:—

- (1) The guarantee of a permanent white civilisation in Central Africa.
- (2) The ultimate creation of separate Native States within the Federation and under Federal control.
- (3) The encouragement of the fullest possible economic and political development of the Native areas.

(4) The provision of political rights for the Natives by the establishment of a separate Native voters' roll.

The party has adopted a policy of partnership for what? Every partnership must have a purpose, a scope, an agreed relationship between the partners, and a method of operation. The purpose of partnership in Central Africa must be the development of the whole country for the benefit of all its inhabitants and therefore for the general good of mankind. The scope of partnership must be confined to the economic and political sphere. It must be partnership between the races and not between individual members of those races.

The relationship between the partners must recognize European leadership for the foreseeable future and European responsibility for the social, economic, and political progress of the Native. The method of operation should be based on the provision of European areas where the interests of the European are paramount and Native areas where the interests of the Native are paramount.

The present Native policies of all three territories within the Federation are unsatisfactory in that not nearly sufficient attention is paid to the economic and political development of the Native in his own areas. As a result the progressive Natives are striving to find an outlet for his ambitions in the European areas to the neglect of his true function as a leader of his own people.

Separate Native States will provide the ultimate solution to this problem and as a step towards this objective representative Native Economic Development Councils will be established. They will be given limited powers of taxation and will administer the funds so raised together with grants which will be made to them. The members of these Native Economic Development Councils, together with the bulk of the administrative staff working under them, will be Natives.

Discipline and Responsibility

The Confederate Party is convinced that this system linking local political representation with local economic development, and putting the responsibility for success in the hands of the Natives themselves, will develop both political and economic maturity. The whole system will demonstrate to the Native the practical value of economic development and the need for economic education, and will give the Natives leaders a first-hand sense of discipline and responsibility. The appointment of Native administrative officials to carry out this policy will provide increased scope for the more advanced Native.

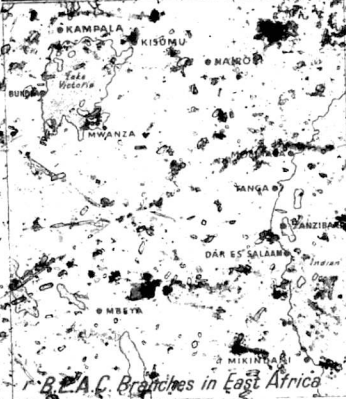
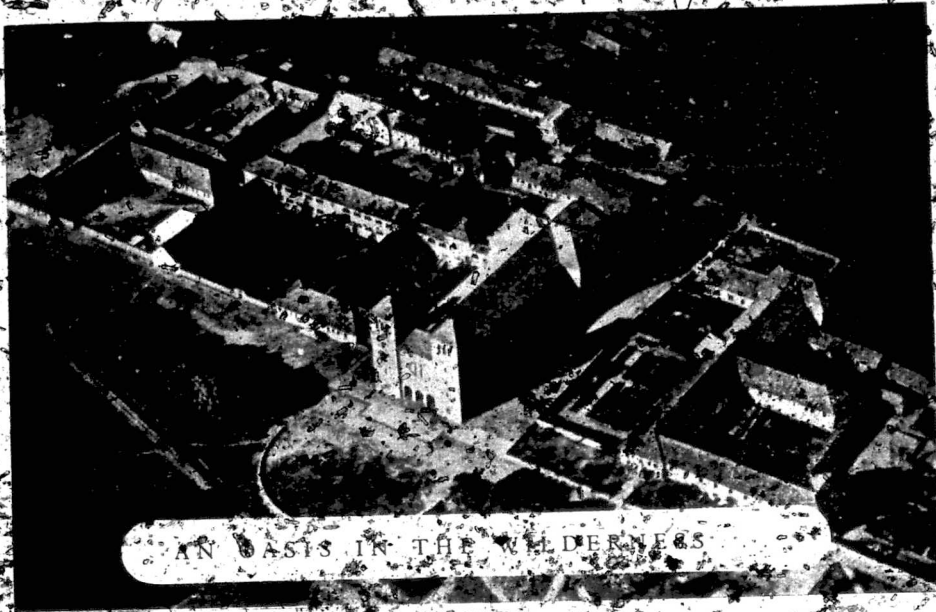
In Southern Rhodesia another serious defect in the present set-up is the existence of the common voters' roll. Natives being included on this roll can only be prevented from swamping the European vote by the periodical raising of the franchise qualification. This is a makeshift policy which can in the nature of things be but a temporary expedient.

The permanent solution lies in the Confederate Party's policy of separate representation for Natives on a communal basis, for the tribal Native by means of an electoral college system, and a separate voters' roll for the deracialized Native, with considerably lower qualifications for the franchise.

The Confederate Party will immediately extend the principle of separate Native representation from the Federal Parliament to the Southern Rhodesian territorial Parliaments which will consist of 15 members. Natives will have 10 votes in the election of 10 of these members, but the remaining four will be Natives elected by Natives. This will give the Native true representation in both the Federal and the territorial Parliaments in place of the illusory and uncertain rights they now possess on the common voters' roll.

Register of Voters

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S register of voters has now 15,447 names, an increase of 3,064 in the past year. The largest constituency is Nkana Native and the smallest the Midlands area. The present strength of the constituencies, with the 1952 figures in brackets, is as follows: Nkana Native, 2,709 (2,470); Samuhira-Chingola, 2,278 (1,905); Lusaka, 2,127 (1,490); Ndola, 1,943 (1,671); Broken Hill, 1,822 (1,433); Enshaya, 1,225 (1,038); Livingstone, 1,100 (800); Eastern, 855 (686); Southern and Midlands, 730 (663).



PERAMHO MISSION stands on a ridge 15 miles west of Songea, in the Wanganji country.

Founded in 1898 by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Odile, it was destroyed during the Maji Maji Rebellion, being rebuilt after the famine which followed in 1928; the Mission became a Benedictine Abbey under the present Bishop Gallus Steiger. Monastery comparable with those of medieval England, has been built here in 1946; a handsome Cathedral was consecrated.

About all the children of the country are being educated at Peramho, which has also an establishment for training teachers and a hospital. The Benedictine convent provides teachers for the schools, and runs the modern hospital and leper settlement of some 800 patients.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Mining

MR. L. PRAIN on Price of Copper

Nearly 60,000 Rhodesian Centenary crown pieces have been distributed in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Drought throughout the Kamado district of the Masai Reserve of Kenya, which had already resulted in widespread losses of stock, has been aggravated by the failure of several important boreholes.

The poll tax in Taita district of Kenya is raised by 3s. to 5s. annually by the local Native Council in order to grant a cost-of-living allowance to its employees. A case of 1s. a bag on chillies was also approved.

It would be premature to put African administrative assistants in charge of Government substations, Mr. R. P. Durr, Northern Rhodesian Secretary for Native Affairs, said in the Legislature. He added that that did not imply that they were not doing a superb job.

Uniform salary scales for local authority employees throughout Northern Rhodesia will range from £200 to £1,600. There are three different grades, each with three incremental steps. Cost-of-living allowances are to be consolidated, except for 10% which will remain as an extra allowance.

Cost-of-living allowances to Government servants in Kenya, earning over £100 a month, have been raised to 35% of basic salary with effect from September 1. Allowances for those under the £100 were raised in May, but there will now also be a substantial increase for the lower-income groups. The present 60% allowance on the first £25 of salary may taper off to 35% at the £215 salary point.

MR. L. PRAIN, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, said in Lusaka last week that he thought the present price of copper satisfactory, but that there was some uncertainty about the futures. Doubts arose from the knowledge that stockpiling had ceased, and that temporarily, after consumption for arms manufacture would decrease, and that there were fears in some quarters of a business recession in the United States.

But what mattered in the long run would be a high consumption of copper and the ability of the Northern Rhodesian mines to produce competitively. Mr. Prain expressed his confidence on both points.

The correspondent of the *Financial Times* telegraphed: "Some rather wild statements have been made on Rhodesian costs compared with the costs of American production, some claiming that Rhodesian costs were about half the Americans." Those statements were quite untrue, Mr. Prain declared.

"Without actually taking tab statistics, I should think that the pure copper produced in America at below Rhodesian cost than there is above. I should say our costs are below the African at present, but theirs are artificial to some extent due to existing Government regulations."

"Discussing Rhodesian Selection Trust mining activities in the territory, he said the large-scale programme on which the group had embarked in 1951 had reached its maximum level of activity this year and was continuing on that basis.

"It is a considerable and worthwhile programme," he said. "There is a lot of work going on, requiring a lot of money and men. In addition to the new areas which are prospecting beyond the Cornbelt and along the Congo border north of the 12th parallel, we are also working extensively on the old special grants which have been held for many years on the existing Cornbelt."

The current price of cash copper is about £237 per ton, whereas it was £211 when free dealings began two months ago.

African Mineworkers' Congress

MR. L. C. KATHUNGU, president of the African Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia, having returned to that country from his visit to Switzerland, said in Kitwe on Monday that the conclusion of the annual congress of the union that several alterations had been made to its constitution, that it had drawn up a new policy on industrial relationships, and that there had been discussions on the advancement of Africans in the mining industry and the inclusion of the Danish recommendations.

Of Commercial Concern

Lord Aberconway, chairman of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., said when addressing the shareholders at the 89th annual meeting in London on Friday: "Rhodesian Alloys Ltd., in which we are partners with the British South Africa Company and with Rhodesian Anglo American Corporation, has now begun the production of ferro-chrome at Gwelo in Southern Rhodesia, thus providing a new and important sterling source for a raw material essential to the production of stainless and heat-resisting steels. F. Issels & Co., a southern Rhodesian, has started a steel casting section in its foundry and remains well equipped to render competitive service to industry in the new Central African Federation."

Central African Airways report a net profit of £14,000 for August, the first month in which the corporation flew over an ocean passage miles representing a 53% increase on the figure 12 months ago. Freight and mail traffic were higher by 12% and 3% respectively.

Retail beef prices in Northern Rhodesia have been increased by an average of 6d. per lb. to encourage meat production.

Passenger and freight charges on Rhodesian Airways were increased by 10% on September 15.



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Company Reports

Nyasaland Railways, Limited

Operating Receipts Increase 12% to New Record Total

Comprehensive Survey for Year 1952

Mr. W. M. Codrington's Statement in Full

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS LIMITED, was held at City Walk House, 129-130, Chisbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, on September 24.

Mr. W. M. CODRINGTON, C.M.G., M.C., chairman of the company, had circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the calendar year 1952 a statement in the following terms:—

Tribute to the Late Brigadier Storer

The company suffered a great loss in January this year when Brigadier James Storer, whose long association with the railways first as chief mechanical engineer and later as a director, is known to you all, died suddenly after undergoing an operation. He will be remembered by his many friends on the railways and by his colleagues on the board as a wise, friend and loyal servant of the company. To replace him we welcome to the board Mr. C. J. Holland-Martin, M.P., and recommend the confirmation of this appointment to our shareholders.

Operating receipts during 1952 were £652,843, compared with £583,594 in 1951, an increase of nearly 12%—they constituted a record. Operating expenditure on the other hand also increased and amounted to £547,443, compared with £458,340 in 1951. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was 83.85% compared with 78.52% in the previous year.

During the year 278,282 tons were carried, while for 1951 the figure was 228,671 tons, an increase of 22%. The tonnages of most commodities again show a steady increase. But, because the make-up of traffic has altered considerably, revenue has not increased by anything like the same percentage as the tonnage. Gross earnings from goods traffic rose from £446,233 to £474,639, an increase of only 6%. Examining these figures, it is of interest to find that export traffic increased by 34% to 79,028 tons with a decrease in revenue of £3,887, equivalent to nearly 9%.

Increase in Low-Rate Traffic

This result was brought about by a large increase in maize traffic conveyed at low rates, the receipts from which were insufficient to offset the loss of revenue arising from a relatively small decline in the tonnage of highly rated tobacco traffic. The import and local traffic tonnages increased by 14% with a revenue increase of 7%; again, the revenue lag is accounted for by an increase in low-rated local traffic carried. This, briefly, exemplifies the present trend in traffic development. We are watching this very carefully to ensure that our rating policy adequately covers the cost of transporting increasing quantities of low-rated goods. The importance of this question is shown very clearly in the graph appended to my statement.

The number of passengers carried was 316,547, an increase of 31,281, and revenue from this source con-

tributed £89,979 to our receipts, an increase of £45,770 over 1951.

Comparative statistics for the years 1942 and 1952 reveal with remarkable clearness the general development that has taken place in the company's operations during the last 10 years. Without any increase of track mileage, the following percentage increases have occurred: number of passengers, 43%; total tonnages, 185%; operating receipts, 223%; working expenditure, 400%; engine miles, 92%; export traffic tonnages, 199%; export traffic revenue, 98%.

Expenditure on locomotive maintenance increased by some £19,000—this included in this figure is the sum of £10,000 which we have thought it wise to place to reserve towards meeting the large locomotive repair bill which will arise during 1953 for work which had to be deferred during the reconstruction of the workshops.

Provision for Renewals

As foreshadowed in my statement last year, it has been necessary to make increased provision for the renewal of additional assets and assets replaced at higher prices, and we have put aside £89,000 compared with £77,273 in 1951. Available for the increased cost of the replacement of fixed assets is the reduced sum of £46,283, compared with the 1951 figure of £27,885.

In addition to the dividends received from our subsidiary company, the Central Africa Railway, amounting to £31,500, the earnings of the Zambezi Bridge and its South approach amounted to £59,483 and £5,736 respectively, making a total of £96,719, compared with the 1951 figure of £78,269. After providing £50,000 for interest on the 31% first debenture stock, we are able to pay £79,719 as interest on the 5% consolidated income debenture stock, which is equivalent to a payment at the rate of 2½% compared with 2% for the previous year.

As I explained last year, the £3,188,759 consolidated income debenture stock is held by the Nyasaland Government, and represents in the main money advanced for projects of a developmental nature such as the construction of the Zambezi Bridge, the Northern Extension, and the Lake Service. Until these debentures, and any further issue of a like nature, have received their full interest at the rate of 5%, nothing can be paid to the ordinary shareholders.

Limbe Workshops Reorganized

Very satisfactory progress was made with the reorganization of Limbe workshops, and the chief mechanical engineer is beginning to feel the benefits of the greatly improved facilities which are now at his disposal for the inspection and overhaul of locomotives and other rolling stock. Carriage and wagon maintenance work has remained steady, but it must be remembered that we have acquired many new passenger

cars and goods wagons, which at present receive little attention, while costs of keeping older stock in service are increasing.

During the first part of 1952 a number of new passenger coaches were delivered and have been added to the pool of rolling-stock which we operate in Northern Rhodesia. They consisted of two first-class coaches, five third-class coaches, seven fourth-class coaches, and two dining-trake vans.

We have already received from the public expressions of appreciation for the improved travelling facilities which the new stock now provides. In fact, several passengers who had travelled on the Lake before have reminded that they had never before enjoyed equal if not superior comfort to any they have travelled on other railways.

Equipment

Last year I mentioned that we had placed orders for five railcars and 30 covered bogie wagons. The tank cars have already been received in Africa, and the wagons are expected to be shipped in October of this year.

Two years ago I mentioned that we had placed an order for two modern diesel railcars, which would probably be used to travel between Limbe and Beira in greater comfort and at a much greater speed than is possible by the existing services; and last year I expected that they would be delivered by the middle of this year. I am sorry to have to report that, notwithstanding our efforts to obtain delivery, the manufacturers could not say that these cars will not be ready for shipment until March and April of next year.

There is no doubt that the only way to greater efficiency and the use of fewer spare stocks that we have managed to absorb some part of the continually increasing operating expenditure, but costs unfortunately still continue to rise, mainly as a result of salary and wage increases.

Lake Service Unremunerative

The Lake Service continues to be an unremunerative burden. The tonnage carried declined from 1,000,000 tons in 1951 to 755,000 tons in 1952, and the net income earned was only £124,000 against expenditure, including provision for renewals, of £68,525.

As I reported to you last year representations were made to the Nyasaland Government on the matter, but I regret we have not yet achieved what we can regard as an equitable solution of this problem. I still feel that the heavy burden of providing and maintaining a development service of this nature is not one which should fall on the railway, even though in the long run the loss falls on the Nyasaland Government by way of reduced interest on our consolidated income debenture stock and wholly by them.

Our passenger vessel ILALA II ran to schedule steadily and underwent her first rent in the course of the year. As a result of the installation of navigation lights on the Lake, and with the assistance of our new work of wireless stations, the time for the round trip, as we had hoped, has been cut from 10 to seven days.

Monkey Bay Floating Dock

Our new floating dock was finally completed at Monkey Bay in March this year, and the ILALA II has been successfully dry-docked for inspection. The erection of this unit was an effort on the part of the designers and our own engineering staff, who deserve your congratulations. The dock will greatly simplify overhauls and repairs to Lake vessels.

Work also continued steadily during the year on

ancillary projects such as housing for our staff. In particular, we have added considerably to our modern African village, which, with its school, dispensary, and village hall, sustains the company's traditional policy of improving the conditions and raising the social status of African employees.

Outstanding Transport Service

While there is unfortunately as yet no sign of mineral development in Nyasaland on a scale which would materially affect our receipts, we were glad to learn that the plans of the Nyasaland Government for the expansion of agricultural production were likely to yield considerable tonnage—albeit of low-rated commodities—in the next few years. As our existing resources, not only in rolling-stock but in ancillary facilities such as passing loops, etc., were only to prove inadequate for the increased tonnage expected by the Nyasaland Government, they have agreed to finance the capital expenditure necessary to enable the railway to handle these developmental traffics. Discussions on this matter are now in progress, and orders for the additional rolling-stock required have been placed.

Meanwhile the services which our general manager and his staff are affording to the public continue to improve. For instance, goods handled by our associate company, the Trans-Zambesia Railway, at Beira are usually available to the importer in a time within 36 hours; and, in spite of the great increase in maize traffic, overseas consignments, such as cocoa beans, have been expeditiously handled. Indeed, I believe that few, if any, commercial consignments in other parts of Africa enjoy such an expeditious transport service as that which we are able to offer.

Effect of Federation

The Federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has now been achieved. The immediate effect so far as the railway is concerned will be that the powers hitherto exercised by the Nyasaland Government, and the right to terminate our concession after due notice and on payment of compensation, will pass to the Federal Government. If this right were exercised, the portion of the Nyasaland-Beira route which lies in British territory might be amalgamated with the Rhodesia Railways; and it is sometimes argued that, if this were done, our charges would be applied in Nyasaland and considerable operational and administrative economies would be achieved. This can only be regarded as wishful thinking.

It is true that the Rhodesia Railways, with their much heavier traffic and longer hauls, can in many cases afford to charge lower rates than those charged by us, but it is at least doubtful whether Rhodesia Railways and its customers would be willing to subsidize rail transport in Nyasaland to make good the loss resulting from a reduction of rates. Moreover, it must be stressed that any reduction in rates resulting from amalgamation would apply only on that part of the system which is in British territory; that is to say, on only half the total distance between Bulawayo and Beira.

Seeking Economies

There is also little scope for securing administrative and operating economies by this means, since our line is separated from the Rhodesia Railways system by some 400 miles of railway in Portuguese territory. Indeed, the inevitable creation of a separate management for the section in Portuguese territory, coupled with the risk of the introduction of Rhodesian labour regulations on the section in Nyasaland, would be

bound to increase costs considerably. If at any time, for reasons of policy, it appeared desirable that Rhodesian railway rates should be introduced on a full system, this could quite easily be done through a subsidised rates equalization fund without in any way disturbing the existing unification of the rail route from Lake Nyasa to Beira under British management.

The new Federal Government will need to find finance for a large scale for the development of their territories. It seems probable, therefore, that they like the Nyasaland Government in the past, will hesitate to exercise their right to buy out our company, since the considerable capital which would be needed for this operation cannot be more profitably employed in direct development of the country, rather than in replacing the British capital already invested in the railway.

Governor's Proposal for Transfer of Control

In a speech in 1952, in a speech to his Legislative Council the Governor of Nyasaland suggested that control of the company should be transferred to Nyasaland, and that legislation would be introduced exempting it from the payment of local income tax. Considerable activity ensued in the company's shares, based on a doubt on the supposition that if the provision which we had made last year in our consolidated accounts to cover our taxation liability amounting to some £113,000 were added to our net revenue account, our ordinary shares would be brought within much nearer range of a dividend. Another suggestion made by an official of the Nyasaland Government was that this sum could be employed to reduce the rates charged by the company.

Apart from the obvious comment that the same sum of money could not be devoted to both purposes at once, it is pertinent to note that if the sum above-mentioned, £26,000 was destined to provide for taxation levied by the Portuguese authorities in respect of the section of the Central Africa Railway operating in Portuguese territory. Except for a sum of £300, the whole of the remainder, some £87,000 accrued to the Nyasaland Government. In practice the charge against the consolidated profits of the company in respect of United Kingdom taxation is eliminated by the operation of double taxation relief.

Rates Rebate Fund

With regard to relief to local users of the railway we had previously informed the Governor that we would be ready at any time to administer a rates rebate fund in favour of the consignors of such commodities that he might choose, to any amount whether corresponding to the income tax charge or not—that his Government might decide.

Such support as was forthcoming for the Governor's proposal for transfer of control emanated chiefly from those who were prepared to adopt in an entirely uncritical frame of mind the popular slogan, "no remote control," coupled with another generalization, "trust the men on the spot." It is quite easy to think of instances where control from a distance, particularly of Governmental finance, has been unwisely exercised with deplorable results on local initiative. That does not by any means prove that the principle is inherently evil, and each case should be considered on its merits.

Free Hand in Management and Operation

In the case of a concern like ours operating partly in foreign territory and partly in a Protectorate inhabited by a small number of European non-officials, the day-to-day running of the railways is, in fact, in the capable hands of an efficient general manager and his experienced staff. Although the overall financial

control of the company is retained in London, in exercising that control it has always been the policy of the Board to secure the best possible staff from a world-wide field and then to allow them a free hand in the management and operating of the company's line, which under their management with the Trans-Zambesia Railway in Portuguese territory, forms Nyasaland's lifeline to the sea.

Moreover, the company has in the recent past raised £1,600,000 on the London market without expense to the British taxpayer. We hope in the future to be able to raise more, very largely on the strength of the fact that the control of the company is in the hands of independent commercial directors.

Service Second to None in Africa

It is by a rational application of these principles that the railway system of which your line forms part has been developed to the point where it is giving a service to its customers which we can fairly claim is second to none in the continent of Africa. As soon as we were informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that it had been decided that the suggestion which had been made for the transfer of control was in abeyance, a statement to that effect was issued to the Press.

It is because there appears to us to have been much loose thinking on this subject that on this occasion I have felt it desirable to emphasize the part played by the board and the London office organization of the company in controlling the financial policy of the company, selecting staff, and pursuing on competitive commercial terms all the manifold stores and equipment which are needed to run a railway successfully in Central Africa. To Mr. Short and his staff in London great credit is due.

Staff's Notable Work

But, above all, our thanks are due to Mr. Steyers, our very able general manager in Africa, and our officials there for the way in which they have responded to every call made on the railway. Particularly are they to be commended when it is remembered that since the year 1948, when we embarked on a considerable capital equipment programme, there has been an increase in the ton mileage of over 100%. Recent information received by cable from Nyasaland indicates that the volume of traffic continues to increase, the ton mileage for the first four months of the current year having exceeded that for a similar period last year by no less than 39%. Much of this increase is, however, in respect of low-rated commodities, and a commensurate increase in receipts cannot therefore be expected.

Sudan Trade

DOMESTIC EXPORTS from the Sudan in the first half of this year were valued at ££15,696,436, compared with ££21,500,132 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Imports were ££25,423,814 (££1,489,070). Exports of ginned Sakel cotton dropped from ££13,198,920 to ££6,606,548, of ginned American cotton from ££1,999,871 to ££1,325,917, of cottonseed from ££1,536,046 to ££1,067,186, and of gum arabic from ££1,356,676 to ££1,264,202. Base metals at ££3,034,488 represented the largest single import, followed by cotton piece-goods at ££2,892,607 (££5,867,004), vehicles and transport equipment at ££2,931,417 (££2,098,664), and cotton piece-goods at ££2,892,607 (££5,867,004). The U.K. supplied ££11,377,556 of the imports, against ££8,918,415 in the first half of 1952, and took ££4,525,327 (££15,439,917) of her exports.

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited

No Increase in General Rates on Railway Since 1922

Record Tonnage Handled in Port of Beira

Mr. Vivian L. Oury's Statement

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED, was held at City Wall House, 129-139, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, on September 24.

Mr. VIVIAN L. OURY, chairman of the Company, had circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for 1952 a statement in the following terms:

"It is with the deepest regret that I have to report the death on January 20 last of Brigadier James Storar, C.B., M.T.M.E.C.H.E. He was 59 years of age. Brigadier Storar first joined the railway in 1924 as chief mechanical engineer, and remained with us until the outbreak of World War II, when he returned to this country to join H.M. Forces, in which he rendered distinguished service. Brigadier Storar joined the board in June, 1947, and his untimely death has deprived the company of his able services and wise counsel, which he so unstintingly gave during his long association with the railway.

Increased Operating Receipts

"The revenue account, in which are included the figures of the Southern Approach, shows that the operating receipts for the year ended December 31, 1952, amounted to £608,433, compared with £538,750 in the previous year, whilst expenditure, including provision for renewals, was £451,533, or 74.21% of the gross receipts, compared with £380,511, or 70.63% for the previous year.

"After taking into account interest on investments and adjustment in taxation provisions and providing for taxation on current profits, tax equalization reserve, arbitration expenses and reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets, the surplus available for the service of the loan capital amounted to £70,270, which compared with £70,642 for 1951.

"Interest on the income bonds is payable out of net earnings of the Southern Approach, and accordingly £5,736 was applied to the payment of interest on those bonds, the balance of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, £890, being applied to the payment of accumulated interest on advances from the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate. At the meeting the service of the 3½% first debenture stock of £18,750 was available for interest of the £1,500,000 2½% income debenture stock.

High Cost of Renewals

"In the revenue account you will see that the provision for renewals this year is £41,014, compared with the year's figure of £39,434. With the acquisition of new rolling stock and other equipment at high prices, our renewals provision must grow as it is on the original cost and estimated life of the equipment. In addition, we must make some provision for the increased cost of replacing those of our assets acquired at the very much lower prices which obtained before war. For this purpose we have set aside the sum of £23,633. We have also placed a tax equalization reserve the sum of £4,074, corresponding to the

abnormal tax relief by way of initial allowances on new equipment brought into service; this ensures that future years carry their proper share of taxation liability.

"I was able to report last year the successful conclusion of the arbitration proceedings relating to the granting by the Portuguese authorities of certain blocks of land along the line and the relevant title deeds. The legal and other costs incurred in this connection amounted to £13,275, and this sum has been added to revenue.

Year of Continued Progress

"The year was one of continued progress. Gross receipts under practically all headings recorded increases, but at the same time, our operating costs were also higher, with the result that our net operating receipts at £156,910 were slightly below those of the previous year. Locomotive mileage rose from 316,017 in the year 1951 to 413,891 during the year under review, an increase of 31%. This is reflected in the sharp increase under the heading of locomotive and vehicle running expenses in the revenue account.

"I have on previous occasions referred to the fact that although our operating receipts have increased considerably working costs have also risen to an even greater extent. The time has now come, therefore, when we must sacrifice our proud boast of being one of the very few, if not the only, railway in the world which has not increased its rates since the war. In fact, there has been no increase in the general level of rates on our railway since 1922. We have recently submitted to the Portuguese authorities proposals for a general increase in our goods rates.

"Tonnage of goods carried during the year was 398,164 tons compared with 325,947 tons in 1951—an increase of 22%. (The tonnage for 1952 was almost four and a half times the tonnage for 1939.) Revenue from this source increased by £58,000, or 134%, which indicates the continuing influence of the growth of low-rated traffic. The principal commodities carried were general merchandise, 61,098 tons; sleepers, ties and timber, 70,622 tons; tobacco, 13,594 tons; petrol, kerosene and oil, 17,002 tons; cement, 13,302 tons; tea, 8,332 tons; maize, 39,483 tons; fertilizer, 3,288 tons; sugar, 6,985 tons; public coal, 32,143 tons; The Railway material, 2,418 tons; cotton seed, 5,358 tons; salts, 601 tons; cotton, 1,000 tons; and molasses, 3,482 tons.

Heavy Rains Hamper Traffic

"Heavy rains in the first quarter of the year, together with the flooding of the Zambezi River, affected the movement of certain traffic, notably timber and cotton. Nevertheless, there are good prospects of increased production in the future of both these commodities. The output of coal from the Moatize mine has not yet risen to the figures expected, mainly due to technical difficulties. However, the total quantity of coal railed to all destinations during the year was 116,000 tons, compared with 73,350 tons in 1951; the ultimate capacity of the

existing machinery of the mine is 300,000 lbs. per annum. Through traffic from Natal and also increased considerably, largely on account of the bumper crop of maize.

These additional tonnage, emphasizing as they do the continued development of the territories we serve, began to place a strain on our motive power towards the end of the year, so that the arrival of two further G class locomotives was very timely. In addition, we also took delivery of 100 new passenger coaches which are now in service; they have been acclaimed with great enthusiasm by our travelling public, who consider that they provide a measure of comfort comparable with any to be found in Africa. We have also recently shipped 60 high-sided open wagons.

New Coaches for Africans

Nyasaland Railways, whose rolling stock is stocked with ours, last year put into service 12 new third- and fourth-class African passenger coaches and seven brake vans; furthermore, they have recently taken delivery of five tank cars, and will shortly be receiving an additional 30 covered wagons.

Our increasing traffic and consequent greater density call for further houses for new staff, constant improvements to the track, and additional telegraph poles; all these are being pushed ahead. Our hospital at Inhambane is nearing completion and will be opened shortly.

The tonnage handled at the port of Beira—2,409,914 metric tons—was again a record and represents an increase of 24% over the previous year. The new mineral and oil wharf extensions have now been com-

pleted. In the Beira township many new buildings have been inaugurated and the construction of others is well advanced; good progress has been made on the water supply installation. The Granite Hotel da Beira is also well advanced and the target date for the opening is July 1954. The municipality is planning additional public works, including a sewage system, drainage of swamps, and land reclamation, a new municipal market, and the construction of a high tension power line from the Beira hydro-electric station.

New Mozambique Railways Planned

The six-year plan of development for the province of Mozambique has been approved by the Metropolitan Government, involving the expenditure of some £20,000,000. The works projected include hydro-electric and irrigation schemes, railway construction, aerodromes, mineral prospecting, and the establishment of a land bank. A very great friend of our railway, Major Pinto Teixeira, for many years the Director-General of Railways and Harbours in the Province of Mozambique, has been appointed superior inspector and placed in complete charge of this new six-year plan.

Once again it gives me great pleasure to record that our relations with the Government and the officers of Government continue to be of the most cordial and co-operative nature and that we are very appreciative of the considerate and courteous manner in which, as always, the duties of the Fiscal are carried out.

Finally, I would like to thank our energetic General manager, Mr. Stevens, his loyal team in Beira, and our conscientious secretary, Mr. Short, and his staff in London for their hard work during the year.



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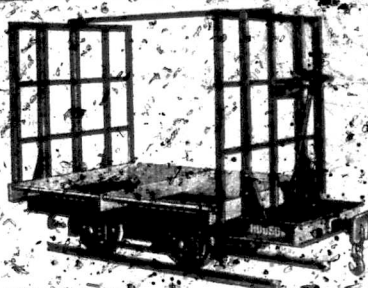
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