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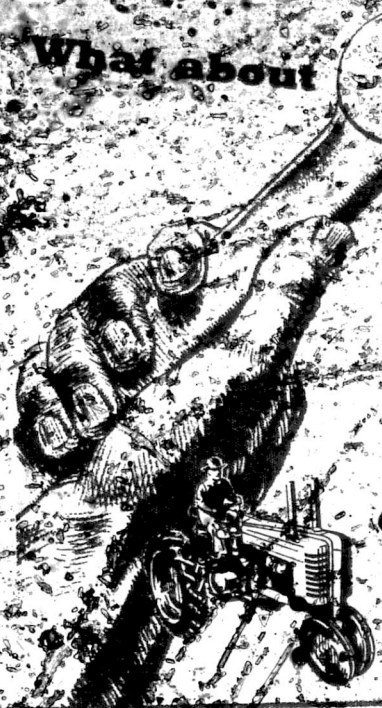
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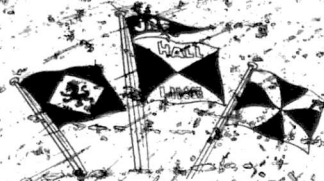
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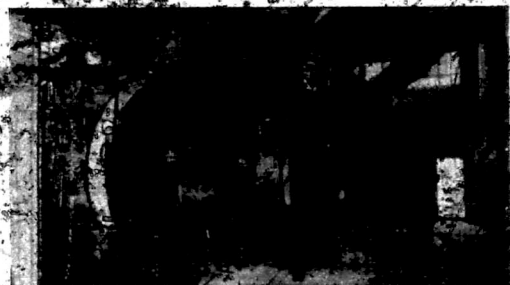
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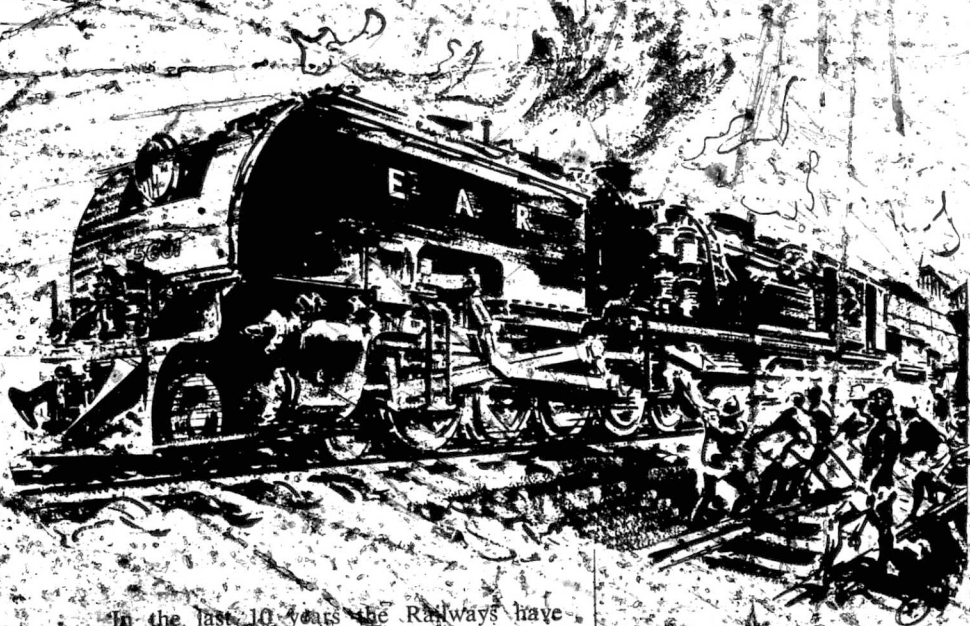
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Founder and Editor
F. S. JOELSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AT LONG LAST the European elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya have issued the statement of policy which has been expected for many months. If such a manifesto had been published a year or more ago, as this newspaper urged, the effect would have been far greater. Indeed, such evidence of a liberal attitude on racial questions might have helped to diminish support for subversive agencies. This is most unfortunate delay at a time of crisis has been due to stresses and strains within the European Elected Members' Organization is an open secret. It is therefore most satisfactory that the statement now made should not require the qualification that it represents the view of the majority of the elected members only. If there are still dissidents among them, they have not carried their opposition to the point of insisting that their reservations should be publicly acknowledged. That is in itself a victory for common sense, and it would seem a demonstration of loyalty to their chief leader. There have been evident risks of a split, and all who recognize Kenya's need for good race relations must rejoice that that danger has been averted at this stage.

The statement is to be welcomed for its candidly liberal attitude in inter-racial matters. It states, for example: "the European Elected Members' Organization is convinced that every effort must be made to promote friendly co-operation between all groups and races in Kenya"; "it will be desirable for all groups to participate in the Government"; "it is essential that there should be encouragement of the development of coffee, tea, and pyrethrum crops in the African land units in the public

service, technical posts, or posts of executive grading of equal responsibility, should carry equal salaries for persons of equal qualifications and ability, irrespective of race"; "there must be opportunities for the youth of all races in the Colony to serve their country in any branch of the armed forces"; "the status of all must be based on standards of endeavour"; "to achieve full recognition of this it is essential that everyone set an example by conduct rather than speech"; and "individuals of all races must make every effort to help those with similar interests, irrespective of race, to meet on a common ground." The comment of any unbiased observer might well be "Elementary, dear Watson," but despite constant prodding, it has taken the present team of elected members of Kenya well over a year to brace themselves to this stand.

From this commitment against racialism and colour in European domination (a distinct from leadership) there can clearly be no withdrawal, however fierce the onslaught of illiberal elements. So Kenya's non-official European policy is undeniably liberal, and no other policy could be right for Kenya, for East Africa, and for Central Africa. A splendid chance to make that manifest was cast away in Kenya when inter-racial partnership was declared to be the foundation-stone of federation in Central Africa. Many other fine opportunities have been lost in Kenya over the years, but Mr. Sandell and his colleagues, being taken their status, can now look for the support of many men of good will whose faith in them had dropped. There will be widespread satisfaction that the elected members reject the sterile idea of partition, recognize that land and water problems must be solved gradually

father than territorially, agree on the need to strengthen the East African Central Assembly and the High Commission, and point to the eventual inevitability of

federation of the East African territories. Now that wise words have been uttered, Kenyans and their friends will look for consistently wise action.

Notes By The Way

Egypt and the Sudan

WHAT WOULD TORY M.P.s have been saying in the House of Commons, in the Press, and from their own lips if the present scene now being played out in the Sudan had been the result of the policy of a Socialist Foreign Minister? It is praiseworthy to laudate the well-warranted reiteration they would have declared that the future of peoples among whom Britons have wrought miracles in the past half-century was being cynically jeopardized in the fatuous endeavour to reverse the junta which seized power in Egypt last year, and has since poured a public contempt upon all things British, including in particular her splendid work in the Sudan. But to accuse a Conservative, Mr. Eden, of being responsible for this scandalous surrender to General Nasser and his miscreants, scarcely a word of reproach has been uttered in public—though the private complaints of Tory politicians are blistering. That, however, achieves nothing—except the dual disservice of depriving this country of good guidance and leaving the Sudanese who had believed in the work and words of Britons to feel that their confidence has been misplaced. Now even Mr. Eden has had to tell Parliament in a written answer not subject to barbed parliamentary questions, or it noted that the Egyptian Government has deliberately broken all the undertakings... What did he expect?

I.U.C. and Mr. Lyttelton

THE BEASTLY WEEKLY organ of the I.U.C. is angry with the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for its failure to attack Mr. Oliver Lyttelton after the speech for that man's name had been given in the House of Commons by Mr. James Griffiths. To the chagrin of the Socialist left wing, six days later the General Council issued a statement which was directly opposite to that of the Pandemonium Labour Party, "lacked energy" and "of the criticism of the Secretary of State, and even failed to comment on the Government's actions in British Guiana, says *Tribune*, which appears to hold that the I.U.C. and those whom it represents should limit their functions to applying whatever Socialist M.P.s may say or do. For any reasonable reader the effect of the General Council's statement is that of a letter supporting Jim Griffiths's demand that the Colonial Secretary should resign, the General Council have given their unequalled blessing to Mr. Lyttelton and all he works.

Witness Regard to the Party

NO MINUTE INDUSTRY in his opponents more readily than Mr. Lyttelton, the Party because he is completely indifferent to popularity and partly because they have been driven to recognize his success over a whole range of difficult problems. Socialist attacks cannot deprive him of much of the credit for the vastly improved state of affairs in Malaya and in Central Africa and Kenya, he has been firm against Mr. Griffiths's madness and stubbornly determined not to accept the advice of men of judgment who had spent decades in the territories. Mr. Lyttelton is usually insensitive to the opinions and feelings of the people he has to deal with

here and in the Colonies," declares *Tribune*. That is nonsense. The truth is that Mr. Lyttelton will not pretend to have preconceptions, as so many politicians do; he demands facts, makes the best deductions he can, and acts in the light of the result. If that is insensitive, the public interest demands more of it. And would it be unduly unkind to remind *Tribune* that the Socialist's threw over Mr. Creech Jones, after a life of service to the movement, because he likewise insisted on doing right as he saw it without regard to popularity or party discipline?

New Parliamentary Under-Secretary

THE APPOINTMENT last week of Mr. Douglas Dodds-Parker to be Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, will have given pleasure to many people in East Africa and connected with those territories, for his interests in their welfare and progress has been constant and practical for a number of years. After leaving Oxford, he joined the Sudan Political Service in 1930, and served as an assistant district commissioner in the Kordofan and Blue Nile provinces before becoming assistant private secretary to the Governor-General in 1939. He was commissioned in the Grenadier Guards that year, and in 1940-41 took part in the campaign in East Africa. He also served in North Africa, Italy, and France, and was demobilized with the rank of colonel. He has been a Conservative M.P. for Banbury since 1945, and in 1947-50 was chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board and the Commonwealth Producers' Organization. He has been chairman of the Commonwealth Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party, and a director of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd. and British Empire Steel Products Co., Ltd. Now, of course, he must resign his directorships and his membership of the executive council of the F.E.C.A.B.

Eleven Candidates

THE LISTISTS DECLARED the Southern Rhodesia court of ward will not find enough candidates of the right type for the Federal Parliament. The experience of one constituency is naturally not conclusive in such a matter, but that of Salisbury certainly deserves to be noted. The Federal Party's registration in that electoral area has decided to put forward as its candidate Mr. J. W. Swan, deputy mayor of the City, but there were 10 other aspirants for the nomination. Three were ladies (Mrs. Mabel Rosin, Mrs. M. Jarvis, and Mrs. E. D. F. Gibson), three are members of the present Parliament of Southern Rhodesia (Messrs. W. Addison, Bevis Barker, and L. M. N. Hosen), and there were former M.P.s amongst the other (Messrs. R. M. Cleveland, C. Dryden, Gordon Harper, and A. B. W. Stumbles). Both quantity and quality were in the case at the disposal of the selection board. Mr. Swan, who is honorary treasurer of the Federal Party, has recently become chairman of the City Finance Committee of the capital of the Colony.

Congress and Its Editor

THE UGANDA AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—which omits the word "African" from its title, and thereby conveys to people outside East Africa an erroneous

impression of the Member was asked the Governor of the Protectorate to declare the editor of the only newspaper published in English in Kampala to be an undesirable immigrant, his alleged offence being that he "causing offence and indignation among the subjects of the Kabaka of Uganda and fomenting dissension among the tribes in Uganda." Mr. Dinsfield is not likely to feel perturbed at this absurd charge, about which the Governor, if he deigns to reply to the congress, may be expected to be characteristically direct. The paper, it should be added, is controlled by Mr. Michael Moses, who during his 15 years in Uganda has made a most substantial contribution to inter-racial friendliness, that can certainly not be said of the extremist congress.

Ugavagant

THE HON. NON-OFFICIAL MEMBER OF the Legislative Council of Kenya, expressed dissatisfaction when the Member for Finance declined to reply to an inquiry that a new house for the Chief Secretary would cost the country about £15,000, including 331 prisoner-days' detention having out the tennis court, gardens, and paths. I should have thought that expenditure unnecessarily extravagant, and I am surprised that the representatives of the public did not immediately make that point clear to the Government. Officialdom ought to set good examples in such matters, not complacently accept spending standards.

Mr. E. A. Vasey on Kenya's Problems and Prospects

Both Economic and Social Programmes Needed

THE CAUSES OF THE OUTBURST of savagery and violence by a section of the Kikuyu tribe are, I think, many and varied. They must be studied and properly assessed, for only by a full objective study shall we be able to take correct steps to try and avoid such happenings in the future.

Whatever their aims and objects, these evil, misguided men have done great harm to all the people of Kenya, of whatever community. The great expansion which has had to take place in the forces of law and order and the need to bring to Kenya a unity at least to expect, a number of British troops has had the immediate effect on our financial position.

By June 1954—that is, within 18 months—our general revenue balance will have fallen from nearly 50m. to about 20m. Expenditure is less than 40% of our budget for the maintenance of law and order in 1946 has jumped to 144% in 1954, excluding emergency expenditure; if that is included and allocated to the services of administration, law and order and defence, then next year 40% could be about 25% of overall budget of the Kenya Government. Money will be spent on the maintenance of law and order and the defence of the life and property instead of being directed to the improvements of the standards of life of our people. That is a grim picture.

Economy Standing Up Well

So far our economy is standing up to the strain fairly well. There are no alarming signs of capital flight coming into the country, there is no serious or greatly increased emigration, no any great fall in our tourist traffic. A large area of our country remain peaceful. Still, we are having to spend on non-productive transfers of money which is badly needed to increase our social services, develop our resources, and meet the natural and growing ambitions of our people.

In many of the more established countries with longer traditions the basic social and general services were established and the first cost met many years ago. For many of these countries the problem is one of maintenance and expansion upon a foundation already laid and paid for, but in countries like Kenya it is not only the maintenance but which we have to find the money, but indeed the very foundation of those services.

For many years we shall be trying to find the money, not for the standard of social services which we would like to prevail, but for the establishment of the minimum educational, health, and general services that the people regard as necessary—and that is difficult to do unless adequate capital on reasonable terms is available.

Should the money be spent on short-term productive projects such as water development, agricultural development, roads, and industrial development—those things which should bring with them a fairly quick expansion of the national income through a greater use of our quick access to our natural resources, bringing improvement to the standard of living of our people today and to-morrow.

Should it be spent on such things as housing, the lack of which is a serious problem, or on the greatest of social evils and bring into train discontent and unrest?

Or should we spend money on long-term productive projects such as education or forestry, expenditure which is highly desirable but brings no immediate return, but carries with it an immediate benefit—development of a long-term nature of the human or natural resources involved, bringing benefits to the nation of the future, which is not likely to prosper unless the foundation of those services is laid today.

There is also the human and political aspect of expenditure—lack of control over the money taken to account for the denial of social services to a particular group of the population, likely to lead to mass of bitter discontent and even greater social unrest.

Community Capital Inflow Essential

It will be said that by very heavy increases in taxation even on a small nation's income—which may well take place as a result of the emergency, at any rate for the next few years—we should carry the non-productive period of our development programme. But they are to develop countries like Kenya must have a continuous inflow of capital from external sources. I have shown the phenomenal and yet sound economic growth of Kenya in the past ten years, and that has not been sufficient to enable us to provide the services at the rate that, for instance, the African groups of our people wish them expanded.

That capital has to be offered on attractive conditions, chief amongst which is the possibility of a fair reward for the risks involved; not only the question of the risk of security, that is law and order services, but the risk of entering an immature and rapidly changing economy, should the bubble of taxation reach the point where that fair reward could not be expected or be seen, then

Being the last part of an address given in London, on 10th to the Royal Empire Society. In the last part of this speech the Member for Finance and Development traced the course of development in that country from 1920, when it became a Crown Colony, until the emergency was declared in October of last year.

capital should seek other fields for investment. If that happened, the development of Kenya would be slowed down to the pace and amount which it could provide from its own resources and accumulated savings. There would be a period almost of stagnation before increased wealth and resources enabled the onward march of economic progress and social services to be resumed.

We can take the other path to attract capital to enable economic expansion to go on; we could keep taxation down to the point where we can provide a minimum range of social services at an acceptable minimum standard. In a purely economic sense that probably would be the best policy to follow. But there are the human and political aspects of expenditure or lack of expenditure to be taken into account. As I have said, and the absence of foreign help might mean an even greater skill to be met in other ways in the years to come.

Low-Cost Loan Finance Needed

In 1945, when I was a European elected member, I suggested that one of the best things that the British Government could do to help a Colony like Kenya would be the provision of loan finance at a low rate of interest with freedom from capital repayment for a period of say 10 years to meet the recurrent expenditure on such long-term measures as African education.

If the argument is right that the education of the African of all our peoples is necessary and essential in order that the skill and knowledge of our people can be multiplied so that they will make the best use of the country's resources, such a step would be in the long run probably the sound investment.

The provision of such loan finance to take the recurrent burden of expenditure on a social service of that kind from the ordinary budget would mean that more moneys would be available for the short-term productive projects destined to bring better conditions to our people quickly. Such a step would enable Kenya to build to an even brighter future than the immediate past.

We must embark at the earliest possible moment upon measures of reconstruction, rehabilitation and development in particular for our African population, measures which go beyond the immediate resources of a developing country. We need to put into operation the development of African agriculture on a larger scale than we have at present had. A study of the situation of the past will show that we have been doing a great deal already. Within the limit of her resources Kenya has nothing to be ashamed of.

We need, I believe, to offer our African people an education programme with perhaps a greater emphasis than in the past on the technical training side of it, which will create the teachers and instructors as well as the schools to be built that will satisfy the greater part of their demands and catch the imagination of their leaders.

We need to develop co-operative farms inside the African area so that all the way round we can produce and to markets is possible. We need to develop the local government system from the African district council level, which is comparable to a county council, level, down to the urban and district council level, so that more and more Africans can play a part and take responsibility in the administration and direction of affairs in their own areas.

Creating Stabilized African Population

We need to develop villages in the African areas where small industries can be encouraged and more business taken in the over-crowded land. We need to encourage the areas to create a stabilized African population, and for that family housing must be increased as well as the provision of construction of improved, the immediate part to be increased and the African must be given every possible opportunity to own his own property and become a citizen of the town, so that conditions are created which encourage him to forego his stake in the reserve and replace it with a stake in the urban life of a country.

We need to improve the educational facilities available in towns and get more African participation in the direction of his own areas in the African areas. We need, probably long before we are in a position really to afford it, to provide something in the nature of old age security for our urban Africans in order that they may relinquish that one foot which they keep in the reserve as a rule because it does form that security for the larger portion of their lives for which all men seek.

Bold and imaginative measures along these lines are vital if we are to lead our African peoples along the right path and to keep them on that right path many who have misguidedly strayed from it. For that, financial assistance by loan or by grant is very necessary.

The time is now, and not for vague statements of faith, but for the publication of actual projects. For a statement that 100 houses will be built in a certain time; that such and such an area will be developed; that water irrigation will be provided in such and such a district; that such and such schools will be provided in such and such points, and that the programme for the next five years will be set in detail; that individual land tenure will be dealt with; that the African of today, in such and such a district, will be dealt with.

If we are in a position to make before long such a statement with the announcement of the plans we can begin to work back to our present trouble and prevent its recurrence in the future, bringing to our country that stability which it has enjoyed for so long, without which economic development and social progress cannot take place.

Common Responsibility

I have not touched on the political situation. After all, I am a member and I always here say "a capital M." It is a common sense to be some reluctance to go to the Government, one of the men who form part of an experiment, and were invited by the Governor of the day to join his Government, that can only be deemed a Minister's capacity although we are called Members, giving us my seat as a European elected member responsible to the European electorate alone, and accepting in its stead the only basis we have found so far of common responsibility in a multi-racial community—nomination by the Governor and appointment by the Secretary of State. As such, I have to accept the collective responsibility entailed in membership of the Government.

I would, however, express my personal opinion—that some political advance and some political adjustment will have to be made before very long, in order that all races can be brought more into the participation in and responsibility for the advice given to the Members of the Government on the direction of the Colony's affairs. I would say as my personal opinion that whatever developments take place—and it is important that they should take place—that whatever Government should emerge, it must be in a position where it commands and can continue to command the confidence of all the racial groups in our community in its impartiality and its acceptance, therefore, of some basis of common responsibility. In this I am saying nothing new.

On May 15 this year, in the Legislature, one of the European elected members stated that he had no confidence in the Government. I had to remind him that it was not only essential for the Government to have the confidence of the European community, it has to have the confidence of the Indian community, the Muslim community, the Arab community, and the African community.

Of course, no Government could ever hope to satisfy all groups, because of the conflicting demands and desires, but it must be based on some principle and placed in a position where it can have the confidence of those people in its impartiality, whatever its decisions; and their belief in its desire to move steadily along the line which would bring benefit to all.

Confidence of All Races

I would conclude now, as I concluded then, by saying that any Government in the circumstances of our country must have the confidence not only of any one race alone but of all races. It must have the confidence of those people that it is a firm fair, and just Government, acting as an impartial umpire in racial differences, driving, regardless of unpopularity with one or other sections of the community, driving always towards what is good for the community as a whole and its economy. For without that confidence no Government can stand in Kenya for any length of time, whoever its members may be.

Whatever the political design of the future, that unalterable basis must stand. I do believe that with a bold programme of social and economic progress, with a courageous attitude towards political adjustment, we can still bring Kenya into a position where it can show not only Africa but the world that it is possible in a multi-racial community for men of moderate and liberal thought to combine and create a sense of nationhood and partnership, a position which, if achieved, may do a great deal to preserve the future of our continent.

Policy of European Elected Members' Organization

Full Text of Statement Issued in Kenya Last Week

ON AUGUST 27, 1953, the European Elected Members' Organization issued a set of nine principles upon which they state that their future policy should be based. Some of the more important points of policy arising from and in accordance with the principles are now detailed below, and for ease of reference the principles are restated.

Principles

- (1) To build a strong and prosperous State which will be a bulwark of the Commonwealth in British Africa, maintaining British traditions of loyalty to the Crown, justice, and freedom.
- (2) To maintain and maintain the Christian ethic.
- (3) To determine the path for all races for the future, irrespective of race, to advance according to character and ability.
- (4) To maintain and encourage private enterprise, unless it conflicts with the security of the State or hinders the proper development of its resources.
- (5) To promote peace of security for all races, and in particular to maintain the special rights of racial communities in those areas established for their respective use by treaty, ordinance or Order of Council.
- (6) To strengthen and promote racial harmony, and to prevent and to suppress racialist propaganda and tendencies.
- (7) To prevent the direction of affairs in Kenya from the excessive party political influence overseas.
- (8) To ensure that the direction of affairs in Kenya shall pass progressively to those resident locally.
- (9) To improve the friendly relations between our own and the peoples of East and Central Africa, with the ultimate object of federation.

Within the framework of British rule and guidance the European Elected Members' Organization is convinced that every effort must be made to promote friendly co-operation between all groups and races in Kenya. The ultimate objective—a united

Constitution

- (a) Whatever changes in the constitution there may be, it is necessary to maintain British guidance and control, and it will be desirable for all groups to participate in the Government.
- (b) The transition from the present system of delegated government to a national government is a desirable political objective. But a national parliament with sovereign authority however elected, is not practicable at present, and it would not result in a stable form of Government. It is only attainable through a gradual process of economic, political, and social development and experiment.
- (c) Accordingly, for the immediate future the Government of the Colony must continue to derive its authority from powers delegated by the British Government, and therefore there must be some form of continuing relationship and link with the Government of the United Kingdom.

Constitutional Advance

- (d) Constitutional advance must grow therefore from a development of the present system of Government, whereby Non-officials join the Government in a policy which is acceptable to them and their electorates.
- (e) Changes in the constitution cannot be decided in detail at public meetings. It will be necessary for discussions to take place between the Governor and leaders of all racial groups, and recommendations will be brought before the electorates for their approval as soon as possible thereafter.

Partition

- The European Elected Members' Organization reject partition for the following reasons:
 - (a) To withdraw into political isolation is an abrogation of leadership.
 - (b) A partitioned State would present insoluble prob-

lems; it cannot be economically sound, particularly when the complications regarding the ports, towns, and labour are appreciated.

Government expenditure

The first priority, after law and order, for the expenditure of public moneys should be to develop the immediately productive elements in our natural resources and the necessities for economic expansion, such as water supplies, all-weather roads and general communications.

Federation

During the interim period before the territories are ready for federation, it is in the interests of Kenya and East Africa to make the East Africa High Commission and the Central Assembly as efficient as possible within its existing constitution.

Land

In order to stimulate confidence in the European and African alike, there must be no change in the existing policy of land use on which the European planters and African land units are reserved for the use of the peoples of these two races. Changes in the policy in any one area would have to be extended to both Europeans and Africans alike, and this would be unacceptable to both groups.

- (a) The maximum development of the highlands.
- (b) An Agricultural Bill to ensure the best use of the land.
- (c) The acceptance and complete implementation by Government of the recommendations of the Trouw report with regard to Government.

Highland Agriculture and Land Units

- (a) The maximum development of the highland land units.
- (b) An Agricultural Bill to ensure the best use of the land.
- (c) The encouragement of the development of cash crops such as coffee, tea, and pyrethrum, with the advice of a committee of the Agricultural Department.
- (d) The extension of individual tenure by African farmers.
- (e) The extension of financial facilities for the development of holdings by individual farmers.
- (f) An energetic effort to develop such areas as the Lower Tana and the Coast, to relieve population pressure in the African land units.
- (g) Population pressure cannot be relieved on the basis of land only and must be solved within the economy of East Africa as a whole.

Local Government

- (a) County, district, and urban local authorities should be encouraged to assume further responsibility in their areas.
- (b) They should be given powers to regulate the influx and residence of persons in their areas.
- (c) African district councils should be encouraged to move towards county council status. The policy of Government of creating locational councils ultimately responsible to the African district councils is supported.

Public Service

- It is necessary to attract the ablest men to the public service. As the constitution develops, senior civil service posts must be created, and access to responsible appointments, and freedom from political criticism to the extent of permanent Under-Secretaries in the United Kingdom.
- Especially in the African areas, every effort must be made to provide for continuity of service, and re-examination of officers in the field may be necessary.
- An East African Salaries Commission is now sitting. It is merely recorded therefore that:
 - (a) In the public service technical posts or posts of executive grading of equal responsibility should carry equal salaries for persons of equal qualifications and ability, irrespective of race.
 - (b) Under all conditions of employment, posts and positions of responsibility should carry a salary in accordance with the responsibility should carry a salary in accordance with the responsibility.
 - (c) Genuine opportunities for advancement for all, from a lower to a higher grade, must be available.

Military Forces

A permanent cadre of British officers must be organized for the King's African Rifles, which will provide an opportunity for your own youth to seek a regular military career and at the same time provide officers with local knowledge. There should also be provision from the ranks to officers holding the Governor's Commission. There must be opportunities for

All forms of allegiance in the Colony to serve their country in any capacity of the armed forces.

(a) Taxation structure which is reasonable and attractive to all sources of capital both inside and outside the Colony.

(b) Protective tariffs or some other form of duty reliefs.

(c) Prohibition of land with the necessary services at reasonable rates.

(d) **Man-power**—As man-power is one of the most important assets of the country, special attention should be paid to the development of the productive capacity of our available man-power. The requirements in this regard are:

(1) The development of a wage structure which needs no subsidization from the African land units and which allows for the renting of houses in urban areas at economic rates. It is necessary to establish a realistic relation to rents and prices. African land units must be given facilities for building and owning their own houses.

Realistic Wages

(2) At the same time wages must bear a realistic relation to production, and to this end facilities must be provided for trade testing, and both Government and private enterprises must give willing assistance in teaching the African the skills of the modern world.

(3) **African Commerce and Industry**

(1) Facilities must be provided for African traders to buy fairly and easily in the wholesale market.

(2) African business men and industrialists must be given facilities for credit, preferably through the African district councils, as is now being organized by Government.

(3) **African Residential Areas**—There must be orderly development of residential areas for Africans in the Native and units near the towns.

Education

(a) Religious instruction and character training in all schools are essential.

(b) If any racial group requires a standard of education higher than can be afforded by the central Government, such group may have to find the extra finances necessary. Separate schools for each race must continue to be provided.

(c) Authority over schools such as the Prince of Wales School, etc., should be delegated to boards of governors.

(d) For all races facilities for advanced, technical and professional education are vital to the development of the country and must be furnished as soon as finance permits.

(e) **African Education**—It is important to provide generally for Africans:

(1) Quality in education.

(2) Training in crafts and agriculture at the intermediate school stage.

(3) Greater facilities for the education of women.

(4) Increased opportunities for the education of African children outside the African land units.

Social Relations

The status of all must be based on standards of behaviour. To achieve full recognition of this, it is essential that everyone set an example by conduct rather than by speech. Individuals of all races must make every effort to help those with similar interests, irrespective of race, to meet on common ground.

Asians in Kenya

A large part of the immigrant population of Kenya consists of second or third generation, or of Asiatic origin. Many have sought for themselves or their children an English education, have adopted English as the language of common use, and are becoming more and more assimilated to a western way of life. Others, while preferring to retain the manners and customs of their origins, have become loyal subjects of the country of their adoption.

For everyone there is a place as citizens of the Colony, provided:

Obligation and Loyalties

(a) That they accept, without reservation, of invigilation the obligations and loyalties of a British subject in Kenya, and sincerely and honestly intend to fulfil their duty to the Government of the country as it is established; and

(b) That they accept in strict control of immigration as will preserve the British character of the new civilization of Kenya, its English language and culture and protect its people from excessive economic competition from abroad. This means and it is a right to state so frankly—the strict control of immigration from the East.

Arabs

The special regardance shown the Arab people is welcome, so long as every effort is made that they take their full share in the future of the country, which will be made.

All resources of the country, including man-power. Immigrants must be encouraged to take part in the development to achieve this.

The African Factor

The European community must accept the responsibility of guiding the development of the African people to a more mature way of life so that they may take their proper place in the general affairs of the country.

In this regard special consideration must be given to those who have actively supported the security forces during the Mau Mau rebellion, including those amongst the Kikuyu tribe. In this case the collaboration of all people in our country who have achieved a civilized way of life should be encouraged, and accepted.

Policy Statement of African M.L.G.s: "We're Not Ready to Meet Other Races"

THE AFRICAN NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Kenya Legislative Council have also issued a statement of policy, the text of which has not yet reached London.

Press telegrams indicate that the African members call on all Africans to aid the forces of law and order in order of getting the emergency to an end, and that they ask in virtue of the "notable contribution" of Africans to the development of the Colony for greater responsibility in public affairs, with the right to elect their own members to local, central, and inter-territorial statutory bodies as soon as practicable.

African membership of such bodies should, it is contended, be strong enough to influence public affairs effectively. There is a claim for Africans to take part in the membership system of Government and the admission that Colonial Office control must continue for many years to come.

The plea of the European elected members for increased immigration of Asians is challenged. Emphasis is placed on the need for further technical and professional training of Africans, who are said to be prepared to come more than halfway to meet other races. These immigrants are asked to do more than to stand on the sidelines, helping racial tensions, by removing the animating attitude held by many.

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Mr. Michael Blundell on the Statement of Policy

Full Report of His Speech in Nakuru Last Thursday

HERE WE HAVE DEVELOPING the people from three continents, some with traditions to the West, some to the East, and the great majority with no traditions at all. Indeed, in Kenya alone five million of them, blinking in the sunshine of our modern world, have just stepping from the darkness which has obscured them in the past, if we look to our neighbouring territories, five million Africans, drawn from the smoke of the battle, hit, the menace of the machine, man, to the bleak, narrowing world of 1953, with its expanding science and undigested education.

Our policy therefore is one of realism, which makes no promises for Utopia or undertakings which, while attractive to the emotions of the moment, provide no sure and stable foundation for the future.

Let us make up our minds whether we intend to lead this country of ours. If we accept the facts upon which our existence is built, the vastness of the African continent, the numbers of its tribes, the complexities which arise in our fragmented society, with its varying races and its competing cultures—these stand out ahead of us two roads and two only.

One is to perpetuate into the distant future the differences in culture and in barbarism, in traditions and in ethnic origins which to-day divide the people of this country, with the attendant possibilities of hate, mistrust, envy, and with the seeds of a never-ending feud.

The second, to accept, however laboriously, however painfully to move towards an ideal which will transform the diverse peoples of our country into a simple pattern, secure in its content in the varying elements from which it is created.

Difficult Road Accepted

We have accepted the second of these roads, aware of the difficulties and problems, but equally in the full knowledge that to reject it must leave us with the mounting and increasing hatreds of a society which is trying to perpetuate forever the differences within itself. The ultimate goal is the creation of a nation, picked from the kaleidoscope of our peoples by the ideas and outlook of the British people and firmly entrenched within the Commonwealth. The process will be long and difficult. It will have many setbacks, with all the eventual challenges that will spring from the storm.

Nor is it something which can be completed by a community. All must work for it. To use the familiar jargon of to-day, politics, with its various and wistful politicians alike, in a harmonious and united way, all the fingers of the hand working together, and not a single note in a welter of dissonance.

How can we begin to move steadily towards this goal? First, the constitution. Here three possibilities present themselves. One, complete self-government for the whole country, two, a smaller self-government in a partitioned area, three, an extension of the present system. A fourth, to remain as we are. I do not propose to examine, because events have shown that it is singularly inadequate and insensitive to the needs of the present time.

An appeal as self-government for the whole country is one which we must accept that we are now in a position to win the financial burden of the emergency and shall need substantial help from Great Britain if our plans for development and social services are not to be sharply arrested. Again, we are unable to deal with the rebellious movement in our midst without the assistance of more than five battalions of troops from overseas and a large-scale recruitment of our police from outside our country. So one of the essential ingredients in self-government is seeking a strong and viable economy and the ability to defend ourselves both within and without against those who would destroy us. One other essential also escapes

us—a reasonably united people upon whose sovereign will the security and authority of the government can rest.

I find it hard to believe that a fit and stable government can be established upon an African people, a people made up of more than 30 different tongues, upon an Asian community which has recently divided itself into two, and upon the European who are comparatively so few as torch-bearers in the vast backwardness of our continent. We have therefore rejected the possibility of a national Government springing from the people of this country.

There is the possibility of self-government within a limited partitioned area, but such an area could not sustain itself on an economic basis and has not for could accord the manpower to make itself secure. The representatives of the great towns of Nairobi and Mombasa will not divorce themselves from a large part of the economy from which they live and if they did they would bring with them a large African and Asian population with whom they make a mockery of a form of self-government for their own community.

Partition is Defeatist

Partition is, above all, defeatist, and gives up the claim of leadership in favour of its status. It might well allow some of us to be a little longer, remote from the problems of the world and of the African in the unspoiled country, with its dappled hills of sun and shadow, but it would undoubtedly mean, insupportable and terrible difficulties for our children, surrounded by an African over whom their fathers had given their claims and guidance and wise counsel. It is, in its narrowest form of the European highlands means only the creation of a state which could not finance itself, could not guard its boundaries, could not control its railways or its ports, and had lost its claim to leadership of the African people. If we add Nairobi and Mombasa, we are made back where we began, the problem of a unicultural society. The partitionists reside in a man who retires to the top of the Eiffel Tower to avoid the Parisians.

There remains the third possibility—an extension of the present constitution. In considering any such extension, of development of the present system towards the greatest possible degree of responsibility in this country for our development, we must, I think, accept two important points.

First, that in a country which was settled by men of independent thought and outlook, we shall never reach agreement unless we discuss it in public meetings or in public places. Secondly, that whatever may be the form of constitution which eventually develops, it is not only unwise, but impossible to cut out the African from a share in the political future of the country.

It is also essential to create opportunities whereby members of the Asian and Arab groups who have made their homes in Kenya and look to Kenya as their country, and who are part of the country, can share in its development and have a future here.

It is sensible therefore at this stage to lay down as a bare principle upon which an extension of the present system might be based. It is obvious that the Government must retain the confidence of all groups, must be representative of all communities, and that each group, according to its numbers and importance, must have the opportunity and chance to participate in the government.

Enthusiasm and Leadership

It follows that if our community wishes to undertake the responsibilities of a large share in the business of this country, that it must create two things: (1) an enthusiasm and a leadership which will carry other groups and races with it in that act of government, and (2) a policy which is designed for the benefit of the country and not for any particular section.

The lesson of the emergency has been stronger had it been more widely on the people subject to the casualties of our fragmented society and the varying political machinations of our people. That being so, and if an extension and development of our present constitution is to be achieved, it will be necessary for the leaders of the various groups in the country to have discussions together with a view to finding out whether a measure of agreement can be reached. Further, the Governor and the Secretary of State in England must be expected to have views upon the matter, a fact which all communities sometimes forget.

There is today much speculation and consideration amongst our own people on the constitution, and we believe it is wiser

to place the position as we see it before the electorate rather than allow great controversy to develop, unwise statements to be made, and the country to be riven by the constitutional problems at a time when the elimination of the state of emergency must engage all our attention.

I do not believe that any such discussions can be conducted in public in a country with so many varying societies as ours. It is therefore the intention of the elected members to discuss the matter frankly with the representatives of other groups when they are ready with a view to seeing if an agreement can be reached upon the basic principles which have been laid down. When these discussions have been completed, and agreement reached or not, your elected representatives will place the results before you for your approval. This process cannot be hurried.

Grain of East Africa

The European community in this country will be hindered in their real efforts to develop and build our future resources if they do not feel themselves secure. For this reason we have devoted particular attention to the development of the highlands, to achieve the greatest possible production therefrom. We see in these valleys and hills the great granary and larder for East Africa as a whole.

We do not believe that the real necessity of supplying the growing population of East Africa with food can be met by any means other than one highly developed, technical and scientific form of farming, requiring the provision of much capital. Certainly these foodstuffs can never be wholly produced by a system of primitive farming. For these reasons we wish the Government to introduce as soon as possible the development provisions of the Group report, and an Agricultural Bill to ensure the best use of land and water only in the European highlands, but in the African lowlands.

The best security for the European farmer in the highlands is the maximum production from their land, a highly developed and scientific agriculture supporting the greatest number of farmers and workers, content with good wages and skilled employment.

When the production of our highlands is so woven into the economy of the country that its distribution will be disastrous, when the flow of food from the farms is so essential for our balance of payment position in East Africa and overseas, and when those working in the highlands have a vested interest in the good wage and skilled employment offered, we shall have moved a long way to security.

Similarly we consider that confidence can be increased by the development of the powers already existing in the County Council Ordinance. It is important in our opinion that local government shall be encouraged to the maximum to accept responsibilities and direct its affairs at district and county level. In the County Council Bill are the powers to enable the Europeans of the highlands to achieve a greater measure of control of their own affairs.

Achieving Mutual Confidence

It is necessary to ensure confidence in the European, it is equally necessary for us to achieve it for others. Much of our policy therefore, is concerned with the development of the African people. Side by side with the development of the highlands, both in agriculture and in local government, we believe in further development in the African areas. If we are to meet the growing demand from the African people for greater social services, we must spare no effort to increase the sources of wealth from which to nourish these services.

We therefore support strongly an increase in the planting of cash crops of high value in the African and upon properly controlled and guided by the Agricultural Department. As soon as African public opinion will allow, we would encourage the growth of individual tenure for African farmers and the provision of capital resources for them to develop their holdings in the highlands.

We do not think that the solution to our land problems can be achieved solely on the land, and want therefore to help the growing African middle class in their business. The development of skilled artisans and tradesmen will, we believe, enable the African farmer to take his place in our world to-day. It is an insatiable appetite for anything which will enable him to do so. If we cannot find the means to give him, he will become a prey to discontent.

It is the long run the success or failure of our efforts in this country will depend upon the trust and confidence which we can create in the minds of the African, and upon the trust in the minds of the European. The development and the creation of both must depend upon the African and cannot depend upon one only. We have made it clear, therefore, that the European community must accept responsibility for bringing the great mass of African people forward.

It is idle to pretend that most of them do not have any conception of our modern world or its responsibilities, the necessities of government or its difficulties; but, together with civilized Africans who have already developed from our way

of life, we must see to it that the ordinary African can advance fairly and well to his proper share in the affairs of the country.

We urge, therefore, the greatest possible inclusion in African local government, especially at the educational or parish level. It is wrong that African district Councils should nowadays be dealing with 600,000 and 800,000 people. It is essential that delegation should proceed to lower levels, the local council level in the district council, and at the county council level is the training ground where the people will learn responsibilities which will fit them to work with ourselves in the business of our country.

The British people here in Kenya, as in every other country to which they have proceeded overseas, have a deep love for the Mother Country, for its language, its history and traditions. We would be the last to deny to any man of another race that as a possessor of citizenship in Kenya he should respect these things, of deny his religious convictions, but if we are to build up in this Colony by law and patient effort from the widest differing materials a united country, it can only be done on the firm foundation of one firm foundation.

Foundation of British Traditions

That foundation must be the acceptance of one tradition of law and order and justice, the use of one wide-wide language and it must be reinforced and inspired by loyalty to one sovereignty. The tradition of law and order stems only from the United Kingdom, the tradition of law and order from British justice, the world-wide language only be English, and the loyalty to one sovereignty the British Crown.

These are the conditions upon which we can build one country. They impose the conditions for their fulfilment, especially in regard to the Asian community.

All those who are settled in the country, whatever their origins, and who accept these conditions without reservations or equivocation, and whose loyalty is sincerely and honestly to this country, are entitled to the full rights of citizenship and to be accepted as members of our country.

Many more will become more assimilated socially and culturally to our common ideal, whether their own choice of education for their children is in the Colony or in the U.K., by the adoption of the English language as the language of common use and of modern ways of living and conduct.

Civilization is never a easy nor firm in Africa, and we must call upon all who can contribute to its development upon our chosen lines. If we are to achieve this conception, it will be necessary for us to control the composition of the population in such a way that the British foundation and traditions, the English language, and the basic loyalty to the Crown will be preserved.

This means the control of immigration, so that not only the form and nature of our society, but also the economic progress of our people, including the new life in the country, many now in the second and third generation, be preserved. The history of the United States of America, which has been created from almost a vanishing elements as those in our own country, is a striking example, and Kenya can learn from it.

We are sorry to see that the day after an Asian leader was reported to have said that the presence of the Asian was a neutral one between the European and the African, there can be no future whatsoever for this country if we regard it as a battlefield for the various groups and communities. The true place of the Asian community, and many of them are eager to accept it, is together with the European, Arab and African, resolutely moving towards a unified country on the firm foundations which we have outlined, British traditions of Government, justice, one language, and one Queen. In this ideal there can be no neutrality, none whatsoever.

Facing Crucial Issues

A claim to leadership means that we must have the courage to face the issues which are presented to us. The Mau Mau rebellion—which will be defeated, and which will bring misery to the Kikuyu people—shows the folly of extremism and a challenge based on force. Here we, as leaders, have a country with a multitude of peoples, tribes, customs, and tongues. Let us face the vision to mould it into a united whole, welcoming and accepting differences, but accepting and welcoming the unity which we can make.

We have a great deal to-day about security. The desire for it is deep in the heart of every man and woman in Kenya. It cannot be achieved for the European by isolation, by the Asian in neutrality, above all for the African by extremism and violence.

The best security under any form of government or constitution is the production of policies by all which carry the trust and confidence of all.

N-Rhodesian Constitutional Changes

Speeches by Sir R. Welensky and Mr. Beckett

SHARP CRITICISM of British Colonial policy and regret at the need for his motion were voiced by Sir ROY WELENSKY in Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia on Wednesday of last week when he invited that body to declare unacceptable the constitutional changes announced by the Secretary of State.

"The elected members were astounded by his refusal to delay these changes until he had had an opportunity of discussing them with us," said Sir Roy. "Our request was that he should come to this country and discuss this matter not only with the elected members but with other parties concerned, as well as the Government. The African representatives who had participated in the discussion in London had also rejected the proposals."

"Cracking the Whip"

Sir Roy described the Minister's refusal as "something of a cracking of the whip, something to bring us in line. It is something our masters in Whitehall feel should be done. Perhaps we Colonials have been getting too unstanding of late; we are becoming too keen on trying to run our own show, and this is an effort to make certain we do not succeed in doing that."

Far from showing weakness, the Colonial Secretary by visiting Northern Rhodesia would have shown the strength of his position.

In tracing the history of the development of the Legislature, the speaker said that in 1946 the British Government decided to grant the territory a non-official majority in a most interesting way—by increasing the number of nominated African representatives from one to three and the non-official system of two nominated African members who were supposed to have no speaking vote. It was expected that those two members would become Government ministers, but they had proved anything but that.

Following the objections of the non-official members to that situation, which in effect was some sort of Fascist representation, the British Government agreed that it should amend. The then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Creech Jones, considered the time was opportune to introduce direct African representation in the Legislature.

Sir Roy had said that the suggestion was premature, but the Colonial Secretary had replied that the British Government was being embarrassed by the United Nations Organization when the Colonies were discussed and that they would therefore proceed with the plan.

The next development was the introduction of the portfolio system and Mr. G. B. Beckett and Colonel E. M. Wilson took over agriculture and health respectively. That having proved satisfactory, Sir Roy had asked that more non-officials should be given portfolios. After discussion, they agreed that one of the new portfolio-holders should be a European nominated to represent Africans.

When the Northern Rhodesian delegation first won London to discuss this matter, Sir Roy announced that the African members knew of this agreement to increase the portfolio system, but it became obvious in London that they would not accept the proposals. The federation issue was coming to a head, and the Colonial Secretary asked them not to make an issue of the constitutional question for Northern Rhodesia until federation was settled one way or the other.

Federation Issue Mishandled

When Sir Roy declared: "I made this point in my view of the ham-handling of the whole question of federation," the Attorney-General (Mr. E. I. G. Lasworth) interjected "What?"

Sir Roy replied: "By the British Government, who have stalled everything they could for the last two years and have only made a decision when they have been forced to do so."

After the publication of the federation report, the non-officials had rejected the constitutional question, but the Colonial Secretary wished to impose certain qualifications, the effects of which were that the African Legislative Council should agree to the changes and that Sir Roy himself should be one of the new portfolio-holders. The non-officials felt that they should not be told who should take a portfolio,

and the qualifications were unacceptable to them as to the African Representative Council, it was a non-executive body appointed by the Legislature in a purely advisory capacity.

There was then a change of Government in Britain and the question of the status of British protected persons and the franchise arose. Sir Roy said he had not known that that matter was to be raised; it had come as a complete surprise that the British Government wanted the views of the elected members. But the Government wanted to know would be their attitude in putting British protected persons in the position to vote—the present franchise, except British citizenship, to stand? Though Mr. Beckett and I had not expected the question and had not discussed it with other elected members, they had objected strongly. In his opinion, no one should go on the election voters' roll unless he was a British subject and was prepared to accept the disabilities and responsibilities that went with it.

Representation by Colour

He said, "I think the Government of the United Kingdom has to make up its own mind. Do they want the African to develop in this country on the normal form of franchise through the ordinary franchise or do they want him to develop in parliamentary institutions on the basis of representation by colour?"

Commenting that a first-class row was "pretty certain to develop" from the current situation, Sir Roy said the elected members appreciated the possible repercussions on race relations and possibly on the well-being of the territory. He was prepared to recommend his elected colleagues to take no further action at that stage if the Secretary of State would indicate that the constitutional changes would be withdrawn until he came out to discuss them.

The Secretary of State came out and was satisfied that he must proceed with the changes, that would have to be faced. If the Secretary of State turns us down I think he ought to bear in mind that it may well mean that the whole tenor of the territorial general election that is to be held next year will be fought on the basis of an anti-Government front—something that the country can well afford to do without."

The elected members—who wanted to see the African make steady political and economic advancement—were responsible not only for the interests of the white man, but of the black. "But we are going to maintain vigilance and what is more, historically, I say that we will not tolerate any reckless experiment in this country."

MR. G. B. BECKETT, former Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, said that Northern Rhodesia was dominated by the House of Commons, which meant domination by British party politics.

Dominance by British party politics means domination by British public opinion—a public opinion sanctioned by the ideologies of a people whose largely fanatical, who not only ignore human frailties, but have no knowledge of our country or our problems."

Seconding Sir Roy Welensky's motion that the Secretary of State change to the constitution were unacceptable, Mr. Beckett said he firmly believed that the problems of Northern Rhodesia could not be solved by people living 6,000 miles away, who did not know the problems fully.

Balance of Power

"We in the colony must come more into the actual Government. We have only touched the fringe. Yet not one of our proposals to the Secretary of State has disappeared, while the balance of power holds if they are unanimous, by the officials and the African members:

"We have not attempted to reduce in any way at all of the protection afforded to the African people by the British Government. We've obviously recognize the commitment which His Government has by treaty and by Order-in-Council to the African people."

He, as member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, and Colonel Wilson, as member for Health and Local Government, had not been in the full confidence of the official members. The Government as it at present existed did not really work before the end of his first two and a half years of office he had made some suggestions for change. "Because I considered the system did not work. The then Secretary of State, Mr. Griffiths had asked that the changes should not be pressed because of the onset of federation. Mr. Griffiths said that the changes were unjustified."

"In the last five years," Mr. Beckett continued, "I was a member for Ndola (Colonel Wilson) and I have seen the Government backslide to the status quo. I have seen the Government work backwards to the status quo. I have learned that when we wished to press any change, we were

resented by the officials, they close their ranks and defend the issue, and we can never get healthy."

Mr. Beckett alleged that a *communiqué* about coal had once been withheld from Colonel Wilson, who was a member of the Executive Council. Mr. R. A. Buchanan, Economic Secretary, interjected that he had no knowledge of the document, and Mr. A. T. Williams, Chief Secretary, suggested that if charges were going to be levelled at the Government they should be substantiated.

Mr. Beckett: "That was one example where quite obviously officials were in the confidence of the Governor while we were not."

"Another example was during a recent visit to London. Mr. Beckett has reason to believe that certain documents on land tenure were not available to him. On return to Lusaka he got evidence that documents of a very similar nature had been withheld from him and from the Secretary of State."

So far as Mr. Beckett was aware, no discussion had taken place within the Government, certainly not with the officials, before the London talks of the constitution was held. However, though he had suggested that land tenure talks should be held, the London talks had not been a barrier to treatment and terms not truly exhaustive.

The Governor's position should be reviewed to present the Governor was a dictator, though a benevolent one. The Governor was part and parcel of the Civil Service and the day must very shortly come when he had not such a tight and close connexion with the Government. His powers, necessary in the past, are required changing.

"The door for further negotiation has been slammed in our face," ended Mr. Beckett, "and that is why drastic action has been taken. Is negotiation to be used only as a blind for getting what the Colonial Office wants?"

COLONEL E. M. WILSON, member for Ndola, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Annex Protectorates as Crown Colonies

Sir Roy Welensky has telegraphed this week to the Recorder:—

"The main concern of the elected members is the possibility of a change in the franchise qualifications to allow Africans who are not British subjects to be brought on to the common voters' roll. The Secretary of State's suggestion was made in the statement in which he announced an increase in the special parliamentary representation accorded to Africans as British protected persons, a status carrying immunity from the major responsibilities of a British subject.

"The European elected members hold this to be bad in principle and believe that the Secretary of State must decide on one or other method of representation. I appreciate his wish to ensure African political advancement.

"The solution may well lie in the annexation to the Crown of the two protected territories of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which would confer the rights of British subjects upon those who are now British protected persons. But would ensure that any advancement acknowledged the obligations as well as the rights of British subjects.

"The door to negotiation is still open. The decision of the elected members not to co-operate with the Government was not a mere threat or gesture of defiance. It followed logically from disagreement on the issue of major policy, and the elected members will not co-operate with the Government until agreement has been reached.

In an interview in Southern Rhodesia last week Sir Roy Welensky pointed out that Africans who became British subjects would be brought to the vote in Northern Rhodesia. It was had an income of £10 a month of occupied property worth £250, which meant that a Native domestic servant occupying his employer's property of that value could vote and stand for the Legislature.

The Ndola correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed at the beginning of the week that local public opinion, which had been critical of the elected members, was veering to their support in consequence of Mr. Beckett's disclosure that non-official members of the Executive Council had been denied documents to which official members had had access. "The bitter and exasperated tone of Mr. Beckett's speech a man whose name has been a radical, not even in the sense that Sir Roy Welensky has sometimes been, has had a deep effect on European opinion."

United Kingdom newspapers have been critical of the action of the elected members.

The *Spectator* described Sir Roy Welensky's "latest mood" as rash, and said that "in the face of the greater problem of making federation a success, the impatience of the European elected members for local power is ill advised."

"It is hard to see what Sir Roy Welensky hopes to gain by his latest words and deeds," wrote the *Economist*, continuing:—

"Since it was largely through his influence that direct African representation on the Legislative Council was accepted by the Europeans, it is hard to see why he is jibbing now at a proposal that would still leave the total number of African representatives exceeding the two Europeans nominated to represent African interests at only a half of the elected Europeans. Presumably the answer lies in the objections to the first Federal Parliament that will shortly take place."

Sir Roy evidently hopes that by showing himself an opponent of African aspirations he will draw votes away from the Confederates, who appear to have gained a lot of support by expressing extreme racialist views. These are dangerous tactics that may well recoil on his own head. He should remember that the success of the new Federation depends much more on dispelling the Africans' fears than upon winning over the whites of his voters."

Political Gesture

The action taken in Northern Rhodesia was essentially a political gesture, wrote *Time and Tide*, adding:—

"The pity was that Mr. Lytton was too busy coping with Mau Mau, Mr. Jim Griffiths, Premier Breakway, Cheddi Jagan, and others to accept the invitation to visit Northern Rhodesia to scent the local political atmosphere."

"Any weapon comes in handy in a fight, and a political fight in Africa, as in England, tends to become a free-for-all. One of the weapons that is getting out of date is no longer the rights for African usurpation of Europeans' jobs in the mines of the Copperbelt. It states fairly and objectively the principles of African advancement by efficiency and qualification to take the sort of jobs normally held by Europeans. No question of flooding the market with cheap labour or ousting the white man arises from its well-meaning proposals."

The heading given to the *New Statesman's* comment was "Welensky's True Colours." It read:—

"At the first general election to the Federal Parliament of British Central Africa the nearer, settler politicians of importance are showing a more and more marked bias towards an extremist racialism. After muttering a few meaningless phrases about partnership, Huggins, Welensky and their friends in the Federal Council are being pushed by the competition of the Malawi Confederated Party into flying their true colours—white supremacy for ever."

"Welensky's announcement that he and the other elected whites will no longer co-operate in the work of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia is motivated mainly by their inability to accept Mr. Lytton's racialist proposal. In fact, it is a piece of demagogic and convincing talk that the Federals are sure on the racialist issue."

Blow to Well-Wishers

The *Glasgow Herald* headed its leader "Defiance in Northern Rhodesia," and described what had been done as a blow to well-wishers of Central Africa in Britain.

"Sir Roy turned his decision, a *détour*, that it was by no means, as it is strange, moreover, that so sensitive a spirit as Sir Roy's does not now see how much in fact his own action is in the line. Much depends in this crucial election on how words are used and principles interpreted."

"For Sir Roy, Minister of Transport in the Interim Federal Government and a colleague of Sir Godfrey Huggins in the party hierarchy, to resort to open defiance of a Minister responsible to the British Parliament suggests at the least a certain political immaturity, and will indicate clearly the perils of the road ahead for the Federation."

National News-Letter deems the action of Sir Roy and his friends to be a great disservice to the cause of racial co-operation.

"It is a particularly dangerous moment at which to behave in this black-and-white manner, whilst the elections for the Federal Government are being fought between two parties, one of which is advocating the kind of *apartheid*. Educated Native opinion is still very suspicious of the whole Federal idea, and has grave doubts whether the safeguards for the black man

are going to be any good. They certainly will not if the British Parliament yields to the King and his friends.

The notion that the U.K. is a kind of milk cow which can be milked at will required by settlers in Africa and given a kick in the udder whenever the local owners bull calves do not like the mother's control is prevalent in some quarters in

Rhodesia and Kenya. The old cow has been milked, she has not yet been entirely dehorned, and that to some people in the U.K. with world-wide responsibilities are not going to be disposed out of their duty by the irresponsible behaviour of a handful of gentlemen who add up to the population of a large village.

Anglo-Egyptian Agreement Broken, Admits Mr. Eden

Elections Influenced by Gifts, "Visits," and Other Devices

THAT the Egyptians have broken the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement was admitted in detail by the Foreign Secretary last week in a fuller Parliamentary statement about the Sudan elections.

MR. EDEN then said in a written reply: "I have seen various statements attributed to the Egyptian Propaganda Minister, Major Salem, asserting that the Egyptian Government has faithfully carried out their side of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement. In the view of Her Majesty's Government these statements cannot be reconciled with the persistent line of conduct pursued by the Egyptian Government since last April."

"I mentioned in my statement the visit of Major Salem to Khartoum last August in connexion with the attempts which had been openly made by the Egyptian Government since the signing of the Agreement to persuade the Sudanese political parties to present a single list of candidates at the elections. These attempts ceased only when it was made clear that the advice was unwelcome and would not be taken. Apart from the views which we all here share on the nature of a regime which is in for the next elections, this intervention was plainly inconsistent with the obligation to allow the Sudanese to hold their elections without outside interference."

Stream of Propaganda

"I mentioned last week the continuous stream of propaganda in the Egyptian Press and radio. The Egyptian Government have also tried to influence the course of the elections by the expenditure of money on gifts, educational or religious purposes, by offering to Egypt on sponsored pilgrimages large numbers of Sudanese, and by financial devices. Officials of the Egyptian Irrigation Department at their various stations in the Sudan, the Egyptian Army Headquarters, and the Egyptian Economic Experts' Office in Khartoum have all been involved in these activities."

"During last month Captain Mohammed Abu Nar, head of the secretary to the Egyptian Ministry of Propaganda, installed himself in Khartoum and has since been in constant touch with leaders of one particular political party. About the same time the British Secretary for Sudan Affairs in the Egyptian Government transferred the scene of his operations to Khartoum; from there he distributes financial grants to Sudanese private schools in Khartoum and Gezira."

"The appearance of these senior officials in Khartoum at this time and the activities they have engaged in can fairly be described as electioneering on the part of the Egyptian Government."

"They have been followed by an influx of other officials of the Egyptian Government of Sudanese origin who are ostensibly on leave but an extraordinary leave time to coincide with the election campaign, although they are not resident in the Sudan and have no votes. In one recent week no less than 100 such persons reached the Sudan by rail and over at Wadi Halfa. I am informed that many of these are engaged in electioneering in the Sudan Egyptian Army uniform, the fact of which evidence, it is clear, that the Egyptian Government have regarded their pledge under the Agree-

ment of last January to guarantee free elections—a pledge which was affirmed by General Neguib to the Minister of State on March 28 when he said: "It is not the desire of the Egyptian Government to interfere with the complete freedom of the elections in the Sudan."

But, more than this, the Egyptians have clearly shown that they have no intention of allowing the Sudanese people free to choose their own future status."

"In a letter to a Sudanese leader earlier this summer General Neguib declared that Egypt could spare no man, no money, no land to produce food and raw materials to feed the people and industries of Egypt. It did not appear that cotton, on which the Sudan's economy depends, was to have any part in these plans."

"The same line of thinking is to be detected in Egyptian plans to assist the agricultural development of the Sudan in a remarkably frank speech made by Major Salem in Alexandria last July. It was made clear that the Sudan's future role would be to produce food and raw materials to feed the people and industries of Egypt. It did not appear that cotton, on which the Sudan's economy depends, was to have any part in these plans."

"The Egyptian Minister of Propaganda is reported to have said the other day that his Government has 'struggled for the liberty, dignity, and independence of the Sudan.'"

"I think the cases I have quoted will give the House some idea of the kind of 'liberty, dignity, and independence' he has in mind. These activities have been accompanied by a stream of propaganda denouncing us as imperialists' intent on reducing the Sudan to the status of a Colony."

"In face of repeated provocative actions and statements we have maintained a patient and conciliatory attitude; but we are determined to do our utmost to ensure free elections and thereafter untrammelled self-determination."

Election Proceedings Fairly Calm

All the correspondents sent to the Sudan by United Kingdom newspapers agree that the election proceedings are fairly calm.

The representative of *The Times* has said in the course of several lengthy dispatches:—

"British officers of the Sudan Administration are declaring themselves to be neutral in the elections in spite of great provocation by the friends of the NCP to be otherwise. Bringing a leaf out of the Egyptian book, the British column have influenced the media very successfully."

"Officers of the Sudan Administration have been frequently approached by anxious Sudanese, especially in rural areas, for guidance as to which of the *hakoomat* Government party they should had had to reply, there is not any. It has no doubt been a factor in the progress of the National Unionist party that the ordinary Sudanese have seen Egypt scuttling the Sudan Administration and the British Government standing aside. Many have drawn the conclusion and decided to agree with what seems to be the tide."

"The quality of the candidates for the first time in the self-governing Sudan is disappointing. The care and thought in the late Legislative Assembly and a block of responsible members with a good deal of national vision, an aptitude for affairs, and influence in the country, are the most important of the Sudan. For the most part they are standing aloof from the election. This is partly because the election candidates must be recognised their judicial and political standing for Parliament, the magisterial powers held by nazir are very considerable, and an administrative staff is the comparison of small importance."

"Partly also it has come some to them that the British administration is leaving and they think it wise not to allow any man which might compromise them with the party or religious faction that may come into power. So in the countryside candidates may be chosen related by blood to the nazir but of secondary influence with the tribes, while in the towns their standing as an Ansar or of the Khatmia has counted for more in the selection of the candidates than their education or political and administrative capacities."

The confusion of the electorate is evident. Telegraphing from Khartoum, 140 miles from Kordofan, and 50 from Khartoum, the correspondent reported that the Umma candidates were addressing the voters thus:—

"In the name of Allah! I am so-and-so of the Umma Party. I put myself forward as a candidate for Parliament. I shall lead the country to complete independence. We shall hand over sovereignty to the Sudanese people uncompromised by any foreign influence. If an Umma Government is formed it will do all it can for the development of the country, its health and the improvement and expansion of agriculture, industry and education. But the most important thing it will do is to modify the Nile waters agreement, under which we get 98% and the Sudan only 2% of the water. Sudan is vast land, fertile, and, if the Sudanese get more water, they can make the Sudan as rich and great as any country in the Middle East."

Best of Both Worlds

The National Unionist is set a mind to make the best of both worlds. He stands for independence and for union with Egypt. If it is pointed out to him that the Anglo-Egyptian agreement requires the Sudanese to opt for one or the other, he replies that he will opt for independence and consider relations with Egypt afterwards, as between two sovereign, equal States.

So, the Umma candidates remark there is nothing between our parties except the greater emphasis laid by the National Unionists on Egypt.

Throughout the northern Sudan the elections has degenerated into a sectarian contest between the Ansars and their leader, Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi, and the Khatmia sect, of which Sayed Sir Ali Mirghani is the high priest. The prize is the position of power in the Sudan which the British are about to vacate. In the past the Umma Party stood for a monarchy in the Sudan. It has now declared for a republic, but it has not said what kind of republic. We do not want a republic of which the Mahdi will be president for life, a politician here remarked.

Another message from Western Kordofan said:— "I was reminded by pictures that a tobacco tray set for the anti-imperialists, a match box and a butterfly for the Umma Party there are two Umma candidates, and a butterfly for the Nationalist Unionist Party."

When he has finished the voter will have made a choice between a doctor who is a son-in-law of the Mahdi, a peasant farmer who is also standing for Umma but objects to the Umma candidates from Khartoum, a merchant standing for the National Unionist Party, and a small shopkeeper who is an anti-imperialist. His interests embrace all the Western Powers and Egypt.

"Tribal feuds and local issues of a personal character cut across the main issues of the election. A number of local personalities are standing under the National Unionist flag because that is the only way in which they can make effective opposition to the Mahdi."

Procedure incomprehensible to voters

On Monday, a special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reported from Livingstone, Equatoria, that not more than 60 of 4,000 electors in that area would vote, since they found the whole procedure "utterly incomprehensible." Even after the chief had explained the procedure in Kordofan:—

"We cannot read and write. We cannot understand what is going on. Why have the English deserted us?"

"They fear the Northerners because we still have old men who remember the slave raids."

"It was evident that not a single man in the area realized that the British had already agreed to leave them in their fate. And nobody has explained that by avoiding the numerous polls they are placing control in the hands of those they fear most."

"The mumbo-jumbo of direct elections is being repeated over thousands of square miles of the Sudan. It will require exceptional criticism to show the result as democratic."

If its editorial comment in the newspaper were followed in the long run, the people of Sudan there have been such a travesty of democracy as is now taking place in

the Sudan. The mentality of the vast mass of the voters is quite incapable of grasping what the election is about. Under the best of conditions the vast of voters in such an electorate would be a fumble. But in conditions such as had as they could be.

The blatant Egyptian interference—which the supervisory international commission, whether the power be apparently the will to resist—means that the Sudan is being denied the right to opt for independence and is being forced into union with Egypt.

By the most fantastic part of the arrangements with Egypt, the Sudanization of the Civil Service, the police and the armed forces is to be completed not later than early 1954, and the Egyptian parties get the upper hand the deal will be shown to the British officials much sooner. Scarcely any experiment has been inaugurated under more than a month's notice.

Meanwhile the sorry fate of the Sudanese elections continues. For fear of the Mahdi mission, the southern districts stamp for components of a republic, with greater zeal for their interests. For choice is between the Mahdi and the British, and no political friends are available. A note in the Economist said:—

"Raconteurs recall that in 1916, when the British had just elected a Majlis, many voters thought that a constitution was something to eat; in some districts of the Sudan it has been difficult to explain that it is otherwise. But the Sudanese are solid people, and their better leaders are urging them to prove their mettle by clearing clear of all alien influences. As the party leader of the Orthodox Khatmia sect proclaimed to them this week: "Elections are the real test of a people. Let us show we are a nation whose religion and morals serve as safeguards against slipping and temptation." Maybe thousands of tribal voters will fall woefully short of this conception."

President Nguess left Cairo on Monday for a five-day visit to Nubia, the province of Egypt bordering the Sudan.

Position of British Officials

In the House of Lords last week Lord Killeen asked if the Government were satisfied that fair terms of compensation would be given to British officials in the Sudan Civil Service when the time came for them to leave the country, and for an assurance that it was the responsibility of the United Kingdom to see that that was done.

The Marquess of Reading, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that H.M. Government had no reason to believe that it would not be possible for fair and adequate arrangements to be made for the compensation of British officials in the Sudan who were affected by future constitutional changes. The Sudanese Government existing at that time would be responsible for the arrangements, and the British Government would be concerned to see that fair terms were given to them.

Sir Thomas Greed, who was Chief Justice in the Sudan from 1936 to 1941, and later Legal Secretary to the Sudan Government, spoke recently in the Daily Telegraph.

"Your otherwise excellent leading article stated that British officials in the Sudan need not be fumble for their own future—they have been assured of generous treatment."

"When, and by whom? The only person I have known them after many months of negotiation extend no further than that the British Government will keep their interests in mind, that their rights will be looked after, and that the British Government be aware of the anxieties of the Sudan Civil Service and will most certainly bear their interests in mind."

"The conditions under which British officials are now being called upon to serve, it is natural for the most selfless of them to be deeply concerned about the interests of themselves and their families. It is not any sort of assurance after all this time is turning this concern into dismay."

Faculty of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE in East Africa is likely to benefit greatly from the decision to establish a faculty of agriculture at Makerere College. The plan includes the purchase of land for a university farm; recruitment of fully qualified teaching staff and provision of a building with adequate laboratory accommodation. Kabanyolo estate of 340 acres about 100 miles from the college and five miles from the cotton ginnery at Nakulpe has been bought together with a herd of about 100 cattle.

Nominations for Federal Elections

Southern Rhodesian Candidates

THE FOLLOWING NOMINATIONS have been received for the first federal elections in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

- Border.—MR. B. D. GOLDBERG (F) and BRIGADIER A. SKERR (C)
- Bulawayo.—MESSRS. D. MACINTYRE (F) and A. SMYTH (C)
- Bulawayo Suburbs.—MESSRS. W. H. EMMETT (F) and W. SHAW (C)
- Harare.—MESSRS. I. M. CAMPBELL (F) and R. CHIRIST (C)
- Midlands.—MESSRS. I. D. SMITH (F), W. H. WELLS (F) and R. WILLIAMSON (IND)
- Mt. Meru.—MESSRS. G. BARRETT (F) and COLONEL G. R. MUSGRAVE (C)
- Salisbury.—MESSRS. E. M. N. HOBSON, O.C. (F) and J. D. SYMPLE (C)
- Salisbury South.—MESSRS. W. A. E. WESTERTON (F) and T. A. ALBERTS (C)
- Salisbury Suburbs.—SIR GODFREY HUGGINS (D) and COLONEL V. H. CRESSWELL (C)
- Salisbury West.—MESSRS. J. W. SWAIN (F) and B. A. NEWTON (C)
- Sebakwe.—MESSRS. C. SMIT (F) and J. R. DENDY (C)
- Umtata.—MESSRS. J. N. GREENFIELD, O.C. (F) and W. F. BATTMAN (C)
- Umtata.—MR. L. M. OULLINAN (F) and the MARQUIS OF STRATHMORE (C)
- Westerns.—MESSRS. R. P. HAUSTEL (F) and A. B. MERTZ (C)
- European Members representing African Interests.—THE REV. PRYCE HADSON and MESSRS. B. A. HENNES and J. M. FAROUH
- African Members.—MESSRS. J. Z. SAVANHU and

S. J. T. SAKELANGE (Mashonaland) and M. M. HOVE and M. N. NKOSI (Matabeleland). Full-biographical details, together with the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland nominees, will appear next week.

Africans and Federation

Should Education Be Transferred?

The *Bathurst Mirror*, one of the two vernacular newspapers published in Southern Rhodesia, has reported that thinking Africans are already questioning the wisdom of leaving the territorial Governments to deal with African Education. Whereas European Education has been transferred to the new Federal Ministry, "Nobody can question the desirability and necessity of making African education a federal function," wrote the journal, "and we have no doubt that eventually it will be transferred to the Federal Government; but it is not possible for this to be done before the expiry of 10 years, the period before which the constitution may not be changed."

Native Sentiments

The education of the African, like many things affecting him, was left to the territorial Governments because not only were the African suspicious of federation, but the majority of those who had been asked to participate in the federation conference and to give advice refused to do so. The conference was therefore forced to act on the belief that as the African was apparently less suspicious of his territorial Governments, all functions affecting his day-to-day life should be left in the hands of the territorial Government. The future may reveal yet many more functions which should have been transferred to the Federal Government to the benefit of the African, but which were retained by the territorial Governments in order to satisfy the African.

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PERSONALIA

MR. J. B. BRIDIAUX has been elected a director of the Trusts Union, Ltd.

MR. NORMAN ARDY, Mayor of Nakuru, has been sworn in as a Justice of the Peace.

MR. J. CAMAY, director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, will shortly visit East Africa.

MR. WILFRED BRADLEY, director of the Imperial Institute, has just returned from his visit to North America.

MR. A. L. PENMAN is outward-bound on the WINCHESTER CASTLE to revisit South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. J. H. PELL, the obstetrician and gynaecological surgeon of King's College Hospital, is about to revisit East Africa.

MR. C. C. SPENCER, chairman of the Uganda Lint Marketing Board, has returned to Kampala from a brief visit to India.

MR. MICHAEL ROSSON has been appointed chairman of the Finance sub-committee of Joint East and Central Africa Board.

ADMIRAL LORD MOUNTBATTEN and LADY MOUNTBATTEN left Addis Ababa last Thursday, after their ten-day visit to Ethiopia.

CAPTAIN W. F. LLOYD, the oldest European resident on the new Tanganyika, has been elected president of the newly formed club in that district.

MR. J. S. OWEN, of the Sudan Political Service, has just returned from leave in this country. He is a son of the late Major-General W. E. Owen, of Kenya.

MR. D. J. PERRY, an alternate director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries (East Africa) Ltd., will shortly arrive in London from Nairobi.

PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS left Holland by air on Thursday for Addis Ababa, to stay there for five days as the guest of the Emperor of Ethiopia.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, will be the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association in Tanga on December 2.

THE VENE. E. M. H. C. COPER, Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, has been appointed Archdeacon of Dar es Salaam, Canon of Zanzibar Cathedral, and rector of St. Alban's, Dar es Salaam.

MR. H. CHESTER BEATTY, JR., has been elected chairman of Consolidated African Selections Trust, Ltd., and Sierra Leone Selections Trust, Ltd., following the resignation of Mr. C. W. BOISE.

When SIR JOHN KENNEDY leaves Southern Rhodesia shortly, he leaves a vacancy in the office of Governor. SIR ROBERT TREDGOLD, the Chief Justice, will again become Acting Governor.

MAJOR H. K. MCKEE, lately Commissioner in London for the Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a member of the Rhodesian Board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

MR. W. E. MORAN, head of the African and Near East branch of the United States Foreign Operations Administration, is paying a brief visit to East Africa, accompanied by MR. WILLIAM CARROLL.

SIR A. J. NEVILLE, former Chief of the Tanganyika Standard, who became a free-lance journalist last May and reported the Coronation in London, has been appointed Press Officer in Tanganyika.

MR. K. ARCHER has been transferred from Colonial Service in Malaya to the Federal Government of Central Africa as private secretary to the Minister of Internal Affairs, SIR MACCOLM FARROW.

MR. C. B. HODGE, O.C., has been appointed a member of the Tanganyika Executive Council in the place of BRIGADIER W. E. H. SUTHERLAND, who has become the first Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Territory

DR. CECILY WILLIAMS, a child-welfare expert, will visit Tanganyika for the World Health Organization from December 10 to January 12.

COLONEL J. P. CANNE, who has recently been awarded the V.C. and the D.S.O. for service in Korea while commanding the Gloucestershire Regiment, served with the Uganda battalion of the King's African Rifles some time ago.

MR. WILLIAM MORAN, head of the African section of the United States Foreign Operations Administration, arrived last week on a three-day visit for exploratory investigation of new fields of organization in the East African territories.

MR. DUNSTAN OMARU, of Nairobi, in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, who has returned from a B.A. course at Aberystwyth followed by a two-year's training period with the B.B.C., has been appointed education officer (broadcasting) in the Tanganyika Senior Section. His father is an African clergyman of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

LADY WILKES, on her way to Port Sudan, in the British liner *St. Anthony*. Her passengers for Mombasa include COLONEL & MRS. W. E. CHARTER, BRIGADIER T. H. DARWELL, and MRS. P. W. U. KROLL, ARCHBISHOP & MRS. J. K. McDONALD, the Rev. W. J. MURPHY, the Rev. L. WEBER, and MR. & MRS. C. J. MITTON.

MR. J. W. H. HIRST, Joint Chairman and managing director of the East Africa Cable Line, presented to MR. J. W. H. HIRST the British Empire Medal which was bestowed on him in the Coronation Honours List. MR. HIRST, a greengrocer in the STURLING CASTLE, who joined the company in 1917, has gained the distinction for meritorious service at sea.

Obituary

CYRIL MUTHEWUKA, a prince of the royal house of Kyamtwara chieftain, who joined the Government after a short period as a schoolmaster under the German administration, has died in Tanganyika. He served in Buloba for 34 years and held the King's Certificate of Merit.

MR. HAMILTON BRINSLEY BUSH, who had died suddenly after a very brief illness, had been a joint managing director of Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., since 1941. A grandson of the founder of the business, he was a member of the staff for 33 years.

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Comments on Mr. Eden's Conduct

Candid Official Criticisms

SURPRISE IN A FREE COMMENT on Mr. Eden's conduct of Sudan affairs has been made in a recent issue of *Sudan News and Features*, a weekly publication of the Public Relations Branch of the Sudan Government.

The Foreign Secretary is said to be having a "long" something "though it is not at all clear what or how" "not too easy" there are queries if he is "passing the buck" or leaving the Sudanese "to battle alone"; and the accuracy of several of his assertions is challenged. In giving the following extracts it must be borne in mind that the Sudan Government is responsible to Mr. Eden, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Under the heading "The Sparring Partners" the statement is set out in part:

"The British Foreign Secretary registered the first official protest of his Government against Egyptian interference in the Sudan elections in the House of Commons on November 11."

"In the Sudan the British Foreign Secretary's words will have done something—not too early—to assure the Sudanese that the B.K. Government has not abandoned or merely forgotten them but intends to do something, though it is not at all clear what or how, to redress their side of the pledge in the Cairo agreement of February 12 and to enable the Sudanese to elect their Parliament and determine their future in a free and neutral atmosphere."

Failure of Permit

"The whole world is now reaching a point where they pass over people's heads. Bad news is coming and continuously, despite the good. What is needed, many Sudanese think, is a certain action."

Mr. Eden said: "Our purpose was and is to ensure that the Sudanese shall be able to choose fairly and freely between complete independence and dependence upon Egypt."

Mr. Eden continued: "We refused to make any agreement with Egypt which did not permit the Sudanese people freely to determine their future." (Permission is not the same as allowing.) "It is now for the Sudanese to take the first step towards that goal."

"We are not going to make the Commission's task more difficult by following the Egyptian example. So does ensuring that the Sudanese shall be able to choose fairly and freely in fact mean leaving them to battle alone against the variety of means used with full force by Egypt to influence the decision of the Sudanese people? They wonder."

"I am sure," said Mr. Eden, "that the House will join with me in assuring the Sudanese that we will give our support to their freely elected representatives. Will there be many of these?"

The above thoughts are some of the first to pass through Sudanese minds on hearing the Commons statement.

Mr. McNeil said in the House that there is no merit in resurrecting that discussion. Resurrection implies that something is dead. Is it the hope of a free choice? or of an unimpeded election?

The following seem to be the only points made by the Egyptian Minister, Major Salah, which were not disposed of in advance by Mr. Eden:

"(a) Egypt has not got a single responsible official in the Sudan Government who has any power or influence."

"This is true, but it is hardly perhaps the whole truth. Egypt is ruled by her army. Her army has a tradition and a battery (with a generous officer strength) in the Sudan. No officer of the Egyptian army can forget that the army is the Government."

"Egypt has, according to the published list, 62 Egyptian Inspectorate Department officers in the Sudan, 61 in the Sudan, 26 of them at Malakal among the primitives of the Upper Nile."

"Egypt has appointed a Sudanese as Under-Secretary for Sudanese Affairs in the Government in Cairo. He is now touring the Sudan."

"Egypt has an Economic Experts' office in Khartoum, but no expert. The finding was recently used by members of the Egyptian Army Public Affairs Department who have been stationed here to recruit Sudanese—if it is not very close yet for want."

"Egypt has a large boarding school in Khartoum and subsidizes other schools and mosques in various places. A number

of mosques in the South have been built by the Egyptian Irrigation Department.

"On the whole, it seems possible that Egyptian Government personnel serving the Egyptian Government direct in the Sudan may be freer to serve the Egyptian Government than they would be if they were—as Major Salah lamented that they were not—employees of the Sudan Government, with some obligation to observe the neutrality so repeatedly enjoined upon the long-suffering servants—Abanese, British, and other—of that still unbelievably impartial body."

"Who are there now in the Sudan Government service now? One might say that the Sudan in 1924, for that matter, was further referred to Sir Donald Kellie. The Ruling Regime in Egypt had been a Dunsford of Embassy in Cairo (or of the negotiations for the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty). Sir Donald Kellie was there as a real danger of the Egyptian Regime in the Sudan as officials. Their dislike of living the way so universal, they are politicians, and officials would only be willing to go, or send their nephews, to important posts in which an easy fortune could be amassed in a short time."

Leaflets and Pamphlets

Major Salah is further reported by the Egyptian News Agency to have said: "(b) That the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner's Office in Khartoum has thousands of leaflets and pamphlets calling for British colonization and attack on Egypt."

"No doubt the U.K. Trade Commissioner will be pleased to show what he has in the way of publicity material to any inquirer"; and

"(c) That all British papers, with no exception, and the B.B.C. and other broadcasting stations under British attack in Egypt, and support the section of the Sudanese against us, and make accusations against the party which calls for unity with Egypt."

"Recent readers of the (unimproved) British Press on Sudan matters will have observed that the correspondents now in the Sudan are reporting with increasing recent instances to the B.B.C. Overseas and Arabic programmes will have found, and perhaps even will have been misled by, equal emphasis being given to, for example, the Egyptian remarks and the accusations of Major Salah."

Major Salah is reported to have stated that the British had wished to impose a "constitution intended to make slaves of the Sudanese."

"It is pertinent perhaps to comment that the draft Sudan Government Statute was largely drafted by an all-Sudanese commission with a British judge as chairman; that it was approved by the Sudanese Legislative Assembly, and confirmed by an Executive Council having a Sudanese majority."

Finally, Major Salah is reported to have threatened that as from that date (November 11) he would "go day for fireworks" he would disclose, successively, all the ways and means used against the Sudanese people.

The promised disclosures should be of more than passing interest.

Root of the Trouble

"All this trouble for the Sudan was caused when the Condominium was set up in 1914. It broke the rule; the issue then was: Shall the Sudan be British or Egyptian?"

"But as Mr. Eden emphasized, that is not the issue now. The issue now is, in Mr. Eden's words, between complete independence and dependence upon Egypt."

"It will be clear," said the British Minister, "that since the end of February 17, 1952, that a number of Great Britain have run unbroken through British policy: government of the Sudan in the interests of the Sudanese; the preparation of the Sudanese to take over responsibility for the government of their country and to decide their own future; status; and agreement with the Egyptian to dominion on the manner of fulfilling this policy."

"From a Sudanese point of view, is this last compatible with the first two?"

The first stages of indirect elections are many, and going on in all indirect constituencies, and all in calm. From the Bahir el Ghazal came a report that local council

"1,500 Dinka of one section had assembled at a polling centre carried out by reports of strikes in connection with the instructions of the local electoral committee. While they were waiting to vote another 1,000 Dinka from a neighbouring section arrived at the polling centre fully armed, having misunderstood the instructions which they had accepted. The sight of this armed force advanced when they were much for the waiting voters, who at once turned off to their own spaces. The electoral committee hastily cancelled the polling arrangements for the day."

But next day the polling in the primary election in this Dinka indirect constituency showed that 57% of the electorate

votes. African candidates on the basis of the passes to come forward as candidates was noticed. Many women were present and were doing all they could to dissuade the men from offering themselves for nomination.

On inquiry it was learned that a report was being circulated that the Government intended to carry out the members of the electoral college to Khararua, which it was explained, to ensure that those who go to South whatever in his horrible quarrel, candidates came forward in almost embarrassing numbers.

Payment for African Education The Position in S. Rhodesia

AFRICAN LEADERS are urging more for their own education. Says Mr. J. S. Jones, Chief Native Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, in a report which was presented recently to the Parliament of the Colony: "He wrote:

"The European community has already poured out vast sums of money for African education, which alone absorbs more than twice as much as Africa pays in direct taxation. The African has indeed to meet the very small sums he has to pay for educational expenses for himself and his children. The fact that the State provides free education for European children in consideration of the State being a majority and only which draws unlimited funds from and where except the pockets of the people.

"While it must be acknowledged that the European community has so far displayed little interest in paying for African education, it does seem that if it is to be expanded and developed along the same lines as a fair commensurate with even the existing demand, it will have to bear directly or indirectly through taxation a much larger share of the financial burden.

"So far there is little evidence that Africans are willing to bear a share of the burden. Nevertheless, there remains the problem of staffing and equipping schools and of giving to a properly secular education that Christian basis which is accepted as vital to African education.

The East African markets import drugs and other goods to an amount which is exceeding £1m.

African Wages Increased

HIGHER MINIMUM WAGES have been announced in Southern Rhodesia for Africans engaged in industry and commerce in towns and areas 25 miles around them. The minimum will rise this month either by 10% or by 25% of the wages ruling in January, 1949, whichever is the higher. Improved increments and gratuities for long services are laid down, and leave is increased from 15 to 12 days annually, and sick African workers are to be paid in full for the first month and 50% (if employed for at least six months) for the second month away from work. No loss absenteeism will involve loss of pay for the first three days of any absence on plea of sickness. Rates of allowances paid less than £15 monthly must be paid by employers. Many Natives are already paid more than the £1,15s.6d. maximum monthly wage, plus rent, laid down in the new regulation.

Education in Tanganyika

WE HAVE TO GET DOWN TO EDUCATION in Tanganyika in a sensible way," said Sir Edward Twining, Governor of the Territory, when he opened the central block of St. Francis College, the new secondary school managed by the Holy Ghost Fathers at Pugu, 13 miles inland from Dar es Salaam.

"We have to build from the bottom. We take the cream of the boys and girls into our middle and secondary schools, and the cream of the secondary schools have got to go to Makerere and other higher education establishments. But academic training is not the only thing in life. You are training to play your part in the future life of this great country, in Government, industry, schools, or the missions, against the background of the great agricultural economy which is the life of Tanganyika."

The Rev. Michael Scott's bag as a result of his recent peaceful mission to Nyasaland is 12 Africans dead. — Sir Godfrey Hughes.



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Tobacco Delegation from S. Rhodesia

Importance of High Yields and Good Quality

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, Mr. R. B. Harland, a past president, and E. J. Jefferys, vice-president, and the Hon. Mr. Butler, secretary, arrived in London on Monday for discussions with the Tobacco Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade, a committee representing almost all of the tobacco manufacturers in this

country. Representing the industry, Mr. Campbell said that Rhodesian tobacco must play a vital part in developing the new Federation of Central Africa, which would in time offer a colossal market to U.K. exporters.

About 25% of U.K. tobacco requirements were now met from Rhodesia, which in the distant future might provide all that the Mother Country needed, thanks to the encouraging results of recent research and the policy of optimum yields from small acreages.

Growers May Be Quadrupled

Southern Rhodesia now had about 2,500 tobacco growers. Some day, their number might be quadrupled and the average area cultivated drastically reduced. In Canada the average was only about 25 acres, and a small-scale experiment with Mahan tobacco in Rhodesia was on the basis of 10 acres per family. Beet raising and tobacco went well together, and was likely to develop.

Africans might soon produce substantial quantities of Turkish leaf, for which the U.S.A. would be an eager buyer.

Mr. Campbell continued: "Since 1947 we have had an agreement with the Tobacco Advisory Committee, which says, in effect, that each year for five years ahead British buyers will purchase specific quantities of tobacco at the auction sales in Salisbury. We want to extend that agreement to cover 1958."

When this London agreement was first negotiated dollar currency was so short that there was exceptionally keen competition for our product and for the next five years, in order to ensure that Britain did not have to pay exorbitant prices, we operated a system of export quotas to restrain competition on our auction floors.

In 1953 the E.A.C. hoped to get 80m. lb. from us, but the crop was short of expectation and they got only 40m. lb. In terms of our agreement they undertake to buy 65m. lb. next year, and, although Rhodesian farmers are the world's biggest tobaccoists, I say now that their chances of getting that quantity from our current crop are better than they have ever been.

We are giving closer attention to research and the results of experiments are communicated promptly to all growers. Our investment is about £900,000 a year in research, beginning to pay dividends. For instance, recent experiments have shown the need for a better-balanced fertilizer mixture than we used in the past. As soon as the results were published the fertilizer manufacturers were inundated with orders for the new mixture and we estimate that more than one-third of the current crop is being fed according to the Research Board's recommendations.

Advantages of Early Planting

Research has shown conclusively that from all points of view tobacco planted in Rhodesia and Rhodesia has much better than that planted in other parts of the world. As soon as seeds were planted early this year they were better, and already a very considerable proportion of the crop has been planted out. That early seeding is more likely to escape insect attacks, there will be less danger of disease, and less risk of the fertilizer being washed away by heavy rain before the plants can absorb it.

A member of the things to show that we are doing all we can to give the British smoker a better cigarette and the British manufacturer better value for his money, as well as producing consistently in the future the quantities the market requires.

Nine-tenths of the price of a packet of cigarettes in Britain goes to Mr. Butler. The original price paid in Southern Rhodesia for 100 lbs. of tobacco, which is enough to make about 400 cigarettes, is no more than you pay for a packet of 20. We naturally support the manufacturers when they try to persuade Mr. Butler that a reduction in this fantastic rate of duty would be of general benefit. Smokers would buy more cigarettes for the same money, the tobacco farmers would sell more tobacco, and in the long run the Exchequer would be just as well off.

Southern Rhodesia does not seek a monopoly in supplying Britain with cigarette tobacco, but as a thoroughly British unit

in their own production, they expect the Mother Country to buy her product. A Rhodesian tobacco blends well with the American product, and especially in view of our determined efforts to supply the special requirements of the British market. It is the reason why a reasonable proportion of Rhodesian leaf should not become a permanent characteristic of the popular brands in Britain.

The delegation flew direct from Rhodesia to Australia, spent five days visiting the State capitals, crossed the continent comfortably by air, and spent four days in London to examine the methods of research on tobacco problems.

Mr. Campbell and his colleagues do not expect to spend more than a fortnight in England.

Journalist's Impressions of S. Rhodesia

Federation Brings New Industries

MR. JAMES CAMERON, who is touring Southern and Central Africa for the *News Chronicle*, wrote last week from Salisbury, *inter alia*:

"The invasion of Malanisms over the Limpopo is the main issue of federal politics to-day. The Federal Party of Sir Godfrey Huggins and Sir Roy Welensky may never have struck anyone as excessively liberal in its views, but beside its opposition it shines with the light of progress. The Confederate Party, led by South African-born J. R. Dendy Young, Q.C., is quite frankly Malanist in its theory.

It appeals to many sections of the Rhodesian community—the large group of new immigrant artisans, who have a privileged position and do not wish to lose it; to the Afrikaner nationalists, who form 13% of the white population in Southern Rhodesia and some 30% in Northern Rhodesia; and to the diehard Tory group, who still form the hard core of white opinion throughout Southern Africa.

It is not likely that the Confederates will win the election next month; it is extremely likely that they will be successful enough to impose their ideas on the new Parliament.

"Their plan," said Sir Godfrey Huggins, "is to establish here the same disastrous racial policy as in South Africa. I asked him: 'Then do you believe in the potential success of a liberal policy in Africa?' 'As liberal as necessary,' he said. It was Sir Godfrey who had also just said, about the Rev. Michael Scott's visit to Nyasaland: 'His bag was 11 dead, not bad for a peaceful missionary—a conclusion as astonishing as it was wasteful.'

Supporters said that federators would bring business. Sure enough, four big British firms in textiles, paper, asbestos, and sugar have recently invested considerable capital in the new State. This is only a start, say the federators.

"Those Africans with any political consciousness (it would be an exaggeration to make too big a claim for them) are still so scared as ever of being dominated by Southern Rhodesia, as they will now be. The principle of their fears has been accepted, certainly, in the new constitution, which promises to watch their interests, but the sad truth is that Africans all over Africa have lost their faith in 'safeguards.' They do not trust anything any more. They remember the 'safeguards' in Southern Africa.

"The shadow of the Boer' is a grim reality here. In this bewildering and uneasy continent, it is only one more proof that the coming Malan should be hamstringed and white allies, and driving a wedge of foreboding between people who, in the end, are going to need each other very badly."

Federal Trade Unionists

A PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION for a Federal Trade Union Congress has been drafted by European representatives of the T.U.C. of Rhodesia, the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union, the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union, and the Amalgamated Engineers' Union. The same bodies have agreed on the general principle of recognizing African trade unions operating on a suitable basis in the procedure of established industrial councils, conciliation boards, and arbitration tribunals. A further recommendation was "that equal pay for equal work and responsibility be represented to Government as a basic need in the Federation's best interests."

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Parliament

Policy of the Confederate Party

Commons Questions and Answers

IN THE COMMONS LAST WEEK the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations was asked by MR. LESLIE HALE (Lab.) for a statement on recent events in Central Africa, including the emergence of a party committed to a policy of *apartheid*.

MR. JOHN FOSTER: "For a reply to the general part of his question, I would refer the hon. member to the statement on progress in establishing the Federation which I made on October 22. It would not be proper for me to comment on the policies of any of the parties contesting the forthcoming elections."

MR. HALE: "Would it, not? Will the Under-Secretary bear in mind that it is the policy of the Government apparently to take political action when extremist parties of one kind arise, and is there, just as much menace from Fascism as from Communism? Is not a serious position developing in Northern Rhodesia, one of a kind which would have prevailed if its giving federation had it arisen 12 months ago?"

MR. FOSTER: "The parallel does not obtain."

Breach of Pledges

MR. J. GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "In view of the fact that the policy now being advocated by the Confederate Party is a complete breach of all the pledges made in the House when we discussed federation, are the Government considering what action they will take in the event of that party winning power?"

MR. FOSTER: "No, sir."

MR. P. NOEL-BAKER (Lab.): "Is it not a fact that all parties in this country agree that Central African federation would only be justified if the policy of racial partnership became a reality?"

MR. FOSTER: "Yes, sir."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Is it, then, the view of the Government that although it was pledged and agreed here that the only policy we would support in Central Africa was one of partnership, the Government do not propose to say anything about the pledges now being advocated by this party?"

MR. FOSTER: "No, sir. The election programme of a party in an independent country must be for that country, and not for Her Majesty's Government, to comment upon."

MR. J. JOHNSON asked Mr. Foster if he was aware that it was the policy of the new Rhodesian university college to admit African students either to mixed classes or to parallel classes, and whether he would take action to avoid the segregation on the latter lines.

MR. FOSTER: "This will be a matter for decision by the governing body. Neither the college nor the governing body is yet in existence. The inaugural board in Rhodesia, however, has already resolved that for admission to the university educational attainment and good character alone will be taken into consideration, and the delegation which recently visited London for discussions with the Inter-University Council indicated that this very sound principle will generally govern the administration of the institution. My opinion held by the present Prime Minister of the Federation for undergraduates of any race should share the same treatment and undertake the same courses on a basis of academic equality."

Rhodesian University Policy

MR. JOHNSON: "Will the Minister bear in mind that many members of the House, including the Colonial Secretary, have also used the multi-racial policy of this new university college as an argument for federation? Is he aware that, in respect of information for intending candidates to this new college, members of staff will be called upon to lecture to African students either in mixed classes or in parallel classes? Will the Minister comment on that?"

MR. FOSTER: "That document was issued without authority and has been withdrawn. If future arrangements will be carried out through the Inter-University Council in the United Kingdom."

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "While recognizing with a certain wish the independence that this may be a matter for them to decide, may I ask whether the Government are taking steps to ensure that the pledges given by the Colonial Secretary in this matter recently?"

MR. FOSTER: "There is no need to convey them. They are well aware of them."

Mrs. WHITE (Lab.) asked what extent the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland or the Colonial Development Corporation would be associated with the private finances now being to build the railway connecting Rhodesia and Bechuanaland with South-West Africa.

MR. J. FOSTER: "I understand that a commercial engineering concern is investigating the possibility of linking the Rhodesian and South-West African railway systems, but I have seen no firm plans. The interest of local Governments in any such project if it matured is obvious, but the question of their association with this particular proposal is premature. In the case of the Colonial Development Corporation, it would be for the Corporation's board to consider the matter in the first instance."

Mrs. WHITE: "Will the Minister give an undertaking that this plan does come to fruition, public representation of some kind will be provided so that the public interest can be fully safeguarded?"

MR. FOSTER: "The Government will look after the public interests."

Bechuanaland Railway Link

Mrs. WHITE asked what official information had been given to the African, European, or Joint Advisory Councils in Bechuanaland concerning the proposed railway link with South-West Africa.

MR. J. FOSTER: "No proposals have so far emerged which would justify reference to these councils."

Mrs. WHITE: "If they should, can we also be assured that there will be consultation with the inhabitants of Bechuanaland about something which so closely affects their interests?"

MR. FOSTER: "On all matters which affect their interests the councils are consulted."

MR. A. BOTTOMLEY (Lab.) asked the volume of imports and exports between the United Kingdom and other members of the Commonwealth in the years 1947 to 1952, inclusive.

MR. J. THORNTON: "The annual volume of U.K. trade with the Commonwealth (including Colonies) was:

(1950=100)	Imports in £1,000	U.K. Exports
1947	100	100
1948	107	96
1949	111	90
1950	100	100
1951	107	108
1952	118	96

MR. THORNTON asked the President of the Board of Trade for a further statement on the difficulties experienced by British exporters in the East African trade.

MR. R. S. SNEDECOR: "The hon. member is referring to the quantities of the sort of Mombasa I explained on October 22 and the port was being enlarged and that the full benefit should be felt next year. If the hon. member has some other difficulty in mind, I shall be glad to look into it."

MR. SNEDECOR: "Does the President not agree that it should be a matter of great concern to his department that the time for these applications for and the allocation of shipping space should be about nine to 12 months in this country, compared with only three weeks on the Continent? Further, should he not see, since a large proportion of the exports from this country are confined with materials for the construction of the port of Mombasa, that the fact should have been taken into account by the pricing committee?"

Measures for Improvements

MR. THORNTON: "I believe it is important to everyone concerned with East Africa that I do not accept it as a fact that the system was in favour of the Continent in respect of all things. The price is being increased in size from 100,000 tons per month in 1952 to 150,000 tons per month in 1954, and we could all see the benefit of this in the fairly near future."

Mrs. WHITE (Lab.) asked what provision was made for dependants of men discharged from Kenya under emergency regulations without prospect of pay.

MR. THORNTON: "No such provision is made."

MR. J. HERRON: "I asked for a statement on plans for housing African residents in Kenya, where they would be the majority of the City of Nairobi, and what representation they would have on the city council."

MR. J. HERRON: "In Nairobi and other towns African residents are invited to be admitted by the advisory council, local authority, and through an African affairs committee. In the local authority and an African advisory council which include representatives of African associations, geographical wards and social interests. These advisory councils put forward the names of Africans for nomination by Government to the advisory bodies. In Nairobi there are three African city councillors. Measures are being introduced to enable Africans to own houses, thus becoming ratepayers and eligible

for direct participation in elections to the city council." Mr. M. EDELMAN (Lab.) asked if too many, say, five or six, members of more Africans in Rhodesia had been appointed to the commission of a single act of murder since 1947.

Mr. EDELMAN: "Six, but in each incident, although I accused was charged with a single murder, there was more than one victim."

Mr. ROYLE (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what were the Government's proposals for financing the Colonial Development Corporation.

Mr. LYTTELTON: "I do not consider any changes in the present procedure for sanctioning advances to the Corporation from the Exchequer under the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948."

Mr. ROYLE asked the Colonial Secretary whether, in considering future legislation for continuance of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, he would make provision for the financial and organizational relationship between the two.

Mr. LYTTELTON: "As financial assistance from the U.K. towards both development and welfare schemes in the Colonies is already provided under the same legislation, and is administered in the same way, the question does not seem to arise."

Mr. M. HAYES (Lab.) asked whether a wages advisory board existed in Zanzibar, and whether the Government of that country had taken any action to increase the wages of unskilled labourers, in view of the increase in the cost of living.

Mr. LYTTELTON: "A Labour Advisory Board exists, one of whose functions is to advise Government on wage questions. Wages of unskilled labour under contract were increased this year by 25% over 1952 rates. The cost-of-living allowance paid to unskilled labour employed by Government was increased on January 1st from 25% to 30%."

East African Salaries Commission

Mr. ROYLE asked when the Salaries Commission in East Africa, under the chairmanship of Sir Denis Liddbury, was likely to report.

Mr. LYTTELTON: "I understand that the Commission hopes to present its report later than the end of February next."

Mr. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he was aware that Southern Rhodesian employers had been illegally recruiting labour from the Gwentu District of Northern Rhodesia, why Native Authorities were allowed to aid in this action, in view of the Formal Labour Convention of 1930, and what action he was taking in this matter.

Mr. LYTTELTON: "The Governor has reported that there is no evidence that any illegal recruiting has been taking place in the Gwentu district. If any hon. member will let me know more precise information, I will ask for further reports."

Mr. CASTLE (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if contribution was to be made to the United Kingdom in the coming year for the United Nations programme of technical assistance to under-developed areas.

Mr. LYTTELTON: "Subject to Parliamentary approval, the Government propose to contribute £600,000 in the coming year to the United Nations-sponsored Technical Assistance Programme. If the total amount by all countries contributing to the U.K. exceeds £25m. H.M. Government are ready to increase this contribution by a further £50,000."

An agreed change in the Interim Customs Union agreement between Southern Rhodesia and South Africa makes it possible for either country to terminate the agreement at six months' notice after March 31 next. It would have remained in operation for a further five years had neither side given notice before next March to terminate.

Mombasa Shipping Phasing Scheme
East African Shipping Movers

SHIPMENTS TO MOMBASA were again discussed at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. B. E. PETERSEN, the chairman, reported that the shipping sub-committee considered that, however desirable it was too dangerous to press for an alteration in the percentage allocations under the phasing scheme. It had, however, been decided to stress, in writing to the Colonial Office, the seriousness of the cargo backlog in this country. The sub-committee also thought that the percentage of Government cargo should be reduced, at least temporarily.

Mr. V. MATTHEWS, East African Commissioner, felt that that would not ease the situation, which was exacerbated by the demands from the forces of law and order in Kenya.

During the discussion some members expressed doubts about phasing for a reduction in Government cargo now, for the quickest possible end to the present emergency in Kenya was the real goal, in order that normal commerce could be resumed. Others asked why the shipping register should not include all cargo, so that it could be fully scrutinized.

Mr. Matthews pointed out that the Kenya people for the colonies were fully aware of the need to give priority to completely essential cargo only.

Mr. PETERSEN mentioned that the Mombasa phasing committee appeared to be composed entirely of the shipping companies and officials, with no commercial representation. The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce had therefore been asked for its views.

Mr. Matthews thought it preferable to approach the Associated Chambers of Commerce, since Uganda was also concerned. To a suggestion that the Government could divert more cargo to Dar-es-Salaam and Tangi, he replied that that had been attempted already, with chaotic results.

Cargo Registration

Discussing the new cargo registration scheme, a shipping line representative said that the results from the first two shipments were not encouraging, although improvement seemed to be taking place. The companies could not operate the scheme successfully if merchants did not bother to tell them that their cargoes would not, after all, be ready to take up the allotted space.

Shipments of general cargo to Mombasa in August and September were said to have been 22,226 and 27,001 tons respectively, and for Dar-es-Salaam 504 and 2,837 tons. The situation of the Mombasa register was 210,700 tons on September 29 and 194,700 tons on October 19. The Dar-es-Salaam register showed 2,650 and 2,300 tons respectively.

Statistics from the Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce for the available ports in September were as follows in tons: Dar-es-Salaam: general imports, 30,570; exports, 25,991; bulk oil, 2,104; total, 64,664 tons. Tanga: imports, 2,228; exports, 15,128; bulk oil, 74; total, 23,930 tons. Lindi: imports, 720; exports, 5,995; total, 6,715 tons. Mtwara/Mikindani: imports, 365; exports, 1,075; total, 1,440 tons.

The Government of Tanganyika is to legislate for the protection of prehistoric monuments and archaeological sites.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Owen Falls Power for Nairobi

Agreement in Principle Announced

Tegwan Mission, Matabeleland, will shortly start a matriculation class.

A teleprinter line will be changed to link Salisbury with Northern Rhodesia has been installed. Africans in employment in the area of October 30, 1952, numbered 302,345, some 39,800 more than on the same date in 1950.

The Speaker of the Tanganyika Legislative Council was ceremonially installed on Tuesday. The council will first meet on November 25.

The epidemic of malaria in the Kumbungu reserve in Kenya is now under control. Government emergency measures are considered to have saved more than 2,500 lives.

Rhodes Memorial Gates

The Rhodes Memorial Gates at Penhalonga, Southern Rhodesia, has been unveiled by the Governor, Sir Hugh Kennedy, and dedicated to the man who opened up the land to British civilisation.

An African has hidden some of his belongings as a prisoner has been sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, without hard labour for practising medicine in Tanganyika without being registered or licensed.

A new Roman Catholic cathedral in Mbeya, Tanganyika, will be 175 feet long, 39 feet broad, and include a decorative tower 60 feet high. It is expected to complete the building in about 18 months.

Severe drought brought three lions last week to Europeans' encampments in Kiloas, Tanganyika. A male, his mate, and a large cub sought water at the district commission office, the grain storage office, and the local gymkhana chika. The only casualty was the D.C. in charge. The visitors drank copiously from the children's paddling pool.

New permanent immigration into Kenya during the second quarter of this year included 214 Europeans and 193 Asians and Arabs, compared with 1,027 and 769 respectively in the previous quarter. Permanent emigration consisted of 787 (574) Europeans and 340 (274) Asians and Arabs. New permanent immigration into Tanganyika for the second quarter amounted to 416 (393) Europeans and 667 (193) Asians and Arabs.

Federal tourist corporation should be appointed on lines similar to that in the Queen, Mr. F. Munn, chairman of the Bulawayo and District Publicity Association, suggested at the annual meeting. Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Internal Affairs, said that it rested with the territorial Governments to decide whether to transfer administration of national parks to the Federal Government. Whatever happened, great official interest must be maintained in tourism.

Pioneer Graves

Two graves found near the crown of a kopje near Mazoe may be those of Joan Blackston and Philip Routledge, heroes of the Africa Mine lager during the Mashonaland rebellion in 1896. To rescue the men and women in the mine they mined the little Mazoe post office and succeeded a patrol from Salisbury. On their way back to the mine Blackston and Routledge were killed by the rebels.

Salisbury phenomena rate of growth is illustrated by the building plans passed by the city council's public works committee. Whereas 17 years ago less than 250 plans were passed in 12 months, valued at about £300,000, the figures for 1952 were 1,241 plans worth nearly £4.4m. In the month ending October 31, this year plans for buildings worth nearly £500,000 were approved. One Native hospital scheme will cost half of the pre-war annual figure for the whole city. Of last year's quota, 743 plans were for domestic, 200 for industrial, and 257 for business premises.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA knew several months ago that power from the new Owen Falls hydro-electric station was to be exported to Kenya, including the city of Nairobi, but since release of the news at that time might have had an adverse effect upon delicate negotiations it was decided to postpone publication of the details until they were settled. By The Way on August 20 last Friday an official announcement was made in East Africa in the following terms:—

The Governments of Uganda and Kenya have approved in principle an arrangement by which a supply of electricity in bulk will be taken from the Uganda Electricity Board at Tororo and distributed in the licensed areas of western and central Kenya operated by the East African Power Generating Co. Ltd. Final approval is subject to a report to be submitted by an independent consulting engineer and the conclusion of a formal agreement. Such an agreement when completed the necessary conveyances will be submitted to the two Governments for their consent.

The intention is to erect a station at Tororo where transmission lines will be laid into Kenya. At least 100 miles and a half-year will elapse after the signature of the binding agreement before power from the Owen Falls will be available in Nairobi.

Motto Wanted

A MOTTO is sought for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a draft dossier for a coat of arms, embodying devices of the coats of arms of all three territories, is now under consideration by the Federal Government. Suggestions for the motto should be sent to the secretary to the Federal Prime Minister, Box 140, Salisbury, by December 31. English translations should be given of suggestions in Latin or other languages.

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Housing Town Airleans More Cheaply Tanganyika Government's Experiment

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA seconded technical officer of the Public Works Department to prepare new plans for cheap urban housing for Africans. He was not presented with a list of recommendations at a minimal standard, but was given a single sheet of paper on which to design a two-roomed house with separate kitchen and latrine, which would cost £100 and there would be an economic rent of 20s. a month. Within eight weeks he produced a design to which a contractor agreed to build 200 experimental houses were quickly erected, and 172 more are now going up, at the same price as one a day. Others will follow in Dar es Salaam and other towns.

The design adopted is that of erecting two pillars 10 feet square, and spaced about five feet on foundations about six inches deep. The walls between the pillars are built of cement blocks stotted into the pillars. The roof is of local clay tiles and the floor of cement. The kitchen is a small open outhouse in the same materials and the latrine, which also serve as wash-places, is built in the same way in blocks of four over a single pit. The kitchen and latrine are 10 feet square, and house of one room, and three rooms are built in terraces of three. Owing to the swampy nature of the ground, the blocks are raised on stilts. The result fulfils the tenant's two main needs, a secure place for his possessions and space for him and his family to sleep under a roof that does not leak. Cooking, entertaining and the business of life are by his own choice and custom activities for out of doors.

These plans, according to a government spokesman, are the result of the austere and unenlightened policy which was followed by the decision not to subsidize rents. Thanks to the foresight that led Government to acquire land at the centre of Dar-es-Salaam, we can let a two-roomed house at a rent which is only two-thirds of that now prevailing for single rooms in mud and wattle houses in areas little more convenient. When we have constructed a few hundred of these houses, there is every reason to think that the market rent will cease to rise. Later we hope that we shall let it down. A social service can be an economic weapon too.

African Farmer's Appeal Women Must Be Civilized

ENCOURGE YOUR FARMERS to make their full contribution to the state by becoming active citizens economically. That appeal was made by Mr. A. J. M. in his presidential address to the Southern Rhodesia section of the Farmers' Union. "We must have a culture that will fall under the Federal Government," he said, "so that some of our problems, which are common with Europeans—the price of farm produce will be dealt with by the Government. Your farming should not be for subsistence alone, but for solving the world-wide food shortage and enriching the State."

That is the essential contribution required of us, but we cannot do it unless we follow the white man's footsteps of adopting new and good methods of farming. We should realize that the time for slothful and easy-going farming has passed and is becoming scarce and expensive. If we want to look after us we should do so with great care. We must advocate greater support for native councils. The Government is ever ready to contribute towards any work that we like to do, as long as it is for the benefit of the people. Councils help us to raise our own funds for the development of our areas, instead of relying on the Government every time.

He added that no nation could be civilized unless the women, who are the first teachers, are civilized. Large reserves and councils to form women's clubs. The Government should open large primary schools in the reserves where children could learn practical farming.

Africans require two years at least to absorb the basic theories of social work, says the report of a 12-month course for African welfare assistants in Northern Rhodesia. Amateur dramatics were introduced into the training to make abstract ideas more real to the Africans.

Plight of Zanzibar Clove Industry Half Mature Clove Trees Dead

MESSRS. F. J. NEWMAN and F. M. ROBERTS, in an article on investigations into diseases of the clove trees in Zanzibar, published in the current issue of the East African Agricultural Journal, sound a warning note on the position of the crop, on which the prosperity of the islands, the standard of living of the people and the revenues of the local Government largely depend.

In dieback and sudden death diseases, they write:— "The first preventable, and, except in severe cases, controllable, disease has now, particularly in Zanzibar Island, passed beyond the stage where simple control measures are likely to prove effective and, unless drastic action is taken, clove production is not likely to survive as a major industry." The article concludes:— "At present more than half the mature clove trees in Zanzibar Island are dead, and the disease is progressing rapidly. In 1950 about 2,000 separate outbreaks in Pamba Island, and these are increasing rapidly both in size and number. Many, perhaps most, of the young trees in Zanzibar Island are likely to become low decline, and dieback is widespread and increasing in both islands. Even so, it may not yet be too late to save the clove industry in Pamba, and perhaps to re-establish another in Zanzibar. But there is a major obstacle."

The larger proportion of trees in the Protectorate, the survey declares, is still owned by Arabs, whose conservatism is intense and who have never adapted themselves fully to the change in condition brought about by the abolition of slavery. They are not hard workers, and being as Tidbury put it in 1949, "such addicted to town life and social activities as an unremunerative nature, tend to become absentee landlords, paying little attention to their plantations and selling the crop on commission to a middleman, whose sole object is to make the maximum profit irrespective of damage."

"In lack of good management and in gross neglect of plantations there is little to choose between the three main racial groups, Asian, Arab, and African, although there is the occasional enlightened exception."

A false trail by friend



...under the suspect's pocket shows clearly that we had lock elsewhere for our wounded. This man is of a different type. He is a wisdom, placid and dignified, most unlikely felon. Why? Very fellow! Firstly, he is a pipe smoker, secondly, and more important, he makes your favourite brand and name Cigarette.

Of Commercial Concern Kenya Farmers' Association

"Colonial Monetary Conditions" is the subject of a booklet by Dr. Ida Greaves which T.M. Stationery Office has just published at 5s. for the Colonial Office as the 10th volume of Colonial Research Studies. The chapters deal with the control and development of money in Colonial territories, currency authorities, banks, currency supplies, regional variations in monetary conditions, internal and external factors in currency movement and Government finance in the Colonies.

The Nyasaland Clothing Company has been established between Blantyre and Limboko on the initiative of Mr. Aliqahomed Norwahmed, who has been in the country for 25 years. The knitting machines installed are said to be the most up-to-date in the world. The sale of British manufactures.

Nakuru Municipal Council is investigating the possibilities of establishing a warehouse from which African traders could buy their goods at wholesale prices. It is hoped that an African co-operative society will run the business and eventually buy the building from the council.

A five-ton parcel of Rwanda coffee was sold by auction in Moshit, Tanganyika Territory, last week at the record price of £79 per ton, almost £10 above the previous record established a month ago. The average price for 320 tons sold at the auction was £54 10s per ton.

Purchases of cattle for slaughter by the Kenya Meat Marketing Board last year numbered 27,700 from non-African sources and 16,600 from Africans, compared with 11,300 from non-African and 60,900 from African in 1941.

For the second consecutive year Kenya butter won first, second and third prizes in the Colonial class at the London Dairy Show. The prizes were won by the Nairobi, Thomson's Falls and Kitale factories respectively.

Local Representative in U.S.

The Southern Rhodesian Federation of Regional Development and Publicity Association wants the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to appoint a representative in the United States.

At last week's auction in London 982 packages of African tea were sold for an average price of 6.93d. The highest price, 3s. 9d. per lb., was paid for a consignment from Tanganyika.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has now 374 members almost twice as many as the Uganda Chamber of Commerce (147); Dar es Salaam has 115, and Mombasa 1013.

One of Southern Africa's most modern breweries is being built for the Shabani mine, Southern Rhodesia. Producing KAAM beer, it will be Shabani's tallest building.

More than £107m. of private capital was invested in Southern Rhodesia in 1945-52. In the past years the inflow has amounted to £42m.

An improved variety of cane, giving increased yield of sugar, is being planted by Mwangi (Kenya), Ltd.

KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OPERATIVE) LTD. earned a profit of £148,508 in the year ended July 31 last, compared with £178,724 in the previous year. Gross profits in the trading and agency account were £231,338 (£212,167), maize trading account £18,521, agencies and commissions contributed £140,081 (£171,992), and maize milling operations £7,435 (£4,002). Dividends receivable amounted to £30,265 (£28,000), entrance fees to £1,113 (£652), profits less losses on sale of buildings, plant, etc., to £404 (£9,289), and £38,224 (£18,605) was written off for income tax no longer required. Provision of £9,512 was made for bad or doubtful debts, and £1,115 (£235) for staff passages and leave pay. General reserves received £8,510 (£11,425), and stock reserve £13,954 (£20,000). Interest on the preference shares requires £17,221, and an ordinary dividend of 6% £31,347.

The issued capital consists of £52,458 in ordinary shares and £34,433 in 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares. Both are £1.00. General reserve stands at £376,265, and current liabilities at £2,425,409. Fixed assets are valued at £536,074, investments at £700,000, and current assets at £2,450,324. Membership increased during the year from 3,399 to 3,571. Harvest statistics of European crops for 1952-53 showed totals of 1,171,908 bags of wheat, 60,172 bags of barley, 34,225 bags of oats, and 623,747 bags of maize.

The directors are Captain L. A. Spier (chairman), Mr. W. A. C. Bowser (vice-chairman), Captain D. A. Vaughan-Rhulport, and Messrs. J. MacKay, A. Dyess, H. A. Hamilton, A. Kueffler, H. S. Smith, L. Stern, and G. M. Pam (managing director).

The 31st annual general meeting will be held in Kitale on November 27. For the convenience of members who cannot travel to Kitale, the chairman and directors will meet for the purpose of an informal discussion in Nakuru on November 20.

Ryo Estates Report

THE RYO ESTATES, Ltd., earned a profit of £50,750 in the year ended June 30, compared with a loss of £39,734 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £1,150, and £1,999 is written off trade investments. General reserve received £5,000 and dividends totalling 15% require £4,125, leaving a carry-forward of £3,997. The issued capital is £50,000 in £1 shares. Revenue reserves stand at £113,997, and current liabilities at £28,322, and assets are valued at £85,201, and current assets at £17,700, including £9,095 in cash.

The company's property in Nyasaland consists of the Ryo estate of 2,002 acres (800 acres are under tea in full bearing, 58 acres tea plantations, and 162 acres planted with tung), and the Mwanze estate of 4,427 acres (40 acres of tea in full bearing, 600 acres in fuel plantations, and 40 acres under tung). The two estates produced 423,041 lb. and 356,855 lb. of tea respectively in the year under review, against 749,821 lb. and 711,706 lb. in the previous year. The net average price per lb. realized was 35.09d., compared with 31.74d. in the previous year.

The directors are Sir Dingwall C. Bateson (chairman), Mrs. M. Wykesmith, Mr. J. Lupton, Miss G. M. S. Simey, and Mr. J. A. Loran. The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 8.

"Our 10-year development programme will have to be revised every two years. The 1951 estimate of £66m. is now more than £52m."—Sir Gilbert Rennie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

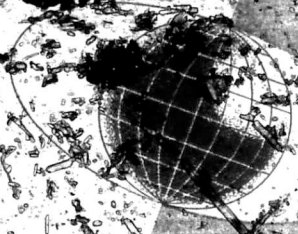
Central Line Deals

THE COMMITMENTS arising from the new Central Line, which will be financed by the new Central Line, are £143,000,000. The Director of the Central Line has declared on the 15th of June 1953 that the net profit for the year ended June 30, 1952, was £1,917,100 (£1,967,100), which must be set aside for provision for taxation and other purposes. The company has also received £1,100,000 from the East Africa subsidiary companies, which makes £3,017,100 (£3,067,100) available for payment to the subsidiary companies. The Central Line has also received £1,100,000 from the East Africa subsidiary companies, which makes £3,017,100 (£3,067,100) available for payment to the subsidiary companies. The Central Line has also received £1,100,000 from the East Africa subsidiary companies, which makes £3,017,100 (£3,067,100) available for payment to the subsidiary companies.

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 Telegrams: "East Africa", Strand, London. Cables: "East Africa", London.

Mining

Uganda as Important Cobalt Producer

Agreement on Financing Kilembe Mine

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WAS ISSUED YESTERDAY: Agreement has been reached between Froisher, Ltd. (the Canadian mining lease and subsidiary of Ventures Ltd.), the Colonial Development Corporation, and the Uganda Development Corporation for providing the finances necessary to bring the Kilembe mine in the Western Province of Uganda into production.

Total expenditure to completion is estimated at £5,641m. Approximately £2m. has been spent by Froisher, Ltd., to date, leaving for the capital expenditure of some £44m. to bring the mine into production in 1956. The C.D.C. and U.D.C. have between them undertaken to subscribe £21m. and Froisher, Ltd. will arrange for the balance of funds required.

Smelting at Jinja

The production plans for Kilembe envisage mining at the rate of some 40,000 tons of ore a month, from which will be produced a copper concentrate and cobalt concentrate. The cobalt concentrate will be processed at Kilembe and cobalt oxide shipped overseas for refining and the production of metallic cobalt. The copper concentrate after roasting at Kilembe, will be sailed to Jinja, where an electric smelter will produce blister copper. The erection of the smelter at Kilembe and Jinja will be started almost at once, it is estimated that approximately 100 mt. of copper and 900,000 lb. of cobalt may be produced annually.

As a result of agreement Kilembe Mines Ltd. will take a substantial interest in the Southern Nyanza mines in Kenya, in which the C.D.C. have a controlling interest, and copper products from that mine will be treated in the Froisher under long-term contract. As a result, plans for bringing the Macalote mine into production at the same time can be pushed forward.

The Kilembe project, which represents a major step forward in the economic development of Uganda, is expected to give employment to more than 100 Europeans and about 1,300 Africans, and a large number of the European mining technicians and specialists are already on the site.

A new railway is being built from Kampala to Kasese which will serve the mine. Power for the Jinja smelter will be provided by the new £22m. hydroelectric scheme at Owen Falls, which will be opened by the Queen on April 29 next year.

Production from the new mines would at present prices increase the value of East African exports by over £2m. per annum.

Interview with Mr. D. C. Sharpstone

Mr. D. C. Sharpstone, managing director of Kilembe Mines, Ltd., told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA as he passed through London on his way to Canada that production on the above-mentioned basis should be reached about the middle of 1956. The railway should reach Kasese, six miles from the mine, at least a year earlier, and delivery of the plant required for treatment of the ores was expected to be satisfactory.

Kilembe would be one of the world's largest producers of cobalt and the cost of producing the copper would, it was calculated, be slightly less than the average for the Corporation of Northern Rhodesia. There would be no need of shafts for many years.

The company has rights over 25 square miles on the eastern slopes of Ruwenzori, on which it has been actively at work since February, 1947.

A process not yet in operation anywhere else will be employed for the extraction of cobalt.

Consolidated Gold Fields

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING in London on December 10, the directors of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd. will recommend a dividend of 3s. per share (the same as last year) for the year ended June 30. The profits of the wholly-owned subsidiary, New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd. for the year (subject to audit) amounted to £1,311,057 (£1,066,710). After deducting £235,000 for taxation, £100,000 for the 1952-53 Reserve, £100,000 for depreciation Reserve, £26,271 for preference dividends, and £31,230 for the proposed ordinary dividend, there remains £378,825 to carry forward against £318,714 brought in.

London and Rhodesian

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND CO., LTD. after providing £46,547 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £50,377 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £44,366 in the previous year. General reserve receives £20,000 and an interim dividend of 6% required £29,925, leaving a carry-forward of £46,234, against £45,779 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £1m. in stock units of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £101,814, and current liabilities at £177,472. Fixed assets appear at £307,686, subsidiary at £246,230, quoted investments at £349,235 (market value £339,747), unquoted investments at £17,509 (directors' valuation £19,344), and current assets at £365,310, including £108,775 in cash.

The company's direct mining interests in Southern Rhodesia comprise 100% interest in 526 gold mining claims and 275% interest in 145 base-metal claims. During the year a participation of 50% was accepted by Coronation Syndicate, Ltd., in the rights and interests attaching to the option over 210 base metal claims. Exploratory work was continued.

The tributed claims yielded 9,990 oz. of gold during the year, in respect of which royalties amounted to £17,015, against £19,893 in the previous year. At the Connaught mine, 2,006 tons of ore were milled, from which the profit before charging depreciation, amounted to £13,910. Ore reserves totalled 14,960 tons on June 30 last, with an average value of 5s. 9d.

In land holdings the company owned 973,925 acres at the end of the financial year. Sales during the year totalled 41,643 acres, and resulted in a profit of £22,538. Shareholdings remained substantially the same as in the previous year's report.

Operations on the company's two ranches resulted in a profit of £34,596 (£32,479). Tobacco grown on some 128 acres showed a profit of £1,019, to which is added profit arising from the sale of the tobacco in hand at the beginning of the year amounting to £2,167.

The directors are Sir Joseph Ball (chairman and managing director) (alternate, Mr. H. B. Browne), the Hon. Hugh de B. Lawson Johnston (alternate, Mr. R. C. Neve), Brigadier S. K. Thorburn, and Messrs. Bailey Southwell, J. Whitehouse, Hugh Lewis, and A. G. Ball. Messrs. J. H. Mitchell and H. N. Clackworthy are joint managers in Southern Rhodesia.

The annual general meeting will be held in London, on December 8.

Wankie Colliery Co.'s Higher Profits

Higher Output of Coal and Coke

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD. after providing £1,440 for Southern Rhodesian taxation, earned a profit of £34,116 in the year ended August 31, compared with £23,717 in the previous year. General reserve receives £100,800, increase on capital increase amounted to £13,115, and dividends totalling 10% require £30,998, leaving a carry-forward of £116,045, against £220,082 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,309,750 on shares of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £1,271,117, reserves at £16,045, and current liabilities at £59,998. Total assets are valued at £2,838,969, against £2,711,117 and current assets at £1,039,451.

The Annual General Meeting of Southern Rhodesia Ltd. acquired a share of the Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd. in the year and the directors are Messrs. J. H. Mitchell, K. G. Lewis, and F. L. Leighton, who resigned, and Messrs. L. Wishart, J. M. Clark, and M. W. Rush joined the board.

Production for the year amounted to 2,781,073 tons of coal (2,543,976 tons in the previous year), 1,751 (1,133,717) tons of coke, and 1,070 (1,070) tons of coke breeze.

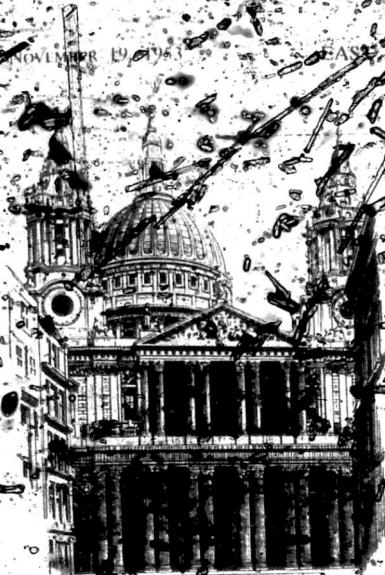
The directors are Messrs. T. Coulter (chairman), L. Wishart (managing director), K. C. Acutt, W. Marshall, Clark, M. W. Rush, M. van Weyenberg, R. L. Frain (alternate), J. H. Lascelles, the Hon. Humphrey P. Gibbs M.P., and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins. The London Transfer Committee consists of Messrs. A. C. Wilson; E. G. Baring, and W. E. Groves, and the secretary is Mr. J. A. Bovey.

The 30th annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on December 14. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page.

Progress Reports For October

London and Rhodesian 460 oz. gold were recovered from milling 819 tons of ore for a working profit of £1,341.

Coronation Syndicate 250 tons of ore were treated at the Tebeve mine for 1,057 oz. gold at a working profit of £2,700. The corresponding figures for the Muriel mine were 288 tons (729 oz. and £3,224), and for the Acturus mine 230, 749 oz. and £2,468.



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Company Reports

Wankie Colliery Company, Limited

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in Bulawayo on Monday, December 14.

The following are extracts from a statement by the chairman, Mr. T. Coetzee, dated October 23, 1953, circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year ended August 31, 1953:

Management

Last April the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, group acquired a substantial interest in the company and the board of directors was reconstituted.

Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, were appointed consulting engineers to the company, and the technical control of the colliery is now under the direction of the Coal Department of that Corporation.

Accounts

Profits earned during the year ended August 31, 1953, amounted to £465,016 compared with £245,198 earned in the previous year.

Provision for taxation absorbed £125,000, leaving a balance of £340,016 which amount, together with the balance of unappropriated profits at August 31, 1952, made available for appropriation a total amount of £960,098.

Dividends Nos. 48 and 49, each of 5% amounted to £30,938, and a sum of £100,000 was transferred to general reserve.

Certain preliminary expenses incurred in connexion with the re-lease of the mine, amounting to £13,115, were written off against the balance of unappropriated profits, amounting to £116,945, was carried to the balance-sheet.

Capital expenditure on fixed assets during the year, less a sum amounting to £265,384, and after making allowance for amortization of coal mining rights and depreciation, the balance-sheet shows fixed assets at August 31, 1953, at £4,988,969.

Current assets at £1,039,351, against current liabilities of £1,709,906, indicated a shortfall of £620,345. This shortfall was due to the heavy capital expenditure, and was financed by temporary overdraft facilities which have since been liquidated from the proceeds of the recent new issue.

Sales

The following is a summary of sales of coal and coke over the years ended August 31, 1951 to 1953:—

	1951	1952	1953
Coal	2,283,949	2,378,378	2,781,023
Coke	160,000	113,374	147,751
Coke breeze	82,248	49,062	111,070

Plans have been made to bring about a substantial increase in productive capacity, and it is expected that there will be a progressive improvement commencing from about April, 1954.

Future Plans

Careful studies of the future demands for coal in the Federated Territories have indicated that the company would have to provide for an increase in output to 5,000,000 tons per year by the end of 1956.

The consulting engineers have recommended, and your board have adopted a mining policy, which comprises briefly—

(1) the introduction of machine mining at Nos. 1 and 2 collieries, as far as possible, and the adoption of a production technique similar to that used in most of the Federated Territories.

(2) the provision of a new shaft for No. 1 colliery, for

the production of about 2,250,000 tons of coal per annum.

(3) the completion of a large variety of capital items on the surface, which are necessary to the programme of expansion.

Work on the opening and equipping of No. 3 colliery has already commenced, and production of development coal should commence on a small scale early in 1954.

The expansion programme with all its ancillary requirements is estimated by the consulting engineers to cost approximately £5,300,000, distributed over the next three years.

Kentan Gold Areas, Limited

Earl Grey's Statement

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LIMITED, held in London on November 13, special resolutions were passed authorizing the directors to carry into effect the scheme for reorganization of the capitals of the company and its subsidiary, Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, and for the provision of further working capital for the latter company.

Geita Programme

In his preliminary remarks the chairman of the company, the RT. HON. EARL GREY, stressed that the scheme would enable Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, to move forward with an encumbered capital and with the provision of £100,000 of new money with which to finance the capital programme recommended by the consulting engineers.

Thanks were due to Manganyika Holdings, Limited, for agreeing to the scheme of reconstruction, and for underwriting the proposed new issue of shares, and to the consulting engineers, New Consolidated Gold Fields, Limited, for their co-operation and advice and for the encouragement derived from their provision of finance. The assistance of these companies would enable Kentan Gold Areas, Limited, to remain in being and so not to lose the possible use of substantial taxation losses which, were the company to be dissolved, would be entirely dissipated.

Results at Geita for the quarter ended September 30, 1952, showed that 67,500 tons of ore had been milled, producing 10,083.39 oz. gold at a recovery of 2.96 dwt. per ton, for an operating profit of £5,908.

Ore Reserves

The ore reserves had been recalculated at June 30, 1953, and showed a total of 1,240,400 long tons of ore at an average grade of 4.02 dwt. per ton. The mechanical situation at Geita is satisfactory, and the mill will shortly be capable of dealing with 1,000 tons of ore per day. Priority is being given to increased development work and the improvement of the grade of ore milled. The labour situation is satisfactory.

When the Court's approval of the scheme had been obtained, provisional allotment letters would be issued to shareholders inviting them to apply for new shares of 1s. each in the company at par.

The first Rhodesian canvas from indigenous cotton has been made in Salisbury by Fothergill and Harcourt Ltd., a well-known Manchester spinning and weaving company. The city's first large weaving mill is being run in conjunction with Rhocord Products (Pvt.) Ltd., a local twist and twine firm. The cotton for this piece of canvas came from Gwelo, and the looms at present operating are mainly manned by Lancashire workers. Production will include cotton duck, tarpaulin, cloth, filter cloth, etc. The company waited until federation had been finally agreed before launching its venture.

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Mechanization on African Holdings Disappointing Results in Tanganyika

THE DIFFICULTIES of introducing mechanized farming while retaining the system of individual small holdings have been dealt with on a number of occasions in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. The following passages are extracted from the annual reports for 1952 of provincial commissioners in Tanganyika:—

Experience throughout the Eastern Province with the mechanical cultivation schemes run by the various Native treasuries has proved conclusively that such schemes cannot hope to succeed unless efficient supervision is available both in the field and, just as important, in the office. To merit success, however, the schemes must be of sufficient size to keep supervising officers fully occupied. Lack of supervision leads with disastrous frequency to otherwise avoidable breakages.

Failure to Carry Spares

Costs have also been increased by either the inability of the unwillingness of local agents to carry an adequate range of spare parts, tractors having broken out of action for as long as two months whilst spare parts have been ordered from England.

Early in the year a decision had to be reached at a high level as to whether the Rufiji mechanical cultivation scheme, faced as it was with increasing demands for ploughing, should go on or not; the decision was reached that it ought to go on. With the corollary that further machinery must be purchased. An additional loan of £14,000 was obtained for the purchase of four tractors, plus extra ploughs, etc., making a total of 40 tractors engaged on the scheme.

Unfortunately, by a local error of judgment 1951 closed with some 5,700 acres of land not ploughed, which could never have been ploughed with the existing machinery. An examination of costs revealed that the serious loss the cost of ploughing must be raised from 24s. to 40s., and this figure was decided on for 1952.

It was decided that those who had paid 24s. in 1951 and had not had their land ploughed could either leave their money

in for 1952 and pay the extra 16s. or take it out. Considerable agitation against the scheme resulted, culminating in demonstrations at the Rufiji district office, and the eventual trial and sentencing of the ringleaders, who had gone round the country conducting a malicious campaign of propaganda against the scheme. With all these adverse factors 7,820 acres were still ploughed in 1952, compared with the previous record of 34,928 acres in the previous year.

The disastrous flood which hit the region in May, 1952, swept away 75% of the plough crop, and there was considerably less money in the hands of the cultivators than was expected. Difficulties in the collection of outstanding moneys followed, and much still remains to collect.

In other districts mechanical cultivation schemes have not been as successful as was hoped, chiefly because they have too much to be economic and therefore the skilled attention so urgently required. Bagamoyo, in particular, suffered from much promise and little performance. The people were keen enough to baraza for ploughing to take place, but when it came to paying for a very different picture emerged.

From the Lake Province the report says:—
The mechanized equipment of the North Mara development plan was given up owing to its operational cost, and the scheme was revised on a hand labour basis.

Expedition to Kilimanjaro

THE EXPEDITION organized by Sheffield University and the Government of Tanganyika, and led by Mr. H. Wilcockson, has completed its investigations on Kilimanjaro, during which members under the ascent of Kibo said to be for the first time since the days of the German administration, and the descent of the Ash Pa, which had not been accomplished previously. The report of the expedition is not expected for a year. Other members of the party were Dr. D. R. Humphreys and Messrs. E. Wilkinson and C. Downie of Sheffield University, and Drs. N. J. Guest and G. Pedal and Mr. D. N. Sampson, of the Tanganyika Geological Department. The last two named and Mr. Wilkinson lived for 10 days near the summit at a height of 18,500 feet.



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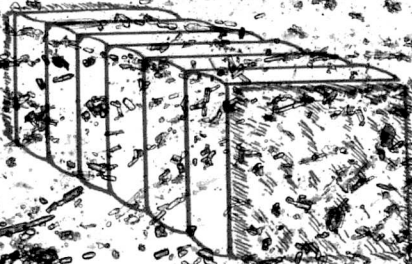
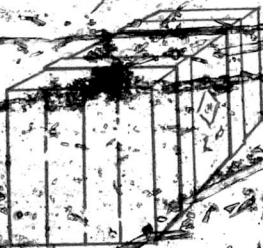
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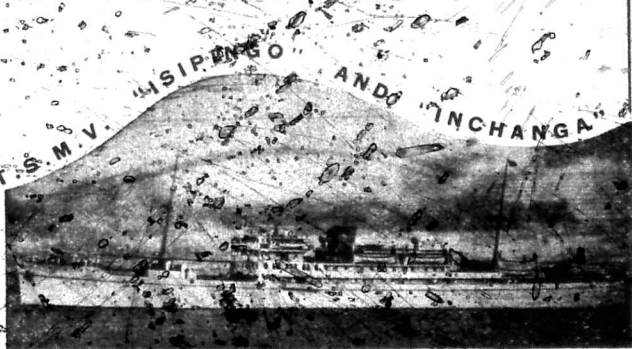
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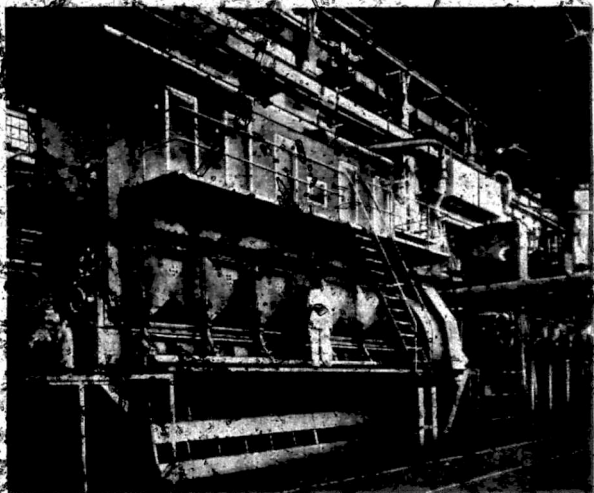
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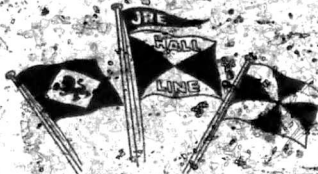
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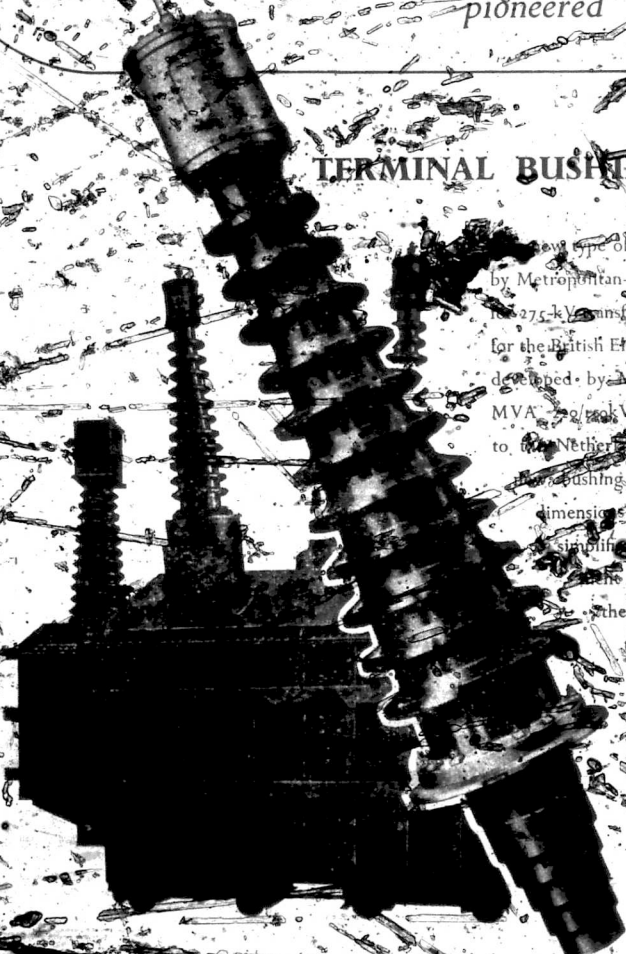
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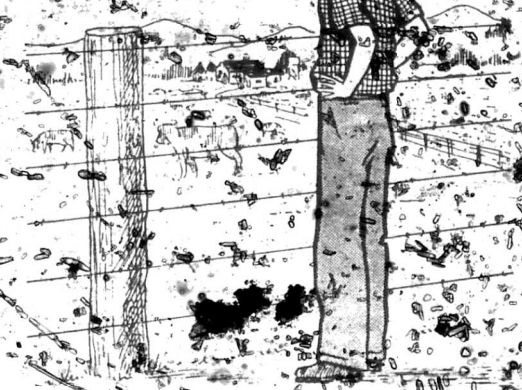
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Founder and Editor:
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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1953 Vol. 30 No. 1520 30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. R. L. PRAIN, chairman of one of the two great financial groups engaged in mining copper in Southern Rhodesia, makes in a statement published on another page as direct a pronouncement on the Colour Bar in industry in Africa as any business leader could well do. His conduct, moreover, is clearly intended to lead to action. Dismissing the subterfuge which so often creates major problems by causing them to be neglected when they could be more easily solved, Mr. Prain admits that the industrial colour bar is common to many parts of Africa, concedes that any attempt to solve it will evoke suspicion, alarm, resentment and prejudice, and then asserts firmly and justly, that nothing is clearer than that the present situation is untenable both in principle and in practice, nor, unfortunately, is the inevitability of change in this case one which can be contemplated as being likely to take place under conditions of gradualness. To harbour this delusion is to blind oneself deliberately to the lessons of history and can lead only to the rude awakening which has occurred, often in tragic circumstances, elsewhere in Africa. Once this is recognized, it is evident that the action of the companies in attempting to deal with its problem will be seen in its real light, namely, an attempt to do justice to the legitimate aspirations of one section of their employees while at the same time safeguarding the continued industrial and social security of the other section of their employees. The subject is a challenge to the European claim of leadership without domination and to the liberal principles of British Colonial policy.

proprietors of the Manufura and Tloko Antelope mines are heavily interested in important new projects. The Mining Companies and Government are not, however, inactive while race relations deteriorate as the inevitable result of bitterness among Africans who feel that the legitimate aspirations and desires of some of their fellows, if not themselves, are persistently denied for no better reason than the colour of their skin. The position in the Copperbelt has long been illogical and inexcusable, and it is high time for action to be taken. If the full story were told much blame would be laid not on the Government of Northern Rhodesia which has flirted with delay for fully a quarter of a century. The directors of some of the mining companies were they ready to face the risks involved in joining the European Mineworkers' Union that staff matters would not be decided by skin colour. Very few of the jobs done by Europeans could have been undertaken by anyone else at that time. These companies were right, we think, in wanting to settle the issue while it was almost wholly one of principle and the Government wrong in preferring postponement. Procrastination was prolonged at the wish of successive Governments, presumably because each was anxious not to have to face the strike which action was bound to entail. During the last war of course neither party could act, for every ton of copper which could be produced was desperately needed by the forces of freedom. Since the war the economic position of the Commonwealth has made it equally necessary to avoid a shut-down. Now though copper is still urgently needed, it has become necessary to judge between the economic arguments and the certainty of African dissatisfaction and find expression in industrial and political unrest if change be further delayed.

These words indicate that the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, (Chief

The business leaders who have announced their courageous conclusion that action must now be taken ought to be assured of the support of all men and women of good will for all factors in Central Africa (and in East Africa, for that matter) the most important is the attainment and maintenance of happy relations between the races. Fair play between man and man is implicit in the constitution of the new federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, one of the main purposes of which is to strengthen the economy of the three constituent territories. That economy, which will be immensely developed within the next few years if race relations are satisfactory, could be wrecked by bad race relations. The Copper belt is a crucial point economically and politically, and Mr. Prain and his colleagues have served the general public interest by their decision to do justice to the legitimate aspirations of the societies of employees while at the same time safeguarding the continued industrial and social security of the other section.

If some politicians seek to utilize the statement as a means of capturing votes during the next election now in progress, those who attend their meetings should force them to define, both their precise points of objection and their own policy in this matter. No candidate with liberal views in racial matters can logically object to the policy of the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group, and those who are at heart liberal ought to be revealed as such for the information of the electorate. The European trade union has insisted that all works hitherto performed by its members shall continue to be done by its members as their exclusive prerogative. Originally that involved little or no injustice to Africans, because, if any, they were capable of doing the work themselves. As more of them gained knowledge and experience the differentiation became progressively less justifiable, and no reasonable person can now consider it acceptable as a principle. The right course is to acknowledge the validity of colour and that competence and character, not colour, shall be the criteria when vacancies have to be filled. Acceptance of that principle throughout Central and East Africa would do more than anything else to promote inter-racial harmony, industrially, politically and socially. Its rejection would do more than anything else to encourage subversive movements.

The blunt truth is that the position of the white man in East and Central Africa will be decided by his own attitude to this challenge, and decided in the immediate future.

The pity is that the issue has been left so long in abeyance. The delay has already enforced the reactionary leaders (or rather misleaders) among Europeans and the advocates of an insensate nationalism among Africans. But Africa needs moderates, not extremists, at the controls. Human nature being what it is, a change so drastic must involve the grave risk of industrial upheaval if only for a brief period. But if no change were made voluntarily the upheaval would be far worse, though perhaps somewhat delayed. It is possible that the white trade unionists on the Copper belt may strike in resistance to the policy which Mr. Prain has enunciated, though if they are wise they will prefer to discuss with the mine managements how the new principle can be put into practice with the maximum of good will and the minimum of friction. It is quite certain that if such a policy were not introduced fairly soon there would be a general strike by the African workers, that that would lead to similar demonstrations elsewhere, and that the worst elements in the Congress movements would turn such a situation to their own advantage. Since that would be to the continuing detriment of the territories, including in particular the Africans and the white trade unionists, the course of wisdom is that to which Mr. Prain now points. It is relevant to recall that it is on his initiative and at the cost of his group, that Oxford University is now to create a chair of Race Relations, the first in the Commonwealth. Both academically and politically Mr. Prain and his colleagues are giving a splendid lead.

The Course Of Wisdom

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Notes By The Way

Field-Marshal's Strange Comment

A STRANGE LETTER from Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck in last Thursday's *Times* suggested that the most important sentence in the statement of policy issued by the European Elected Members' Organization in Kenya is that reading: "There must be such strict control of immigration, particularly from the East, as will preserve the Western character of the new civilization of Kenya." The writer then commented: "This sentence contains the germ from which will grow vastly more complex and dangerous problems, affecting the whole future of Africa, than are posed by the present unrest among the Kikuyu. It is impossible to disregard and pass over so lightly the future effect of the impact of Asia on Africa. It would be highly dangerous and most unjust to future generations of Europeans, Africans and Asians in Africa to ignore the imminence and importance of this question."

Ambiguity which India Will Use

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that so prominent a writer should have expressed himself ambiguously on such a subject. I read that passage to mean that the Field-Marshal considers that any attempt to restrict immigration into Kenya from Asia would produce from Asia (and he must be thinking mainly of India) a danger worse than that which the Kikuyu have presented to Kenya during the past year. In the hope of getting the point clarified, I invited Sir Claude Auchinleck to elaborate his point, but he asked to be excused as he was about to go abroad. Mr. Nehru, some of his close colleagues, Indian newspapers, and broadcasters advertise almost daily their hatred of British administration, settlement, and enterprise in East and Central Africa, and some of them dream of settling millions of Indians in Eastern Africa, particularly Tanganyika Territory. If Sir Claude's words are used to serve their misconceived cause I shall not be surprised.

African Interests

THE WRITER of this unhappy and equal comment appears to have disregarded the fact that Indian and Pakistani leaders in Kenya have been prepared for years to admit in private, though not in public, that there ought to be strict control of Asian immigration; in the dual interests of the Asians now in the territories and of the indigenous Africans, large numbers of whom are being educated and trained to do work hitherto performed by Asians. European and African leaders certainly regard the continuing inflow from Asia as detrimental to the interests of Africans, whose future they certainly rank before the anxiety of Asians to exchange conditions in their country of origin for those prevailing in lands under an administration which their own spokesmen consistently impugn.

Royal Technical College

BACK OR SKILLED CRAFTSMEN have frustrated many promising schemes in East Africa, and it is consequently natural that leaders of commerce and industry in the territories should be at one with educationists, missionaries and others in the well-wishes of the youth of all races in supporting the plan for the Royal Technical College of East Africa, which is now being built. This year in Kenya alone 205 boys and girls took the Cambridge School Certificate, or just over eight times as many as in 1952. The number of young technical

instruction in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika is certain to grow rapidly, and when the time comes site of the college is fully developed it will be able to handle about 500 full-time and 1,000 part-time students. At first the tuition will be restricted to engineering, building, commerce, science, domestic science, and art and artistic crafts. Since industry and commerce will benefit directly by employing persons trained at the college, business men are particularly asked to contribute to an endowment fund.

Appeal for Endowment Fund

THE BRITISH TAXPAYER has contributed £150,000 through the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, the Government of Kenya, which made an initial promise of £50,000, has raised the sum to £160,000. Uganda has given £100,000 (though already committed to spend £200,000 for the expansion of technical education and training); and Tanganyika has made an initial donation of £50,000, a sum likely to be increased. The governing body hope to collect an endowment fund equal in value to the capital costs of the buildings and equipment, and the Governors of the three territories, the Aga Khan, the president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, the chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation and the Tanganyika Mining Association, and the president of the East African Association of Engineers have given their support to the appeal. By promising £500 a year for seven years the United Africa Company (Kenya) Ltd. has shown a spirit of generosity which other enterprises are invited to emulate.

Flogging

THOSE M.P.s. who continually plead for the abolition of corporal punishment in the Colonies, giving the erroneous impression that Native opinion is solidly behind them, should be disconcerted to read that the Chagga Council, probably the most advanced local government body in any African area in Tanganyika, has asked the Government to introduce flogging as a punishment for robbery, roundly declaring that imprisonment is insufficient. It may be recalled that during an official inquiry on corporal punishment in that Territory it was widely held by African bodies that, whatever might or might not be inflicted on criminals, nothing must interfere with a man's right to beat his wife. Such expressions of African opinion as this decision of the Chagga Council seldom reach the general public in this country, which therefore does not realize how strangely out of touch with responsible African view some self-appointed guardians of Native interests really are.

To Revisit Kenya

FRIENDS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS tell me that an exceptionally large number of Conservative and Socialist Members have put down their names for consideration for the all-party delegation which is shortly to go to Kenya and for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association deputation a few weeks later to the meeting in Nairobi and the opening of Kenya's new legislative chamber. I shall be surprised if Mr. James Griffiths is not the chief Labour nominee on the all-party group. Since his visit to Kenya in 1951, when he made an admirable impression on all quarters, he has retained an keen interest in the affairs of the Colony, and he sympathizes with all communities in their present difficulties.

Sudan Elections

AN EXCELLENT ALBUM of photographs of the general election in the Sudan has been placed by the Sudan Government at the disposal of the Press in the United Kingdom. The photographs, taken by the Public Relations Office in Khartoum, have brief but adequate explanations, so that the album of 42 pages provides a clear account of what is happening. It is a most useful guide. One page, for instance, explains that where candidates have to be identified by symbols only four colours may be used: red, black, yellow, and green, in that order. The symbol of a fifth candidate must be a tree, and that of a sixth an elephant. Twenty-three other symbols are authorized for use in case of necessity in the following order: open palm, cock, hut, gazelle, spear, axe, pot, grasshopper, stork, leopard, bicycle, pipe, camel, sword, horse, gun, sun, car, bow and arrow, butterfly, dune, giraffe, and match-box. How much disputation! I wonder, was necessary to establish that list? If Communists' fake pleasure in the precedence given to their favourite colour, let them also note that the instrument of conflagration comes at the very end of the list.

The Little Pets

NEVER BEFORE have I known children who are sadly undomesticated, over-endowed with animal spirits, and ineligible for any of the cat classes, but the portals of Salisbury's new sky-rocket are unlikely to bear a notice reading "No children or other varieties of domestic animals accommodated within."

Now I have it on the authority of a journalist in the capital city of Southern Rhodesia that the municipality of Salisbury, owners of Trafalgar Court, a 13-storey building which is the highest in Central Africa, stipulate when letting flats that no children or other varieties of domestic animals or pets may be accommodated in the building. I do not suggest that the words just quoted are those of the City Council or any of its advisers or employees. They were first used by the journalist in what must be an unimpeachable

interpretation. He may know children who are sadly undomesticated, over-endowed with animal spirits, and ineligible for any of the cat classes, but the portals of Salisbury's new sky-rocket are unlikely to bear a notice reading "No children or other varieties of domestic animals accommodated within."

Justice

DURING THE DEBATE in the Kenya Legislature on the acceleration of legal processes, Mr. Madan, an Asian member, and a barrister, said, according to the *Herald* report, that "justice must not only be done but seem to be done," and Mr. Crosskill, a European elected member, whoed the assertion that not only must justice be done but justice must seem to have been done. What a former Chief Justice of Eps said on a memorable occasion was a good deal stronger than that—that justice must not only be done but must manifestly be seen to have been done. The word "seen" in the original was much better than the "seem" of the Kenya paraphrase. Justice might seem to have been done when in fact justice had been inadvertently done; but if justice is seen by all men to have been done there could be no question of more.

Fool or Theorist

COMPLETE FOOL or an overseas theorist, a distinction where there is very rarely a difference. That extract from a leading article in the weekly journal of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union may not be kind, but nobody tries to keep tabs on the utterances on Central affairs of theorists in this country, especially theorists among politicians, can withhold sympathy from the writer of the phrase. That there is no apartheid for foolishness. If, for instance, someone made a collection of the foolish public statements in recent years of men resident in East and Central Africa, he might surprise himself and their constituents.

Bishop Beecher on Life in A Multi-Racial Community

A Miscegenated Society Would Barter Away Proud Heritages

THE RT. REV. B. BEECHER, Bishop of Mombasa said, in the course of his charge to the Mombasa Diocesan Synod, which met in Nairobi last week—

"This is probably the darkest period through which the several races in this country, have been called to pass. A diabolical movement which had its origin in the midst of the irreligion of deritualized Africa, is trying to divide itself, without distinction of race, against its own people, against all those who would follow the way of freedom in

the Diocese of Mombasa of their sympathy for them in their difficulties and their prayers for a speedy restoration of peace.

"We pray fervently that law and order may soon be re-established amongst us. But while it is true that the conflict against lawlessness must needs call for all the forces that can be mustered in such a case, it is not enough to impress upon the government both of city and State that their plans for rehabilitation and advance, as well as those of the Church, must be formulated explicitly now.

No Reward for Lawlessness

It must never be suggested that plans for rehabilitation can be interpreted as the reward for lawlessness. There are none the less underlying situations which must be amended, and plans which must be made for good society to be established and prospered for the well-being of this whole country.

"Rehabilitation will of necessity be costly, and costly beyond the resources both of Church and State. For while both Church and State in Kenya have every reason to be proud of the achievements won in the past from their own somewhat meagre resources, neither can afford to be too proud to accept outside help in the great tasks which lie ahead.

I must acknowledge once again my profound gratitude to the Church Missionary Society and its supporters in England for an emblem of aid of £700 placed at our disposal in this

to overthrow all aspects of the Christian faith. We remember men who have died as Christians. Many of those men owe their fortune to the survival which has stirred the Church in recent years. Their courage is an example to the world.

from South Africa, to receive, from the Archbishop of the following message: 'The Bishops of the Province of South Africa have heard with admiration of the great courage with which many Kenyan Christians have faced the persecutions of the Mau Mau, and they assure their fellow Christians in

... as well as my gratitude to a growing number of individuals in this country who have swelled the numbers considerably.

"It would seem that the financial policy of Her Majesty's Government in Great Britain towards rehabilitation and development in Kenya after the emergency should by now be made clear. For whatever may be the substance of the report of the Royal Commission in detail, urbanization programmes will almost inevitably be a counter-part of eagerly awaited plans for agrarian development.

"New towns and villages need new schools and new churches. Schools need teachers, and churches pastors. It is little to want until more houses are built and children are there before schools are planned and built; and it is even more idle to expect teachers and clergy to appear overnight. Whatever the plans for the future may be, I trust that the Church will be allowed here and now, to collaborate with civil and voluntary planning for the better days which lie beyond these present days of darkness.

"I, as a trustee, recognized that beyond the bricks and mortar of new houses, and beyond agricultural projects, there is the recognition of man's spiritual needs. Indeed, it is only as a healthy spiritual being that man can live in a world society. It is only as a spiritual being, recognizing the world's nature, as being God's creature, held not in absolute possession, but in sacred trust, that man can implement any policy, agrarian, industrial, commercial, that has any abiding value.

"The Church must recognize that its message cannot be regarded as a thing apart from the rest of man's living. The Christian religion has once again to become part of the warp and woof of man's daily life. The wholly artificial distinctions between the 'sacred' and the 'profane', to use both words in their truest sense, have to be done away. The Church's message of redemption has to be applied to the whole of life, not just part of it."

Message of Wholeness

"There are Christian ways for agriculture, commerce, and industry; just as there are Christian ways of worship. It will be for us a message of wholeness that the Church will carry into the new situation of this country - Christ bringing wholly a man's life, his home, his agriculture, his recreation, his living to the common things of daily life a glory that is fit for a foretaste of heaven.

"It is planned to use mobile units not only in Kikuyu country itself, but also in the settled areas, and for parallel work on other parts of the country. The team of workers participating in these mobile units will include not only pastors and evangelists, but also health workers, book-sellers, and Christian agriculturists. I am certain that the Church must go into action on whole areas.

"I am grateful for the assistance given by the Government in this process; it is described as a recognition of the loyalty of Christian assistance groups.

"One of the saddest things about the emergency has been the large-scale defection of African womanhood to the form of a lawless life. One of the great contributions that the Church must make to the future life of this country is in work amongst women and girls. I am asking the women members of the Church to meet in a special session to discuss the manner whereby this aspect of our work can be furthered.

"I trust that in any plans they may put forward we shall find that a really fruitful activity in which we may see more of that wholesome co-operation between women of Christian good-will of all races that has characterized so much of women's activities in this country in recent years."

Importance of Home Life

"It will be in the homes of this land that the emerging and developing patterns of Christian life in good society will be fostered, and handed on to succeeding generations. Beyond the child's life at home there is the very important period spent at school. I greatly welcome the very real co-operation that exists between the Church and the Education Department in matters affecting the education of all communities. I offer to the whole organ of Government our whole-hearted co-operation and all the support that Christian conviction and witness can give.

"But to make that partnership the more real, and in order to provide the African community's efforts with that sound undergirding which they bring towards an effective Christian educational system, the diocese is still in urgent need of educational recruits, particularly for service in the areas affected by the emergency. I hope that an appeal for extra staff will not be made in vain.

"I trust that by counsel and encouragement on the one hand, and by example and positive action on the other, the Christian Church will fearlessly bring to an end all those negative aspects of racism which hinder the development of true partnership in this land.

"I hope that it will never be that any individual or

group of individuals is ashamed of their own particular race, or indeed that man's only hope of peaceful co-operation is to barter away in a miscegenated society those things which he can severely be proud of.

"Even more important, I trust that the Christian will ever be a party to any course of action which will make any fellow-Christian feel ashamed of his race. Christ, who by His incarnation shared our common humanity, can take the initiatives of our several racial heritages and set them in such relationship each to other as shall in partnership be for the common good of all.

"None could but be moved as this evening, in a solemn procession Christ's ministers and your servants, the clerics of this diocese, passed down the aisle to their seats, the mutual feeling being determined only by seniority in orders or office, and in no sense by race.

Diversity of Ministry

"My one great grief is that too many of the Asian community as yet represents only a hope in the ministry of the Church in this diocese. He is that community represented amongst the lay delegates at the Synod. This has not always been so, for when a senior priest, I attempted this diocese, I found a reminder of the old days when the Rev. Mr. Joseph, a devoted and energetic Indian, and taking active part in the diocesan life, was our only Asian minister.

"There are Indian clerics, I trust, who tend among their parishioners to do all the things that would rejoice any heart more than that there should appear a generous benefactor or benefactress who would make possible three or four other of our cathedralists; (1) provision of a Christian hostel in Mombasa for Indian students, (2) provision of a Christian hostel for a relatively small Indian child in boarding school, (3) providing the first eight years of education for their children, in an atmosphere where the Christian faith is an inseparable part of true learning.

"Regional diocesan appointments are designed to facilitate the growing together of Christian communities within a given area. The Rev. P. C. Bostock and the Ven. K. E. Stovold have been appointed to the coast, and certain archdeacons have been appointed. I trust they will be made for the archdeaconry of Nairobi and district, and an appropriate appointment to the coast will be made in due time.

Constitutional Experiment

"I am going to ask the diocesan constitutional experiment to be made, with diocesan synods and parishes and councils of the Church, whose functions may expand and whose bodies themselves become the diocesan organization of lay persons fit between sessions of synod.

"I trust that the chapters will prove to be a matter where the African inter-racial understanding will become effective, and the manner in which which the public opinion will be brought to bear on the most important question of public concern at present, namely, the establishment of true and effective inter-racial partnership in a plural society.

"Companys within the diocese of the Christian Church the bases of inter-racial understanding are whole, count on that there may be initiated practical and generous steps in mutual understanding and sincere co-operation. I trust that these steps that lie behind the present are all too easily forgotten as the forces of division.

"The Rev. Brian Gacani and the Rev. J. R. Rutty have been appointed canon and assistant appointments will be regarded as such as personal and corporate, in that they regard the diocese as a whole, and also the general advance of the whole of the diocese, the community in which the individual parishes and chapters are to be seen, with the Archbishop of Kenya, and the appointment of at least one assistant bishop. It is proposed that the normal mode of operation of an assistant bishop will be to perform the administrative functions, leaving the African bishop free to do his pastoral duties.

"Consultation will take place, I hope, with the Archbishop and a number of inter-Church relationships. I trust that there will be any apprehension of misunderstanding about this, but I am sure it will be clear that developing such relationships can be done only with a sincere constitutional planning. But at the same time, it must be kept constantly in mind that the demands of the world in which we live are such that the world in which we live is for such unity of action as is at once agreeable to the mind of our Master and also offers an opportunity of witness to our common life."

Egyptian Charges Retuted by Electoral Commission

Southern Sudanese Town Leaders into Political World

EGYPTIAN CHARGES against British officials in the Sudan have been rejected as unfounded by the Sudan Electoral Commission, whose chairman, Sir Sukumar Sen, telegraphed on Sunday to Major Salah Salem, Egyptian Minister for National Guidance.

The Commission has received your cable suggesting that grave interference by administrative officials in the Kassala and Equatoria provinces justifies the consideration of election postponement in those provinces, the removal of British officials, and the fixing of a further date for polling there. The Commission have investigated a large number of cases of alleged official interference in the electoral campaign, including several in Kassala and Equatoria. The facts disclosed thereby do not warrant your conclusion, and the Commission therefore feel an election postponement and the removal of some officials would not be justified.

Plas for Suspension of Polling

Group Captain Hussein Zulficar Sabry, Egyptian representative on the Commission, had stated in Cairo last Friday that the Egyptian Government considered that all electoral proceedings in the two provinces should be suspended and all British administrators removed from the two areas. Dates for new elections should, he claimed, be fixed sufficiently far ahead to give adequate time "for the candidates to recoup the loss sustained by them regarding their campaigning activities."

The statement declared that there was such a "staggering volume of indictments" that it would take hours to enumerate them. Group Captain Sabry alleged that such indictments were made by the Electoral Commission, which thus substantiated the Egyptian charges against British officials.

Mr. Hawkesworth, Governor of the Kassala Province, was accused of banning public assemblies and so depriving the people of their only means of electioneering. Mr. J. W. Hannan, assistant district commissioner at Talli, was charged with having summoned tribal chiefs on September 8 to discuss the selection of candidates. Mr. Evans Jones, D.C. at Juba, his superior officer, was said by Group Captain Sabry to have rudely rejected the Electoral Commission's report on the incident.

Colonel de Robles, D.C. at Kapoeta, was alleged to have secured the withdrawal of the candidature of Chief Daryo Nyangamoi. The Electoral Commission had issued the following statement in that case two days before Group Captain Sabry spoke:

Electoral Commission's Reply

The Electoral Commission has now completed its inquiry into the complaint in respect of the case of Chief Daryo of the Eastern district of Equatoria Province. After a careful consideration of the case the Commission has decided that Chief Daryo withdrew his candidature voluntarily and that there was no pressure or compulsion upon him to do so.

The Commission has also decided that while the district commissioner of the Eastern district of Equatoria acted improperly in being present on the occasion of the withdrawal and in recommending Chief Daryo to withdraw, he exercised no pressure or compulsion on Chief Daryo which might affect the exercise of his free will. The Commission has brought the full facts of the case to the notice of the Sudan Government with recommendations that suitable disciplinary measures may be taken by the latter against the district commissioner.

The original complaint received by the Commission may have arisen merely of the fact that Chief Daryo's nomination was not being accepted day after day, but unknown to him, that there was no allegation of any compulsion leading to the withdrawal of the nomination. The Commission immediately ordered the chief electoral officer of the Equatoria Province to inquire into the matter. He went to Kapoeta and held a short inquiry but did not meet Chief Daryo.

From the preliminary report it appeared that there was no truth in the original complaint and that Chief Daryo's nomination had in fact been accepted by the returning officer. Soon as it reached him on October 16, Chief Daryo withdrew his candidature in writing on the next day.

The Commission felt the further detailed inquiry was necessary in order to ascertain the exact circumstances under

which Chief Daryo withdrew, so that the Commission could decide whether or not the withdrawal was voluntary and legally valid. Until then there had been no complaint from anyone that Chief Daryo had been compelled to withdraw by means of pressure or threats. The first specific complaint to that effect came from Juba, in a telegram on October 17, the day after the chief electoral officer's visit to Kapoeta.

Chief Daryo was examined by the chief electoral officer in Juba on October 25. Chief Daryo's first communication to the Commission was a telegram dated October 26. The Commission obtained the services of a senior Sudanese administrative officer for holding a detailed inquiry into the matter. This officer, under the directions of the Commission, conducted the inquiry between November 2 and 10 and submitted his report and the statement that he had recorded on November 11.

The evidence clearly shows that Chief Daryo was in two minds about standing as a candidate at all times, also vacillating as to whether he should withdraw, as he felt that he did not have sufficient support from his tribal chiefs for his candidature. He has himself admitted voluntarily once in the course of his statements that he withdrew voluntarily. He has not alleged in any of his statements that the district commissioner or anyone else ever held out any threats against him. No other witness made any such allegation.

In the circumstances the Commission is satisfied that the withdrawal was voluntary and valid. It has accordingly directed the local election officer to declare formally that the only other candidate of the constituency was elected without contest.

Basis of Security Campaigning

Telegraphing at the beginning of this week from Malakal, in the Upper Nile Province, the special correspondent of *The Times* said that the peoples of the Southern Sudan "no longer are interested in choosing representatives either of the Mahdi or of Egypt, but they did sense that the basis of peace and security for the past half century was crumbling."

He wrote, *inter alia*:

"The people of this province have been sheltered by paternal administrators and are reminded in the more sophisticated world of the north. Now, without enough preparation, they have been thrown leaders into the political world of the Sudan, where the race is to those elements which can most easily adapt themselves to modern democratic processes."

"In this southern province only the northern Sudanese minority have made an effective election campaign. They have money and had the advantage that while the roads were under water their agents and agents were able to get around the constituency in a steamer of the Egyptian Irrigation Department. They can always find some Dinka or Nuer with grievances against the chiefs of the Government and recruit some faithless savages with promises that when the British are gone there will be no taxes and no road-repairing to do."

"There is in this province a political association which is an offshoot of the Southern Rites formed at Juba, in Equatoria, by elements of indigenous tribes, the policy of which reflects fear and distrust of the northern Sudanese. But these people have no money, no way of printing propaganda and except for a Nuer named Bob Diu, who distinguished himself in the last Legislative Assembly—no leader of standing outside their own immediate locality."

"Procedures and regulations devised by Mr. Sukumar Sen's Electoral Commission have been to the disadvantage of the Natives of the south. In the electorate for the Senate, drawn up in accordance with the Commission's rules, northerners are actually in a small majority. Only in one constituency did the Commission concede voting by acclamation. That is a system whereby the tribesmen line up behind the chief of their clan, and the one led in inspecting the chiefs, sub-chiefs, and councillors of the tribes. In other constituencies, whether the election is direct or indirect, secret balloting by token was used."

"The Nuer, Dinka, and Shilluk are suspicious of anything new, and the tribal elders could be expected to become a system that challenges their customary authority to represent the tribes in their relations with the Government. It is all here forsworn what seems to be the opinion in several constituencies that the indigenous people from the Sudd and the little towns should stay away from the polls, and that the election would be decided by a small minority of town people who are strongly under the influence of northern Sudanese merchants and officials."

"All over the provinces there is uncertainty and anxiety. It is evident to the tribesmen that there is no British *boko*mer (administration) any longer, otherwise the Arabs could not stomp the country, slaying its officers. The much revered both King Shilluk can be insulted by candidates at the polling station here. In an atmosphere of tribal chiefs and policemen can be assaulted in an almost unbridled offence, a sense that the British, which peace and security have been maintained in the land for the past 50 years is crumbling."

Former D.C.'s Statement

Mr. R. H. M. Boyle, who recently resigned from the Sudan Political Service, has contributed an interesting article in *Time and Tide*, writing, *inter alia*—

"When I left at the end of May, the great majority of political candidates in the Southern Sudan favoured the retention of their own party. The Anglo-Egyptian agreement had entered their faith in the word and deed of the British and they had been constantly assured right up to the signing of the agreement that the British Government would never compromise over the provision of Southern regional and some discussion of Sudanization of the administration and justice as a self-determination. It seemed to them after the agreement that they had been sold down the river to the wishes of the British, Egyptians, and Negroes, and since their first intentions were helplessness and misery, they could not understand why they had been abandoned. With difficulty, they were rescued from this apathetic condition, and soon the more courageous and intelligent among them realized the true meaning of a Southern Sudan remaining in the hands of only a chance of survival.

"The problem remained for them to form a party. Distances in the Southern Sudan are phenomenal (for instance, 1,000 or over 500 miles south-west of Wau, headquarters of the Khazal-Ghazal Province); roads are few, and transport scattered and unreliable, and non-existent.

"Each time a Southern Conference was asked for by the Sudan Government, they were to give its assent for fear of bringing the neutral atmosphere they were bound to create for the holding of the elections, and this despite the fact that Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, being in Khartoum in March, had favoured the necessity for such a conference. In its efforts to achieve a thorough neutrality, the Sudan Government failed in its duty to guide the Southern members to political knowledge.

"Meanwhile, the N.U.P. had been busy in its earliest days in the agreement, rallies and conferences with Egyptian funds, dashed on the Southern highways. Committees were formed and propaganda promises, and many benefits were set out, so that some of the towns and larger villages were strongly in support of the N.U.P. The countryside remained suspicious, ignorant and apathetic."

What Umma Means in the South

"It was not until June that the Umma Party made its effort to the vast mass of the Southern Province, Umma, N.U.P. what you will, plains men from the North, Turuks, Turu, who in the old and forgotten days of the Mahdists, rode away the cattle, visited the women, and seized the young men as slaves. They are these men to be avoided and feared."

"The Southerners do not want Turuks, politicians, or parliament. They want the British administration, whom they used to trust, who has given them peace, prosperity and justice, and whom they would trust again. One of my chiefs said to me before I left, speaking of a Northern politician: 'He is a nice man, but he speaks with his tongue and not from his heart.' He echoed the words of the Turukim who said, 'With rattling lips and with a double heart do they speak. They were speaking, thousands of years apart, of a similar race.'

"The final vote of the Southern vote will be divided: to the going to the N.U.P., a few to the Umma, but most to the Southern chiefs or their representatives, who stand for the people, for honest and honest administration. Whoever they may be, it is their duty if it does not vote those Southern members with genuine promises, but demonstrate openly the altruism which has always been sincerely and passionately professed. Otherwise there will be a real danger of the Southern members walking out of the House and leaving the North to vote out its own salvation."

Time and Tide

The results of the optimistic haste with which an agreement was concluded, to be the question of the future of the Sudan now becoming more and more obvious. Mr. Eden has been impelled to utter rebuffs, protests, and disclaimers in face of the torrential outburst of Egyptian propaganda and abuse. It is a pity that he did not hearken to the warnings of those who, when the agreement was being urged through, foresaw what has happened.

"There is no measure of irretrievable ruin as the consequence of ill-considered policy; it is an even happier experience of your predictions fulfilled. It is therefore especially pertinent that the unreasoning of Conservative back-benchers

about the culmination in the Suez Canal Zone negotiations of this policy of appeasement and retreat has—even at this date—not been entirely effaced and that those who feel it most acutely, including the members of the cabinet of Mr. Eden, Powell and Mr. John Amery, have had the courage and the wisdom to address themselves to the Prime Minister's speech.

Civil Aviation Department criticized—Report on Luangwa Valley crash

CRITICISM of Civil Aviation Department officials in Northern Rhodesia is made in a report on the plane crash last August in the Luangwa Valley, when Colonel J. P. L. Florde, Commissioner of Police, and others were injured.

The inquiry was conducted by Lt. D. D. O'Donovan, resident magistrate, and two assessors. They affirm that although the time for the aircraft's arrival at Lusaka until the withdrawal of night flying facilities at Fort Jameson, the flight planning and subsequent arrangements were marked by a series of misunderstandings brought about by the casual and informal attitude of those concerned.

The report calls for a more disciplined and responsible approach to their duties by members of the Department of Civil Aviation to ensure strict compliance with all flying regulations.

Other contributory factors in the loss of the aircraft were the pilot's failure to locate Fort Jameson airfield, his failure to specifically state he intended to fly to Fort Jameson, withdrawal of night flying facilities at that airfield before the aircraft had reached the limit of its endurance, failure to provide alternative night flying facilities at Mponwe, and the fact that the published range of Fort Jameson's location was less than its published 40-mile range.

Northern airport officers, nor the pilot were told that the flight was not urgent. The report criticizes the flight planning information sent by Salisbury as "patently ambiguous" and "unsatisfactory."

It recommends that immediate steps be taken to clarify the duties and responsibilities of Salisbury night information centre in respect of the federal territories, and that consideration be given to appointing a briefing officer at Lusaka and the installation of automatic reporting equipment at the flight information centre and other primary airports.

Pressure of land in Nyasaland

Some Africans with Indigenous

MR. JOHN WARD has visited from Blantyre, Nyasaland, to the *Economist*.

Most of us so-called 'land-hungry' Africans of the Cholo district are far from indigenous to the country, that is the white settlers. A very high percentage of these Africans have crossed the border from Portuguese East Africa, where there is a shortage of land and where the last few decades have squatted on land and estates in many parts of the Southern Province, of Nyasaland.

Owing to the new system of shifting cultivation, they have consistently demanded an alarming rate, and the white farmer has to pay himself, and faith invested money in freehold land, at that time unoccupied by Africans, find himself faced with the ruin of his lands by invaders (in my own case 250 of them). These detribalized Africans from over the border are the chief participants in the recent disaffections.

The farmer rightly presents the newspapers' action in accepting the statements of African Chiefs, and completely ignores the settler's views. How many Englishmen at some would be prepared to watch gypsies steal the fruit from their orchards without complaining to the police? If irresponsible people continue to encourage such socialism, it is no wonder that the Africans should lose faith in the white man.

Africa the Cradle of Man

THAT THERE ARE EVER-INCREASING SHOWS that Africa is the cradle of man is the view of Professor R. A. Dart, head of the anatomy department of Witwatersrand University. "Sooner or later," he said, a few days ago, "the intervening phases of man's story will be revealed in Africa. There may be a continuous story, which perhaps only African yield; for it is the only continent that contains fossil remains of manlike creatures, and also gorillas, chimpanzees, and such primitive men as

Full List of Candidates in Federal Election

Contesting 23 out of 26 Seats

Abbreviations: (C) Confederate Party; (Ind) Independent Party; (U) United Party.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Bulawayo
GOLDBERG, B. O. (F), aged 51, an English lawyer, farmer, and director of agricultural companies. Helped to found the regional development movement. United Party member.

HEN, BRIDGES, A. (C), aged 43, farmer and retired Army officer. Served in dispatches in Burma in the last war. Served in the Colony six years ago. Keenly interested in regional development movement. Was a leading opponent of federation.

Bulawayo
MACHESON, DONALD (F), aged 63, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance and an M.P. for 19 years and mayor of Bulawayo several times. Born in Glasgow. Was an active trade unionist in the bakery trade. Chairman and director of several companies. Transferred from labour to the United Party in 1948.

SMITH, A. (C), aged 56, auctioneer and estate agent. A newcomer to politics.

Bulawayo Suburbs

EASTWOOD, W. H. (F), a business man and former Bulawayo city councillor and United Party M.P. for Bulawayo. Contested from 1937 to 1948 when he resigned, and two years later captured the seat for the Rhodesia Labour Party in a by-election. Recently he decided to stand as an independent Labour member.

SHAW, W. (C), a Bulawayo cartage contractor who emigrated from Britain in 1946.

Darwin

CAMERON, J. M. (E), aged 58, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture since 1951. Former president of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union. Has lived in the Colony for seven years. Elected to Parliament only five years ago.

SMITH, J. (C), an advocate who went to the Colony in 1948 to practice in the Southern Rhodesian Bar for three years.

SMITH, I. D. (F), aged 60, former M.P. for Gwelo Liberal Union Party in 1948. A Rhodesian-born farmer who shot down a lion during the war and served with partitioning army lines.

SWAN, J. W. (F), a Gwelo building contractor who is a newcomer to politics. Settled in the Colony four years ago.

THOMSON, R. (Ind), aged 48, a retired accountant, director of companies, and cashier general for Gwelo. A former president of the council of the Rhodesian Society of Accountants.

BARNETT, N. G. (F), aged 52, became M.P. for Marburg in 1948. Born in the Union, settled at Rusape 26 years ago, and has been prominent in farming bodies.

MUSGRAVE, COLONEL G. R. (C), a founder member and deputy national leader of the Confederate Party. Fought in Australia before the war. Does so now in Rhodesia.

Salisbury
HOGGINS, L. M. N., O.C. (F), aged 60. Was last year's Trade Deputy Speaker at the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, having been elected for Salisbury Central in 1946. An advocate who was admitted to the Southern Rhodesian Bar in 1927. Has been in the Colony for 42 years, and is chairman of the inaugural board of the Rhodesia University.

DALRYMPLE, J. (C), a farmer and business man who settled in the Colony in 1950.

Salisbury South

WINTERBURN, W. A. E. (F), aged 43. Was from 1951 until 1952 the Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, having previously been Minister for Native Affairs. A solicitor, born in the Union, who settled in Rhodesia 20 years ago, emigrating from that nine years later. Served as a major in Ethiopia and Burma.

ALLEN, H. (C), an advocate who arrived in the Colony 13 years ago. Was in the Law Department prior to military service.

Salisbury Suburbs

HOGGINS, SIR GEORGE (F), was Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia for 20 years until resigning in September to become Deputy Minister of the Interim Federal Government. Aged 70, born in Kent, he became a surgeon and studied at Malvern College and St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Reached Southern Rhodesia in 1921, practising full time until 1921, and then many months in the colonial surgeons' branch. Became a member of the Rhodesian House of Representatives in 1923, and in 1925 was a member of the House of

the Rhodesian and Reform Parties amalgamated as the United Party. Sir Godfrey, leader of the Reform Party, became Prime Minister.

CRESSWELL-GEOURGE, COLONEL E. V. H. (C), a founder member and national chairman of the Confederate Party. Has served on several Government boards and committees. Was at one time engaged in gold-mining in the Lupat district of Tanganyika Territory.

Salisbury West

SWAN, J. W. (F), aged 59. Deputy mayor of Salisbury. Began farming near Gwelo with his brother in 1920. Joined the Civil Service, working particularly on deforestation and food production, and before settlement in 1950 was for a year Under-Secretary in the Internal Affairs Department.

D'ENIS, F. B. (C), consulting engineer and inventor. Settled in the Colony five years ago.

NEWTON, P. A. (C), member of the Confederate national committee. A Salisbury market gardener who was formerly a reporter of the Rhodesia Herald and is now interested in a new journal, the Citizen.

Mr. Newton is the official Confederate candidate, since no regulations exist governing withdrawal, the name of Mr. D'Enis must remain on the ballot list.

Sekake

SMIT, J. L. (F), aged 36. Became M.P. for Charter in the Liberal interest seven years ago. A farmer and director, who after working in the building industry, took up large-scale ranching. One of the best-known Afrikaners in the Colony, where he settled 41 years ago.

YOUNG, J. R. (Ind), O.C. (C), aged 46. Leader of the Confederate Party, having resigned from the United Party early this year. He became M.P. for Avondale, Salisbury, in 1948. Born in Cape Province, entered the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service at 19, but eight years later began private practice as an advocate. Served with South African forces in North Africa and Italy during the last war.

Umguzu

GREENFIELD, J. M., O.C. (F), aged 46. Southern Rhodesian Minister of Internal Affairs since 1950. Was born in the Transvaal. A Rhodes Scholar, he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1933, and returned to Rhodesia the same year. Elected United Party M.P. for Bulawayo, Bulawayo in 1948, having been chairman of the Federation of African Welfare Societies and a member of the Statute Law Revision Committee. Took silk in 1944. A former chief of the Bulawayo Caledonian Society.

RATHAM, W. H. (C). A director of companies who settled in Rhodesia in 1928. Member of the National Industrial Council.

Umtali

OULLINAN, E. M. (F), aged 49. Southern Rhodesian Minister of Transport since last September. Landowner, stock-breeder and tobacco planter, who was born in Johannesburg, settling in Rhodesia 28 years ago. Became M.P. for Bulawayo District (United Party) in 1946. Educated at Exeter College, Oxford.

THE MARQUIS DE GRAHNS, (C), aged 46, the only heir of the Duke of Montrose. Settled in Southern Rhodesia 22 years ago, and farms near Salisbury. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford.

Western

HOTTED, R. H. (F), aged 50. Was Minister of Trade and Industrial Development from 1948 until he resigned in 1951, joining the Rhodesia Party. Settled in an 1893 pioneer, he joined the Colony in 1929 and developed a business in diamonds. During the war was Director of Supplies, then Food Controller (1937-48). Entered Parliament in 1948.

HEMZY, A. B. (C), a farmer and contractor, who was for many years chairman of the Association of Afrikaners in the Colony, where he has lived for 18 years. Was chairman of the now defunct Democratic Party.

European member to represent Afrikaner interests.

BRIDGEMAN, REV. FRANCIS, aged 57, a Methodist missionary, who went to the Colony in 1922, becoming a planning secretary of the Federation of African Welfare Societies 12 years ago. Was on numerous standing committees and commissions of inquiry, including a special commission.

HOGGINS, I. A. (F), aged 61, was M.P. for Bulawayo South in 1948 and in the following year mayor of Bulawayo. Formerly a business man, he now farms in the Rusape district.

FARQUHAR, J. H., retired Assistant-Director of Native Education in Rhodesia, who settled in the Colony 25 years ago after teaching in a British school in the Union.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Mashonaland:

SAVAMBU, J. Z., endorsed by the Federal Party, is chief editor of African Newspapers. Lived a former school teacher, he was a member of the Southern Rhodesian delegation to the federation conference in London in March last year.

SAMKANGE, S. J., son of the principal Pakame mission, near Selikwe. A former school teacher, now organizing secretary of Nyatsime College. Was among the seven chosen by the Federal Party Congress to define partnership.

Manicaland:

HÖVE, H. M., endorsed by the Federal Party, is editor of the *Bantu Mirror*. Was for many years a school teacher and social worker.

NCOMBE, L. M. N., secretary of the Rhodesia Railway African Workers' Union. Member of the Southern Rhodesian delegation to the federation conference in London in March, 1952.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Broken Hill:

WELENSKY, SIR ROY (F), aged 40, Minister of Transport and Development in the Interim Federal Government, has been leader of the Northern Rhodesia's non-official members of Legislative Council, to which he was first elected in 1938. Born in Southern Rhodesia, and formerly a driver on Rhodesia Railways, he became an active trade unionist, and was appointed to the Conciliation Board during the wartime Copperbelt strike. He was Director of Manicaland and a member of Northern Rhodesia's War Committee. Knighted this year, Sir Roy's appointment as Federal Minister automatically involved his resignation from the Northern Rhodesian Executive Council.

KIRKWOOD, W. (C), an employee at the Broken Hill mine.

EEDEN, G. M. F. VAN (F), aged 34, was born in Northern Rhodesia, and entered its Legislative Council five years ago. A farmer, he has been prominent in the Federal Party organization.

GAUNT, J. (C), a Northern Rhodesian member of the Conciliators. A retired district officer and former director of Lusaka Municipal Board Department of African Affairs.

Livingstone:

GRAYLEN, J. C. (F), aged 32, a Livingstone solicitor and barrister, who settled in the territory three years ago. Member of Livingstone municipal council.

DEBRY, F. (C), a railway official, a member of Livingstone municipal council.

Isiashaya:

ROBERTSON, OBT. F., a tobacco farmer, who entered the Legislative Council in the North-Eastern District in 1947.

ROODINS, C. B. (C), a Ford Jameson estate agent and auctioneer, who earlier worked for the New Charterland Company in Nyasaland.

Lusaka:

JOYCE, T. T., Federal Party organizer in the Copperbelt. An official of the Married Staff Association at Mufumbi mine. (Conservative, D. E. C.) He is employed at the Roan Antelope mine, a descendant of an 1820 settler. South Africa. Has been in the territory for seven years.

SARGEANT, E. W. (F), aged 40, who entered the Legislative Council in 1950. A railway official who has lived in the territory for 21 years. Now interested for Boy Scout and youth club work in connection to co-operatives.

PAKENHAM, GROUPE, CAPTAIN R. B. (C), who settled in Rhodesia at the end of the war, farms in the Mushi district. Settled in Isiashaya in 1927. A former barrister. He in 1926 acted as a military doctor on an expedition. He became a government medical officer, then carried on a private practice in Lusaka, where six years ago he founded the *Central African Post*. Chairman of the Lusaka Municipal Board.

Ndola:

JOYCE, T. T., is a former secretary of the Northern Rhodesian Associated Chambers of Commerce. Settled in the territory in 1934.

W. H. H. W. W., a mining contractor and former mayor of Ndola, went to the territory in 1923, 21 years ago. He for many years has been a member of Ndola municipal council.

Ndola:

W. H. H. W. W., a former underground manager at Ndola mine, who was in the territory for 21 years. M.L.C. of Nyasa in 1948. Born and educated in Transvaal, he worked on the watersrand before going to Northern Rhodesia in 1926. War-time chairman of the National Service League on the Copperbelt.

HÖVE, H. M. (F), a founder member of the Conciliators. He was a newspaper editor in the territory for many years.

LACEY, S. H. (Ind.), Copperbelt director of an insurance company for Africans and well known in the territory, being prominent in sporting circles.

NYASALAND

[The Protectorate is not divided into constituencies. Four candidates must be chosen, so that each voter will have four votes, but cannot cast more than one for any candidate.]

BARLOW, SIR MURDOCH (F), aged 53, Minister of Internal Affairs in the Interim Federal Government. Formerly, senior non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislature, and member of Executive Council. Settled in the Protectorate as the manager in 1917. His education was at Harlow and Cambridge University. Has been managing director of Nyasa Tea Estates, Ltd., and chairman of the Nyasaland Long Growers' Association.

BECKETT, P. F. (F), retired manager of Nyasaland Tobacco Auctions, Ltd. Nominating the new Nyasaland Association.

COOPER, B. C. (F), chairman of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, and former general manager of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd. Now a mining grower.

FOOT, JOHN (F), aged 52, a long-time tobacco planter, recently inducted into the Nyasaland Legislative Council. Settled in the Protectorate 33 years ago. Has been president of the Northern Province Association and an alternate member of the Central African Advisory Board.

WASH, C. W. (C), a former civil servant. Now a farmer and member of Zomba Planters' Association.

PRANAL, DAYANATH, LALSODAGARWALA, aged 35, Blantyre merchant and first Asiatic member of the Nyasaland Legislature. Has been secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, and member of the Immigration Control Board and the advisory committee on Asian Education.

ALBERT, ADAMBHAI BRESAL, Blantyre merchant. Nominating of Indian Chamber of Commerce.

United Kenya Club Dinner Africans Afraid to Attend

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said when replying to the toast of "A United Kenya" moved at the annual dinner of the United Kenya Club last night, president, Sir Philip Mitchell.

The United Kenya Club is an association of people with like ideas and a place for the exchange of ideas. The exchange of ideas and the opportunity to meet provide a chance for those with different backgrounds to get to know one another better, to understand one another better, and to work with one another better.

"Here we are, not being either too politics or too ball games. Both sometimes lead to bitterness. Politics is not the whole of life. If we meet together and share in other things we shall be more likely to hold political ideas that will at any rate, not be hopelessly far apart. Cynics say the opposite, that if people meet and play together their relations get worse. Indeed, I have heard it said that cricket provided the only serious thing to the unity of the Commonwealth during the last 20 years."

"In reality we gain by meeting together, whether to play games, or to discuss business. We gain because we know knowledge and because we always prefer the company of those we know not of. So the people we meet are usually those we have never met."

"Your president has given us a list of interests and a common heritage. Let me add the common experience which we share. This experience has recently been very painful, but perhaps of the very severity of our trials some good may come, and we may feel that we can overcome our difficulties and avoid a repetition of our trials only if we have the spirit of those living in one country."

"The essence of that spirit is not necessarily to talk or write as those in one country, but at times to act. The foundation for such action must be good personal relations. You are laying that foundation, and I hope that on the relations developing here there will later come that common action."

The club's chairman, Dr. H. C. Nathoo, said that there were now 460 members, about 70 of them Africans, and the balance composed almost equally of Europeans and Asians.

Mr. Mungu Mutemba, who apologized on behalf of the African members, the was one of four African members who said that in present circumstances Africans were unable to attend the dinner because of the danger of being shot by terrorists for coming to such a function. They did not stay away purposely.

Mr. G. B. Masfield on the Future of Agriculture in Africa

Compromise Necessary Between Biological Efficiency and Social Considerations

TESTS ON several hundred African workers in New York in 1947-48 showed that they could exert a pull against a dynamometer of only about 1.6 times their own weight, whereas the comparable ratio for Europeans is well over two. Since the average weight of Africans in many areas, with poor diets and chronic disease, is well below that of Europeans, this suggests that the total work output of such Africans may not be more than a third of that of the European labourer in Europe. Similar figures have been obtained for Indian peasants, and would tend to apply in the West Indies in the days of slavery.

To say that many Africans are less strong than Europeans does not imply that they are inferior. They may excel in other qualities, such as endurance, and the European might not be able to exert more strength than the African if he lived under the same conditions.

This factor of lower average physical strength has, nevertheless, to be taken into consideration in many ways. It should affect, for example, the design of agricultural implements for the tropics more than it does in two-wheeled horticultural tractor which has to be turned manually at the end of each furrow and is just within the capacity of the English labourer. It may also be too exhausting and uncomfortable for Africans to operate. In the larger aspect, you cannot expect the same output of manual work from a population of some 200 million Africans as you would get from the same number of Europeans in Europe. This biological fact, patent to us who know Africa, is too often forgotten by chair-borne economists and planners.

Africa Needs Mechanization

These considerations suggest that Africa needs mechanization to supplement hand labour in agriculture more urgently than Europe. Biologically this is so; economically it is not. Progress in recent years, clear bush mechanically, and mechanical cultivation, in some areas, have proved decisively that these operations are still carried out more cheaply by hand. For economic reasons we can expect no rapid general mechanization of African agriculture, although the fields within which mechanization is profitable will increase with every rise in the wage level. Meanwhile there is probably a good deal of scope for the profitable introduction of machinery in the processing of crops and other ancillary operations.

Mechanization leads directly to increased output where tractors can make cultivation more timely, for example in tending large areas for sowing before the rainy season is too far advanced. In this case, mechanically cultivated land may yield more than hand which is substituted for sowing by hand, and this may just tip the balance in favour of profitability of mechanization.

Machines can also break up land too heavy or difficult to be cultivated by barefoot ploughmen. The operation may cost pay in the sense used by accountants, but it produces food from land which is otherwise useless; that may be what is called a "social dividend". The countries west of food Governments may consider this social dividend worth having, even if they involve subsidization of the farm by the population as a whole.

There are other modern techniques of mechanized cultivation, the main aim of which is to save labour rather than increased output. One example is the new selective weed-killers or herbicides, which save down to much to alleviate labour shortage on the farms. They are likely to come into use gradually, rather than rapidly, as the labour for hand weeding is abundant and plentiful and weeding equipment more expensive.

In some cases their use may be directly in the output. The parasitic witch-weed of grain crops, previously almost uncontrollable, is being controlled in parts of the Sudan by herbicide, with good effects on the yield of sorghum.

A classic observation about the agriculture of dense populations is that man has to depend more and more on plant foods, which yield him most calories per acre, and cut down live stock production, which is a wasteful use of land. Some of the most densely populated parts of China live, except a few poultry, on almost unkwown, and people have existed for centuries without drinking milk.

Livestock

Africa is approaching the intermediate stage, at which production can still be intensified by integrating live stock into cropping systems as producers of manure and consumers of agricultural by-products. Training Africans in mixed farming is probably much more important for the future than devoting resources to the improvement of ranching in outlying areas.

Stall feeding—the cutting of fodder and feeding it to cattle in pens—is a more economical use of grass than free grazing. It should be increasingly encouraged among African populations. I also envisage a relative increase in pig populations as compared with numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats. There is chronic shortage of meat over most of Africa, and the easiest way of relieving this is by the pig, which produces more meat per pound of feeding-stuffs than any other animal, and also gives a rapid turnover in numbers.

The same applies in a lesser degree to poultry; the best animal kept by the Chinese farmer is the duck, which swims on its paddies and thus displaces no land from crop production. Fortunately, in the case of both pigs and poultry there is a short cut to improvement, because exotic breeds thrive in many parts of Africa. There is therefore no need to go through the laborious improvement of local stock by selection.

I expect a steady increase in the production of rice, the tropical cereal which is most closely associated with heavy populations. Of all the tropical cereals swamp rice gives the most reliable and (with the possible exception of hybrid maize) the highest yield. It has the unique advantage that it can apparently be grown continuously for centuries on the same land without depletion of soil fertility or obvious decline in yield.

Rice acreages in Africa are increasing steadily. There is scope on top in which research is most urgently needed in soil breeding, disease control, and fertilizer application.

Certain other crops come into the picture because of their outstanding productive capacity. The oil palm produces more oil per acre than any other oil plant. As supplies of animal fats dwindle in a world of increasing population, vegetable oils will become more important; and the oil palm will surely be looked to as the most economic producer. I would expect its acreage to increase wherever the climate is suitable. This is not necessarily to say that inefficient forms of cultivation, such as that of the West African peasant, will survive, because competition may become keener as more attention is given to the crop. There is increasing activity in research and betterment of the crop and its processing.

Changes To Be Expected

Sugar cane can yield more calories per acre than any other food crop. Perhaps this is largely due to the crop being produced by plantation companies who cultivate it more scientifically than possibly any other tropical crop. Production and consumption are increasing in many parts of Africa, largely due to the increase of tea drinking among Africans—a most desirable development where it cuts down the consumption of native beer and spirits. We shall see a great extension of the crop where conditions suit.

Possibly some of the jute substitute fibres now being experimented with will bulk larger in the future in Africa, but it seems more likely that the number of crops grown will be reduced, for there is an observable tendency to concentrate on the few most profitable crops. This is Europe in the last century, rice, millet, and maize have all gone out of cultivation in many areas where they were formerly common. In Africa some very old crops, such as the African potato, are disappearing, and yams, coco-yams, and sesame seem to be on the decline in some areas. This tendency is partly due to the plant breeders and partly due to synthetic substances hitherto obtained from plants.

The competition from synthetics may ultimately lead to the disappearance from Africa of rubber, clove, vanilla, cinnamon, and perhaps pyrethrum. Synthetic fibres will also affect the future prospects for cotton.

I venture a minor criticism of an achievement otherwise

very much admire the Gezira cotton growing scheme in the Sudan. It is one of the most shining monuments to British administration in Africa. It has peopled a waste and brought immense wealth to the country by the cotton which has been grown under irrigation. But all this has been achieved only by the closest administration of the Government's tenants on the scheme, who have to follow a prescribed rotation, sow when the land has been cultivated for them, and take their water when it is offered. This is mass-production of cotton, but hardly farming. No initiative is left to the enterprising farmer to try new rotations or new methods of cultivation.

Weaknesses of Gezira Scheme

Two weaknesses of the scheme are readily apparent: (1) if any economic disaster befalls cotton, the country is left with a farming population not possessing the experience or perhaps the will to experiment in other directions; (2) prosperity depends on a highly complex organization employing European inspectors and other officials and European research workers.

If there should be any deterioration in administration in the Sudan, the organization might either break down or decline in efficiency; and, although the Sudanese might genuinely wish to retain expatriate research workers, these workers might either find conditions uncongenial or be unable to do good work—for good research depends on good administration.

These are not problems of the Sudan alone, but of any African territory emerging towards self-government. The basic question is whether it is a kindness to a Colonial territory to endow it with complex organizations which the indigenous people will not be capable of managing for themselves in the foreseeable future.

So, although I have been praising the Gezira for biological efficiency as against social considerations, I think we can go too far in pursuing it regardless of the state of society. Simplicity in rural organization has much to commend it, and a compromise must be arrived at between this and efficiency.

It may be better to have a land tenure system, though imperfect, which is intelligible to everybody than a more refined one which only the lawyers can understand. It is one of the advantages, even of landlordism, that it is readily understood, and one of the disadvantages, even of collectivization, that it is not.

The pendulum must not be swung too far in the direction either of pure agricultural efficiency or of purely social rural planning. To balance the pendulum correctly is indeed a gymnastic exercise in imperial policy.

(Concluded from earlier issue)

Parliament

Use of Lincoln Bombers in Kenya against Mau Mau Gangs

Speaker's Refusal of Request for Adjournment Debate in House of Commons

THE USE OF HEAVY BOMBERS IN KENYA was the subject of a question asked by private notice in the Commons last week by MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE replied: "Harvard aircraft have been used to drop bombs on known/hiding places of terrorist gangs in the prohibited areas in Kenya. They are also used for reconnaissance. These prohibited areas, mainly the forest ranges of the Aberdares and Mount Kenya, are known to everyone, and there is no risk to law-abiding persons. Harvard aircraft are single-engine machines, have a limited range, and can drop only small bombs.

General Erskine has asked for the use of a small detachment of Lincoln aircraft from the Middle East. He hopes that their long range and endurance will enable them to carry out more effective reconnaissance, and where targets present themselves to drop heavier bombs. There has been no change in policy concerning the use of aircraft. No bombing or other armed action by aircraft is permitted outside the prohibited areas."

Pattern Bombing

MR. GRIFFITHS: "May I ask the Secretary of State whether his attention has been called to reports that we are now to engage in what is called 'pattern bombing,' as distinct from target bombing, and whether he will now say exactly what this means? Does it not perhaps involve the loss of innocent lives as well? Secondly, may I ask whether his attention was called to the statement made by General Erskine on October 21, from which I quote: 'Though the situation is now much better, there is no military answer to Kenya's problems.'"

General Erskine further stated: "The problem is now purely political—how Europeans, Africans, and Asians can live in harmony on a long-term basis. If the people of Kenya could address themselves to this problem and find a solution, they would have achieved far more than I could do with security forces."

Will the Minister consider the political repercussions of this statement, and will he reconsider his decision? Further, will he consult the Governor in order to make the Emergency Council of Kenya representative of all communities, so that their views on the political repercussions of military action may be considered? Secondly, in view of the recent statements by

Mr. Blundell and Mr. Mathu, will he consider reconvening the 1951 conference on further political action in Kenya?

MR. LYTTELTON: "On the first point, I think the definition of 'pattern bombing' applies to a large number of aircraft when they all release their bombs at once over a wide area. We are talking now only about four Lincoln aircraft."

"The other question appears to me to go very much wider indeed than the original question. Of course, when General Erskine referred to these matters he was speaking generally. There is no doubt whatever that political advancement is now the subject of discussion, and consideration of the proposals put forward by Mr. Blundell is being retarded by the presence of these armed gangs in the forest areas. They have to be dealt with if we are to expect any great advance on the other fronts, but both the Governor and H.M. Government are well aware of the need for an advance on the political and social fronts and that there is no reason whatever to cancel the instructions to try to comb out these gangs from the forest."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Do I gather from the answer that the term 'pattern bombing' used here is not a reference to indiscriminate bombing over a wide region, because that impression was given by the report? Secondly, in view of the proposals of Mr. Mathu, as well as those of Mr. Blundell, will the Secretary of State now make an early statement on when this conference can be reconvened?"

Phrase Not Used Officially

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am not prepared to do that at the moment, because informal discussions are taking place. With regard to 'pattern bombing,' I do not think that is a phrase that has been used from any official source; I would not be sure, but I do not think so. Moreover, it is completely inapplicable to the number of aircraft involved and also to the fact that the bombing takes place in prohibited areas where it is unlawful for anybody to be at all."

MR. M. EMMETT (Lab.): "Will the Minister say whether it is the case that the penalty for being in a prohibited area is death, and if the penalty is not death, whether it is not wrong to use 'pattern bombing' on anybody who might find himself in a prohibited area?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I do not say that the term 'pattern bombing' is the correct one, and if anybody suggests his life by being in a prohibited area, there is a very simple remedy, and that is to 'come out.'"

MR. EMMETT: "Did not the Minister assure the House a few

weeks ago that Kikuyu tribesmen were being compelled to join the Mau Mau and were being taken to forests where they were being exterminated. Does not this represent a policy of extermination of innocent people? Is it justified by any law of any kind, and what defence will the Minister have against an indictment for murder brought against him and all other persons carrying out this policy?

MR. LYTTLETON: "I really think the hon. gentleman is very wide of the mark. All that we are dealing with here are gangs, and he should have addressed his question to Mr. Griffiths, because the policy we are now pursuing is precisely similar to that pursued in Malaya, where Lincoln bombers were used in 1950."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The Minister said there was a 'pattern bombing'."

MR. LYTTLETON: "The term 'pattern bombing' does not come from official sources, and I have already said that I regard it as inaccurate. I would refer Mr. Griffiths to the reply which he himself made on this subject when he was asked in October, 1950, to reconsider the whole policy of using bombers in Malaya. He replied: 'This is a matter which I would prefer to leave to the Director of Operations in Malaya. We are now so leaving it in this case of Kenya.'"

MR. WALPORT: "Are not the jungle conditions in Kenya precisely the same as existed in Malaya? Were not these areas used for training in jungle operations in Malaya during the last war, and, therefore, the circumstances are exactly parallel to the conditions in Malaya itself?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I think that is so."

MR. SPEAKER: "We cannot debate this matter further at question time."

MR. HALE: "I beg to ask leave to move the adjournment of the House, under standing order No. 9, to call attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, 'the decision of H.M. Government to utilize in Kenya Lincoln bombers in a new policy of large-scale bombing of British citizens of African birth.'"

No Change in Policy

MR. SPEAKER: "I cannot find that that is at all within the standing order. The Minister's statement really means that—though the use of aircraft has been going on in Kenya, so the use of aircraft as such is not urgent or new—a new aircraft is being used, one of longer range. I cannot find that that is an urgent matter of public importance such as to justify me in interrupting the orders of the day."

MR. HALE: "May I call your attention, Mr. Speaker, to a literary authority on the matter, Lewis Carroll, who pointed out the difficulty in which applicants are placed if their petition is given before the evidence is heard? I would also respectfully call your attention to the fact that you quoted a statement made by the Colonial Secretary, to-day without giving me an opportunity of quoting my side of the facts, so as to have the facts put from both sides of the House."

"The facts I wished to submit to you are these: the Colonial Secretary has said more than once that there are more people than the Mau Mau in the Aberdare forest, people who are being compulsorily recruited, being taken there by force, and being kept there as prisoners; therefore there are innocent people in the Aberdare forest who will be liable to suffer from this bombing."

"On the question of degree, it may very well be argued that there is no material difference in nature between the stick bomb and the atom bomb, but I venture to say that there is a difference in the moral sense of this country in regard to the use of the atom bomb even in time of war."

"The Minister has said that Harvard aircraft take off from a spot quite near and do not have to pass over any populous area. The Harvards are short-distance aircraft, easily manoeuvrable. They can take off from any short space. There is the important fact that I wish to put to you as a matter of common knowledge of which you can take judicial notice, that throughout the war towns in Holland and Belgium were being destroyed by accident as bombers passed over them. It is not, therefore accurate to say that the introduction of new, modern bombers in a place like Kenya can be done without risk to the civilian population."

"This is a grave decision and a matter of great importance. It means that British citizens who are innocent may be liable to-morrow. There can be no greater urgency than that and no greater reason for moving the adjournment."

MR. SPEAKER: "These arguments are really out of order. I have given my decision after the deepest consideration. There is nothing new in what the hon. gentleman has said that was not before my mind when I came to the decision. There is no question here of atom bombs or stick bombs, and there is nothing before the House of that nature. There has been no change at all in the policy which has been pursued of using aircraft in this emergency. I do not see that the substitution of one aircraft for another alters the matter at all."

MR. W. WARREN (Lab.): "On this question whether or not there has been new development in policy, according to reports

in the Press, confirmed, I believe, by what the Colonial Secretary said to-day, this matter was referred by the Director of Operations on the spot to the Cabinet, and the decision embarked upon, this new development of bombing was taken at Cabinet level. Do not that fact and the fact that the matter should be referred to the Cabinet in themselves indicate a new development?"

MR. SPEAKER: "There would be difficulties if every matter decided by the Cabinet became the subject of a motion under standing order No. 9. Lots of matters are decided by the Cabinet. I have no knowledge anyhow of that except what the hon. member tells me."

Private Notice Question

MR. S. SILVERMAN (Lab.): "If this development involves nothing which is either new or urgent, how came it to be allowed—as it did not come from the Leader of the Opposition—as a private notice question? Secondly, if the change is one from a small aircraft flying locally and using minor armaments to the use of much larger aircraft flying larger distances with immensely more powerful and more destructive armaments, does that not amount to a change, in view of the increased destruction and the wider area of destruction that are obviously involved?"

MR. SPEAKER: "I frequently allow a private notice question on a matter which I think is of great interest to the House. When Mr. Griffiths asked leave to put this question, I thought it was a proper question for him to ask, and I allowed it. That does not by any means settle the question whether I shall accept Mr. Hale's motion. As regards Mr. Silverman's second point, I have covered that, entirely in what I have said. I do not think there is anything new here solely because another type of aircraft has been used. No evidence of the use of bombs from these aircraft is yet before the House."

MR. FENNER BROOKWAY (Lab.): "If this bombing does take place on a large scale over a wide area involving great loss of life, will you then be prepared to accept such a motion, despite your failing to-day?"

MR. SPEAKER: "It is always a very unwise thing to answer hypothetical questions. The events themselves must be clearly established and a proper shape given to them before I could give a useful opinion to the House upon them."

MR. I. O. THOMAS (Lab.): "Can you indicate, Mr. Speaker, what size the bombers used will have to reach before the matter becomes one of urgent public importance?"

MR. H. DAVIES (Lab.): "Would I be in order, Mr. Speaker, in appealing to the Government Chief Whip on this occasion to move the adjournment of the House, in view of the fact that the matter has necessitated a special Cabinet meeting, and that the change of policy involved is of such vital importance to Her Majesty's subjects as to whom the party opposite wishes to be loyal?"

MR. SPEAKER: "I am afraid that the hon. member's question is rather in the hypothetical range. I could not possibly give an answer on that matter. We have no evidence that any bombs have been dropped from these aircraft, and that is the position before us."

Buganda Lukiko Resolution

In the House of Commons last week MR. T. REID asked what requests for constitutional changes had been received from the Kabaka of Buganda.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The resolution of the Buganda Lukiko, the substance of which has appeared in the Press, opposed federation and in a memorandum attached to it asked for the independence of Buganda within the Commonwealth, which would entail its separation from the rest of the Protectorate, and for the transfer of its affairs to the Foreign Office."

MRS. S. HASTINGS (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary and yet been informed of the result of the trial of two Europeans charged with the manslaughter of Elijah Njeru Gideon, a sufferer from tuberculosis, who was beaten to death in Kenya.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Both were acquitted of manslaughter but found guilty of assault occasioning bodily harm. They were fined £100 and £50 respectively, and bound over for one year in their own recognizances of similar sums."

MR. S. HASTINGS (Lab.) asked how far the recent influx of population into some of the Native reserves in Kenya and the disappearance of life in these had caused food shortages in those areas; and what steps the Government was taking to ensure that there was no starvation or malnutrition among the children.

MR. LYTTLETON: "In general there has been an improvement in these areas, repatriates having been allowed to take with them enough food to carry their own until the new crops

are ready. The Kenya Government has available reserve supplies of maize meal, and has instituted a comprehensive scheme of relief work on payment.

Mr. H. H. No (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary about the composition of the Northern Province Labour Utilization Board in Tanganyika.

Mr. LYTTELTON: "The board consists of 10 representatives of employers and eight members nominated, but if a Bill now before the Legislative Council is passed the membership will be changed to 13 representatives of employers, a senior administrative officer of the province, and the senior labour officer in Arusha, who will represent the interests of African employees. Its sole function is to recruit labour for its registered members under licence in accordance with the Masters' and Native Servants (Recruitment) Ordinance."

Mr. H. WILSON (Lab.) asked the Minister of State, Board of Trade, as representing the Minister of Materials, (1) what consultations were held with the Governments of Colonial territories concerned with the sale of raw cotton to this country, and with cotton marketing boards in those countries before his decision to take powers to abolish the Raw Cotton Commission; and what representations were made to him by those authorities; and (2) what steps he was taking to ensure the continuance of long-term contracts for the supply of cotton from Colonial and other territories, when the Raw Cotton Commission was abolished; and if he was satisfied that the opening of the Liverpool Futures Market would not involve a fall in United Kingdom cotton purchases from those countries.

Long-Term Cotton Contracts

Mr. H. AMORY: "The Colonial Secretary has throughout consulted the Governors of the cotton exporting Colonies. The marketing boards have been kept in close touch with the discussions. The long-term contracts between the Raw Cotton Commission and Aken, Nigeria, and Nyasaland, to which the Colonial Administrations attach great importance, will be honoured and consultations on the methods of doing this will begin shortly. The Colonies in which the cotton producers have no agreements with the Raw Cotton Commission are content to continue to market their cotton freely."

"It is obviously not possible to say with certainty whether there will be any fall in U.K. purchases of Colonial cotton, but the Minister of Materials is satisfied that the Colonial producers should have no difficulty in finding markets for their cotton if they can produce it competitively."

Mr. ROYLE (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would make a statement on the relationship so far as Colonial territories are concerned, between the Colonial Development Corporation and the Commonwealth Development Finance Company.

Mr. LYTTELTON: "The two organizations are quite separate and independent of each other. The Colonial Development Corporation is a statutory public corporation whose functions are described in the Overseas Resources Development Act. The Commonwealth Development Finance Company is a private commercial concern. Both can operate in the Colonies for the development of economic resources, and I understand that they consult together where appropriate, though this does not affect their freedom of action in any way."

Kenya's Budget Policy Debated

Mr. Vasey's Visit to London

Mr. E. A. VASEY, Member for Finance, has told the Kenya Legislature that his talks in London had been full, friendly, and satisfactory, and that he believed the British Government would do all in their power to help.

Members on both sides of the House of Commons had been most sympathetic to his representations about loans for African education, but certain groups had been reluctant to start anything so unorthodox. Though he had not succeeded in that matter, he would continue to fight for such loans, since the one essential if there was to be peace in the Colony was to have literate Africans to whom the Government's ideas could be properly conveyed. Progress and development would come to a standstill for a long time unless the emergency could be ended quickly or unless Kenya was to become dependent on the other Country's charity.

During the Council's discussion of general principles of budget policy controversy arose as to whether higher taxation should be introduced or social services reduced until the finances of the Colony had been built up by concentration on development projects to increase the national income. The latter policy was favoured by the European elected members, who emphasized that higher taxation would penal capital investment. They held that these who wanted higher standards of social services in the meantime should pay for them direct.

Opposing any reduction of social services, the Asian members suggested a percentage increase in all taxes. African members declared that a short-term policy would be impracticable with reduced social services.

Increased Mau Mau Activity in Kenya

Heavy Bombers in Action against Terrorists

INCREASED MAU MAU ACTIVITY in the Nyeri district of Kenya has caused the deaths of a European coffee planter, an assistant inspector of police, and an African police corporal.

Mr. G. L. G. Shaw, owner of a coffee plantation on the border of the Fort Hall area, had reported to the police that a gang which had been pursued for several days by the security forces was on a neighbouring farm. Hearing of trouble among his coffee pickers, he went to investigate. While passing through the rows of coffee bushes in pursuit of the gang, his car stuck in an ant-bear hole, and he was then hacked to pieces by the terrorists.

Mr. J. F. Rigby, of the Kenya police, was killed by a gang when returning in a motor vehicle from a search for firearms. An Army sergeant was wounded at the same time.

The African police corporal was killed while on patrol duty on the farm of Mrs. Isobel Clarke.

Asian Builder Shot in Nairobi

Mr. Puram Singh, senior partner in a large Nairobi building firm which had recently erected barbed wire barricades round African locations in the city, was shot dead at close range by two Africans, who escaped.

During the week ended November 15 military forces killed 101 terrorists, 24 of whom were in prohibited areas, and captured 28, six of whom were wounded. Many arrests were made by the police. The security forces in the same period lost one European and three Africans killed, and one European and eight Africans wounded.

Lincoln bombers, seven of which are now in Kenya, have been in action. The Devonshire Regiment has reported accurate bombing. The main targets were hide-outs, on which 17 bombs of 500 lb. and 1,000 lb. were dropped from a height of 2,500 ft. Many rounds were fired from machine-guns. No. 49 squadron is commanded by Squadron Leader Alan Newitt.

Mr. Ofafa Shot in Nairobi

Mr. Ambrose Ofafa, a Luo, who has given good service as a member of Nairobi City Council, is in hospital in Nairobi after being shot in the back twice by an unknown African. His condition is serious. Mr. Ofafa, who has been a strong opponent of Mau Mau, had recently taken over a shop formerly run by a Kikuyu in the Kaloieni area. He was returning from the shop in a taxi owned by a Kikuyu, which stopped owing to engine trouble, and was helping to push the vehicle when he was shot.

Later a crowd of several hundred Africans demonstrated at the site of the incident, and a deputation of the Luo community went to the district commissioner to urge that more drastic action be taken against terrorism in the African quarter.

Queen's Commendations have been awarded for bravery in Kenya to Headman Williams of Ruathi (posthumous), Mr. Timothy Edward Trafford, an assistant inspector of police, Halkane Gochi, a tribal policeman, Jimmah Kimoni and Dishon Nyamuri, two Government headmen, and Isahak Mirza Kari, a reserve police officer.

Sir Frederick Crawford, Deputy Governor of Kenya, said at a dinner in Nairobi of the East African Association of Engineers, that the end of the immediate physical struggle was beginning to come into sight, and that the security forces had gained a position of commanding superiority in the battle areas.

Amendments to the Emergency Regulations have extended restrictions on the Meru and Embu tribes. The death penalty may now be imposed for acts of sabotage which are designed or likely to endanger life. The maximum penalty for other acts of sabotage is now 14 years' imprisonment and a fine of £1,000. Intending saboteurs may receive sentences of up to 10 years.

General Erskine left Nairobi on Monday for a visit of two or three days to Nyasaland.

Never has Central Africa offered so great an opportunity as now to men willing to pull their weight. Mr. B. D. Goldberg, Federal Party candidate for the Horro constituency.

In Honour of Mr. L. S. Amery His Great Services to the Empire

THE RT. HON. L. S. AMERY, C.H., was entertained to luncheon in London on Tuesday by the Empire Industries Association (of which he has been president for 22 years) and the British Empire League, to mark his 80th birthday.

LORD BALFOUR OF INCHRYE, who presided, announced that Mr. Simon Elwes was to do a sketch portrait of Mr. Amery, to whom the Association would present it in token of all he had done for the Empire.

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P., said that their guest had been outstanding as a scholar, soldier, statesman, economist, and historian. To be 80 was no longer remarkable; indeed, there was practically nobody in the House of Lords who was not 80! The remarkable thing about their 80-year-old friend was that he had done so many things so well and valiantly, being always inspired by the dominating purpose of service to the British Commonwealth and Empire. Though in his hard fights he had had many opponents, he had never had an enemy.

He had played a notable part in three wars, held many Cabinet posts, been in many Governments and brought down many Ministers, been a fellow of the two best colleges, Balliol and All Souls, served on *The Times* as a journalist for 10 years and lived it down, and been for 34 years M.P. for the Sparkbrook Division of Birmingham. Partial achievement of Joseph Chamberlain's grand design by the imposition of import duties with Imperial preference had been largely Mr. Amery's work.

A prolific author on many subjects, he was now giving the world a remarkable autobiography. His idea of a holiday had been to scramble about mountains, and there was hardly a high peak which he had not climbed. Hilary and his comrades should not have been surprised if they had found him on Mount Everest when they reached the summit.

In wishing Mr. Amery many years of happiness, his admirers paid tribute to his character and accomplishments, his fighting spirit, friendliness, loyalty, and unswerving devotion to duty.

Mr. Amery's Reply

MR. AMERY replied that Mr. Macmillan, who had laid on his compliments with a bow, was, after all, now in the building trade, and a Minister of Housing, daily engaged in making the best of an old and rather dilapidated structure.

He spoke of the amazing, single-handed, three-year campaign of Joseph Chamberlain, the most redoubtable fighter and the greatest constructive statesman in modern British history, whose associate it was a privilege to be.

How right he was! How terrible true his warnings of the increasing weakness of this country's position in the world! How short-sighted were the arguments against him and the complacent self-satisfaction of his opponents! Events have disproved their economic arguments. His cause was that of the national strength and welfare, the unity of the Empire, and the maintenance of the British position in the world. Those issues are still with us.

How confidently his followers believed in the victory of our cause, and how the conversion of the nation to so splendid a vision, and how little we foresaw the hesitation, the betrayals, the two world wars which were to divert the course of politics and frustrate our efforts! Few are left who share that battle in the Tariff Reform League.

"It took a generation of effort and a world-wide depression to secure the first fruits of our campaign in a moderate fall on imports and the beginning of an effective policy of Empire

preferences. That was followed by an outstanding recovery in Commonwealth trade and production, which alone enabled the Commonwealth to make its amazing effort in the last war."

"At the end of it the first task of our Government should have been to call their Commonwealth partners together to work out a five-year or 10-year campaign of recovery. That would have enabled us to pull through, if with some hardship. Instead we went as supplicants to the United States, selling for a mess of pottage our bright light to decide Commonwealth affairs among ourselves. We gave pledges which we had no right to give and can never fulfil. We were compelled to agree to G.A.T.T., but have never been able to fulfil its obligations, which have been nullified by sanctions, quotas, and devaluation. They have done us the harm to world trade that the effect of tariffs could have done."

"I deplore the failure of Her Majesty's present Government to come forward with a complete Imperial economic policy. If they had announced such a policy, and said that they would not accept restrictions by G.A.T.T. on Empire preferences, they would have done no more than two Socialist Presidents of the Board of Trade had already done, and they would have been acclaimed by the whole country, the Commonwealth, and I believe, Western Europe."

"Our partners in the Commonwealth are said to have shown an enthusiasm at last year's Commonwealth Conference. How was that to be expected after the splendid lead we had given in the opposite direction? At the conference itself H.M. Government proposed a scheme to restore convertibility at an early date by asking the United States to lend us money and reverse its own economic policy. That precious scheme will never keep all."

"But the solution of our problem may yet come from America, not in the way expected, but as a thief in the night from a United States recession. Then, before a rapidly narrowing American market for our exports, the dumped overspill of American manufacture, and heavily subsidized United States agriculture, we, the Commonwealth, and Europe may realize that our only salvation lies in coming together and shaking off the fetters imposed on our cooperation."

Future of Civilization at Stake

"The whole future of the civilized world is at stake. Is it to be a battle between two super-States, each with a class ideology, each with its satellites? Or the Commonwealth to drift apart and then drift by units into one or the other camp, is the ancient culture of Europe to cease to exist in any form in the world? There is another way for each member of the family of nations if we do not neglect the necessary steps."

"Our immediate task is to strengthen the spiritual bonds between the Commonwealth. We should once again assert our leadership in the world. Let us take courage in our hands. We have lost precious years and opportunities, but the natural resources of the Commonwealth far greater than those of the United States are still there, waiting for a policy to translate them into human welfare. The Commonwealth's human resources await the call to action."

Cromwell said to his friends: "I have known what I fought for and have loved what I have known. I can say that. It has been an uphill fight. It may still be given me to carry on for some little while. I have never doubted that success would come in the end, and have never lost sight of the vision. My sword I give to him who shall follow me in my pilgrimage."

The Earl of Athlone sat on Mr. Amery's right, and among those present were many members of the House of Lords and House of Commons, and many leading City personalities.

No Confidence in President

A GENERAL MEETING of members of the South Hill region of the European Council of Kenya has just resolved: "That this meeting has no confidence in the president, Mr. T. W. Tyre, and his co-opted members of the executive committee (excluding Mr. R. Ramsay and Mr. R. W. H. Miller). Furthermore it views with the strongest disapproval the publications without comment in the September 1953 *Bulletin* of an extract from Kenya: The Raising of Two Nations which demands that there be published in the *Bulletin* an emphatic denial that this extract is in any way indicative of the views of the T.E.C. The falling of the meeting is further exacerbated by the explanation given to the local Press by the president."

Mr. Michael Scott's Latest Statement Comment on Sir Godfrey Huggins's Charge

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT issued the following statement to the Press in New York on November 17. He is attending the present session of the United Nations as an observer for the International League for the Rights of Man.

The Rev. Michael Scott replied to the charges by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister designate of the Central African Federation, that he was responsible for the deaths of 11 Africans killed in Nyasaland after Mr. Scott's visit there in April. The Prime Minister was quoted in the Press as saying that "Michael Scott's bias is 11 dead. That isn't bad for a secular missionary."

Mr. Scott said: "At the time of the deaths of 11 Africans in 1950, I was away, having been deported without trial for a period more than two months. I asked for an opportunity to face any charges that might be made against me through some judicial process and also that an independent commission of inquiry be sent from England to investigate the situation in Nyasaland. Both these requests were refused. Now Sir Godfrey charges me with what sounds like responsibility for the deaths of 11 Africans. I am not a Communist or an advocate of violence or Sir Godfrey Huggins's laws."

It is not a very promising beginning for a new State in Africa when a Prime Minister uses his position to misrepresent people's lives and deaths. I was refused entry into Southern Rhodesia when I was Prime Minister there, and I was denied a judicial review of my expulsion from Nyasaland. "I shall continue without violence to oppose banishment without trial in Africa as our forefathers opposed it in the name of Magna Charta in Britain and have opposed it in Europe. Many African chiefs and people are still being banished without trial and the time is long overdue for a Magna Charta to be written in Africa. Africans are clamouring to be educated too, and there are all too few teachers."

Our Comments

The statement evades the essential issue, which is that 11 Africans recently lost their lives in Nyasaland following the campaign of so-called "non-violent non-

co-operation" which Mr. Scott publicly recommended during his visit to Nyasaland. He was told at the time that the inevitable consequences of such a policy among Africans would be bloodshed, but declined to heed such warnings.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, in his statement at a public meeting, used words which would not be misunderstood by a Rhodesian audience, all of whom knew of Mr. Scott's activities in Nyasaland, of his expulsion by the Governor, and of the riots and arson which soon afterwards broke out in the Southern Province, compelling the police to the only number of occasions.

Rhodesian Pioneers

THE 63rd ANNIVERSARY of the occupation of Mashonaland was celebrated in London last Friday by a reception luncheon of survivors of the Matabeleland and Mashonaland Campaigns of 1890, 1893, and 1896-97. There was a gathering of 40, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Athlone, who proposed the royal toast. Captain Percival P. Jameson, a great-nephew of Dr. "Jim" Rhodes, proposed "The Founders of Rhodesia," and Dr. B. Ross, Acting High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, replied. Wing Commander Lionel Cohen, a hero of the Victoria Column of 1893, proposed the health of the chairman. A telegram of good wishes from the Queen was sent to the Queen.

During its five years of existence the Central African Film Unit has made 82 films, totaling 213 reels, and has sold 350 copies of films for about £15,000 to numerous countries, including South East and Central African territories, the South Coast, the Sudan, Australia, the South Pacific Commission, and to the U.N.E.C.

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PERSONALIA

MRS. ELIZABETH HUXLEY is due back from Kenya on December 23.

MR. R. LE BRAIN will leave London by air on Sunday to return to Lusaka.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUIRAND, left in the CAPETOWN CASTLE last week.

MR. LAWRENCE GILLIAM, of the B.B.C., has recently recorded songs of the people of the Embu district of Kenya.

MR. R. F. BROWN'S appointment as a member and deputy chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation has expired.

MR. J. F. B. KEENE, an Australian, has arrived in Uganda to take up an appointment as broadcasting programme officer.

MR. J. H. PEEL, obstetrical and gynaecological surgeon at King's College Hospital, London, will visit East Africa in December.

PRINCE AXEL OF DENMARK is to spend two days in Uganda this week on his way back to Europe from the Union of South Africa.

MR. A. C. W. DIXON has been reappointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland for a further three years.

A VICE-MARSHAL S. OS BLETTON, recently appointed Air Officer Commanding British Forces Aden, has made his first visit to Kenya.

While MR. R. A. HEATON, Assistant Chief Secretary in Uganda, is on leave in this country, MR. R. J. WILLIAMS is acting in his stead.

MR. W. D. D. FENTON, Secretary and commercial engineer of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, has been visiting Kenya and Uganda.

CAPTAIN W. C. LLOYD, who has been elected president of the newly formed club in Korovery, Tanganyika, is the oldest European resident in the district.

On Friday last, MAJOR COLONEL J. M. B. SANDERS and Mrs. SANDERS, of Blantyre, Nyasaland, celebrated the 30th anniversary of their marriage in Cape Town.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA bestowed last week on PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS the highest decoration of his kingdom, the Grand Cross of Solomon.

MR. C. R. C. DONALDSON, Acting Financial Secretary in Uganda, and MR. W. E. M. DAWSON, Acting Attorney-General and Member of the Legal Affairs in Tanganyika.

Among Colonial officials on leave in this country are MR. J. H. HENRY, Solicitor-General in Tanganyika, and MR. A. C. JOHNSON, Commissioner for Income Tax in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., was resigned from the board of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., following his appointment as Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office.

An excellent portrait of DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER, the work of MR. F. SECZESNYI-WARTO is to be seen in the annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters at 195 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

MR. BLAIR SPENCERSON, a director of the Bank of England, Messrs. Dalgety & Co. Ltd., the Ford Motor Co., and other enterprises, has been re-elected president of the Shipping Federation. He has visited East Africa.

Mrs. OLIVER LYTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was among the Ministers at London Airport who took leave of THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH on Monday night before they began their flight to Bermuda.

Sir ROBERT SCOTT, Acting Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, passed hands last week on his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius. LADY SCOTT had the honour of being received by HER MAJESTY.

The KARAKA of BUGANDA celebrated his 29th birthday last week.

THE VERY REV. M. L. WAGONS, Provost of Dodder Cathedral, has been appointed principal of St. Philip's College, Kaboga, Tanganyika, and a canon of the cathedral. The appointment necessitates his resignation as provost.

SIR GEORGE CLAY, Chief agricultural adviser to the Colonial Office, is a member of the United Kingdom delegation to the seventh conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which opened in Rome on Monday.

THE QUEEN received last week SIR GORDON MUNRO on his relinquishment of the appointment of High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and GENERAL SIR CAMERON NICHOLSON on relinquishment of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces.

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SIR JOHN SLESSOR, who recently visited East and Central Africa, has just left for the United States and Canada with LADY SLESSOR. They expect to be back in this country on December 13. Sir John has become a vice-patron of the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship.

When LIBERTY COLONEL T. P. CARNE, V.O., who commanded the 1st Battalion The Gloucestershire Regiment in Korea, was made an honorary freeman of the city of Gloucester on Sunday, he presented to Gloucester Cathedral a stone cross which he had carried while a prisoner in Korea. He has been awarded the United States Distinguished Service Cross.

Colonel Carne served at the time of the King's African Rifles. Promotions and transfers in Colonial Service include: MESSRS. E. P. WASHCROFT, auditor, Nyasaland, to be Principal Auditor, British Honduras; L. C. BUCHANAN, senior educational officer, to be Deputy Director of Education, Nyasaland; J. W. MCCAULAY, senior veterinary research officer, to be Chief Veterinary Research Officer, Kenya; and M. McNAUGHTON, senior geologist, Northern Rhodesia, to be Director of Geological Survey, Nyasaland.

R. A. SANDERS, senior veterinary officer, to be Deputy Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry, Uganda; and P. W. YOUNG, assistant secretary, to be Deputy Chief Secretary, Nyasaland. Among the passengers departing for East Africa in the DURBAN CASTLE are MR. G. A. G. ADAMSON, MR. P. A. BULLOCK, SMITH, CAPTAIN & MRS. V. G. BUNGER, MR. R. S. CAMPBELL, MR. & MRS. J. V. GANNING, LADY GLANCY, COMMANDER S. T. HARRISON-WALLACE, MR. & MRS. G. M. JOHNSON-HILL, MRS. & MRS. R. F. W. MURRAY, MRS. & MRS. H. R. WATLING, MRS. & MRS. S. SIR NORMAN WHITLEY, MR. A. WILLIS, and MR. & MRS. G. E. H. WILSON, for Mombasa; the REV. B. W. MCNEIL, J. MURPHY, J. O'KANE, and D. J. STOUT for Tanga; and MR. & MRS. T. HOBELL-BRIGADIER H. P. MOORE, and SIR STEWART COLLE-BROWNE for the Isles Salaam.

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Sir John Kennedy Retires

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, retired, has returned from the governorship of Southern Rhodesia. His last public appearance, in Salisbury after receiving the freedom of the city, was to Central African federation. It was, he claimed, a notable example of the new conception of Britain's real function and mission in the world. "We have rejected the imperial rule of domination over a people and a land which in the last century was Britain's pride and source of self-complacitation. Now, when we sing 'Wider yet and wider shall thy bounds be set', we mean not the bounds of empire, but the bounds of Parliament, of industrial liberty, toleration, and peace."

Obituary

Mr. A. Mc Fleming-Bernard

MR. ANDREW MILROY FLEMING-BERNARD, M.C., who has died in an Edinburgh nursing home, aged 82, was a notable figure in Rhodesian pioneer days. He was only 26 when he became Medical Director of Southern Rhodesia.

The son of an Edinburgh clergyman, he was educated at Edinburgh Academy, Durham School, and Edinburgh University where he qualified. After serving as assistant physician in an Edinburgh chest hospital, he went to South Africa, taking a post in the Kimberley hospital.

Soon in his early twenties, he went north to become medical officer of Salisbury's first hospital. When the rebellion broke out in 1896 Dr. Fleming, his name was changed to Fleming-Bernard seven years ago) acted as M.O. to the British South Africa Company's forces. For his services he was created C.M.G.

During World War I, he left the colony to serve abroad, and was in charge of a large Russian hospital in Russia in 1915-16. On demobilization he resumed his posts of Medical Director of Southern Rhodesia (retained until 1931) and P.M.O. of the B.S.A. Police, and for a year before the grant of Responsible Government was a member of the Legislative Assembly. Made a B.E. in 1924, he retired eight years later, settling at Glasgow.

Dr. Fleming married a Canadian in 1896, and had one son and a daughter. His wife died in 1944.

Mr Cyril E. Parsons

MR. CYRIL E. PARSONS, who has died in Chichester, was appointed to take charge of all Rhodesian mining interests of the Exploring, Land and Minerals Co., Ltd., in 1894. Joining the Rhodesian Exploration and Development Co., Ltd., three years later he became manager of the Gaka mine. From 1912 until 1917 he practised, as a consultant, in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. He then returned to England where he was consulting engineer to Gold Fields Rhodesia Development Co., Ltd., Mr. Parsons, who travelled widely in Africa, Europe, and South America, was for many years a member of the Council of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy of which he was vice-president from 1938 to 1941.

MRS. BEATRICE RICHARDSON, who has died at Essexvale, helped to found the Southern Rhodesian Federation of Women's Institutes in 1925. A member of the Meikle family, she married the late E.A. P. Fedden, who was an early M.A. and a native Communist. The first Women's Institute being was held at their home.

Mr. G. L. G. Shaw

MR. GEORGE LYLE GORDON SHAW, who was killed by terrorists in Kenya last week, was the 19th European civilian Governor of Malaya since the emergency started. A coffee planter in the Colony for the past 25 years, he was a member of the management committee of the Coffee Labour Recruiting Organization, and chairman of the Tigray District Production and Export Power Committee, and a member of the committee on organized marketing of the Coffee Board of Kenya. Born 45 years ago, Mr. Shaw served with the King's African Rifles during the war.

MR. A. G. COULING, O.B.E., M.C., formerly Chief Education Officer in Southern Rhodesia and for seven years Secretary for Internal Affairs, died last week in the Colony. After distinguished service in France in the World War I, when he was awarded the M.C. and the Croix de Guerre, he taught for 10 years at Plumtree School, after being an headmaster. During the last war he was asked by the Southern Rhodesian Government to make an official record of stories and anecdotes of Rhodesians serving overseas, to aid preparation of an official war history.

CAPTAIN ROBERT MILWARD, who went to Nyasaland after World War I as transport manager of the Charterland Exploration Company, has died in London. He was in his eighties. He had served during the African War with a regiment of pioneers, and then served in the Transvaal, farming and running a garage. He served in "German East" and German West Africa in 1914-18 as a Captain. He began his own business, now known as the Lubbe Garage and Transport Co., Ltd. A keen sportsman, he played hockey until well in his sixties.

MAJOR E. G. ROSSITER, O.B.E., who served in Kampala at the age of 83, went to East Africa in 1921 after service in the First World War, and worked as an advocate in Nairobi and elsewhere in the Colony, finally settling in Kisumu in 1930. That town he was prominent in the courts until he passed his 80th birthday. Tributes to his work have been paid by Mr. Justice Gurnel, Mr. Danwant Singh on behalf of the Legal Bar, and Mr. Maitland, representing the Law Society of Kenya. He leaves behind a daughter, and three sons.

MR. ROBERT SPENCER DYBALL, who died last week at the age of 61, was a director of the Charterhouse Investment Trust, Ltd., and had previously been sales manager and overseas representative of Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., and later representative of Morris Motors, Ltd., in the southern hemisphere.

MR. THOMAS FIELDS WATKINS, who died last week at Ipswich, aged 75, had recently retired from the chairmanship of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., after 33 years' service. He was a member of the board of several other companies.

LIEUT. COLONEL THE HON. MICHAEL HENDERSON, who died in London last week, aged 57, was the younger brother of Lord Farnham, the Labour peer, who frequently participates in Colonial debates.

SIR PHILIP WIGHAM RICHARDSON died on Monday at the age of 88. A memoir will appear next week.

Ethiopian Agriculture

MR. MICHAEL W. MILLER, a Canadian seed improvement expert assigned to Ethiopia by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, who has recently returned from 18 months in the country, has said that the first steps have been taken in making Ethiopia the granary of the Middle East. He introduced Regent wheat from Kenya, and claims that flax grows better in Ethiopia than in Ireland.

Work for the Blind in Eastern Africa

Points from Society's Annual Report

The British Empire Society for the Blind states in its report for the 12 months to March 31 last:

Three years ago this Society was formed to mobilize all the available resources of Government and philanthropy in a sustained effort against the formidable problem of blindness in the British Colonial Empire. The extent, severely ascertained by thorough-going inquiry, presented a stark picture of human suffering and economic loss. Towards of a million people in the Colonies were blind; millions more had painful and incapacitating eye-disease; specialized medical and welfare facilities were gravely inadequate.

Most frequently, three-quarters of this blindness were curable. Great numbers of blind people could be rescued from inert dependency and retrained to produce a livelihood. The cost of action would be small by comparison with the price which would otherwise be paid if this burden were left to future generations. With the support of the Colonial Office, Colonial Governments, and the Royal National Institutes for the Blind, the Society launched an enterprise which might well be called a great philanthropic cause, but also an inescapable obligation of Imperial honour.

Great Social Welfare Movement

To-day the Society and its associated organizations are collaborating in one of the most intensive social welfare movements in the British Colonial Empire. In 26 territories containing more than three-quarters of the population of the Colonies, the foundations have been laid of a permanent system of blind welfare. In three years, educational provision for blind children has been more than doubled, and soon every large Colony will have at least one training centre for the blind. In territories where but a few years ago blindness was regarded with fatalistic apathy, peoples of every community and creed are giving generously of their time and money to prevent blindness and make possible a new and happier life for the blind.

At least 650,000 people in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar are blind and probably 95% of the working population of the region has eye disease. Two years ago the Kenya Medical Department reported that probably half the population in its territory have trachoma, and that amongst some tribes the infection rate is as high as 90%. Examination of African and Asian school children in the coastal areas of Kenya and Tanganyika have shown that from one to two-thirds of the children have eye disease. A survey amongst the Masai ten years ago showed that 68% of children suffered from conjunctivitis. One person in 10 was found to be blind in one eye; one person in 40 blind in both eyes. Last year in Uganda one hospital alone performed 1,600 operations for the relief of trachoma and its complications, a situation which the eye surgeon in charge described as appalling.

Field Surveys

Before this situation can be comprehensively tackled the facts must be known with exact precision, medical staff must be trained, and the public must be convinced by practical demonstration in their own villages that blindness can be prevented. Accordingly, the Society's branches in Kenya and Uganda and the Government of Tanganyika are planning a series of field surveys. The first travelling party, under the direction of a senior surgeon who has already done notable research work in East Africa, will be commissioned by the Society's Kenya branch this year.

In parts of Kenya and Uganda river blindness produces appalling conditions. Governments have tackled this problem successfully with striking success. Some years ago in the Kibera valley of Kenya, known locally as "the valley of the blind," two scientists added insecticide to the headwaters of a stream which was a notorious breeding ground for the simuliid fly. Last year the infection rate of river blindness in the valley amongst children aged 10 to 15 years was found to have dropped from 37%.

At Jinja in Uganda, which is an area not undergoing industrial development, there was a serious breeding-bus of the simuliid fly in the Nile. Last year the bus was greatly reduced by pouring large quantities of insecticide into the Nile at its origin from Lake Victoria.

During the past three years an eye surgeon of the Northern Rhodesian Government has collected detailed case histories of 267 blind people in the territory. Ninety of these came to him for simple cataract operation, but by operations mainly for simple cataract, he was able to restore sight to 318 of these blind people.

This year the Society has published, and is widely distributing throughout the Colonies, a pamphlet called "Guard your Eyes." Simply written and graphically illustrated, it deals with the main eye diseases of the Colonies and ways by which ordinary people can protect their own and their children's eyes. This pamphlet is being translated into a number of Colonial languages.

Whatever is done to save sight, there will be generations to come of great numbers of people in the Colonies who are irreversibly blind. At present all over a few hundred live as beggars and family dependants and millions of pounds each year are spent in providing them with the basic necessities of food, shelter and better way of than a few hundred who, with training, could play an active and productive life of their communities. The work of education and training which the Society and its associated organizations are now promoting through the Colonies, is not just a humanitarian gesture, it is a dynamic contribution to the production and well-being of the Colonies.

Three years ago, apart from the constant efforts of a few pioneer organizations, such work was practically unknown in the Colonies. The outstanding achievement of these years has been the development in 26 territories of central blind welfare organizations which, working in active co-operation with Government, are arousing public interest, collecting funds, and promoting a practical scheme of local work. These organizations are linked through the Society with each other and with the movement throughout the Colonial Empire as a whole.

Last year the Society commissioned Sir Clive Mackenzie, a distinguished expert who is himself blind, to visit East Africa to advise and make arrangements for the establishment of an East African regional office. The Government and committees agreed that the regional headquarters should be in Uganda, and the Society appointed an experienced officer, Mr. Alexander Mackay.

Work in East Africa

The Society's Kenya branch, despite all the difficulties imposed by the emergency, has made a successful appeal and the fund at present stands at £22,000. In addition to its medical programme, the branch intends to assist the Salvation Army to establish a day school for blind women at its school for the blind at Naika, near Nairobi. Eleven pupils from this school, which now accommodates 90 blind Africans, have completed training this year, and the branch is helping the school authorities with the vital task of retraining them as craftsmen in their tribal areas. The first books in a new code of Swahili Braille are now being transcribed at the school.

The Uganda branch, now a well-established organization with a strong central executive and 14 provincial committees, has been conspicuously successful in its appeals campaign. With whole-hearted support from Government, which made an initial grant of £5,000 and is contributing pounds per pound for all money raised from the public up to an additional total of £20,000—it has now secured a fund of £45,000.

Five acres of valuable land near Kampala have been given to the branch by Mr. C. M. S. Kisonko, and the construction of a vocational training centre and demonstration workshop for the blind is about to begin. Under a qualified craft instructor to be recruited by the Society in the United Kingdom, it will have facilities accommodated for 25 students who will be taught a range of local crafts.

The branch is also acquiring a smelting plant, under expert instruction, where people will be taught traditional methods of cultivation. In co-operation with the branch, two missions are planning to establish primary schools for the blind, and a teacher contingent of them will start special training in the United Kingdom this year.

The Governor of Tanganyika has formed a committee to plan work for the blind and organize an appeal throughout the Territory. A small training centre for the blind, administered by the Church Army, at Bugiri, now has African students who are learning basketry, mat-making, weaving, and other village trades.

In Zanzibar, and Zomba the Voluntary Social Welfare Society is investigating the needs of the blind, and instruction in Braille is being organized.

This year the Society has stationed a member of its overseas staff, Mr. Geoffrey Salisbury, in Central Africa. Under the direction of the Northern Rhodesian branch, he will take part of the new school for the blind on the Copperbelt and will give technical advice to other organizations for the blind in the region. This appointment has been made possible through the generosity of two groups of Rhodesians, which are contributing towards the new Central Fund.

The Northern Rhodesian branch has organized a major

Policy Statement of African M.L.S.

Willing to Meet Europeans More than Half-Way

THE AFRICAN NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS in the Kenya Legislative Council have issued a statement of policy embracing the following points:

(1)—The emergency must be given the highest possible priority to bring it to a successful end as quickly as possible. To this end African members must continue to support the Government fully.

(2)—The African must be given greater responsibility in public affairs, in recognition of his noble contributions to the development of Kenya both as a producer and a wage earner.

(3)—It is important that membership of Africans in local, central, and inter-territorial statutory bodies be by election by secret ballot as soon as practicable. African membership of these bodies must be of such a strength that it can effectively influence public affairs for the benefit of the whole country.

The time is ripe for Africans to be represented in the membership system in the Government. Home rule for Kenya must wait for the present and Colonial Office control must continue for many years to come.

Land Issues.

(4)—For many years to come the majority of Africans must continue to depend on the land for their existence. The African must be certain that his title of tenure, security, and to achieve this it may be necessary to alter certain systems of tenure. The present allocation of land to the African is insufficient for his economic life and Africans must press for more land. The Government must settle some Africans elsewhere from the most congested reserves.

(5)—The African must strive for the improvement of his agricultural methods and must maintain soil fertility and prevent destruction of land by erosion and other evils. African farmers must be assisted by the State to achieve their aim. Marketing must be equitable irrespective of race. It is hoped that the Royal Commission will recommend more land to the African. Development of secondary industries

should be attractive to the young African to establish stable urban communities based on the family unit.

(6)—The position of the squatter in European settled areas is precarious and better working conditions, including provision for adequate social services, are urgently required. Social security for squatters must be arranged by employers. *Water and Transport.*

(7)—Adequate water supplies are essential and this aspect must be attended to with a view to remedying the situation wherever necessary.

(8)—The Kenya African is vigorously employing himself in commercial and industrial undertakings. Given equal opportunities his contribution to the economic health of the Colony is unlimited.

(9)—All-weather roads are needed in the African areas and expansion of the railway system to hitherto unvisited areas is vital. Better postal and telegraph services are needed in rural areas.

Living Standards.

(10)—Activities of trade unions must be encouraged so that wages and working conditions, including housing and output, are improved and the standard of living of all workers is raised. Agricultural workers is raised. Man-power in Kenya is sufficient without further immigration. What is required is technical and professional training for all our people.

Africans in Public Services

(11)—Africans wish to play the most effective part possible as public servants of the Colony; it is necessary to appoint Africans to hold positions at every stage in the service. There should be openings in the senior posts for Africans with suitable qualifications. We do not see why we should not have an African Member for African Affairs.

Salaries should be based on qualifications, not on colour.

(12)—Africans must support the forces of law and order. The police force must expand and proper training must be given, with emphasis on courtesy towards the civilian population of all races. The probation system is essential as a modern psychological method of reforming offenders. The prison system must expand training services so that prisoners can learn useful trades after leaving jail. Sentences must aim to deter the criminal and the Discharged Prisoners Welfare Association has an important part to play.

Development of East Africa

(13)—African members recognize the strategic importance of East Africa. Africans must be ready to die for their country and Commonwealth. They must play their part in the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and those who excel should be granted commissions.

(14)—Social services and race relations are of vital importance. Education, including technical and agricultural training for both boys and girls, is necessary.

Education and health services must be provided in greater measure for all communities, and particularly for Africans. The time has come for compulsory primary education for Africans in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kisumu. Education should be based on discipline and moral principles.

(15)—Harmonious relations among all inhabitants of Kenya are absolutely essential for the happy future of the country. Africans are prepared to come more than half-way to meet the other races. The immigrant races can do more than they are doing to create happier racial atmosphere by removing the dominating attitude held by many.

Congestion at Mombasa Relieved

Mr. A. S. Kirby, general manager of the East African Railway and Harbour Administration, has just issued some most interesting figures, showing how congestion at the port of Mombasa has been relieved:

When the phasing scheme was introduced in April of last year there were 69,762 deadweight tons of import and export cargo in the port, 12 ships in the stream with 77,100 tons awaiting discharge and one vessel waiting to load. So there were 146,862 tons of business with the harbour and railway authorities.

Nine months later the total had been reduced to 47,577 deadweight tons, five months later still it was down to 33,753 tons. And on October 24 of this year it had fallen to 33,753 tons. In the first nine months of this year, moreover, tallies from the port to top congested destinations at 783,251 bill of lading tons were almost 200,000 tons above the comparative figure for 1952. The average monthly tallies from Mombasa had also risen to 103,650 tons against 120,000 tons.

For some months it has been exceptional for vessels to have to wait in the stream for a berth. Last month there were only three such cases, and in none of them did the vessel spend one day.

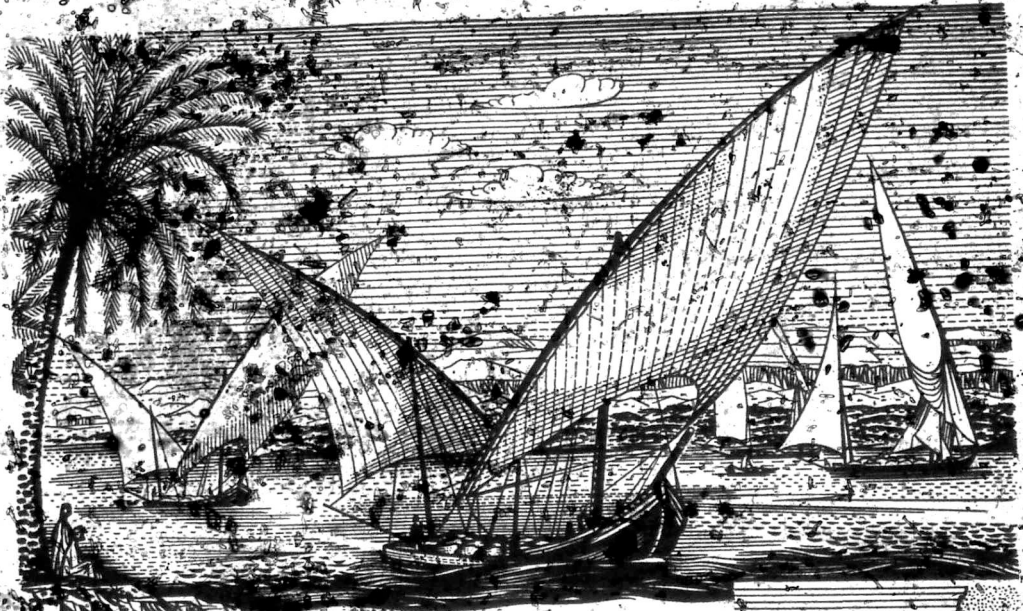


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(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)



NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF *Of Commercial Concern*

The Nyasaland Legislative Council will reassemble in Zomba on November 30.

A telephone link between Britain and Nyasaland has just been opened.

Rail services west of Dodoma on the central line in Tanganyika are being threatened by drought.

A Kikuyu has been sentenced to death in Moshi, Tanganyika, for an unprovoked attack on a youth of the Shagga tribe who died from a stab wound.

The 12th annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association is to be held on board s.s. UGANDA in Mwanza harbour on the evening of December 2.

Dr. A. Raria has proposed that Mombasa Municipal Board should be elevated to the status of a Municipal Council. The board will celebrate its silver jubilee next year.

The Queen's Journey, a programme to be broadcast by the B.B.C. on Christmas Day, will include matter from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Kenya, and Uganda.

Celebrations of the first anniversary of the Kenya National Theatre in Nairobi included a special programme in which all races participated. Mr. Theo Blunt cut the anniversary cake, a replica of the theatre, with a dagger used by Henry Irving and Ellen Terry in their last performance of Macbeth.

The new Liberal Party of South Africa has stated that if it would not be in the interests of the Union or the Protectorates for incorporation to take place against the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants. It is claimed that the "undoubted opposition" of those inhabitants would be bridged if South Africa's Native policy were brought into line with that of the Liberal Party.

Total revenue of East African Airways Corporation for 1954 is estimated at £1,032,072, of which £816,080 is expected from traffic and £215,992 from services. Expenditure is estimated at £1,032,937. The corporation will be operating 12 aircraft during the year, and estimates that 15,433 flying hours will be flown. Four inter-territorial and two intra-territorial routes are included in the uneconomic category, the deficiency of these services being estimated at £82,999.

World exports of sisal during 1953 are estimated at 304,000 tons, by *Hard Fibres*, the quarterly review published for the Sisal Growers' Associations of Tanganyika and Kenya. Commercial demands from importing countries is computed at 266,000 tons, and it is expected that about 24,000 tons will be bought for strategic stockpiles, leaving a balance of about 11,000 tons. Last year's crop was 24,000 tons.

Union-Rhodesia Trade Expands

The Minister of Economic Affairs in South Africa has urged industrialists in the Union to exploit the East and Central African markets, which he said offer tremendous possibilities. Exports to the Rhodesias had, Mr. Louw said, reached the record figure of £36m. partly owing to the difficulties of getting delivery of British goods and partly to the shortage of dollars.

Messrs. Gailey & Roberts Ltd. have opened a new branch in Mbatia, Uganda. The Mbatia branch has proved its spacious premises in the new building constructed by Motors, Start & Exchange, Ltd. The company has almost finished building new premises in Dar es Salaam, and the Tangar branch recently moved into modern accommodation.

At last week's auctions in London 345 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 4.6d. per lb., compared with 987 packages averaging 3s. 6.93d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price realized was 3s. 7.1d. for a consignment from Tanganyika.

Current expenditure of Kampala Municipal Council in 1954 is estimated at £110,919 and capital expenditure at £648,510. An increase in the rate from 11s. to 11½ was unanimously approved. Total valuation stands at £20,227,631.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, has opened a new 27,000 factory in Nairobi for the manufacturing of glass. Housing for African employees in two-storey buildings has been erected under the Government loan scheme.

The British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. have ordered two new cargo steamers. The first is to be laid next year, and that of the second port before 1956.

Orders for 500 tons of flour for Tanganyika have been placed in Australia. The first shipment has reached Dar es Salaam.

The Union-Castle Line opened an office at 59 Spelz Avenue Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on Monday.

Dividends
East African Tea Plantations, Ltd. — final 15% (30%), making 25% (50%).

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. — Interim 5% for the year ending March 31 next.

East African Estates, Ltd. — Consolidated loss for the year to March 30 was £3,261,800 (of £14,592).

Aberdare Cables Africa, Ltd. — 2½% (the same). Net profit for the year ended June 30, 1953, was £265,854 (£2,200,000 before tax of £780,000 (£275,300)).

Arusha Plantations, Ltd. — 12½% (the same). Profit for the year to some 36½ last £21,140 (£38,688) plus £2,067 tax credit. Dividend 15% Tax £11,983 (£2,067).

Production of sisal 803,766 tons in 1953. Total stock 43,777 tons.

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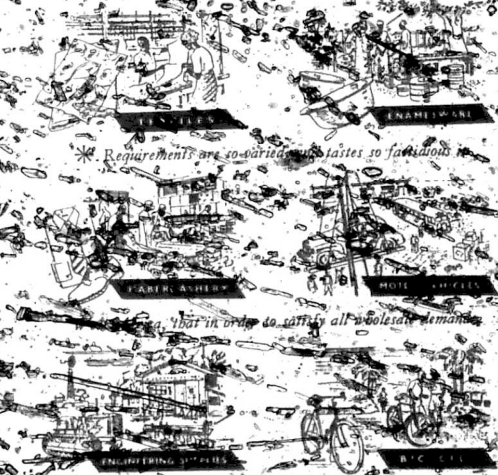
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AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Mining

Roan Antelope Copper Mines Report

Profits Rise by More than 20m

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES LTD. has recorded a profit of £4,955,101 for taxation, earned on the year ended June 30, compared with £2,679,914 for the previous year. To the year's total must be added £2,165,000 from provision for taxation adjustments for previous years. General reserves receive £2m, and loan stock redemption reserve £500,000. Dividends totalling 2s. per share requiring £4,212,979, leaving a carry-forward of £92,519, against £114,024 brought in.

The issued capital is £28,876,888 in shares of 5s. Reserves stand at £3,305,523, loan stock redemption reserve at £450,508, £14m loan stock at 10m, provision for replacement at £3,260,829, and current liabilities at £212,969,214. Fixed assets are valued at £7,214,822 and current assets at £22,808,542, including £7,417,188 in cash.

Output for the year, the highest so far achieved, was 57,307 tons, tons of blister copper, compared with 51,027 tons in the previous year. Ore reserves on June 30 last were 90,414,912 short tons, containing a 22% copper.

The directors are Messrs. R. L. Prain (chairman), H. R. Finn, H. K. Hochschild, W. Hochschild (alternate), L. Tucker, D. D. Irwin, J. H. Lascelles, J. Payne, J. H. (alternate), E. G. Moore, R. M. Peterson, Sir Harold F. Carmel-Robinson, Sir William Murphy, and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins (alternate), H. St. L. Grenfell. The London advisory committee consists of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (chairman), C. W. Boise, J. E. W. Lomas, C. F. S. Taylor, Sir Douglas Malcolm, and Brigadier S. Micklethorn, and the secretary is Mr. G. B. Brebner. The 25th annual general meeting will be held in Lusaka on December 18.

Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on other pages.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

Large Increase in Profit

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST LTD. earned a consolidated profit of £1,891,007 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,125,381 in the previous year. To the year's total must be added £6,004 for taxation adjustments. Taxation absorbs £1,957, and dividends totalling 2s. per share require £1,760,204, leaving a carry-forward of £3,634, against £1,782 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £5,293,846 in shares of 5s. Capital reserves stand at £3,389,3, revenue reserves at £53,404, and current liabilities at £1,334,544. Fixed assets are valued at £5,125,863, and current assets at £1,529,426, including £1,320,624 in cash.

The company holds 64.07% of the issued capital of Mufusira Copper Mines Ltd., and through this company has an interest in Chibuluma Mines Ltd.

Rhodesian Selection Trust (Services), Ltd., a subsidiary, earned a profit of £11,000, subject to taxation. After taking into account a credit adjustment of £5,220 for the previous period, taxation amounted to £2,527, resulting in a profit of £8,473.

The directors are Messrs. R. L. Prain (chairman), N. R. Finn, H. K. Hochschild, W. Hochschild, J. H. Lascelles, T. G. Moore (alternate), J. Payne, R. M. Peterson, J. Tucker, Sir Harold F. Carmel-Robinson, and Sir William Murphy. The London committee consists of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (chairman), C. W. Boise, C. F. S. Taylor, Sir Douglas Malcolm, and Brigadier S. Micklethorn, and the secretary is Mr. G. B. Brebner.

The 25th annual general meeting will be held in Lusaka, Southern Rhodesia, on December 18.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. has a net loss of £160 in the year ended June 30, compared with a loss of £22,000 in the previous year. £35,000 is transferred from general reserve and £140,674 in writer off shares in a subsidiary company. The carry-forward is £3,945, against £1,792 brought in. The issued capital is £199,800 in shares of 2s. 6d. Revenue reserves stand at £3,945 and current liabilities at £3,073. Fixed assets are valued at £2,489, subsidiary companies at £22,822, and current assets at £1,488, including £1,131 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. E. J. Donaldson (chairman), J. H. Dreyer, R. W. H. Ferguson, H. R. W. Hoar, A. A. Menkin, L. H. Oates, and Deputy Colonel E. L. Broad. Mr. S. L. Segal is an alternate director and the secretaries are Messrs. R. B. Taylor and Hoar. Messrs. G. C. Wisner, R. C. Cuckson, and A. T. Ticker form the London committee.

The 29th ordinary general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 18.

Mufusira Copper Mines Report

Profit Rises by More than 5m

MUFUSIRA COPPER MINES LTD. has provided £2,820,041 for taxation, earned a profit of £2,222,216 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £2,679,914 in the previous year. To the year's total must be added £2,165,000 provision for taxation adjustments for previous years. General reserve receives £2m, and loan stock redemption at £35,000. Dividends totalling 2s. per share require £3,110,2, leaving a carry-forward of £125,055, against £99,581 brought in.

The issued capital is £28,148,129 in shares of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £3,116,887, loan stock redemption reserve at £315,350, £14m loan stock at £7,000,000, provision for replacement at £2,444,682, and current liabilities at £10,434,480. Fixed assets are valued at £2,937,597 and current assets at £19,346,986, including £3,914,720 in cash.

Primary production for the year amounted to 76,088 tons of molten blister copper, compared with 76,369 tons in the previous year. Production was seriously affected by the continued shortage of fuel and a three weeks' stoppage caused by a strike of African employees. Ore reserves on June 30 last were estimated at a total of 231,730,000 short tons, containing 3.2% copper.

The directors are Messrs. R. L. Prain (chairman), Messrs. K. C. Acutt, D. O. Beckingham, W. Marshall, Clark, H. K. Hochschild (alternate), J. Payne (Jr.), W. Hochschild (alternate), T. G. Moore, D. D. Irwin (alternate), H. R. Finn, J. H. Lascelles, R. M. Peterson, K. Richardson (alternate), D. A. Watson, L. Tucker, J. H. (alternate), F. Carmel-Robinson, Sir William Murphy, and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins. The London advisory committee consists of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (chairman), C. W. Boise, J. E. W. Lomas, D. P. C. Neave, A. C. Wilson, Sir Douglas Malcolm, and Brigadier R. Micklethorn. The secretary is Mr. G. B. Brebner.

Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on other pages.

Chibuluma Mines, Limited

CHIBULUMA MINES LTD. has an issued capital of £1m. Interest receivable appears at £78,000, loan at £700,000, and current liabilities at £223,704. Fixed assets are valued at £1,051,756 and current assets at £871,118, including £53,804 in cash.

Satisfactory progress was made during the year in developing and equipping the mine. The main inclined shaft reached an inclined depth of 641 ft, and the service incline winze was completed at an inclined depth of 623 ft. A main vertical ventilation shaft was completed at a depth of 90 ft. Ore reserves on June 30 were estimated at 7.3m short tons, averaging 2.23% copper and 8.35% cobalt.

The directors are Messrs. R. L. Prain (chairman), R. H. W. Bruce, W. Marshall, Clark, J. H. Lascelles, T. G. Moore (alternate), H. K. Hochschild, John Payne, J. H. (alternate), W. Hochschild, R. M. Peterson, K. Richardson (alternate), D. A. Watson, L. Tucker, and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins. The London advisory committee consists of Messrs. A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (chairman), J. H. Lascelles, A. C. Wilson, the Earl of Bessborough, and Sir Douglas Malcolm. The secretary is Mr. G. B. Brebner.

Baluba Mine

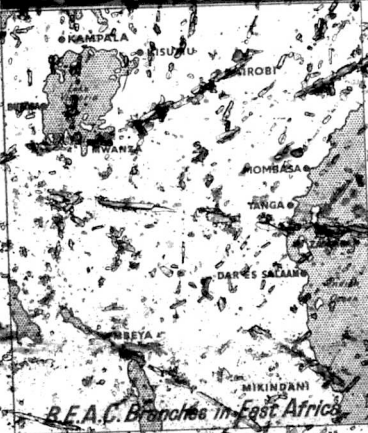
IN HIS ADDRESS to shareholders of Mufusira Copper Mines Ltd., Mr. R. L. Prain, the chairman, announces that work is to be suspended on the Baluba orebody. It is nevertheless regarded as "potentially a great mine" and is already estimated to contain about 70m. tons of ore of 2.8% copper, while its cobalt content may make it "the greatest undeveloped source of cobalt in the world." Present costs, however, led the directors to conclude that it would be imprudent to proceed with development at present. A year ago the capital cost of equipping Baluba to produce about 100,000 tons of ore monthly was estimated at £9m. Running charges for equipment and materials and the increased burden of salaries, wages, and housing now suggest a total of £13m. Since a copper output of about 24,000 tons a year would not justify a £13m. capitalization, the future must depend on proved extension of the orebody or on lower equipment costs.

Settlement of Dispute

SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED in the dispute between the Northern Rhodesian European Mineworkers' Union and the Roan Antelope Copper Mining Co. Ltd. in regard to travelling pay for the journey between the mine township and one of the shafts some four and a half miles distant. The company has agreed to provide transport, and the Union has withdrawn its demand for a decision not to resort to strike action has been reached by the union in its dispute with the Mufusira Copper Mines Ltd. in connexion with the dismissal of 22 European workers for alleged grounds.



LOOKING DOWN ON KILIMANJARO



Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika, some 19,565 feet, is the highest mountain in Africa and an extinct volcano. It was first seen by Rehman and Krafft in 1848. Although German by birth, Dr. Ludwig Krapf was a British missionary.

From 3,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. the mountain is covered with forest. With the exception of the north side, there are highly successful coffee and maize plantations at from 4,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. The forest belt varies from 5 to 7 miles wide. Kibo, the western summit, is called "M'gaje Nga," the House of God, by the Masai. Professor Hans Meyer and Ludwig Purtscheller reached the highest point of this summit in 1895. The ascent of Kilimanjaro does not call for mountaineering experience, although great physical endurance is required. It is symbolic of the times that East Africa is now looking to the aged Kilimanjaro to provide its sulphur needs from the crater of the extinct volcano.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION LTD

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Copper Outputs for Third Quarter

AMTELOR COPPER MINES LTD., report that in the September quarter 21,483 long tons of copper were produced. Revenue from the sales of 12,971 tons (22,536,000) in the same quarter in 1952 was £12,226,000 (£3,860,000). Total operating expenditure £2,758,000 (£2,236,000). Difference in the value of the calls for the addition of £1,854,000, and provision for replacements and obsolescence and loan stock interest (less interest receivable) requires £483,000, leaving an estimated profit before taxation of £1,385,000 (£2,580,000) before tax.

PUPULIRA COPPER MINES LTD., announce the production of 17,520 long tons of primary copper in the September quarter. Revenue from sales of 10,272 (21,931) tons of primary copper amount to £2,527,000 (£5,309,000) and operating and administrative expenditure to £2m. For difference in value of stocks, £752,000 must be added, while the provision for replacements and loan stock interest (less interest receivable) requires £305,000, leaving an estimated profit of £1,074,000 (£2,508,000).

Beef Farm in Southern Rhodesia

A STATEMENT BY SELECTION TRUST LTD. reads: "The exploration work on a 400-acre beef-farming property in Southern Rhodesia which has been carried out by a subsidiary company named the Minerals (Private) Ltd., has produced encouraging results, and the options are now being exercised. The property is situated about 45 miles from Fort Victoria. The deposit of Athium-bearing minerals is large and of high grade, and there is also a considerable tonnage of beryl ore. The American Metal Co., Ltd., are participating in the financing of the business. The American Potash and Chemical Corporation, Ltd., are contributing towards the development expenditure and have the right to participate in the full financing of the business. Trepsa Mines Ltd., interested by virtue of its working agreement with Selection Trust, Ltd.,

Company Progress Reports

Montana 2,100 tons of ore were treated in October and 2,400 tons recovered, giving a working profit of £2,077. In the September quarter 80,003 oz. gold were produced at the Geita mine and 59,500 tons of ore milled, giving a profit of £1,304.

Witika Colliery: 212,874 tons of coal and 123,700 tons of coke were sold in October, compared with 210,856 and 837 tons respectively in the previous month.

Witika Diamond and Gold: In the September quarter 299 carats were recovered from 87,719 loads treated. The estimated revenue, less royalty and realization charges, amounted to £37,700 against working costs of £22,164.

Gold Price

TERMS ONE OF THE free market price of gold last week fell back to parity with the official buying price of £335 per oz. for the first time since the end of the war. The Continental price rose at one time in the post-war period to \$350, and two years ago stood at \$345. At the beginning of this year the quotation was about \$338; it improved to \$340 owing to speculative buying resulting from rumors that the U.K. authorities were requesting the U.S.A. to raise the official gold price.

N. Rhodesian Mineral Output

THE MINERAL OUTPUT of Northern Rhodesia for August was valued at £720,700, a reduction of about £300,000 on the July total. In August 16,359 tons of blister copper were produced, valued at £3,560,939, 14,385 tons of electrolytic copper (£261,059), 1,000 tons of lead (£98,363), 2,250 tons of zinc (£164,124), and 1755 cwt. of cobalt (£49,831). The value of minerals produced in the territory in 1953 was officially returned at £78,600,363, almost 50% above the 1951 figure.

Collection of Union Dues

FOLLOWING THE decision by the Copperbelt mining companies to stop collecting trade union dues from African mine employees, union collectors are being allowed to stand at the pay lines to receive the money, and are issuing small coupons for each payment. From November 1 the standard rate has been raised from 6d. to 2s. 6d. a month. The Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union, the organization concerned, has 27,000 members.

Bushyck Mines

THE FOLLOWING CABLEGRAM has been received from Bulawayo from Bushyck Mines, Ltd.: "At the general meeting held on November 9 a resolution for putting the company into voluntary liquidation was not carried by the requisite majority. Resolutions instructing directors to apply to the court for a winding-up order or other relief was carried. Directors now taking necessary action."

Mining Dividend

LONDON AND AFRICAN MINING TRUST, LTD. (1953). Net profit for the year ended September 30 last was £15,658 (£17,152).

Consolidated Gold Fields of S. Africa

Increased Profit

THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. received £467,531 net in dividends from its wholly owned subsidiary, New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., in the year ended June 30, compared with £425,250 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares requires £96,281 and a dividend on the ordinary shares £371,250, leaving a carry-forward of £9,673, the same as in the previous year.

The issued capital consists of 54m. ordinary shares, 14m. in 6% first cumulative preference shares, and 21m. in 6% second cumulative preference shares. All of the 11m. share premium account stands at £82m. and current liabilities at £463,348. Fixed assets are valued at £9,32m. and current assets at £473,021, including £9,728 in cash and £52,836 at call.

The directors are Messrs. Robert Annan (Chairman), S. R. Fischelberg, W. H. Gookin, E. C. Leman, M. Machehan, Sir Joseph Ball, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Sir G. S. Harvie Watt, G.C., M.P., and the Hon. R. M. P. Preston. The secretary is Miss C. Mullenger.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 10.

New Consolidated Gold Fields Report

NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS, LTD., after providing £917,145 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £1,237,718 in the year ended June 30, compared with £1,485,312 in the previous year. The proportion attributable to ordinary shareholders was £15,399 (£8,874). Depreciation reserve receives £330,000; staff pensions reserve £127,500 and general reserve £56,236. Interest on the preference shares requires £96,281 and a dividend of 3s on the ordinary shares £371,250, leaving a carry-forward of £1,268,924, against £1,128,119 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 54m. ordinary shares, 14m. in 6% first cumulative preference shares, and 21m. in 6% second cumulative preference shares, of £1. Revenue reserves stand at £573,227, share premium account at £123,973, reserve for future taxation at £200,000, and current liabilities at £416,220. Fixed assets amount to £47,000, including £9,728 in cash and £52,836 at call. £57,294,000, including £2,953,000 at call.

Amongst the company's investment holdings in the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd. are the Mt. Kapapa Gold Mine, a gold and tungsten mine, and the Mt. Kapapa Gold Mine, a gold mine.

The directors are Messrs. Robert Annan (chairman), S. R. Fischelberg, W. H. Gookin, E. C. Leman, M. Machehan, Sir Joseph Ball, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Sir G. S. Harvie Watt, G.C., M.P., and the Hon. R. M. P. Preston. The secretary is Mr. Mullenger.

Gold Fields Rhodesian Report

THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., earned a profit of £65,468 in the year ended June 31, compared with £72,457 in the previous year. Taxation amounts to £23,068, and depreciation reserve and general reserve receive £20,000 and £30,000 respectively, leaving a carry-forward of £5,514, against £375 brought in.

The issued capital is £4,247,500. Shares of the company are valued at £7,100, and current liabilities at £34,440. Fixed assets are valued at £1,604,504. Investments at £59,174, mines properties, farms and vehicles at £54,783, and current assets at £222,581, including £3,700 in cash.

Amongst the company's investment holdings are Mt. Kapapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd. the Sebakebe group of mines, and Wandervlei Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.

The directors are Mr. Robert Annan (chairman), Mr. E. C. Leman, Mr. Joseph Ball, Sir G. S. Harvie Watt, G.C., and Sir Richard Snodgrass.

The 41st annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 3.

The Cost of Living

IN 1952 ACCORDING to Northern Rhodesian mines last year 11 Europeans and 48 Africans were killed and 130 and 765 respectively seriously injured. Nevertheless, the casualty rate at the four big copper mines is now only one-third of the 1947 figure, thanks chiefly to protective clothing. Heads and feet remain the most susceptible parts of the body.

Coal Seam in Zambezi Valley

A THICK COAL SEAM has been discovered at Kandowe in the Zambezi Valley. It was struck at 1100 ft. and a shaft has now been driven to 20 ft. No further work has been made of this unweathered coal. A seam is expected of being at least 100 ft. thick. The Kandowe mine has been transferred to the title area to the south-west and half a mile to the north-west of the original site.

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Company Report

Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Limited

New Production and Financial Records

Ore Reserves Increased by Four Million Tons

Mr. R. L. Prain on the Industrial Colour Bar and Race Relations

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ABSTRACT OF THE STATEMENT dated October 9, 1953, by the chairman (Mr. R. L. Prain, C.B.E.) circulated to the members.

The past year may by any criterion be regarded as an historic one for your Company. Not only were production and financial records established, but also there occurred certain events which will have far-reaching effects on the future of the Company and the Rhodesian Copperfield generally. I refer to the transfer of control of this and associated companies from London to Rhodesia, to the return to free trade in copper after nearly 14 years of UK Government public bulk purchasing to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and to the negotiations which the copper mining companies have initiated on the subject of the industrial colour bar.

Results for the Year

In spite of a three-week strike of African employees towards the end of 1952, and of recurrent fuel shortages, the mine and mill broke all records in hoisting and milling 4,845,600 tons of diluted ore. This was 477,600 tons more than the previous highest, and with a mill grade of 2.28 per cent. copper, this enabled the Company to produce 87,307 long tons blister copper, which represents a new Company record.

Financial

These results reflect credit on all concerned. Production costs per long ton blister copper at Beira were £108 11s. 4d., an increase of about 25% over the previous year. The main causes for the rise were a higher royalty, higher cash bonus (both related to the price of copper), increased African wages and the African strike.

The price received for our product during the year averaged £248 2s. 4d. per long ton at Beira, which is, of course, by far the highest price to date. Our profit margin before taxes or reserves was £135 18s. 9d. per ton, and the operating surplus for the year was £12,424,375.

As a result of the transfer of the Company's residence, part of the reserve made in the previous year for United Kingdom income tax becomes liberated and in this way £2,165,000 is taken in as a credit against our remaining tax liability which is substantially for Northern Rhodesia income tax alone. This amounts to £2,565,000, so that after crediting the above-mentioned £2,165,000, the tax debit to the appropriation account is £2,400,000.

Reserves

To the replacements reserve are charged all items which are required to maintain the productive capacity of the mine. It is a never-ending process of maintenance and improvement, and we work on a five-year

plan which is reviewed and extended each year. In this way we have a fair idea of our forward commitments. At present this plan shows an estimated expenditure of about 60m., including uncompleted work. This is a large sum, and since much of this expenditure must be incurred in the next two years your Board is therefore of the opinion that advantage should be taken of our exceptional tax position this year to make an exceptional transfer to reserve. Accordingly the sum of £361 has been appropriated.

The sum of £1,750,000 was transferred to General Reserve. This is intended to cover various items for which cash must be retained in the business.

After making these reserves, which will greatly strengthen the finances of the Company, the Directors recommend a dividend of 2s. per share. Together with the interim dividend which was paid before the Company emerged, this means a distribution of £4,213,000 in respect of the last year. After making these dispositions the carry-forward will be £33,000.

Mine Position

The position of the mine remains satisfactory. The ore reserves have increased by over 4m. tons. Development has been maintained satisfactorily. The mine and mill are in a position to maintain a hoisting and milling rate of about 5m. tons per annum.

There is one item to which I must refer. Roan does not operate an electrolytic refinery, its product having always been disposed of as a high-grade blister copper. It is probable that Beira will have to go over to electrolytic refining in the not too distant future. This question is at present receiving the attention of your Board.

Labour

The supply of both European and African labour was well maintained during the year.

The strike of African employees at the end of 1952 was settled by reference to arbitration. The Arbitrator was Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, C.B.E., and he awarded substantial increases in basic wages. This award is now nearly a year old and I do not wish to take too much time in commenting on it, but perhaps I should say that in our opinion his award was unfortunate, not so much because of the financial effect on the Companies as because of the unsound principles upon which his decisions were based. In particular, he gave insufficient attention, in our opinion, to the unfortunate effects that this award would have on the Central African territories as a whole; these effects were stressed by our witnesses at the hearing and are now beginning to be felt.

Notes

You will be aware from my statement last year that we have been discussing with the Union Minière du

Haut-Katanga the possibility of drawing hydro-electric power from sources being developed by them in the Belgian Congo. I am glad to be able to report that an agreement was signed with them on September 16, 1953, which provides for a supply of up to 500 million KWh. annually in the years 1957-60.

The Copperbelt's power supplies, of which the power to be drawn from the Belgian Congo will form a part, have, as you know, been co-ordinated by the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation, Limited, in which your Company had a 25% shareholding interest as did the other three major copper producers in Northern Rhodesia. With the consent of H.M. Treasury, the Corporation transferred its assets on July 20, 1953, to a new company incorporated in Northern Rhodesia and known as the Rhodesia-Congo Border Power Corporation, Limited, the shares of which are similarly held equally by the four major copper producers. Your Company has an agreement with the new Corporation governing the sale of power by the mine to the Corporation's network and the purchase of power from that network.

I am glad to be able to report that a further source of hydro-electric power should be available to us around the end of the current decade from the project to develop power from the Kafue River at the Gorge a few miles above its confluence with the Zambesi.

Emigration

The Company's seat of control was moved to Rhodesia on July 1 and the move was carried out with a minimum of dislocation. We are now established in temporary quarters in Lusaka.

We have had to provide for the continued availability in London of certain services, to cover in particular transfers, purchasing and engineering design. We have, in fact, long shared these services with other companies in the Selection Trust Group. In view of our emigration, Selection Trust Limited, has been appointed London Registrars and Paying Agents as from July 1, 1953, and it has been arranged that that Company will provide the services referred to above.

The Anglo Metal Company Limited of London, continues to act as our Sales Agents.

Federation

This year has seen the birth of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. On the broadest political grounds, this is a development greatly to be welcomed. Our affairs in future will come partly into the province of the Federal Government and partly into that of the Northern Rhodesia Territorial Government. We hope that we may be found ready to play our full part in the great political and economic developments that lie ahead of Central Africa.

One of the first fruits of Federation, with its declared object of partnership, was the move, publicly announced in May by the copper companies, to initiate discussions on the industrial colour bar of the Copperbelt. This problem permits of no easy or quick solution; it is one common to many parts of Africa. Any attempt to solve it is apt to evoke suspicion, alarm, resentment and prejudice. Yet nothing is clearer than that the present situation is untenable both in principle and in practice; not, unfortunately, is the inevitability of change in this case one which can be contemplated as being likely to take place under conditions of gradualness. To harbour this delusion is to blind oneself deliberately to the lessons of history, and can lead only to the rude awakening which has occurred, often in tragic circumstances, elsewhere in Africa. Once this is recognized

I am confident that the action of the companies in attempting to deal with this problem will be seen in its real light, namely, an attempt to do justice to the legitimate aspirations of one section of their employees while at the same time safeguarding the continued industrial and social security of the other sections of their employees. The subject is a challenge to the European claim of leadership without domination and to the liberal principles of British Colonial policy.

On the satisfactory solution of this problem depends perhaps more than on any other, the continued prosperity of this industry, which in all other respects would appear to be endowed with more than usual advantages and talents. These can be harnessed to the benefit of employees, stockholders, our country of production, and the free world generally for many years ahead, if wisdom will prevail where at present suspicion reigns; without wisdom, all will suffer.

Copper Market

On August 4 last, United Kingdom Government bullion public purchase came to an end after an innings of 14 years. On August 5 the London Metal Exchange reopened for dealings in copper after a similar period of closure. During those 14 years this Company delivered over 98% of its production to the United Kingdom Government for a total payment of £2,635,425.

The London Metal Exchange has reopened with considerable stability and its behaviour must be described as satisfactory. It is too early to say whether it will become the accepted medium for world pricing, or to forecast either its relationship to the U.S.A. market or its possible course.

As far as our production is concerned, I can say that we have placed substantially the whole of our estimated production for the current financial year with various consumers, though at prices which, of course, have yet to be determined as deliveries are made.

Outlook

I shall avoid the trap of attempting to forecast what our financial results may be under the new circumstances. To some extent they will depend on production, which in turn will depend on absence of interruption from any cause. To another extent they depend on costs which are not exactly foreseeable, being partly dependent on production and partly on the copper price. The latter, which is the third element influencing our prosperity, is almost certainly likely to be less than last year.

To complete the outlook, I would mention also that taxes will, of course, be payable at Rhodesian rates and that, after the heavy appropriations this year to replacements and general reserve, it should be possible to reduce the future appropriations to a more modest rate. With these observations I must leave it to you to do your own forecasting as to the next year's return on your investment.

Miscellaneous

You may have seen the announcement made in June about the decision of this and associated companies to mark the centenary of the birth of Cecil Rhodes by a gift to Oxford University by way of endowment of a Chair of Race Relations. Few more important problems concern our country of production than the question of race relations and we felt that this was a fitting way in which to mark this year in the history of Central Africa.

Company Report

Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited

Memorable Year in the Company's History

Federation Welcomed on Broadest Political Grounds

Mr. R. L. Prain on the Chibuluma and Baluba Properties

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ABRIDGMENT of the statement dated October 8, 1953, by the chairman (Mr. R. L. Prain, C.B.E.) circulated to the members.

The past year may by any criterion be regarded as an historic one for your Company. Not only was a financial record established, but also there occurred certain events which will have far-reaching effects on the future of the Company and the Rhodesian Copper-belt generally. I refer to the transfer of control of this and associated companies from London to Rhodesia; to the return to free-trade in copper after nearly 14 years of U.K. Government public-bulk purchasing; to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; and to the negotiations which the copper-mining companies have initiated on the subject of the industrial colour bar.

Results for the Year

Production suffered not only because of the three weeks' strike of African employees towards the end of 1952 but also because of the continued shortage of fuel. These recurring fuel shortages hit Mufulira particularly severely. The General Manager estimates that but for the strike and the fuel shortage Mufulira would have produced over 100,000 tons of copper. As it was, actual production amounted to 76,089 tons of primary copper, of which 50,737 tons were produced in the form of blister copper and 19,212 tons as electrolytic cathodes, the remainder going into operating stocks for the refinery.

Financial

As a consequence of the decreased production, costs increased by about 27 per cent. over the previous year, i.e., from £86 1s. 1d. per ton blister at Beira to an average of £109 8s. 3d. per ton of blister or cathode. Apart from the decreased output, other causes for the rise include the higher royalties based on the higher price received during the year, higher cash bonus and increased African wages.

Sales amounted to 55,486 tons of blister and 17,495 tons of cathodes, the prices received for these products being £225 2s. 1d. and £261 12s. 9d. per ton respectively, in each case expressed f.o.b. Beira. This is, of course, by far the highest price yet received by Mufulira for its products. Our profit margin before taxes or reserves was £135 5s. 1d. per ton, and the operating surplus for the year was £10,535,916.

The main deductions to be made from this profit, before considering the final dividend, come under the heading of taxes, transfer to replacements reserve, and appropriations to general reserve. As far as taxes are concerned, this is an exceptional year. As a result of the transfer of the Company's residence, part of the reserve made in the previous year for United Kingdom income tax becomes liberated and in this way £1,997,000 is taken in as a credit against our remaining tax liability which is substantially for Northern Rhodesia income tax alone. This amounts to £3,842,000 so that, after

crediting the above-mentioned £1,997,000, the tax debit to the Appropriation Account is £1,845,000.

Reserves

Next, your Board carefully considered the matter of the replacements reserve. To this reserve are charged all items which are required to maintain the productive capacity of the mine. These items cover a wide range such as shaft-deepening and mine development, extending various sections of the plant, providing miscellaneous equipment, improving our African township, increasing our European township, and so on. It is a never-ending process of maintenance and improvement, and we work on a five-year plan which is reviewed and extended each year. In this way we have a fair idea of our forward commitments. At present this plan shows an estimated expenditure of about £7.5m. including uncompleted work. This is a large sum, and since much of this expenditure must be incurred in the next two years, your Board is therefore of the opinion that advantage should be taken of our exceptional tax position this year to make an exceptional transfer to reserve. Accordingly the sum of £3m. has been appropriated.

The same consideration was given to the general reserve and the sum of £2,750,000 was transferred. This sum is intended to cover the following main items: loan to Rhodesia Congo Border Power Corporation, £750,000; further investment in Chibuluma, to which I refer later, £400,000; further contribution towards capital cost of refinery, £500,000. The rest of the transfer is intended to cover miscellaneous items for which cash must be retained in the business.

After making these reserves, which will greatly strengthen the finances of the Company, the Directors recommend a dividend of 5s. 3d. per share. Together with the interim dividend which was paid before the Company emigrated, this means a distribution of £2,811,000 in respect of the past year. After making these dispositions the carry-forward will be £125,000.

Mine

The position of the mine remains satisfactory. The ore reserves now stand at 231,730,000 tons including 25m. for Chambishi and 70m. for Baluba. Development has been maintained satisfactorily.

During the past year the refinery came into operation for the first time. Cathodes were first pulled in November, 1952, and by the end of the year the tank-house was running at its rated capacity of 3,000 tons per month. The extension which will double this capacity is expected to come into operation early in 1956 including, of course, the wire bar furnace and casting section.

Chibuluma

*During the year the Chibuluma Company made an announcement regarding the increased cost of equipping the property, the favourable issue of ore sampling and metallurgical testing, and the further arrangements made with the United States Government for the

financing of the property. Our investment in Chibuluma is now £1m. All I need say is that we have great confidence in this property and that developments to date are favourable.

Baluba

I have referred in my two last statements to the possibility that we should begin to develop the Baluba orebody by means of a new company to be called Baluba Mines, Limited. I indicated last year that negotiations for the provision of the finance were well advanced and so was the exploration at the property to determine the characteristics of the orebody.

It is with some regret, therefore, that this year I have to announce that your Board had decided not to proceed with the Baluba venture at this time. I will recapitulate briefly the events which led to this decision.

Up to the time of my last statement the capital cost of developing Baluba to produce about 100,000 tons of ore per month was estimated to be about £9m. On this basis negotiations had been proceeding for some time with the Export-Import Bank of Washington, whereby the Bank would provide a line of credit of \$21m., while the equity to be issued by Baluba would be £1.5m. During the course of these negotiations it was felt necessary to re-examine the capital costs in view of the mounting trend in the cost of equipment and materials, increases in the scale of Copperbelt salaries and wages, the increase in the price of copper involving higher provision for bonuses and copper lock-up, advances in the standard of African housing and so on. This re-examination indicated that the total cost would be nearer to £13m. We accordingly submitted to the Bank that we should require increased assistance and we suggested that the life of credit should be extended to 330m. and that the equity should be increased to cover the rest of the capital cost.

At the negotiations which followed this revised application our representatives asked, in addition, for a guaranteed floor price for copper together with a guarantee of a market until 1962. The Bank felt unable to agree to any of these requests and your Board decided that without conditions such as those requested the enterprise was too marginal to proceed with at the present time.

Baluba's Future

There is little question but that Baluba is potentially a great mine. Its ore reserves, which have hitherto been carried at 21m. tons of 2.47% copper, are in excess of this figure if the cut-off point is lowered to, say, 1% copper. Further work has led to a new estimate that Baluba contains about 70m. tons of ore with a reduction in the grade to 2.68% copper. In addition, Baluba has a cobalt content of .18% which may well make it the greatest undeveloped source of cobalt in the world.

It may well be asked why, with these reserves, the enterprise should be described as marginal. The reason is that the physical formations at Baluba as known at present are such that the production rate is limited to about 100,000 tons of ore per month, which would yield a copper output of about 24,000 tons per annum. This production is not big enough to carry safely a capitalization of the order of £13m., if the bulk of that capital is found by means of loan capital. Before Baluba can be opened up it will be necessary for one or more of the following things to happen: an extension of the known strike of the orebody to permit of a mining rate in excess of 100,000 tons a month; a reduction in the capital cost due to a fall in the price of equipment; a cost/price differential in excess of that which is foreseeable at present; or the possibility of financing the enterprise by means of equity capital.

Attention continues to be given to Baluba's future. Mr. Prain referred to the award of the Arbitrator

following the strike of African employees at the end of 1952 and to the Power situation on the Copperbelt. He continued:—

Fuel

I mentioned last year that it looked as though inability of the Rhodesia Railways to move the full tonnage of coal produced would be the problem for some time to come and that the day when we should be able to abandon wood burning was still distant. Railway coal carrying capacity has improved and is at present somewhat ahead of Wankie's production, which has also increased, but nevertheless coal supplies continue to fall far short of requirements.

A new agreement with Wankie Colliery Company, Limited, to supersede the existing agreement which is due to expire in 1956 is under negotiation and, following increases in the coal price to which we had voluntarily agreed in April, 1951, and February, 1952, the price basis of the new agreement will be in accord with that agreed between Wankie Colliery and the Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia Governments for other consumers.

Emigration

The Company's seat of control was moved to Rhodesia on July 1 and the move was carried out with a minimum of dislocation. We are now established in temporary quarters in Lusaka.

We have necessarily had to provide for the continued availability in London of certain services, to cover in particular transfers, purchasing and engineering design. We have, in fact, long shared these services with other Companies in the Selection Trust Group. In view of our emigration, Selection Trust, Limited, has been appointed London Registrars and Paying Agents as from July 1, 1953, and it has been arranged that that Company will provide the services referred to above.

The Anglo Metal Company, Limited, of London, continues to act as our Sales Agents.

Federation

This year has seen the birth of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. On the broadest political grounds this is a development greatly to be welcomed. Our affairs in future will come partly into the province of the Federal Government and partly into that of the Northern Rhodesia Territorial Government. We hope that we shall be found ready to play our full part in the great political and economic developments that lie ahead of Central Africa.

After referring to the reopening on August 5, 1953, of the London Metal Exchange for dealings in copper, Mr. Prain concluded:—

Outlook

I shall avoid the trap of attempting to forecast what our financial results may be under the new circumstances. To some extent they will depend on production which in turn will depend on absence of interruption from any cause. To another extent they depend on costs which are not exactly foreseeable, being partly dependent on production and partly on the copper price. The latter, which is the third element influencing our prosperity, is almost certainly likely to be less than last year.

To complete the outlook, I would mention also that taxes will, of course, be payable at Rhodesian rates; and that, after the heavy appropriations this year to replacements and general reserve, it should be possible to reduce the future appropriations to a more modest rate. With these observations I must leave it to you to do your own forecasting as to the next year's return on your investment.

Company Reports

Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited

Abridged Report of the Directors for the Year Ended June 30, 1953

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

Capital and Capital Reserve.—The issued capital was increased to £6,425,000 by the issue of 468,391 stock of which £100,158 was issued for cash to Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, at 5s. 6d. per 10s. unit and £368,233 was issued to that corporation (and associates) and to Powell Duffin, Limited, in exchange for shareholdings. These issues were made at a total premium of £1,929,000 which has been added to share premium account.

Profits.—The profit for the year to June 30, after charging all expenses was	4,346,668
Taxation payable (including £370,000 for profits tax relating to an earlier period—see below) was estimated at	433,219
	3,913,449
Profits-unappropriated at July 1, 1952, were	708,255
	4,621,704
Making a total available of	£ 4,621,704
An interim dividend of 1s. 6d. paid on May 14, 1953, amounted to	945,000
The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 4s. 9d. absorbing	3,651,875
	3,996,875
Leaving profits unappropriated amounting to	£624,829

It should be noted that this year's dividends are payable on an increased capital and that a full year's return was not received on the investments acquired during the year. The amount distributable has also been affected by the exceptional debit for profits tax.

Profits Tax.—The profit and loss account has been charged with a provision of £370,000 in respect of United Kingdom profits tax for the six months to December 31, 1950. This liability arises from a series of technical complications which could scarcely have been foreseen, affecting certain income which was made the receipt recently of a claim by the United Kingdom revenue authorities, regarded as exempt from profits tax. After very careful consideration it has been decided that no useful purpose would be served by attempting to oppose the claim, which is considered legally well-founded although iniquitable in its result.

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED

Capital.—The company's holding in Rhokana Corporation, Limited, comprises £1,283,220 ordinary stock and £24,777 "A" stock, representing 73.96% of the total ordinary and "A" stock in issue.

The net profit for the year, after taxation, was £8,391,000 (against £460,922, excluding an exceptional profit of £750,000, for the preceding year).

Copper Production.—Total saleable output of blister and electrolytic copper was 74,216 long tons compared with 67,944 long tons in the previous year. Production in all operations was restricted by post-war deliveries and shortages interrupted by strikes.

Other Production.—Production from the electrolytic cobalt refinery began in August, 1952, but was restricted for most of the year by operating difficulties. These

have been largely overcome and the total production of cobalt metal for the year was 249 short tons. It is anticipated that further plant modifications now in hand and improved operating technique will give a steady and increased output of cobalt metal. 4,259 short tons of cobalt alloy, containing 472 short tons of cobalt, were produced as against 4,698 short tons of alloy, containing 645 short tons of cobalt during the preceding year.

BANCROFT MINES, LIMITED

Since the year end, The British South Africa Company has subscribed for 3,000,000 Bancroft shares and a further 9,500,000 have been subscribed by Rhokana direct. The remaining 7,500,000 shares in Bancroft Mines were offered to Rhokana's stockholders in the proportion of three Bancroft shares to every £1 unit of Rhokana stock, and Rhodesian Anglo American Limited, thus became entitled to 3,929,700 shares and offered the greater part of these to its stockholders in the ratio of three Bancroft shares to 10.10s. units of Rhokana stock. All these shares have now been issued at 6s. per share inclusive of 1s. premium.

Bancroft Mines, Limited, is now scheduled to come into production early in 1957.

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LIMITED

Capital.—The company's holding remains at £1,490,581 stock, representing 24.294% of the stock in issue. The company's interest directly and indirectly (through Rhokana) in the Nchanga capital is virtually unaltered at 38.922%.

The net profit for the year after taxation, was £8,748,525 (against £5,505,600, excluding an exceptional profit of £750,000, for the preceding year).

Copper Production.—Production of blister and electrolytic copper for the year ended March 31, 1953, was 93,317 long tons compared with 68,316 long tons the previous year.

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LIMITED

Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, has no direct holding in the company though it controls it indirectly through Rhokana and Nchanga.

The net profit, after taxation, was £91,324 (against £85,578 for the preceding year).

Production.—The production of electrolytic copper was 114,576 tons compared with 102,269 long tons for the previous year.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

LUBIMI COAL AREAS, LIMITED.—200,000 shares of 5s. each were acquired during the year from Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, and an additional 260,000 shares were subscribed for in cash. The company was formed in Southern Rhodesia in 1944 to prospect for coal in that territory.

MUFULIKA COPPER MINES, LIMITED.—The company's direct interest was increased by the acquisition of 40,350 shares and now stands at 294,242 £1 shares.

RHODESIAN ALLOYS, LIMITED.—The company acquired 180,000 £1 shares in Rhodesian Alloys, Limited, a Southern Rhodesian company closely associated with John Brown & Company, Limited, the well-known British engineering concern. Rhodesian Alloys has established at Gwelo a plant for the production of ferro-chrome. The company has also advanced to Rhodesian Alloys £138,000 on loan.

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED

220,807 10s stock units were required during the year. **THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED**. The company's holding was increased from £225,771 to £330,000. **WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED**. Towards the end of the company's financial year arrangements were made for the acquisition from Powell Colliery of 800,000 shares of the Wankie Colliery in exchange for £120,000 Rhodesian Anglo American stock.

RE-INCORPORATION

In terms of the Rhoads Group Act, which received Royal Assent on May 6, 1943, the company in common with the other companies of the Rhoads Group will pass from a date in 1953, yet to be selected, cease to be incorporated in the United Kingdom and will be incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance of Northern Rhodesia, and finishing the process of removal from the United Kingdom. Thereupon the principal register of companies will be maintained in Northern Rhodesia, but branches will be established in London and Johannesburg will maintain unchanged the existing facilities for dealing in the company's stock.

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from the head offices, Kitwe, or from the transfer office, 11 Main Street, Johannesburg, and 11 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Rhokana Corporation Limited
Large New Investment

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's Statement

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED, will be held on December 16 at Nkana, Northern Rhodesia.

The following is an extract from the statement by the chairman, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, dated October 22, 1953, which was circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1953.

The past year's results can be considered extremely satisfactory. The operating surplus for the year to June, 1953, was approximately £9,000,000, that is some £500,000 more on a somewhat smaller sales tonnage than that earned on a comparable basis in the preceding year, during which abnormal sales resulted in an exceptional profit of £600,000, which was transferred, after taxation to sales equalization reserve. Investment income is also higher, by about £600,000, as a result of increased dividends received from Rhokana's large shareholding in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited.

The Nchanga company's profit after taxation for the year to March 31, 1953, showed an increase of approximately £2,500,000 over the comparable figure for the preceding year. Nchanga's scale of operations has shown remarkable expansion in the last few years. The board of that company has recently decided to embark on large-scale open pit mining as an adjunct to underground mining, with a view to securing a better balance in the ratio of ore mined in relation to the company's overall ore reserves.

Potentialities of Bancroft Mines

A major event in the past year has been the formation of Bancroft Mines, Limited, to acquire the Konkola and Kirilo Bemwa properties from your corporation. The total estimated cost of bringing the new mine to production is about £12,000,000, of which £6,000,000 has been raised initially. Your corporation has subscribed for 9,200,000 of the 10,000,000 shares which have been issued.

While the subscription by your company of such a high proportion of the Bancroft capital involves the placing to reserve of a large share of profits, the benefits which may be expected to accrue from this investment fully justify the holding of funds which might otherwise have been at issue in dividends. It is indeed a matter of considerable satisfaction that your corporation should have been able to finance such a large stake in Bancroft out of its existing resources while simultaneously maintaining its total dividends for the year at the level of those paid for 1951-52.

Holding in Mutlira

Your company has retained its holding in Mutlira Copper Mines, Limited, and will benefit from the reduction in taxation on that company's dividend as a result of the removal of their head office from London to Lusaka.

The price of copper since the opening of the London Metal Exchange has remained steady at satisfactory levels. I am pleased to be able to state that contracts have been finalized with confidence for the greater part of the corporation's anticipated output for the current year and for a substantial part of that output in later years.

The Federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland is now an accomplished fact. As a corporation which played a great part in the past history of Northern Rhodesia, and we look forward with complete confidence to the corporation's future role in the new and greater Rhodesia that is now emerging.

Mimi Mine (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate
Large Trading Profit

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MIMI MINE (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LIMITED, was held on November 18 in London. Mr. John C. LORAN, the chairman, presided.

The following is an extract from the circulated report.

Last year I reported a pronounced recession in prices. In consequence the net selling average for the year 1951-52 fell so low as 16.53d. per lb.

For the season under review the net average price was 34.4d. per lb. This satisfactory result was obtained without considerable sacrifice in crop due to finer plucking in order to meet the market requirement for a better quality tea. The more selective plucking, combined with not too propitious weather conditions and a reduction in fertilizer caused by a 20% fall in crop to 462,000 lb. from the previous year's figure of 572,054 lb. Nevertheless I feel you will agree that our policy has been the correct one, resulting in a steady increase in trading profit.

Your directors have now authorized cultivation and manual expenditure on a more generous scale. Finer plucking will be continued, but you should be reassured considerably by finer manual and new tea de-stemming and de-leafing.

The accounts for the year show a net trading profit of £35,361, compared with £4,444 for the previous season. After deducting certain non-recurring items and taxation, there is remaining a net surplus of £12,582 to which is added the amount brought forward of £1,767 from last year, making a total available of £14,349. Out of this £6,000 is transferred to sales reserve, £1,000 to dividend equalization reserve, and a final dividend of 1.5% is recommended, which works £4,898, making a total distribution of 20% for the year. The amount carried forward to next year is £2,653.

I would conclude with our most sincere thanks to Mr. C. T. GORDON, the manager, and to Mr. C. E. SPILL, our visiting agent.

The report was accepted.

Serious Locust Invasion Threatened Heavy Breeding in the Somali Peninsula

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE IN LONDON writes in a report issued last week:

The present heavy and widespread breeding in the Somali peninsula, unless controlled, will result in a very serious invasion of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda by the end of the year. Serious breeding may occur also in the coastal areas on both sides of the Red Sea.

A few small egg fields were located west of Berbera in the Somaliland Protectorate on October 19, where hoppers which hatched on November 1 have been controlled, and on the Ogaden border at the end of October. During the first fortnight of October immature and maturing swarms were moving southwards in the south and south-east of the Somaliland Protectorate, and by the end of the month only a few scattered swarms were left in the Protectorate.

In early November, however, at least 12 mature swarms invaded the Protectorate from the south and south-east, and laying has been widespread in the Huduud and Las Anod districts. In early October immature and maturing swarms were reported from Garda and the northern Mudugh Province of Somalia, and by the middle of the month had reached the Webi Shebelle. By late October the swarms were all immature, had penetrated some 200 miles far as Mogadishu, and by early November crossed the western borders of the country.

Oviposition which began in southern Mudugh on October 20 has been particularly widespread and heavy in southern Mudugh, north-eastern Upper Fuba, and Bebadia provinces, and in early November spread into the northern Mudugh and Southern Mijerka provinces. Breeding began on October 24 south of Barda Buri, and in early November in southern Mudugh and Bebadia provinces.

Swarms in Kenya

In the northern Province of Kenya mature swarms from Somalia invaded near Mandera, El Wak, Wajir, and Garba Tula areas on November 5-11, and scattered laying occurred at Mandera, Uganda and Tanganyika remained free.

Immature and maturing swarms in Harar and the northern Ogaden, Bihisnia, invaded the southern Ogaden in mid-October, and in early November mature swarms reached Upi, Ebe Erabo, and Jolo. Two immature swarms were reported at Dagaabur, on November 3. Oviposition began

on October 23, and has been very heavy throughout the Ogaden, where hatching began in early November.

In northern Ethiopia control operations were completed in early October, but some large swarms had escaped from the Tajazze Valley and were moving northwards during the latter half of October. Control against hoppers and fledglings in the Eritrea has been completed, but from mid-October onwards large immature swarms have invaded the Assemo Plains and Adir Ugru district of the central highlands, and there was a large scattered population in all the coastal areas.

The summer campaign in the Sudan had been completed, and in October a few immature and mature swarms were reported in the Northern Province and the coastal areas of the Kassala Province.

British Manufacturers Criticized

Mr. R. A. Lawrence's Recent Experience

MR. R. A. LAWRENCE, managing director of Drapers (1943) Ltd., the Kenepala store, has written from Uganda to the *Financial Times*:

"I have just returned from the U.K. where I have been trying to place orders with various manufacturers. My visits are fairly frequent and each time I find it harder to do business. Slow deliveries, increasing prices, poor workmanship and the absence of new designs all combine to make Britain a poor market for the export buyer, but what really worries me is the indifferent attitude of manufacturers generally to export business. It seems that the home trade is now far more important to them than export business.

On many occasions I was told that merchandise selected was not for export. In several cases I found that the export price was higher than the price to a home buyer. In some cases I could have bought articles identical, or almost identical, from retail stores at prices lower than those quoted by the manufacturers for export.

Suppliers in the U.K. are in the happy position of having the bulk of their orders guaranteed to them by the exchange control regulations. We are unable to avail ourselves of the many attractive offers from leading countries, but we do not complain of this if it is for the general good and if we are treated fairly by the manufacturers. There will come a time, however, when exchange restrictions will be eased or removed. What will become of Britain's Commonwealth markets then?"



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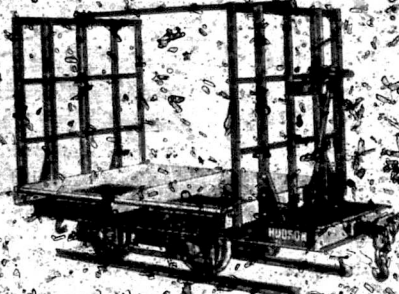


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