

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

November 1955
No. 117

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



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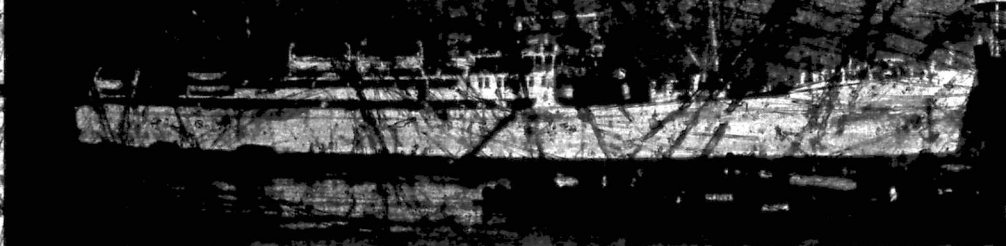
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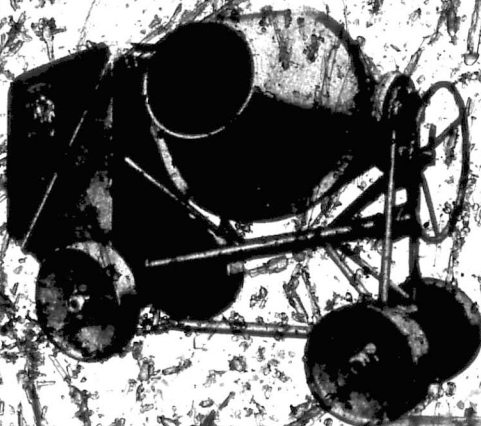
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The change men in boots and brandy

epos, strange and mythical—obstacle to the
Rhodesian businessmen was a chronic lack
of cash. In the early days of settlement
Barter was the only way of getting things
changed, and for a few columns of cattle or a
pack of oranges, a bushy-tailed boy in a sack
of flour with a couple of eggs as change.

a pair of second-hand well-worn boots and a bottle
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Harvest for Progress

As the population of the world increases, so must the production of food. Forests must be cleared, marshes drained, deserts irrigated, the ravages of insects and weeds must be fought, the fertility of the soil restored and maintained. All these tasks, to be done, require power and lubrication for the farmer's machine, and the use of chemicals as farming's art is contributing to the greater harvest on which progress depends.

But progress is its own taskmaster, generating new and ever increasing demands for oil, for experience, resources, trained personnel. Shell, with all its resources, is dedicated to the task and to the possibility of meeting these demands.

...serving progress with

and British Ministers the fore, concluded that the forces must be put on the field and could spread alarmingly. The British orders were given promptly, but it can be said that the measures necessary to save the world from a nuclear war were not taken as quickly as they should have been. It is a pity that the British Ministers, who were in London at the time, did not take the necessary steps to prevent the situation from becoming so serious. The British Ministers, who were in London at the time, did not take the necessary steps to prevent the situation from becoming so serious.

Not can it be leadered one. Prime Minister would not have been told until after the Imperial Government had made its decision. Yet the fantastic truth is that the British Minister of Health, who had been in contact with the Prime Ministers of Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa, all had to tell their people that they were given no protection whatsoever, so that they were put in the same position of getting first knowledge from wireless bulletins of a newspaper. When the crisis is past that other aspects of the matter ought to be reported for the purpose of taking the leaders of the Commonwealth Community into the confidence of Her Majesty's Government — again, on the large assumption that there was to be no further consultations has, and will continue to, do great damage, not until a date later than would otherwise have been possible could the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand rally to the support of the Mother Country, and serious harm was done to British prestige in that day, for a direct result of this was the high official

in London. It is a pity that the British Ministers, who were in London at the time, did not take the necessary steps to prevent the situation from becoming so serious. The British Ministers, who were in London at the time, did not take the necessary steps to prevent the situation from becoming so serious.

was to be a case of a common sense, something that is expert in intuition when it suits the look of the situation. It is a pity that the British Ministers, who were in London at the time, did not take the necessary steps to prevent the situation from becoming so serious. The British Ministers, who were in London at the time, did not take the necessary steps to prevent the situation from becoming so serious.

Nothing can compare the pandemonium created in the House of Commons on two successive days by the Socialist's disgraceful behaviour caused scenes of disapproval worse than any in Parliament's history. The Speaker suspended the sitting and with several correspondents have reported that among the epithets that were used by the Labour members were 'foully cowardly', 'murderer', 'filthy', 'vile', 'fascist', and 'assholes'. What a demonstration of the political demerit of the Socialists hold up to Africa as a model? If such scenes had occurred in an

immature, untested, and untried, and they should have been denounced as evidence of irresponsibility for political purposes. Those who wish for a more successful future must use their heads and not their emotions. The responsibility of the most serious of them should be no less than that of any other. The Opposition should take account of the fact that the Government has a right to insist on the maintenance of law and order, and that every man must have his share of something to back the party which is against those who are against the law. The Government has no hesitation in bringing war into the House. The one word which is missing from the situation objectively and without justification for Anglo-African action is that of Mr. Stanley Evans. His comments are reported on another page.

If speed of action was essential at the beginning of last week, the Government spokesmen claimed, swift success would now best vindicate what has been done. It is quickly scorching Nasser's pretensions, and preparing the way for the United Nations force which never has come into being unless they had taken the initiative. Great Britain and France will see a change of peace in the Middle East for the first time in many years. Their action will be widely applauded in the United States and equally, though naturally not publicly, in those Arab States which have resented Nasser's assumption that he was the ordained leader of Arabism. Now that British and French troops are in action, controversy should be suspended, for to argue the merits of the decision can do little to help the forces engaged in the operations, and the overriding need is to bring their task to a quick and successful conclusion. It is generally supposed that Britain and French power has brought peace in a way which has been sorely troubled world-wide, in prestige to the West and be gained to the advantage of Britain and France in Africa if the Ministers and Government who act in the name of the two greatest Colonial Powers were swift and wise in using the meeting.

It is immensely important that Africans should be brought to understand what is at stake and why the attention has been

turned to them. It is not enough to say that the British and French have information which they hold the facts of the situation. Leaders and other spokesmen through the Press, and to wider circles, the use of radio. No news has yet reached London of any arrangements which would be made to bring the discussions which were being broadcast from Cairo until it was put out of action and also genuine misunderstandings and doubts similar to those which are common in the minds of people. The situation is characterized by the fact that it will never be possible for the people of the Middle East and of all Asia and Africa that it has not been actively associated with France. It may be reported that all Africa is not as politically minded as the Sunday paper assumes, and that the vast majority of Africans who look at all about the peace brought by Britain and France are grateful for the suppression of inter-tribal warfare and slave raiding and for the removal of the miseries which were fatal in tribal society until European administration brought law, order, freedom and the beginnings of civilization.

East Africa will be seriously damaged by the closure of the Suez Canal. For if the Nasser dictators were to collapse tomorrow it would take weeks, perhaps months, to clear the water. Effects upon the rest of the blockships which East Africa have already been dealt with, and it would be prudent to allow that worse obstructions may be added before Nasser is overthrown. All shipping between Europe and East Africa must now round the Cape of Good Hope, thus lengthening the voyage, delaying deliveries of goods and commodities, increasing the strain on the world's shipping, and forthwith raising the cost of transport by fifteen per cent. The extent of this dislocation is shown by the estimate that the additional traffic round the Cape (not all for East Africa, of course) will average about forty-five vessels daily. Pressure upon the ports will be heavier than ever before, and, Mombasa, which has just the usual port facilities for the ordinary traffic, may soon have to face the smaller tanker bound for the Persian Gulf which have hitherto used the canal, drawing three quarters of their tonnage from the Middle East.

hundred million dollars which do not exist in any one country. The Cape route, the distance from the Gulf to North West Europe being about 10,000 miles, the mileage by the Suez route is 7,000 miles, starting along the right side of the equator. It is evident whether there will be a labor shortage or whether there will be a surplus of labor, nobody can tell; it has already started in China.

These strikes in the East will not only represent not more than eight weeks of production and stocks in industry, raw materials, and so on, but will also affect the weeks supply of current necessities. The blame is on the nations who talk and write about the

British economy, seldom consider. The economic risks in the situation are too clear to need emphasis. But as the Americans have moved, the insatiable appetites of the modern world cannot be met from new sources in Europe and America, enterprise is the only way. Whether the American market will change now and the present enterprise over is another question. It should not be presented as a Middle East is a threat to the nations of the world. The situation is a danger to the British politicians of both parties, have they not the grain and sugar and other commodities of the world? The situation is a danger to the nations who have usually been the beneficiaries of the British economy.

Lord Havers: An Idealist Without Illusions

Warm Tributes from Public Leaders and the Press

PORT OF SPAIN, V.P. (Special) Salisbury, on October 31, when announcing the appointment as first Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. "When the Governor-General was asked me as a former Federal Prime Minister and Sir Kenneth Robinson, the Federal Prime Minister, and Sir Malcolm Barrow, the former Prime Minister, informed me that I was prepared to carry on as a Prime Minister for two years."

When I was in London towards the end of the year, I was in an early retirement was discussed in Southern Rhodesia, and it seemed that if I retired then there would be some political repercussions which were highly undesirable at that time. At a Rhodesia and Nyasaland Club dinner in London I announced that I was not retiring then and then to King as I was a former Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

I consider that that time has now arrived, and therefore I have placed my resignation in the hands of the Acting Governor-General, who has been pleased to accept it, to take effect from November 1, 1963, as my successor is appointed.

The main reason why I think it is in the best interests is because it would make the new Prime Minister, leader of the Federal Party, to have adequate time to make his arrangements to win the next general election, which must take place before the end of 1963.

King Prime Minister to Back Bench

From tomorrow therefore I shall no longer be Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. I shall keep in touch as a back-bencher, as Member of Parliament for Salisbury Suburb.

I wish the new Prime Minister to succeed. I would like to thank all those who have been associated with me in the political field over the past 25 years for all the help they have given me. I would like to thank those who have been my colleagues since 1937 as members of Parliament.

I would like to wish to those the best of luck in the future. I am proud to have been a member of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and all those who have been associated with me in the political field over the past 25 years for all the help they have given me. I would like to thank the British

South Africa, Rhodesia, with whom I had such close associations, and also the Dominion of Northern Rhodesia, all these bodies I have served with loyalty and help whilst holding the office of Prime Minister.

Public leaders and organs of the press have paid their tributes, some of the daily newspapers, less prominently and lengthily than would have been the case if the resignation of office had not coincided with the outbreak of war against Egypt. This inevitably demanded many columns which would otherwise have been available for other overseas news.

Lord LEWIS, the Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, wrote:

You have today, after many years of faithful stewardship, handed over a great responsibility. You can certainly look back upon many years of good work well done. The people of the Federation, and especially those of Southern Rhodesia, should all be most grateful to you. Your personality and leadership itself, those strengths that those from all parts of the British Empire have recognized, through your Central Africa's name and reputation have been enhanced throughout the

Your period of 27 years as Prime Minister has not only created a reason for the British Empire, but has laid sure foundations for a country which not only deserves to be but will be great. It has been largely due to your quiet common sense, your irresistible sense of humour, your genuine leadership for all, and your devotion to the highest traditions of the British Empire in Central Africa has been brought forward to a stage of happiness and prosperity which is unique in history.

All assured that there is no one in the Federation who will not wish you in wishing you many years of good health and complete happiness for the remainder of your life. At the same time you must be glad that you are handing over the torch of progress to a worthy successor. All in the Federation should wish him well in the great adventures which he has now begun.

Rich Sentiment and Ambition

Lord LEWIS, the Governor-General, said: "I accept your resignation with regret, but I am proud of your decision to retire has been directed

not by consideration of his own interests or of the good of the country, but by a sense of duty and a desire to see the country prosper and to see the people of the country prosper.

It is known that you are interested in the good of the country and in the good of the people of the country, and that you are interested in the good of the country and in the good of the people of the country.

SIR MALVERN, Editor, Daily Mail, Minister of the United Kingdom, sent the following message:

It is not easy since we in London were congratulating you on your field office as Home Minister, to see the story of the Commonwealth in the papers. You are a man who has benefited from the Commonwealth and who has benefited from the Commonwealth.

Government's Gratitude

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, telegraphed:

It is a pleasure to hear that you are interested in the good of the country and in the good of the people of the country, and that you are interested in the good of the country and in the good of the people of the country.

The Minister of the Commonwealth Relations wrote a long appreciation, saying:

It is a pleasure to hear that you are interested in the good of the country and in the good of the people of the country, and that you are interested in the good of the country and in the good of the people of the country.

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It is a pleasure to hear that you are interested in the good of the country and in the good of the people of the country, and that you are interested in the good of the country and in the good of the people of the country.

Long may he live to see with the people of the country moving forward and the people of the country moving forward and the people of the country moving forward.

Continued: This country is a country of the future and a country of the future.

A leading article in the Daily Mail stated that Lord Malvern's resignation was a significant event in the history of the country and a significant event in the history of the country.

His resignation, like that of any other, is a resignation and a resignation and a resignation and a resignation.

It is a pleasure to hear that you are interested in the good of the country and in the good of the people of the country, and that you are interested in the good of the country and in the good of the people of the country.

The resignation of which Lord Malvern was the principal architect, was a resignation and a resignation and a resignation and a resignation.

For if Lord Malvern stands as a witness for the people of the country and a witness for the people of the country and a witness for the people of the country.

The Finance Times headed its comment "Rhodesian Policy" saying inter alia:

It was in order to have his successor as a clear field that Lord Malvern decided to retire after recent months of friction, particularly between Lord Malvern and the Prime Minister, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Considerable discontent has been expressed in Southern Rhodesia at the allegedly slow pace of immigration and industrialization set by the Federal Government. The new Federal Prime Minister will have to take account of these differences.

More serious, however, is the growing discontent of many of the white population with the responsibility of the Federal Government and the policy of the Federal Government.

It is a pleasure to hear that you are interested in the good of the country and in the good of the people of the country, and that you are interested in the good of the country and in the good of the people of the country.

Learned Secretaryship on the Job

Engineer of the Commonwealth was the verdict of the Daily Mail.

Now that Lord Malvern is going it is as if a rock had dropped. He has been a Prime Minister for 10 years in Southern Rhodesia and for 10 years of the Federal Government.

It is a pleasure to hear that you are interested in the good of the country and in the good of the people of the country, and that you are interested in the good of the country and in the good of the people of the country.

The debate has remained in the shadows, and the subject itself to the best of my knowledge has not been raised in any of the speeches made in Central Africa. It is too early to say whether the South African Government has been kept in the dark, or whether Africa paradoxically has been an active participant in the movement for joining the Union. Since there has been a change of Government in the Union, it is not possible to say whether the Government of the Union has been more than a passive participant in the matter.

The Government of the Union has not only been a passive participant in the matter, but it has also been a party to the negotiations. It is not clear whether the Government of the Union has been a party to the negotiations, but it is clear that it has been a party to the negotiations. It is not clear whether the Government of the Union has been a party to the negotiations, but it is clear that it has been a party to the negotiations.

He is speaking on an arrangement at the moment. The Government of the Union has not only been a passive participant in the matter, but it has also been a party to the negotiations. It is not clear whether the Government of the Union has been a party to the negotiations, but it is clear that it has been a party to the negotiations.

work with the white population. It is not clear whether the Government of the Union has been a party to the negotiations, but it is clear that it has been a party to the negotiations.

Making Partnership More of a Reality

It is not clear whether the Government of the Union has been a party to the negotiations, but it is clear that it has been a party to the negotiations. It is not clear whether the Government of the Union has been a party to the negotiations, but it is clear that it has been a party to the negotiations.

he tried to get support from the various sections of the population. It is not clear whether the Government of the Union has been a party to the negotiations, but it is clear that it has been a party to the negotiations.

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Sir Roy Welensky Makes Cabinet Changes

The Minister and Two Parliamentary Secretaries Appointed

SIR ROY WELENSKY has sworn in as Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on November 1, by the Acting Governor General Sir Robert Fredgold. Later that day the composition of the new Cabinet was announced. It is as follows:

- SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence;
- MR. D. M. BUCKLE, Minister of Finance and Minister of Posts;
- MR. J. M. CALDROTT, M.G., Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Health and Minister of Public Service;
- SIR MALCOLM BARROW, Minister of Mines, Power and Minister of Home Affairs;
- MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, Minister of Law and Minister of Education;
- MR. F. S. COVAT, Minister of Commerce and Industry;
- MR. W. H. EASTWOOD, M.B., Minister of Transport and Works.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN's Cabinet had been as under: The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Mountbatten, M.C., M.P., Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence.

- Sir Roy Welensky, Minister of Transport and Communications and Minister of Posts;
- Mr. D. McIntyre, Minister of Finance;
- Sir Malcolm Barrow, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Power;
- Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Education and Minister of Law;
- Mr. J. M. Caldrott, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Health; and Mr. F. S. Covat, Minister of Home Affairs.

The Prime Minister's First Statement

The press conference should begin by the Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky and should also explain certain changes in the Cabinet which will be effected immediately.

First, the importance of defence and the relative importance of defence votes, all of which are of a revenue

in relation to the total size of our revenue budget, it is clear that the time has come for a permanent Secretary of Defence, who can devote his full attention to this important sphere of the Government's activities, and from now on the Minister of Defence will have a full-time Secretary for Defence. The portfolio will remain with me for the time being.

Following this reorganization, the Department of External Affairs, which is responsible for the conduct of the external relations of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to be continued with the Cabinet Office, and I believe that this will be found to be of advantage, particularly since the staff knowledge of the Government's internal policy will be directly available on the External Affairs side. In this regard I should explain that the coordination of the Government's external policy is the responsibility of the Cabinet Office.

As Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs I shall therefore have under me a Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister, who will combine the responsibility for the Cabinet Office and External Affairs as well as Secretary for Defence. There will be an increase in the number of secretaries.

Public Service has for the past 18 months been under the care of the Prime Minister. This is an arrangement made to ensure the independence of the independent public service commissions and also its direct access to the ministers. The arrangement has worked well, but I think the time has come for the Prime Minister to have a Minister for Public Service, and therefore this portfolio has been added to mine under the care of the Minister of Agriculture and Health, Mr. Caldrott.

Sir Malcolm Barrow will continue to have the portfolio of Home Affairs, but he will be added responsibility for the public service. In addition he will become Minister of Home Affairs, under which immigration has also been added to his portfolio.

Law and education will remain under Mr. Greenfield's administration. In addition, the staff of the

citizenship will be in Victoria. The highly legal character of the process is also entrusted to him. The Ministry of Finance will be headed by Mr. O'Brien and Mr. O'Brien will take over the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. O'Brien will be dealing with public works and the Ministry of Transport and Communications will be headed by Mr. O'Brien. The Minister will be appointed by a Parliamentary Secretary.

It is my intention to do up these changes with one more which I shall bring about in a later date.

Control of Expenditure

Up to now the general co-ordination of economic policy has been one of the Prime Minister's functions.

Government's Views on African "Nationalism"

Sir Edward Twining's Warning to Agitators

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, warned African nationalist leaders when he addressed the annual dinner of the East African Association.

Replying to a speech by Sir Eddard Hitchcock, the chairman, he said: "You recently said that nationalism can be a good or a bad thing. In Tanganyika, where we have a very long way to go before we can even think of describing ourselves as a nation, I do not think that at any rate at present nationalism in contrast to local patriotism, can be regarded as a good thing."

It is firm and last unrealistic, and by appealing to emotions, which it undoubtedly does, it encourages ideas and desires which are quite incapable of being realized, and must therefore only lead to disappointment and disillusionment.

It is, of course, not a bad thing to have political organizations, particularly those which in a responsible way are in opposition to Government. But the position in Tanganyika is peculiar, because the ultimate responsibility for policy does not rest with the Tanganyika Government, but with H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, and in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement, H.M. Government is solemnly bound to work for all the inhabitants of the Territory, no matter of what race.

Therefore the only possible solution is to build up a form of Government in which all the inhabitants can participate. Parity either in its present form or in any other form does not provide the final answer. It has been a big step forward and is working astonishingly well. It would be premature to hang up at this time as it would be to talk realistically about self-government or even about responsible government.

Government Not Obstinate

The Tanganyika Government has been impatiently criticized for being obstinate where it is no substance whatsoever is in its charge, and those who are impatient for their fiery dreams to be made true mistake firmness for obstinacy.

It is a mistake to think that the only way to get a backward country to see the remarkable progress that has been taken place. The political, social and economic conditions of the African population have changed rapidly and, as they go on in the process of further improvement, the British Government is obliged to make changes that do not correspond to the antiquated and consolidated position before the war.

If we do this we may be able to find a way to the achievement of the goal of parity with the inhabitants

of the territory. He has had a very active section in the Cabinet Office. He held the position of Secretary in this regard by placing the overall policy of economic development under the Prime Minister's direct supervision. He is responsible for economic policy. This will be effected when the scope of the new Ministry has been defined. My purpose in referring to this matter now is to emphasize the importance of the future handling of economic affairs. The Government is as firmly as the Education

Secretary, and it is his duty to ensure that Mr. O. Goldberg has been appointed a Parliamentary Secretary to assist the Minister of Home Affairs on Immigration, and that Mr. O. Goldberg has been appointed a Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance and Works.

Tanganyika was not merely to be achieved, but with a firm basis which can ensure the successful improvement of conditions of life of the people of the country. We cannot rise moving at too fast a pace. Economic chaos would result, and even if for a short period a few well-appointed leaders did enjoy a short spell of apparent power, the entire collapse of the economy would be far too high a price to pay. So we must go forward in an orderly way.

SIR EDWARD TWINING said that the Government supported the main recommendations of the Royal Commission for Kenya and Tanganyika has estimated that in order to carry out they will require over the next 10 years £200m. for Government expenditure. The Government's total requirements for 1956-57 are £190m. Tanganyika's public debt is £104m. The low figure for a country of our size and population, but with a continuing liabilities in respect of East Africa High Commission Income of £77m. and other commitments amounting to £54,000,000.

The eminent economist Professor F. H. Paish, who found out that the British exports of goods which in 1913 were the equivalent of about 20 per cent of total imports, have in the three years ended 1954 some 60 per cent, while over the whole of the post-war period they have been substantially increased. The country has since the war a margin of Unsettled Kingdom saving over domestic investment sufficient to supply one of her own resources more than a billion of the capital of those countries in the commonwealth which is accustomed to look to her for aid. It is perhaps the most important cause of her relative world power.

We are the fairer mothers of the young age of the dollar and sterling. We are the fairer mothers of the young age of the dollar and sterling. We are the fairer mothers of the young age of the dollar and sterling. We are the fairer mothers of the young age of the dollar and sterling.

Central Bank for East Africa

I would ask the Government whether his financial advisers have considered the possibility of a Central Bank for East Africa to mobilize our own resources and attract external resources, an institution empowered to regulate the monetary system of East Africa and ensure greater prosperity and financial stability, as well as to guard against the setting up of irresponsible or uneconomical financial institutions in the future.

The Royal Commission pointed out that our economic expansion was itself mainly to provide enterprise, and to provide financial balance and development to which it owed nothing.

I have said that the Government to make the country a more active and productive to make capital. In fact, there is a very significant of the factors which result. Not least is the scale of public expenditure on the financial system, entirely from the taxpayers of this country. We need to do this to reduce public spending and to secure a better balance between investment and savings.

We welcome the Taxation Commission's report. The Government has been successful in its efforts to reduce the tax burden on the people of the country. The Government has been successful in its efforts to reduce the tax burden on the people of the country. The Government has been successful in its efforts to reduce the tax burden on the people of the country.

affluent, with a high level of unemployment and a lack of development. It is not clear how the Government are going to deal with the economic situation. It is not clear how the Government are going to deal with the economic situation. It is not clear how the Government are going to deal with the economic situation.

Multi-Racial Government

On 27th October 1962, Mr. A. L. LENNON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced in the House of Commons that he believed the charges made against the Government of Kenya by Miss Eileen Fletcher to be based in the main on "partisan opinion and personal prejudice." Later he stated that these charges were "inaccurate and distorted."

Charges Against Kenya Were Lies and Distortions

Mr. A. L. Lennon Denounces Miss Eileen Fletcher

MR. A. L. LENNON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons that he believed the charges made against the Government of Kenya by Miss Eileen Fletcher to be based in the main on "partisan opinion and personal prejudice." Later he stated that these charges were "inaccurate and distorted."

Mr. A. L. Lennon said that the Government of Kenya had not completed their investigations into the detailed charges made by Miss Fletcher regarding the conduct of women and children in prison and detention camps.

She E. M. LLOYD, said that she had read for amusement on the subject. She said that she had read for amusement on the subject. She said that she had read for amusement on the subject. She said that she had read for amusement on the subject.

Miss Brockway said that she had read for amusement on the subject. She said that she had read for amusement on the subject. She said that she had read for amusement on the subject. She said that she had read for amusement on the subject.

Charges of Personal Prejudice

Mr. Lennon said that he certainly does nothing of the sort. I am quite satisfied that Miss Fletcher's charges are based in the main on partisan opinion and personal prejudice. He said that he was not wholly disappointed in the impression that she has conveyed to me. He said that he would ask all far-sighted people to read carefully the documents in the library of this House and make up their own minds.

She E. M. LLOYD said that the allegations of this kind often prove to be exaggerated and do a great deal of harm to this country. He said that it would not be possible for Mr. Lennon's department to issue a more authoritative and factual statement so that the true facts should be known.

Mr. Lennon said that it is always very difficult to catch up on charges of fresh lies or distortions. He said that he was not wholly satisfied. He said that he was not wholly satisfied. He said that he was not wholly satisfied.

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Parliamentary Delegation to Kenya

Brief Biographies of Members

THE DELEGATION to the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association consists of Mr. Sir **THOMAS DUSSDALE**, the first to leave for Kenya on November 2, will be four: Mr. **ALAN DUNDALE** (chairman), Mr. **JOHN LIND**, Mr. **EDMUND WATKIN**, and Mr. **ALAN H. BALDWIN**. Mrs. **ELEANOR DUSSDALE**, Mr. **ROBERT STANLEY**, Mr. **FRED GUFFEY**.

They are to be the guests of the Kenya Government, also of for about three weeks. On their return they will all be back in this country. It is not expected that this document will be made public.

MR. THOMAS DUSSDALE has represented Richmond, Yorkshire, since 1929. Educated at Eton and Cambridge, he joined the 2nd Scots Greys in 1916, served in France until 1917-19, became adjutant of the Yorkshire Hussars in 1919, and in 1926, and was on active service in 1939-41. He has an honorary private status in the 5th King's Light Cavalry (Private Captain), to Sir Philip Colville, later General Lord Swinton, where he was President of the British of Trade in August-October, 1931, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1931 to 1935, and then Secretary of State for Air. Then Mr. Baldwin's Prime Minister at the time, made him his P.P.S. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1939 to 1940, Deputy Chief Government Whip, 1942-42, since chairman of the Conservative Party Organization in 1942-43, and then chairman of the party. He was Minister of Agriculture in 1951.

LORD BALDWIN, who has represented the Mersey division since last year, is a son of the 2nd Earl of Crawford and the Duke of Balcanquhall.

Served in Royal Navy and Army

MR. ALAN DUNDALE has represented Hove in Derbyshire since 1946. He has represented the Royal Naval Division since 1917, and for the 1st East Lancashire Division in the latter part of the 1917-18. He served in India, South Africa, and lost his leg in the latter part of the war. He was in the 1st East Lancashire Division, and later became a member of the 1st East Lancashire Division.

Between the wars he joined the 1st East Lancashire Rifle Brigade (Territorial Army) and served with the unit. At the beginning of the 1939-45 war he was a member of the 1st East Lancashire Rifle Brigade, and later he commanded the first Airborne Reconnaissance Squadron in 1945. He was awarded a Bar to the Distinguished Service Cross in 1945 for his services in the war. From the end of the war until 1948, he commanded the 1st East Lancashire Rifle Brigade. He is a trustee of the British Overseas Airways Fund and a supporter of the British Sales Council.

MR. EDMUND WATKIN is a tenant holder of a barony created in 1803. He is a member of the House of Commons since 1935. He has represented the Edinburgh West since 1935. He is a member of the House of Commons since 1935. He has represented the Edinburgh West since 1935.

MR. ALAN H. BALDWIN has shown a greater interest in East African affairs than any other member of the delegation. He has served in the House of Commons since 1928. He has represented the Edinburgh West since 1928. He has represented the Edinburgh West since 1928.

Used Opportunities as Prisoner of War

MR. JOHN LIND, who has represented the Paisley Division since 1950, is the son of a blacksmith. He was a member of the House of Commons since 1939. He has represented the Paisley Division since 1939. He has represented the Paisley Division since 1939.

was denationalized because of his membership in the Church, Oxford, as an adult school, and his first involvement in politics, and was elected to the House of Commons in 1939. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1939. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1939.

MR. ROBERT STANLEY was P.P.S. for the Minister of Agriculture. As a journalist, he has written for economic and political journals. He was a member of the House of Commons in 1939. He was a member of the House of Commons in 1939.

MR. FRED GUFFEY was a member of the House of Commons in 1939. He was a member of the House of Commons in 1939. He was a member of the House of Commons in 1939.

Warning to British Industrialists

Lord Malvern's Federation Day Broadcast

LORD MALVERN said in a Federation Day broadcast in Rhodesia that what he had described two years ago as an ugly infant had now developed into a fairly healthy child, "despite its having to swallow strange mixtures of pill and bad advice prescribed by critical kinfolk overseas who have never seen the infant."

During the past year the Federation has progressed apart from considerable economic progress, one of the most changes it has been the way in which internal complaints, some small, some big, have faded away. "I think we are beginning to pull together more as a team in the three territories. We are certainly leaving individual jealousies and difficulties. That we can discuss and resolve them in calmness shows that we are growing up. Recent disturbances have tended to suggest to some people overseas that events are going out of hand and national level. Nothing could be more false."

On an occasion when the executives of many nations to the Federation wish to emphasize the interdependence which we are now drawing on many parts of the world. The flow of potential investors who want to see things for themselves, is growing. Representatives of numerous foundations and organizations of world repute are doing their best. As some come not only to investigate our Federation but to offer good advice and even more financial aid, we have good reason to be satisfied in our shared intention of making federation work.

Young Country with Old Friends

"We cannot do everything at once. We know the things we have done must in a short time, but the problems which we have still to be tackled are not a lot of wisdom and patience on all sides if each side is to be satisfied about our future. Local and national can be exchanged between countries as easily as we are. These countries which have the death of our President, other than our own usually because of a common sense. The Federation is not a very young country, but already it has a lot of old friends. That is a good basis for celebrating our Federation Day."

"In a developing country, when much of our economy is linked with industry, you must expect strikes and disturbances. It has happened also in other parts of the world. If the strike weapon is used for the legitimate purpose of improving working conditions, a democracy we cannot object but we must be careful not to allow it to become a political weapon. Common sense on the part of all sections of the community and serious action by responsible officials present effective means for settling all our problems in a rational and just manner. Let us see all our people can work out a pattern of fruitful co-operation together, although often it takes time."

"It would be a good thing if more British businessmen and industrialists came out to see us. It is in our best interests and our best interest if they would do so. It is in our best interests if they would do so. It is in our best interests if they would do so."

PERSONALIA

Sir Robert Hitchcock has arrived in England from Tanganyika Territory. Owing to ill health he has been in Salisbury hospital for the past three weeks.

Mr. C. G. WHITE has resigned from the board of Northern Rhodesia Exploration Co. (A.S.) Ltd.

Mr. R. W. BERTSON has resigned from the board of Northern Rhodesia Exploration Co. (A.S.) Ltd. and will be leaving for Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last week for a tour of the territories of Mosotho.

MR. R. W. BERTSON returned to London on Monday for a visit to Rhodesia in about a couple of months. Mr. R. W. BERTSON has been appointed Attorney General and Member for Internal Affairs in Tanganyika. Mr. J. W. LOWSON has returned to London on Monday from his visit to Canada and the United States.

Mr. C. HENREY, Chief Engineer of East African Railway and Harbours Administration, is on leave in his country.

Mr. E. S. H. HURLEY won the silver jubilee exhibition of the McMillan Memorial Library in Nairobi last week.

Mr. J. D. BERGER, directors of the Institute of Cost and Works Accounts, is on his way home by sea from a visit to Rhodesia.

Mr. T. S. STAFFORD, Chairman of the United Corporation Ltd., and Mrs. Stafford arrived on Friday in the ABHOUT Castle.

Dr. W. H. D. MANN, Honorary Secretary of the African Pleas Association, has returned from his visit to the Rhodesia and South Africa.

Mr. W. W. WILSON, wife of the Governor of Tanganyika Territory, presented the prize and the speech of the Kenya Girls' School for Girls, Nairobi.

SHIRAZ AMER, M.P., SHIRAZ WILSON, B.A., and Mr. V. S. PATEL are the Representative Members appointed to the Executive Council of Zanibar.

Mr. STERNARD, Chief Clerk, a Director of the British and Colonial Overseas Shipping Co., Ltd., sailed off Thursday for the Cape in the PRINCE OF CASTLE.

Mr. G. D. LANGRISH, chairman of B.O.A.C., and Mrs. BERLANGER took their journey in Nairobi last week for two days on their way to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. H. H. has been selected as a director of Coronation Publications and has resigned from a position in the firm. Mr. J. G. MILLS fills the vacancy.

Mr. C. M. WILSON, a prominent sociologist in Kenya, is carrying out a social survey of all races in Nairobi. He is paying particular attention to African labourers at the port.

Mr. D. J. H. has been appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the need for revision of salaries in the Southern Rhodesia. He is due to arrive in November.

Mr. J. A. ANTOUR will, on medical advice, retire from the board of Booker Brothers, Grinnell & Co. Ltd. and his other responsibilities at the group at the end of this year.

SHAFIKH MOHAMMAD ALI SAID, representative member of the Kenya Legislative Council, has been sworn in as the new Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Works.

LORD MARCHAND laid the first cubic yard of concrete for the main dam wall at the Kariba Gorge hydroelectric station on Tuesday and last Friday he opened a water control factory near Melsseter.

Mr. J. S. SCOTT MACLEAY, M.P., has resigned from the boards of the National Provincial Bank and W. France Feavers & Co. Ltd. following his appointment as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

Mr. W. S. LOVE, the Australian Trade Commissioner in the Federation, is to return home towards the end of the year. He will be succeeded by Mr. H. M. MARCHAND, Australian Trade Commissioner in Singapore.

BRIGADIER J. C. DALTON DALTON has arrived in East Africa to take up his duties as Chief of Staff. For the past 20 years he has been Deputy Director of Personnel and Administration at the War Office. He succeeds BRIGADIER R. M. F. CARVER.

Mr. G. G. SAUNDY, who has been appointed Speaker of the Malawi Legislative Council, was the Secretary in Northern Rhodesia from 1952 until he went to the Western Pacific as High Commissioner in 1955. He retired from the Colonial Service in February.

Mr. M. A. HOOKER, lately chairman of the East and Central Africa Group of the Commonwealth Commonwealth Council, has been appointed an account executive of the London Colman Displays, Ltd. For the past three years he has been managing director of Unicorn Head Visual Displays Ltd.

When THE QUEEN returns to Britain from Farnham to London, Berkshire, last week, Her Majesty has not made any plans in order that Mr. John W. Bowyer might be presented. Recently he spent six weeks in Rhodesia under the auspices of the Princess Elizabeth Bursary Fund.

Mr. J. H. KEENE, Deputy Assistant Managing Director of the London Castle Line, is on his way to the airport a few days ago to make one of his routine visits to Southern Africa. He will visit Salisbury, Beaufort West and before going to the Union, and will sail from Cape Town in the PRINCE OF CASTLE at the end of the month.

For a list of names of donors for New Year Gift.

Friends in East and Central Africa would be greatly appreciated if they would contribute to the New Year Gift.

LAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

The Editor of the Rhodesian Herald, Salisbury, Rhodesia, would be pleased to receive any contributions to the New Year Gift. The cost of the gift is 30/- per copy. Contributions should be sent to the Editor, Rhodesian Herald, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

For a list of names of donors for New Year Gift.

Chargeous Speech of Mr. Evans

Keeping Faith with the People

MR. STANLEY EVANS, Labour M.P. for Wednesbury, in a speech of considerable vigour and force in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, were trying to pull the past year in last week's debate on the Suez problem in a way which was entirely in variance with that taken by other socialist speakers.

There are no unaided admirers of a leader who has declared a intention of driving the Israelis into the sea. It is the fact that for the past two years the British Government has been in the company of British interests in the Middle East, and throughout the he has been a reliable ally of every nation in the area for which my party

is in sympathy. In the present situation in the Middle East, and in particular the present situation in the Middle East, it is not only the British Government but also the British people who are in sympathy with the people of the Middle East. There is no doubt that the British Government has been a reliable ally of every nation in the area for which my party is in sympathy. In the present situation in the Middle East, and in particular the present situation in the Middle East, it is not only the British Government but also the British people who are in sympathy with the people of the Middle East.

Deafening Silence

It would seem that the most impressive thing which has happened in the Middle East in the last few months of crisis has been first the rock-throwing of the Arab and secondly the silence of the Israelis. The deafening silence of the Israelis is what is going to happen to them if the Egyptian dictator emerges as a Napoleon of the entire Middle East.

It is interesting to note the feelings of those of my colleagues who are concerned about our position in the United Nations. I must ask them whether the United Nations is in fact in a position to act as an impartial arbiter in international disputes.

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all the time. I do not think that some future Labour Government may be able to do all that has been the thinking of the present Government. I do not think that some future Labour Government may be able to do all that has been the thinking of the present Government.

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Defence of British Interests

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The End of Israel

The issues here are very great indeed and cannot be regarded as a mere political squabble. It is interesting to note the feelings of those of my colleagues who are concerned about our position in the United Nations. I must ask them whether the United Nations is in fact in a position to act as an impartial arbiter in international disputes.

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Prime Ministers of the Federation

Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky

SIR ROY WELENSKY was born in Southern Rhodesia in January, 1893. He began work at the age of 14, and three years later moved to Northern Rhodesia as a fiscal officer. He later became a mining engineer. His main interests are the trade union movement, and in 1933 was elected chairman of the local branch of the Railway Workers' Union and a member of the national council, positions which he held until he resigned from the railway at the end of 1953.

Elected to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia in 1937, he held the Broken Hill seat unopposed until he stood for the first Federal Assembly in 1955. During his political career of 20 years in Northern Rhodesia he was a member of the executive Committee of the Union and chairman of the non-official members' association from 1946. Three times he has been elected to Manhood in Northern Rhodesia, and he was awarded the D.M.C. in 1948.

He attended all the conferences leading to the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, of which he has been one of the most active advocates.

Empire Record

LORD MALVERN had been in Rome for the day and a night in Rhodesia and in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, without a break for 21 days, or the whole Commonwealth. He has served as Minister of Canada in separate periods of office. His tenure of the office was an hour and a day between 1927 and 1942.

Lord Malvern (then Dr. Gordon) was the first Legislative Assembly of the Dominion of the West Indies, and the first government in 1924. He was Prime Minister of Barbados in England from July 3, 1897, and St. Thomas's Hospital, London, in 1908. After a period at the hospital for Sick Children, in 1912 he went to Southern Rhodesia, where he and three sons.

On February 28, 1955, when he was 62, he created Dr. Empire Record, a Victoria Cross by the Queen. He took his last breath on October 25 of that year, and he received the thanks of the Government and the degree of Doctor of Laws in London.

Khama in Bechuanaland

REITH KHAMA, the English-born, former schoolboy of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, has now returned from six years in Britain. On arrival Mrs. Khama said she wanted to do what she could for the welfare of the district commissioners.

Caption and Captive

DR. IAN HENDERSON has been visited by Ian Henderson, who blames the delay in his capture. The Mau Mau leader showed a large number of new designs. Mr. Henderson said afterwards that the Mau Mau leaders for the police had no part or promise to be made if they help.

The Ministry of External Affairs has received a letter from the African Commission on the north-eastern Rhodesia question, which should be considered by the Government.

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EAST AFRICA
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RIC CARROW-WHEE
FOUNTAIN SURELY
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... RIVER...

Ethiopia Claims British Timber

Foreign Minister's View Contested

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 15.—Ethiopia's foreign minister today contested British claims to the timber rights in the country, which he said were the property of the Emperor Haile Selassie. He said the British had no right to the timber rights in the country, which he said were the property of the Emperor Haile Selassie.

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Shan State Moves to Full Independence

Ball, Law, Police to Be Granted

PARADEE, Oct. 15.—The Shan State has today moved to full independence. The state has granted the British the right to the timber rights in the country, which he said were the property of the Emperor Haile Selassie.

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Malaya Cup
MALAYA CUP will hold a meet on November 10 in honour of the Secretary of State for the Commonwealth at the Council of Home

Delegation
A delegation of 100 representatives will leave for New York tomorrow for the admission of the country in the United Nations General Assembly on November 12. Headed by Sayed Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the delegation includes the permanent under-secretaries of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance and Economic Secretary, other officials, and the president of the Sudan Press Association.

ACCRA's main attraction is a tribute to the dashing watermanship of the cheerful Lanti paddlers who man the surfboats—a well-known feature of the waterfront of Accra. Plying between the shore and the ships of all nations, which line the wharves, and out beyond the shoals, they ply fearlessly over the great waves, their sturdy craft loaded with all types of cargo from cocoa beans to motor torries. They play a vital part in the commerce of Accra, for the port has no deep water harbour, though it handles about one-third of the trade of the Gold Coast.



How long this traditional trade will continue to flourish is uncertain, for the great increase in the birth and commerce of the Gold Coast has warranted an extension of the modern port facilities at Takoradi, which is, in the eyes of Accra, set to progressively supplant it.

Accra is the capital of the Gold Coast, a steady progressive country with a population of over four and a half million people.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in the Gold Coast are invited to write to touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Accra and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Balanced Development

THE GOVERNMENT get out of hand, or only should be the obvious and immediate effects, such as unemployment, increased prices, and housing shortages, increased schools and hospitals, and a variety of other social ills.

Generally, we should be inclined to be pessimistic about the rise in the cost of living and a further fall in the reserves of our commercial banks over the year. This would have a direct effect on our credit worthiness and our capacity to borrow, and therefore on our ability to expand the public sector. If confidence were to be built up in the middle of the year, however, reserves would be damaged, and it would be difficult to repair.

Mr. P. S. Owen, Minister of Home Affairs, explaining why the Government must for the time being maintain immigration and passenger restrictions, said:

Levee on the Research Awards

LEVEE ON RESEARCH AWARDS, including the offer of four scholarships valued at £1,500 for the first year and renewable for a second year of £650 for foreign-born graduates of United Kingdom universities, to spend an uncertain period of advanced study or research at the universities of Makerere, Ibadan, the Gold Coast, Rhodesia, or the West Indies. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Overseas Scholarships, Department of Research Awards, St. Robert's House, Whitehall Place, London, E.C.4. The closing date is 15th January.

New Union-Castle Line

THE UNION-CASTLE LINE has placed orders with Cammell Laird and Co., Ltd., Birkenhead, for 38,000-ton liners to be called Windsor Castle. She will be the largest and fastest liner to sail to the Southern Ocean trade, carrying about 1,000 first class and 600 tourist class passengers. Her design will differ radically from other ships of the line. Steamers will be fitted with radar power, and a new voyage time table reduced to 14 days. The last WINDSOR CASTLE was sunk by an aerial torpedo in 1943, and carrying 1,000 to North Africa. No lives were lost.

Bank of India

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD., which has offices in India and five in East Africa (Nairobi, Kampala, Kampala, Jinja, and Dar-es-Salaam), celebrated on Monday the golden jubilee of its establishment. When it began business in 1906 the working capital was just over £500,000. Today it is about £15m. There has been a branch in London since 1946. The chairman is Dewasjee Jehangir, B.

Hitler Offer to Malan

PUBLIC OPINION by the Foreign Office of the ninth volume of "Documents on German Policy" confirmed that Hitler offered the three British negotiators at Southern Africa, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Basutoland, through Mr. Malan, then leader of the South African Opposition to the Union of South Africa, if the country would withdraw from participation in the war.

Armed Schools

THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION in the Somaliland Protectorate has warned students in Government schools that any of them who use a weapon against another will be expelled from the school immediately and handed over to the police. The weapons mentioned include knives, clubs, axes and spears.

News Items in Brief

The 15th anniversary of the Nairobian was celebrated by the annual conference of the Medical Association of Uganda, held at the Nairobian Hotel, Kampala, on October 15th. The conference was held in conjunction with the 15th anniversary of the Nairobian's return to Uganda. The conference was held in conjunction with the 15th anniversary of the Nairobian's return to Uganda.

The new University of Africa, established by the Rhodesia Office of Education, will be headed by Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda. The new University of Africa, established by the Rhodesia Office of Education, will be headed by Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda.

The West German Socialist Party has offered to send to a number of students from Uganda, who have been invited to join the South African National Congress.

The storm damage to the power station at its end in the work will be installed in the Federal. Single stations have been installed by many number of years, but the work.

H.M.S. Kenya moved in the Dardanelles. She launches the ship welcome her on arrival. The commanding officer is Captain N. S. Henderson, R.N.

An education committee is studying all aspects of development in the Sabi-Lundi basin of Southern Rhodesia. The Federal and Southern Rhodesian Governments are collaborating in the development of this important area.

A suggestion that white doctors could be employed in the Special Section of the police to help in the search for stolen property. Correspondent of the vernacular newspaper in Uganda's comment that "a monkey is not judge men's."

The new Northern Rhodesia suggest that legislation in the next session of the Council will include a Bill to give powers which will prevent some of the officials of the Northern Rhodesia Union from being appointed to such offices in future.

Of 100 children and young primary education in Karuika last year 2,289 were in Government or local authority schools and 2,285 in aided schools. The corresponding figures for middle schools were 30,865, 9,211 and 22, and for secondary schools 8,993, 875, and 986.

A B.O.A.C. Constellation aircraft which left London for Port on Sunday morning with 49 passengers turned back to the English Channel because a doctor who was booked to fly with his wife reported that she was about to have a baby. He arrived before the aircraft landed.

The fourth forestry course at the headquarters of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation in Uganda will be held from November 18 to 25. It will be attended by Government forestry officers and foresters from the East African territories and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Three scholarships will be available in 1957 and 1958 for graduate engineers from the Federation to study in the United Kingdom. They are offered by the Federation of British Industries, with financial support from H.M. Government, since the F.B.I. overseas scholarship scheme was extended to the Federation in 1954. Three officers from Southern Rhodesia have benefited.

The £14,000 Beit-Kent Bridge across the Umsingwane gully, linking the newly developed ranching area in the Beit Bridge district with road outlets to the east of the gully, has been opened by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd. It was named after the late Mr. Knott, a local rancher, and the Prime Minister described as "the mainspring of local development."

The American Embassy in Cairo announced last Saturday that United States subjects, some 1,300 of whom had been sent out of Egypt through Alexandria in two convoys, could thereafter leave only by way of Khartoum. The British Embassy stated on the same day that about 1,000 British nationals and 1,000 other British subjects were still in Egypt, including about 500 employees of contractors engaged in work on the Suez Canal base.



1500 VOLT SWITCHGEAR
Cable to Milan



SWITCHGEAR

KARIBA

The two 7 1/2 ton and order upwards British Thomson Houston Vot. 114
series have a range of 1000 to 1500 V. The units include 2500 amp circuit breakers of the BTH
Jenkinson type. The units are 1000 lbs. weight of those installed on the
SKV. BTH Super-Carib.

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Of Commercial Concern

As a result of the 1955-56 season, 476 passengers in the year were carried at an average price of sh. 8.35. The company, which has 493 passenger seats, has a 3,650-ft. long platform west of the terminal. The terminal was 299 ft. long and 10 ft. wide. The average price for the 1955-56 season was sh. 3.47, as against sh. 2.95 for the 1954-55 season. The company is now working on the terminal, which will be completed in the next few weeks.

At the 100th anniversary of the East African Railways and Harbours, Miss Margaret Northrop, a member of the staff in the office of the general manager, and Mr. A. G. Mendonça, a clerk in the stores department, have been named as the winners of the Olympic Games in Melbourne. The winners were awarded a 300,000 contract for the supply of glass insulators for the Kenya hydro-electric scheme. The winners will also be awarded a 1,000 miles of 330-k.v. transmission line. The British India Company's cargo vessel Nairati, of 4,000 tons, has completed her trials and will sail on her maiden voyage to Dar es Salaam and Mombasa on November 17.

The command of Captain E. G. Culbertson. On Friday of next week the Government of Uganda will switch to the electricity supply to Soroti Township, the most northerly point of distribution yet reached by the Uganda Electricity Board.

Members of the European farmers in the Fynbos and other areas of the Rhodesia has fallen below 30. Two years ago the price of wheat was 40 sh. per ton. The price of wheat in the district of Fynbos, Rhodesia, has been 2 sh. per ton for the last two years. The price of wheat in the district of Fynbos, Rhodesia, has been 2 sh. per ton for the last two years.

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Sisal Outputs in October

The African Sisal Corporation has reported 1,200 tons of fibre in the month of October, against 1,150 tons in the corresponding month of the previous year. The company's output in October was 1,200 tons of fibre, against 1,150 tons in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Christmas Mail

The Post Office in East Africa will be closed on Monday for the Christmas mail. The Christmas mail will be sent on Monday, December 18, 1956. The Christmas mail will be sent on Monday, December 18, 1956.

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Shipping Freight Rises by 15%

Surcharge Operates from Yesterday

EAST AFRICAN CONFEDERATE BUSINESS issued the following statement on Tuesday:

In view of the disturbed conditions in the Middle East, the British and Colonial Mercantile Association and the East African Conference have decided to apply a 15% surcharge on freight in the trade lanes from Europe to East Africa.

The surcharge will not be subject to a commission or immediate 15% discount on an amount exceeding the amount of the surcharge.

The surcharge will not be subject to a commission or immediate 15% discount on an amount exceeding the amount of the surcharge.

The surcharge will not be subject to a commission or immediate 15% discount on an amount exceeding the amount of the surcharge.

Artificial Rain Stimulators

A SUCCESSFUL experiment in the use of artificial rain stimulators was conducted in the district of Fynbos, Rhodesia, in April, 1956. The experiment was conducted by the director of the department of agriculture, Mr. J. B. Brwell. The experiment was conducted by the director of the department of agriculture, Mr. J. B. Brwell.

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Uganda's Olympic Team

UGANDA'S first Olympic team left for Melbourne last Monday by air. The team consists of 12 athletes and 2 officials. The team consists of 12 athletes and 2 officials.

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Department at Warri

A NEW AFRICAN TEACHERS TRAINING centre has been opened at Warri, Nigeria. The centre has been opened at Warri, Nigeria.

The centre has been opened at Warri, Nigeria. The centre has been opened at Warri, Nigeria.

Party Games

AFTER NEGOTIATIONS failed for almost 10 months, G. F. W. H. B. has announced the formation of the Commonwealth Party, which he will lead and has joined the Porcupine Party.

He will lead and has joined the Porcupine Party. He will lead and has joined the Porcupine Party.

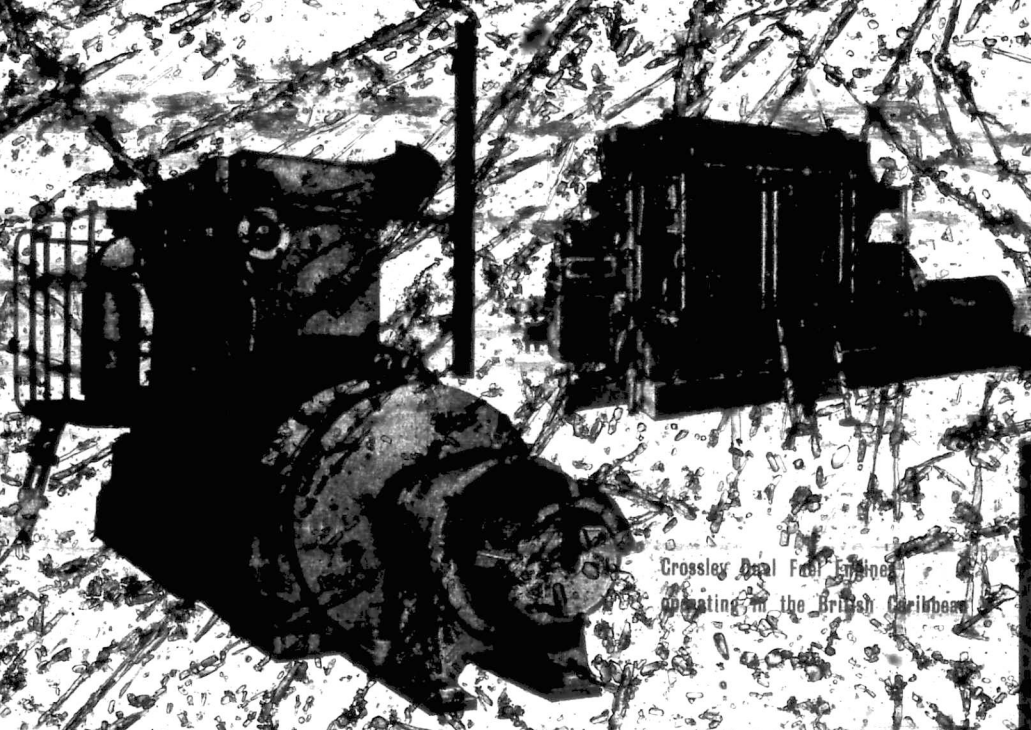
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Dual fuel, convertible and gas engine**

Crossley Dual Fuel Convertible and Gas Engines are
manufactured in a power range from 1800 h.p. with
Crossley Dual Fuel Engines on gas power from up to
2500 h.p. for the standard and special Crossley
Premier designs.

These engines have a notably heavy duty working
conditions of loading with a variety of fuels can be
used including natural gas, sewage gas, town gas, pro-
pane gas and oil. Simply designed and constructed,
they are economical and efficient and are well suited
to any site.
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Brooke Bond and Company Report

Fivefold Increase in Profit

MASSIMO BROOKE BOND & CO. LTD. REPORTS a fivefold increase in profit for the year ending 31st March 1954. The company's profit after tax and depreciation was £136,013, compared with £27,000 in 1953. The increase is due to a fivefold increase in sales, from £1,100,000 in 1953 to £5,500,000 in 1954. The company's assets at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's liabilities at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net assets at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net liabilities at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net income for the year was £136,013, compared with £27,000 in 1953. The company's net expenditure for the year was £136,013, compared with £27,000 in 1953. The company's net assets at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net liabilities at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net income for the year was £136,013, compared with £27,000 in 1953. The company's net expenditure for the year was £136,013, compared with £27,000 in 1953.

Abercrombie & Co. Report

Trading in Southern Rhodesia

ABERCROMBIE & CO. REPORTS a profit of £208,000 for the year ending 31st March 1954. The company's profit after tax and depreciation was £208,000, compared with £100,000 in 1953. The increase is due to a fivefold increase in sales, from £1,100,000 in 1953 to £5,500,000 in 1954. The company's assets at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's liabilities at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net assets at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net liabilities at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net income for the year was £208,000, compared with £100,000 in 1953. The company's net expenditure for the year was £208,000, compared with £100,000 in 1953.

Mini Mine (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate

MINI MINE (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE LTD. REPORTS a profit of £12,000 for the year ending 31st March 1954. The company's profit after tax and depreciation was £12,000, compared with £5,000 in 1953. The increase is due to a fivefold increase in sales, from £1,100,000 in 1953 to £5,500,000 in 1954. The company's assets at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's liabilities at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net assets at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net liabilities at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net income for the year was £12,000, compared with £5,000 in 1953. The company's net expenditure for the year was £12,000, compared with £5,000 in 1953.

A small booklet of tea and coffee production, consumption, prices and cultivation, especially in areas which include Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Malawi and Southern Rhodesia, has been published by Bafolys, Bank B.C.C.

Satisfaction

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Supply

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Rhodesia Farming

RHODESIA FARMING REPORTS a profit of £100,000 for the year ending 31st March 1954. The company's profit after tax and depreciation was £100,000, compared with £50,000 in 1953. The increase is due to a fivefold increase in sales, from £1,100,000 in 1953 to £5,500,000 in 1954. The company's assets at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's liabilities at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net assets at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net liabilities at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net income for the year was £100,000, compared with £50,000 in 1953. The company's net expenditure for the year was £100,000, compared with £50,000 in 1953.

Nyasa Gotten Prospects

THE LATEST REPORT OF THE Department of Agriculture in Nyasa shows that the total area of this year's crop is about 200,000, or about 10% more than last year. The increase is due to a fivefold increase in sales, from £1,100,000 in 1953 to £5,500,000 in 1954. The company's assets at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's liabilities at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net assets at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net liabilities at the end of the year were £1,100,000, compared with £270,000 in 1953. The company's net income for the year was £100,000, compared with £50,000 in 1953. The company's net expenditure for the year was £100,000, compared with £50,000 in 1953.

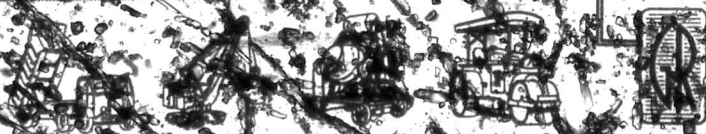
Contractors Machinery

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to the contractor —
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the quality of his equipment with
the assurance of after-sales service and
an adequate supply of spares — some
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Questions in Parliament

Report continued from page 137 Emergency Laws in Kenya

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: I should actually begin with the details in the report. Firstly, the decision of the Government will simply be to accept the abolition of the emergency laws. The emergency laws have been passed and the Government is again normal. In the event of a new emergency law, the Government will be in a position to deal with it. The Government will be in a position to deal with it. The Government will be in a position to deal with it.

MR. SWINOLEK: I am sure that the gentleman could provide an answer to the question. Secondly, it is not possible to withdraw the present basic law, which has been passed, which so many Africans have been protesting against.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: The Government and the Government do not wish to keep the emergency regulations for any longer than is necessary.

Kenya-Uganda Workers

MR. SWINOLEK: I have been asked how many workers from Rwanda and Uganda have been admitted to Kenya in the last 12 months and how many had permits to come to the near future.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: Workers from Rwanda-Uganda who obtain identity cards in Kenya, as required under the law numbered 450 in the last 12 months, permits are not required by these workers. I have no means of estimating how many of these workers will come to Kenya in the near future.

MR. SWINOLEK: Can the hon. gentleman tell the House whether it is still intended to bring these numbers of workers to Kenya where there is already severe unemployment?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find a large number of people who are in need of footwear for their feet and for their households. I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find a large number of people who are in need of footwear for their feet and for their households.

MR. SWINOLEK: I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find a large number of people who are in need of footwear for their feet and for their households.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: I am sure that the hon. gentleman will find a large number of people who are in need of footwear for their feet and for their households.

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MR. MACLEOD: The position is being carefully watched. The Government are engaged in 223,000 people engaged in agriculture and 100,000 engaged in forms of employment.

Constitutional Changes in Kenya

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... Mr. G. ... whether the ... officials ... laws would ... that their ... Mr. G. ... They ... against the ... Government ... than their ... lead ...

... Mr. G. ... what ... was ... would ... and, when ... would ... with ... were ...

... Mr. G. ... Arrangements ... of ... and ... Emergency Powers ... have ... and ... acknowledged ... the ... and ... to the ...

... Mr. J. ... 'not ... in ... any ... level ... 'I ... the ...

... Mr. A. ... 'of ... that ... be ... brought ...

... Mr. ... 'of ... that ...

... Mr. ... 'There is ... to ...

... Mr. ... 'the ... to ...

... Mr. ... 'I agree ... who are ...

... Mr. ... 'It is not ... the ...

... Mr. ... 'I am ...

... Mr. M. ... nothing ... the ...

... Mr. ... what ...

... Mr. ... the ...

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