

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 5, 1953.

30s. yearly post free

1953-30

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



Express Service

S.S. UGANDA

and S.S. KENYA

from LONDON

TO MOMBASA IN 17 DAYS



BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 14, 16, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.

African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited

MOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of
machines and spares for sisal, sugar and mining plants.

Estimates given free of charge

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd., General Managers

Head Office: P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

London Correspondents: GRAY, DAWES & CO., LTD., 122, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3. (Phone: 2Avenue 4489)

Egypt Makes Cold War on the Sudan



"In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of... Committee. A little cochineal might be obtained... but the export trade will mainly be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephant." Mr. Lauchlin Currie, in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1947, during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Lauchlin Currie hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of cotton. In 1951 she exported £12,215,000 worth of raw coffee and £22,954,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £4,898,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere on the list of Uganda's exports and ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd. is proud of

its contribution towards confounding Mr. Lauchlin Currie's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Kabale on November 1st, 1947, the Bank witnessed the birth and growth of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. Along with the Bank's services have been the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing into a highly successful

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Head Office: 20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

In addition to its branches in KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA and ZANZIBAR, the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, and Somaliland Protectorate.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between Beira and Nyasaland (with connections at Donga and for Fete)

Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Trains leaving Beira for Blantyre on Thursdays and Beira for Harare on Mondays connect with Mail Trains from Cape Town.

Return first-class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of the single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Region of South Africa.

Trains from Lusaka and Blantyre for Chipoka Harbour, connect with the "Ilala II" on all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mbezi (for Mbezi), Mwananyika.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Lilongwe
London Office: City Wall House,
129, 139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information apply to

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

15, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.
Telephone: 2500. Telegrams: "NORTH COM, LONDON"

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

TO: EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 15, MARK LANE, LONDON, W.C.3.

PLEASE PRINT Name One Year and then countermanded: SEND £10.00 (10 per annum)

OR Name Ordinary (10s. per annum)

Signature (Print Name and Address)

Small Postal Address (Print Name and Address)

Signature

LESLIE & ANDERSON LIMITED LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1883

IMPORTS

Cotton, Oilseeds, Coffee, Spices,
General Produce

EXPORTS

Textiles Hardware

LESLIE & ANDERSON EAST AFRICA LTD

MOMBASA

BRANCHES

Nairobi, Kampala,
Zanzibar, Tanga

Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS SHIPPING AND
GENERAL AGENTS: CLEARING FORWARDING
AND WAREHOUSING

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR:
QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO. LTD.
LYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

BOVILL, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED

Head Office:
GREENWAY HOUSE, YORK
(P.O. Box 1051), NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

MOMBASA
KAMPALA
ARUSHA
TANGA

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency,
Accountancy, Secretarial and Bookkeeping services to the
Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings.

Associated Companies:

J. W. MULLIGAN & CO., LIMITED
Merchants and Estate Agents
NAIROBI ARUSHA KAMPALA TANGA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED
Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents
MOMBASA NAIROBI ARUSHA TANGA

London Correspondents:

TRETT, BOVILL & CO., LIMITED
Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.
Tel. Mansion House 7471

DALGETY & COMPANY, LIMITED

PRODUCTS handled on commission with liberal
advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from
stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes of underwriters and passage
arranged by Sea or Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA

NAIROBI P.O. Box 20
Mombasa Makuru P.O. Box 13

TANGANYIKA

Dar es Salaam P.O. Box 572
Tanga P.O. Box 89

UGANDA

Kampala - P.O. Box 1014

HEAD OFFICE

55-68, LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: Dalgety, Ltd., London
Telephone: 01-353 4444
Branches throughout
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND



Represented in
TANGANYIKA KENYA PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

By
WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa) Limited
66, SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA

London Agents:
WIGGLESWORTH & Co., Limited,
Port of London Bldg., London, E.C.3



FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between U.S.A. and
EAST AFRICA

also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA

and between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA

General Agents
in East AfricaSTEAMSHIP & GENERAL
AGENCIES, LTD.

P.O. Box 323, Mombasa (Tel. 882)

PARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN T. DENNIS & SON LTD., BURY COURT ST. MARY, SE. LONDON, E.C.3

**THE
STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA
LIMITED**

with which are incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.

Bankers of South Africa to the United Kingdom Government. Bankers to the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,
27 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2 WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., E.C.2
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street, LONDON AGENCY: Speersort, 6

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALANDand throughout the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA**Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.**

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES

What about

servicing?



Don't worry — if G. & R. supply your plant and equipment they'll keep it running. They have the spares, and they have the technicians and engineers to help with overhauls and maintenance. So, when the talk's about machinery, can it be worked at, people always say: "It's a good business to do business with G. & R."



GAILEY & ROBERTS, LTD.

service

Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Kampala, and Branches throughout East Africa.

To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE
TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,
EAST LONDON AND DURBAN

Ship	From Southampton
Witchester Castle	Nov. 12
Cape Town Castle	Nov. 19
Stirling Castle	Nov. 26
De la Roche Castle	Dec. 3
Arundel Castle	Dec. 10
Athlone Castle	Dec. 17
Carrarvon Castle	Dec. 24
Edinburgh Castle	Dec. 31

*Via Medra. **Via La Palmyra.



INTERMEDIATE AND
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

Ship	London	Rosford
Durban Castle	Nov. 20	
Warwick Castle	Dec. 2	Dec. 3
Kenya Castle	Dec. 18	
Rhodesia Castle	Dec. 10	
Ulster Castle	Jan. 7	

*Out East Coast, home via East Coast.
*Out West Coast, home East Coast.

Limited Accommodation still available for Round Africa passengers during December, and January. First Class £318. One Class (Cabin) from £247.

UNION CASTLE LINE

Head Office: FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel.: MAN 2000
Passenger Dept. MAN 9100
West End Passenger Agency: 139 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. WH 1911
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.

CLAN HALL HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to
PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, JIBUTI, BERBERA & MOGADISHU
MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

Direct or by transhipment

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
MOMBASA

Loading Agents:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL 7

London Agents:
JEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.
LONDON, E.C.2.

LYKES LINES

REGULAR DIRECT SERVICE
FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS TO U.S. GUIN PORTS AND
VICE VERSA

Loading South Africa Loading East Africa

- s.s. *Charlotte Lykes* mid/late Nov mid/late Nov
- s.s. *Elizabeth Lykes* mid/late Nov
- s.s. *Kenneth McKay* late Nov ear/mid Dec
- s.s. *James McKay* mid/late Dec
- s.s. *Leila Lykes* late Dec ear/mid Jan
- s.s. *Mayo Lykes* mid/late Jan
- s.s. *Louise Lykes* late Jan ear/mid Feb

Note: If sufficient inland cargo offers, these vessels will load at East African Ports

For further particulars apply
LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC. BUREAU
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

LESLIE Y. ANDERSON & CO., AFRICAN, LTD.
MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,
NAIROBI, ZANZIBAR, ZAMBARA
THE BEIRA SHIPING CO., LTD., BEIRA
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE AT OSLO

Regular sailings to
SOUEDJI, NORONHO,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
&
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

KELER, BRYANT and CO.
22, Billiter Building
London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

Angling in East Africa

by Stanley & Hugh Colley

These two volumes,
Published by "East
Africa and Rhodesia",
can be confidently
recommended.

Sunshine and Rain in Uganda

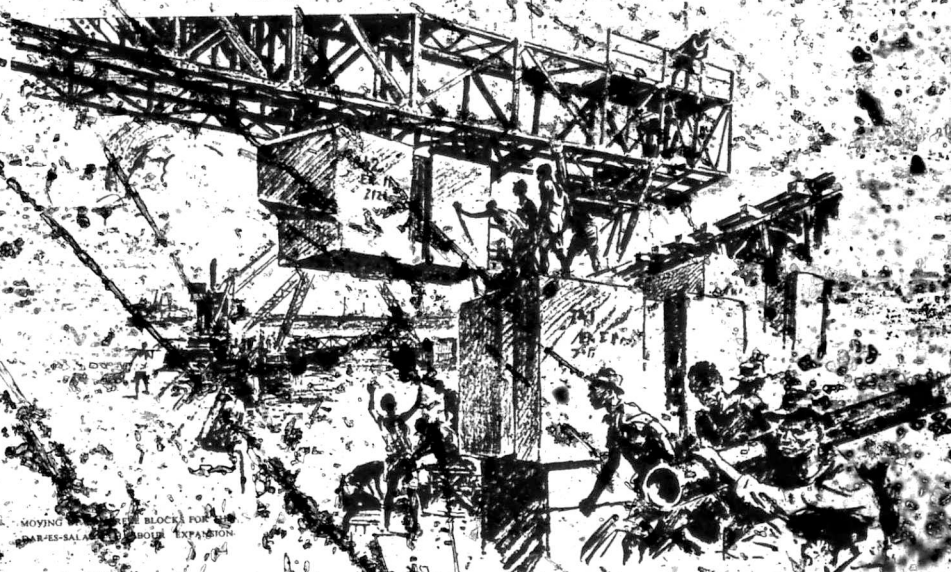
by Adela M. Day

5s. 6d.
each post free
from

66, ST. RUSSELL ST.
LONDON W.C.1.

Where we lead prosperity follows

Through the harbours flow come all the materials needed for the development of East Africa. Out from the harbours flow the East African products which the world wants to buy. At first it was just a promising trickle of trade. Today, half a century later, millions of tons of exports pass through these harbours each year on their way to world markets — the exports upon which East African prosperity depends.



MOVING BLOCKS FOR DAR-ES-SALAAM HARBOUR EXPANSION

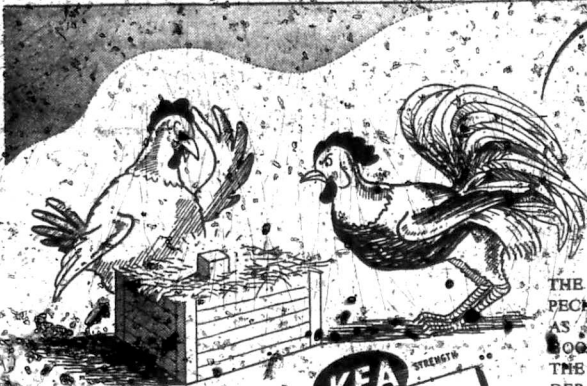
The flow and tempo of East African trade increases, harbours must be expanded and port facilities improved.

At Dar-es-Salaam three new quays now being built will provide deep water berths for more and larger ships, and enable their cargoes to be handled with greater speed.

The work involves the making and laying of some 10,000 concrete blocks weighing up to 15 tons apiece, and the running of special stone trains along a line already carrying a record volume of goods and passenger traffic. To bring the stone to the blockyard near the site of the new quays, a spur line has been laid which will eventually serve the marshalling yards and exchange sidings of the new port area.

Other harbour works now being undertaken by the Administration include the building of new lighterage wharves at Tanga which will greatly improve the facilities of the port.

East African Railways & Harbours



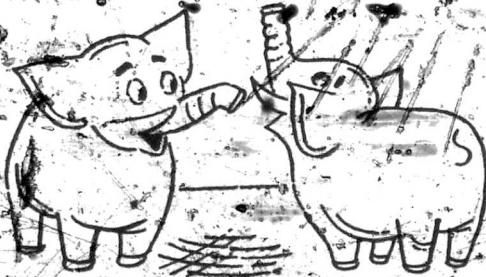
No Miracles
promised!

THE K.F.A. MAKES NO RASH CLAIMS - ESPECIALLY WHERE SUCH A TICKLISH BUSINESS AS THE CLEARING AND FORWARDING OF GOODS IS CONCERNED. NONE THE LESS THE K.F.A.'S LONG EXPERIENCE IN THIS DEPARTMENT IS YOUR SURETY OF THE MINIMUM OF DELAY AND FRUSTRATION

UNITY IS **K.F.A.** STRENGTH
Clearing & Forwarding

The Kenya Farmers' Association
(Co-op) Ltd.
NAKURU

Branches at Eldoret, Kitale, Naiwah, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Noy's Bridge, Sugari, Mochi T.T., Arusha T.T. & Iringa T.T.



- I seem to remember that plane.
- Are you sure? - It's the Safari, twice weekly between East Africa and the U.K.
- What's the rate for personal trunks?
- Quite good, less than the rest.
- Indeed, you needn't be an elephant to remember that.

FLY SAFARI
(COLONIAL COACH CLASS SERVICES)

RHODESIA to U.K.

Salisbury Rhodesia to London: Regular Scheduled Service
SINGLE £115 RETURN £207
* Equally attractive fares from anywhere else in Rhodesia

EAST AFRICA to U.K.

Nairobi, Kenya to London: Twice Weekly
SINGLE £92 RETURN £166
* The lowest fare on this route

FULL DETAILS FROM YOUR USUAL TRAVEL AGENT



Operated jointly by -
AIRWORK LTD.
P.O. BOX No. 2278
SALISBURY
Phone: 25141 Extn. 7

HUNTING AIR TRANSPORT LTD.
P.O. BOX No. 2278
SALISBURY
Phone: 25141 Extn. 9

AIRWORK (E.A.) LTD.
P.O. BOX No. 2474
NAIROBI
Phone: 2857

HUNTING AIR TRANSPORT LTD.
P.O. BOX No. 2515
NAIROBI
Phone: 2174

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

86 GREAT RUSSELL STREET LONDON, W.C.1

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	247	Federal Election Campaign	253
Notes By The Web	248	Kenya: Mr. Lyttelton's Statement	260
Sudan's First General Election	250	Company Report	274
Mr. E. A. Vasey's Budget Speech	251	Latest Mining News	272

Founder and Editor's
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1963 Vol. 30 No. 257 AIR EDITION — 70s. per annum

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IF THE METHODS used by Egypt against the Sudan were employed by Soviet Russia against a neighbour, every reputable newspaper would accuse the Communists of making gold war and give prominence to the facts and their implications. Yet the most blatant intervention in the Sudan by the totalitarian clique now in control of Egypt produces scarcely any protest. The Left Wing organizations which gleefully traduce British Colonial rule are mute. The groups who for two years imputed ignoble motives to the British workers for honest inter-racial partnership and federation in Central Africa are unperturbed by the machinations of Egyptians against the Sudanese. No political campaign is stoked up by Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. Brockway, or the other Socialists who so eagerly lead the hunt against their own fellow-countrymen resident overseas—whether in Rhodesia, Kenya, or British Guiana—and their claque are obediently silent. Such extremist and voluble churchmen as the Rev. Michael Scott and Canon Collins have no comment to offer. Fleet Street, with the honourable exception of the *Daily Telegraph*, has been uninterested until this week, when some of the popular dailies decided that something might be harvested for the delectation of a public which had been left in complete ignorance of the crime committed in the name of democracy, with Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as an active accessory.

No man is so much to blame in this matter as Mr. Eden. Nine months ago, when he negotiated the agreement which has since been so flagrantly broken to the Egyptians, East Africa and Rhodesia was the only publication in this country to examine and denounce the treaty in detail.

Mr. Eden's Grave Responsibility

We write: "As at Munich it was sought in vain to appease one dictator, so now it may be assumed that this similar attempt will fail. To-day the great mass of the Sudanese, and particularly those in the southern provinces, are the victims of yet another political deal—more phrases and more commissions. General Neguib's policy is still to exercise the maximum interference by Egypt and whittle away British influence and power, thus making Sudanese independence so weak that it will have to rely on guidance and help from Cairo. Britain's magnificent record in the Sudan has been sadly sullied by this agreement. It ought not to be ratified." We did not then know that, fearing fierce opposition, Mr. Eden had arranged that the treaty should not be subject to ratification by Parliament. When Conservative stalwarts, in particular Mr. Julian Amery, staunch son of a staunch sire, protested vigorously, the full pressure of the party whips was applied. While the vaunted democratic right of free criticism was denied here, plans to impose a doctored democracy upon the unprepared Sudanese went hurriedly forward—not for their good, but because Mr. Eden imagined that his cynical sacrifice of the Sudanese would bring the Egyptians to sweet reason concerning the British base in the Suez Canal zone. We scouted that fantastic idea at the time. Mr. Eden now knows the full folly of it.

Hitler prepared the way for his seizure of Czechoslovakia by pouring in Nazi tourists. General Neguib, following that unprincipled precedent, has sent thousands of Sudanese who work in Egypt back to the Sudan on two months' "leave" on full pay with instructions to advise their countrymen to vote for the National Unionist Party candidates, who stand for union of the Sudan with Egypt. More than a thousand of these Sudanese "holiday-makers" have returned

Copying Hitler's Use of "Tourists"

It is not easy that all the charges were reasonable. Now, according to the statement issued to the press by this Socialist Youth organization, he has made some indefensible allegations. In one instance the true cause of Mau Mau was "fundamental economic injustice," the insurrection would scarcely have started among and been for a year almost entirely confined to the tribe which has had most wealth apart from the nomadic Masai. The Kikuyu rebelled, not under oppression suffered from Europeans (as Mr. Murumbi implies), but under the injustice inflicted by evil ambitious Kikuyu upon their own kith and kin.

Misleading Statements

THE SUGGESTION that malnutrition is general because Africans have been denied sufficient land is similarly untrue. It is to poor use of the land, disregard of all advice to reduce overstocking by cattle, improvidence, and adherence to harmful practices that the unsatisfactory general standard of living must be attributed. Mr. Murumbi also misled his hearers when he indicated that African children would grow up illiterate because the schools started by the Kikuyu had been declared illegal. Most of the children who attended the Kikuyu independent schools are now in mission or Government institutions where they get some real education in place of the political propaganda which was the speciality of the K.I.S. I doubt whether Mr. Murumbi told his Socialist friends that the independent schools were almost entirely staffed by teachers who had been dismissed by missionary societies, a high proportion of them because their moral character was discovered to be unsatisfactory. What did he mean by his concluding remark that "it was up to the Africans to save the Europeans and incident upon the Europeans to save themselves?"

Nonets from Another Congress

THE UGANDA AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, taking its cue from the extravagances of similar organizations in other territories, has demanded "self-government now," blandly declaring in its imbecile ignorance and recklessness that "we shall make democracy work by assuming our own social, economic and political responsibilities and together be true masters of our destiny." The idea that the affairs of Uganda should be placed in the hands of Mr. I. K. Musazi, president-general of the Congress, and his cronies would be comic if it were not tragic for nothing in the record of any of them suggests that they could satisfactorily discharge the responsibilities of administering a small territory let alone run the country. Yet also over Africa men equally devoid of experience are misleading their fellow by propagating the same grandiose absurdities.

Fantasy from Uganda

THE IDEA OF SELF-DETERMINATION should, the Uganda African National Congress suggests, be decided by a constituent assembly preparation for which should be made by a commission consisting of six British officials, six Africans from Nigeria and the Gold Coast, and six Africans "elected" by Africans in Uganda. The twelve Africans and six European civil servants would be spared association with any representatives of the European or Asian non-official communities, although the resolution ends with the acknowledgement that "we the Africans will need the aid and advice of men of all races." Almost the only sensible statement in a farrago of nonsense is the concluding admission that "the salvation of Uganda lies not in violence but in non-violent methods and peaceful negotiations." If the Congress means that it will need to change its tune and

First Woman M.L.C.

Mrs. SHARPE, the first woman to become a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, who has resigned owing to serious ill-health, has taken her full share of work in the Legislature during the past session. She had, in a dozen years before that she had been very active as chairman of the Nyasaland Council of Women and simultaneously as vice-president of the whole division of the Red Cross. Madly consider her the best woman speaker in Nyasaland, and few people in the country were more adroit or good-humoured than she in dealing with questions at a public meeting. Some of her skill is due to the fact that she is a daughter of the late Sir Alfred Sharpe, for six years M.P. for North Westmorland and later Chief Justice of Bengal. In 1914 she married Mr. Kenneth Sharpe, son of the late Sir Alfred Sharpe, Nyasaland's first Governor, and five years later they took up the land some 20 miles from Zomba which they have developed as a tobacco estate and citrus estate. Mrs. Sharpe is a keen bird-watcher and entomologist collector of wild flowers, while Mr. Sharpe has a fair boat-building record known throughout Central Africa.

Japanese Competition

MANY BRITISH MANUFACTURERS who now sell to East and Central Africa are much too complacent about the growth of competition from other sources, and the certainty that it will increase, not decrease. They and others might note the following passage from an article contributed to the *Spectator* by Mr. Hugh Rice after he had spent some months in Japan on behalf of a British engineering firm: "The shops in the Ginza in Tokyo are filled with cameras which Press photographers in Korea, India, Germany and American equipment. Robust, thorough, well-engineered toys can be bought in the huge department stores. The textile and heavy engineering industries are being rebuilt as fast as the acute shortage of internal capital permits. Japanese technology in the cotton and rayon fields is good. Japanese competition will therefore be fiercer than it has been for her life, as we sell for ours. Both sides can gain from an examination of any fields in which the battle may be rendered less bloody and protracted."

Strange Fear

PLEADING fear that a European game ranger would catch and eat him, a peasant from the Bunyoro area of Uganda has just admitted trying to kill him. The magistrate must have thought the case genuine for the man, who was charged with attempted murder was sent to prison for a year only. Many people who know the territories feel world claim that the general level of the peasantry in Uganda is at least as high as anywhere else in East Africa. Yet here is a strikingly credible case of fear that a European, charged to control the depredations of big game in the interests of African cultivators, can have cunning designs on human beings. The political and other sentimentalists who insist on speaking and writing for the mass of Africans were not very different from the mass of Britons might consider this incident.

Crisp Comment

A CITY MAN who knows East Africa very well and has very substantial interests in Kenya said to me after he had read the long record of the debate in the Legislative Council of Kenya on Mr. Cooke's motion criticizing the Government's handling of Mau Mau, and the editorial comment of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA: "It was certainly a very poor debate. The European elected members might on that occasion have been said, in the American phrase, to have been living in the thick of thin things." The expression was new to me.

First General Election Opens in the Sudan

222 Candidates for 97 Seats in House of Representatives

THE SUDAN'S FIRST GENERAL ELECTION opened on Monday when voting began for the 97 members of the House of Representatives. As early as the latest information available in London at the beginning of the week, there are 322 candidates.

The National Unionist Party has 112 candidates, 112 in the Northern Sudan, 11 in the Southern Sudan, and five in the graduates constituency. They will contest 57 seats in the North and eight in the South. In a number of cases, therefore, two or more nominees of the N.U.P. are standing against one another. The N.U.P. derives its support mainly from the Khatmia, orthodox Muslims, owing allegiance to Sir Sayed Ali of Mirdani.

The Umma (Independence) Party, which has 75 candidates in the field in the North for 58 constituencies, follows the other religious leader, Sir Abdel Rahman Mahdi.

The Socialist Republican Party has 17 candidates, 16 in the North and one in the South.

Independents (non-party), number 58—30 in the South, 25 in the North, and three for the graduates constituency. The 30 submitting themselves in the South will contest 16 seats.

The National Party (distinct from the National Unionists) has five candidates, four in the Northern Sudan, and one for a graduate seat.

The Anti-Colonization Front has nine candidates, eight in the North and one for a graduate seat.

The Southern Party has nine contestants for seven Southern constituencies.

The Black Block has four candidates for four constituencies in the North.

There are also 17 candidates grouped as "unclassified", 12 for the graduates constituency and five in the North.

N.U.P. have nominated two or more candidates in 27 constituencies, Umma in 13, the National Party in one, the Southern Party in one, and the Anti-Colonization Front in one.

Pro-Independence Parties Clash

There are 41 electoral areas in which more than one independent or non-party candidate has been nominated, and 14 in which Umma and S.R.P. are competing against each other, though both want independence. There are only three constituencies in which the S.R.P. candidates are not opposed by the Umma.

Six candidates have been returned unopposed—three Independents and one Southern Party member from the South, one Umma candidate from Darfur, and one N.U.P. member from Kordofan.

The chairman of the Electoral Commission, Mr. SUKUMAR SEN, said in the course of a broadcast in Arabic and English from the Omdurman radio station on Tuesday of last week:

"The general public should be told about the progress so far made in the arrangements for holding the elections, and the manner in which every individual citizen can help to make the elections free, fair, peaceful, and entirely successful."

There are 97 seats in the House of Representatives. Five members are to be elected by the graduates constituency, which covers the whole country. The other 92 will be elected by the 92 territorial constituencies.

The Senate will have 45 elected members, two of five members being elected by each province, which forms a single territorial constituency of the Senate. There will, therefore, be 12 members to be elected to the two Houses of Parliament. October 12 was the last date for the filing of nominations by candidates.

From the information so far, 322 candidates filed their nominations for the House of Representatives. Of these, 22 are candidates in the graduates constituency and the rest are

candidates in the territorial constituencies. So far, in six constituencies of the House of Representatives, there is no contest, as only one candidate was nominated, or as only one of the individual nominees will poll between November 13 and 15. And the great constituencies between November 13 and 15.

The Sudan stands on the threshold of a vital epoch of development. On the success or otherwise of this vast undertaking will depend the future prosperity, happiness, and unity of the country and its millions. Each Sudanese has a duty to perform, and a part to play, today in the shaping of his country's future.

In the first place, every citizen has a solemn duty to discharge by exercising his franchise. He must give the percentage of voters who actually cast their votes in the polls, and give full support to the Government and its executive, legislative, and judicial authority. It will carry every voter who casts his vote with not only the responsibility of the elementary duty of a citizen, but will have the supreme satisfaction of knowing that he has played his full part in the process by which his country will attain self-government and self-determination.

No Likelihood of Disorder

Secondly, every Sudanese should conduct himself during the election period in such a manner that there may be perfect peace and order throughout the country, and that every citizen may freely vote in whatever manner he chooses without any fear, compulsion, intimidation, or actual violence. There is, so far as we can see, and so far as can be ensured by precautionary measures, no likelihood of any disorder during the elections.

All the political parties have assured the Commission that they will do their utmost in ensuring an atmosphere of complete calm and peace and in discouraging all forms of lawlessness. This is very gratifying, to the Commission, which has every hope that the competing parties will act upon advice of this nature and hence in ensuring the peace, even in the face of provocation or cause for dissatisfaction, if any. The Sudanese should remember that the success of the elections will most certainly be judged to a large extent by the outside world on the grounds of its peaceful nature.

The Commission has been assured that no breaches of the public peace will be tolerated by the Government no matter who the offenders may be, and that the police authorities will be vigilant throughout the election period. It is also very heartening to note that the members of the Sudanese Administrative Officers' Association and two of the top Sudanese police officers have recently issued statements assuring the public that during the next few crucial weeks they will give their very best in the service of the country and will maintain absolute neutrality as between party and party and man and man. The police officers have also declared that the police force will be scrupulously vigilant and will not allow any attempts to disturb the public peace during the elections.

To-day the Sudanese have a rare opportunity of demonstrating to the entire world that they possess political maturity and the qualities that go to make a nation great and progressive—namely, tolerance, discipline, integrity, and a sense of civic duty.

I conclude by wishing the Sudanese all success in this their first important step towards self-government and self-determination.

Accusations Against British Officials

The Sudan Electoral Commission has announced that it will take no cognizance of accusations that British administrators had unfairly interfered with the preparations for the election.

The National Unionist Party and Cairo Radio had made such charges against Lieut. Colonel de Robeck, D.C., at Kapoeta, in the east of the Equatorial Province, notified from the northern border of Kenya. He was said to have influenced an independent candidate to withdraw, whereas he did was to help the man fulfil his own wishes, since, being illiterate, he could not complete the necessary formalities without aid.

The National Unionists made similar charges against Mr. Evans Jones, D.C., at Juba, and his assistants, Mr. Hannah, and against the first and second district commissioners at Nagsuisha.

Almost the whole population is illiterate in the areas in question, and in cases of difficulty they would naturally turn to the district officials they knew. Rumour campaigns against the British are reported to be very active in the Southern provinces.

[Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment.]

Heavy Burden of Mau Mau Rebellion on Kenya's Budget

Mr. E. A. Vasey's Analysis of the Country's Position and Prospects

MR. E. A. VASEY, Member for Finance and Development in the Government of Kenya, said last week in the Legislature when presenting his budget for the first half year of 1954 that the country's geographical income for 1953 had been estimated at £107m., or 4% higher than in 1951. The net value of agricultural production was, however, nearly 6% below the 1951 figure. For an African agriculture the crops were nearly 10% the coffee and maize crops in particular having suffered from natural causes.

Sisal Exports Down

The net value of manufactures had increased by £14m. Commerce still had an upward tendency, increasing from £167m. in its net product to £177m. in 1952. Net imports were valued at over £59.3m., against domestic visible exports of about £25.8m. In that total coffee showed a 70% increase in quantity and 35% and maize a phenomenal increase of over 300%. Sisal exports were down 10% in quantity and 25% in value and hides and skins fell 50% in value and 20% in quantity. Together coffee and sisal again accounted for 70% of the total exports, but their relative importance was reversed. Of the exports, produce, materials and producer capital goods were valued at £35.2m., or about 58% of the total. Kenya's capital formation in 1952 was again estimated at around £36m.

Mr. Vasey continued, after a pause:

Land transfers showed a steady upward trend in 1952 when the estimated value of land transfers in the Colony amounted to some £8.8m. For the first nine months of this year the value of land transfers pointed up another decline to £7.2m., a fall of some £1.6m. on this figure, if reached, a higher than for any other year since these statistics have been collected.

"It has been said that the prosperity of any community rests on a foundation 90% of which consists of confidence. If we look at the financial statistics in Kenya the picture is quite encouraging. The small saver, by means of the Post Office Savings Bank deposits between January and June, 1953, nearly as much as between January and June, 1952, the difference being only £83,000. Withdrawals during these periods differed little and compared with June, 1952, the balance after a year of June, 1953, was some £680,000 greater.

Bank Credit

Bank deposits at the end of the second quarter of this year were only £2.3m. less than at the end of the similar quarter in 1952, and they are still higher than at any time prior to the beginning of 1952. Credit granted by the banks was only about £550,000 less in June of this year compared with June 30, 1952. Over this period balances abroad held by the banks rose from some £27m. to nearly £31m.

There has been no heavy rush to leave the Colony. The number of permanent emigrants, as with no intention of returning, was only 1,133 in the second quarter of 1953, compared with 912 in the same quarter of 1952. The recorded number of arrivals has not shown a great decline. In the second quarter of 1952, 2,240 people living outside East Africa were recorded as visitors to Kenya; the figure, exclude, of course, passengers in transit. In the second quarter of 1953 the number was 1,747, so it can hardly be said that Kenya is being shunned, or that there has been

anything in the nature of an exodus from the Colony to other parts of the world.

A year ago I estimated that the general revenue balance for December 31, 1952, would be £8,534,539. The surplus for 1952 was £1,689,328, which resulted in a general revenue balance of £8,961,773, an increase achieved after the provision of £2,000,000 by supplementary estimates of the emergency fund.

The estimates for 1953 forecast a surplus of £328,386, but at the time I named members that Colony had already agreed to an increase in cost-of-being allowances which would reduce that figure by some £220,000. No less than 5m. has had to be voted to the emergency fund, and probably I shall have to ask for a further £250,000 before the end of this year.

The estimated surplus for 1953 was arrived at after allowing for an estimated revenue of £18,911,000 and an estimated expenditure of £8,582,614, all a gross estimate of the gross revenue for 1953 will amount to £18,911,000, and the gross expenditure to £22,900,000, or £20,400,000 if the emergency contributions are left out of account. The factors in revenue of 1953 under £14m. is accounted for by a very considerable increase under the head of licenses, duties, and taxes. That rise is approximately £6m., and is almost entirely accounted for by an estimated increase in the collection of income tax from £6.2m. to £5.7m. Against those probable increases have to be set an estimated fall of £422,000 from customs and excise and of £104,195 in the revenue of the Forest Department.

Estimated Deficit of £2.2m.

Allowing for the contributions already made to the emergency fund during 1952, the estimated net deficit on the year's working will be £2,207,738, and our estimated general revenue balance of December 31, next, will have fallen from £8,961,773 to £6,754,035.

It is worth pointing out that estimates for the first six months of 1953, the estimated total revenue is placed at £10,526,220, and the estimated ordinary expenditure at £10,481,105.

There is need to provide facilities for long-term investment in Kenya Government funds. These funds have been largely supported by major loans floated on the London market, but we might do even more money if we could make additional facilities available locally. I have therefore been considering the possibility of local issues, either of the "tap" type or of the direct loan issue, dealing at first in comparatively small amounts.

Another need is a live local money market, particularly in the unutilized sector, and a local stock exchange could play a great part. It was with this in mind that when I went to the United Kingdom in June I took with me one of the leading local stockbrokers. With him I interviewed some leading members of the London Stock Exchange committee. Their reactions were most gratifying, which included Government assistance, but of course the element of assistance by Government control they would be prepared to recommend at a very early date, not immediately, the position of the Union status to a local stock exchange, with a very few members.

On my return I interviewed the local stockbrokers, and must say quite frankly that I found the reaction of some of them disappointing. Since then, however, they have been negotiating amongst themselves, and it seems very hopeful. Stockbrokers, Association and the Finance Approval Committee will merge before long, and I will continue to urge upon them the need in the interests of the country to hurry forward to the major step of obtaining London recognition. It is, I feel, hardly any more tremendous assistance such a step would be in the creation of a live local money market, and the provision of additional loan facilities to help in the raising of capital to assist the financing of our development programme.

Reserves Inadequate

By June 30, 1953, our general revenue balance will have dropped in 18 months from almost £9m. to £2m., and we have not the reserves to stand this drain much longer. The money which I had hoped to make available for development purposes is no longer there. The planning committee has before it requests for expenditure which total some £30m., quite apart from any special measures for reconstruction which may have to be undertaken in the post-emergency period. The additional recurrent burden of a development programme of that size is likely to amount to between £2m. and £3m.

I am going to London next week to discuss with members of Her Majesty's Government the possibility of financial assistance, either by grant or loan or both. When those

...country will be in a position to judge what size development and reconstruction programme it can undertake, and what money is likely to be available to meet recurrent expenditure during the non-productive years of any of the proposed schemes.

...money be spent on short-term productive projects on lines such as water development, agricultural development, roads, industrial development, those things which would bring in their train an early expansion of national income, a greater use of and quicker access to our national resources, bringing improvement to the standards of living of our people to-day and to-morrow. ... should we spend money on the long-term productive projects such as education and health expenditure, which is highly desirable, but which brings no immediate return, carrying with it an immediate burden because of the long-term nature of the development of the human or natural resource involved, bringing, however, benefit to the nation of the future, which is not likely to prosper unless the foundation of those resources is laid to-day?

"If we cannot get a quick financial assistance from the United Kingdom, we have paths before us. We can, by very heavy taxation, attempt to carry through our present pace of economic and social services, carrying through that taxation the non-productive period of our development programme.

Continuous Capital Inflow Essential

That is what presents, however, the very great danger. A country like ours at this stage in its development needs a continuous inflow of capital from external sources if it is to maintain its progress and provide the services its people need. These injections into our economic bloodstream are vital to us.

That capital has to be earned in attractive conditions, chief amongst them being the possibility of a fair reward for the risks involved. Should this mean the taxation of the point where that fair reward could not be expected to be seen, then the good flow of capital which we have seen in the past few years might well become a mere trickle.

...development would be slowed down to the point where the amount which would be provided from our own resources and our own accumulated savings. There must at that stage follow a time-lag before we could increase our wealth and our resources to the point where the onward march of economic progress and social services could be resumed.

The other way, adequate financial assistance is not available from external sources, would be to increase taxation only to the point where we could maintain a minimum range of social services at minimum standards.

Free income, our entire economic programme for all years would have to be reviewed and shown to us. We should have to consider whether we could continue to provide secondary education at the present rate for so many of our children. ... have to be a point, that beyond a certain point almost the entire burden of the cost of education of a child must fall upon the parent.

...our favourite social schemes would have to be abandoned. These steps might lead to discontent amongst many of our people; but they are steps which in those circumstances might have to be taken in order that the whole of our available resources could be turned to short-term productive projects, hoping to produce the necessary increase in our national income to pay for the desirable services of our social services.

...policy would bring a period of national and self-sufficiency to all our peoples, a period of standstill in the social development of our people. It would mean that even some of our short-term productive projects could not be immediately carried out. There is a grave danger that this would bring amongst some of our peoples a period of bitter discontent.

"At the end, however, it would bring a safer foundation. I believe, the progress in the future that a policy of taxation increased to a point which might enable us to maintain our services at the level of to-day, but by driving the external investor from our shores, would almost certainly lead to a decrease in the prosperity of our country and a reduction of social services in the years to come.

Mr. Vasey's Faith in Kenya

"I cannot but believe that with the position placed squarely before it, with the past history and the future potentialities of our country fully recognized, with the understanding that through economic advancement an increased pace of development in our agricultural industry, an increased rate of our educational programme so that the skill and knowledge of our people can be multiplied, that through these progressive policies of development, reconstruction and rehabilitation, as the only path to the restoration of peace, a stable peace in the years to come, these things realized, and with the knowledge that the needs of this country will bear their share of the burden to the limit that economic wisdom dictates,

I cannot but believe that Her Majesty's Government will do all in its power to assist.

"But such is my faith in this my country and in the bulk of its people that I believe it necessary that the people who make the country, will face the necessary period of sacrifice and hardship, to limit and save so that from our own resources we shall build up a quite so quickly as we would like, but slowly, painfully, and surely until we can resume that rate of economic and social development of which in those years before October, 1952, we were so proud."

International Union of Socialist Youth

Mr. Murumbi on Kenyan

MORE THAN 50 DELEGATES from Socialist Youth Movements in many countries have gathered in London as the executive committee of the International Union of Socialist Youth. They were welcomed by Mr. Acland, who urged them to be impatient in order to give trust to the movement.

Among those who delivered fraternal greetings were Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., representing the Congress of People Against Imperialism, and Mr. George Zake, an African from Uganda.

According to an official statement, the meeting was held under the leadership of Joseph Murumbi, who took over as secretary after the general of the Kenya African Union after the arrest of Jomo Kenyatta, pointed out the fundamental economic injustices as the main cause of the situation. The land allocated to the white farmer was not sufficient to provide the highest standards of living. Consequently, emigration was the only way out of the problem was that of political emigration. Mr. Murumbi demanded that votes should be given to the African on a democratic basis.

Schools which the Africans had developed for themselves had been declared illegal so that if this continued their children would grow up illiterate. Mr. Murumbi concluded that it was up to the Africans to save the Europeans, and incumbent upon the Europeans to save themselves.

[Comment is made under Notes by T. Way.]

Racial Co-operation in Commerce

RACIAL CO-OPERATION is a feature of the activities of the Kenya Board of Commerce and Industry, says a memorandum issued by the Member for Commerce and Industry which traces the growth of commercial and industrial development since the last war. The board has Euro-African and Arab members. Close contact is maintained with Uganda by inviting representatives from that Protectorate to all meetings.

The board is therefore an integral part of the commercial and economic life of the Colony," says the memorandum, "and it is an organ by which Government can consult with the businessmen on a wide range of problems, and also one by which traders and industrialists can bring their problems to the attention of Government.

The board has always succeeded in maintaining good relations with the trading and industrial communities, and it is an example of successful co-operation of all races by which matters of general community importance have been settled without divisions caused by racial interests.

For example, a sub-committee on which all races are represented, recommends on the allocation of industrial plots and its work has always been carried on with only the general good in view.

Another example is provided by the sub-committee on imports control, on which members of the various races serve which has always found it possible to take a common view when making recommendations on questions of import duties.

Investigations have been started to discover means of abating the nuisance caused by dust from the dry bed of Lake Nakuru in Kenya. The flows of the Njoro and Larduria rivers are being checked to locate leakages and an expedition is examining possible sources of water in the Mau hills.

First Federal Elections To Be Held in December 15

Campaign Gains Momentum in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland

THE FIRST FEDERAL ELECTIONS in Rhodesia and Nyasaland will take place on Tuesday, December 15. Nomination day is Tuesday, November 17.

With the campaign gaining momentum, Sir GODFREY WELLSKY, Federal Minister of Transport and Development, said in Salisbury last week that confidants in Central Africa had nothing to hide. He named of White Rhodesians the suggestion of such people as the Rev. Wheelwright, who had doubt their wisdom in opposing a central government. Benefits from federation would be enjoyed by both black and whites.

Sir GODFREY HEGGINS, in his Salisbury constituency last week, said the Confederates were advocating policies which would lead to the growth of a British settlement and proposed to allow Africans to own large areas with the minimum of European guidance. It was regrettable that policies from this substance part of Africa had been introduced into the federal campaign.

Instilling Confidence of Investors

Racial policy was only incidentally a federal concern, but the first elected Government should, Sir Godfrey held, follow policies likely to preserve inter-racial harmony. It was vital, too, that the Government should be charged of inspiring the confidence of overseas investors.

Mr. DENNY YOUNG, leader of the Confederate movement, said his campaign for Southern Rhodesian independence was part of a wider development programme. Full autonomy would not be possible for many years and central federal control would continue even then. He spoke of a "vicious" propaganda aimed at putting Britain in a "Conferate" policy would permanently secure the status of the European in Central Africa; for that reason African Congress leaders were hostile to the Confederates. Mutual peace for equal work was the Confederate formula for preserving the European position. They would introduce a regular European-African ratio in all fields.

Mr. J. W. KESTLER, an Independent M.P. of Southern Rhodesia, who resigned some time ago from the Rhodesia Labour Party, announced his support for Confederate policy, although he did not intend to become an active Confederate Party member. He urged Labour voters to support the party.

Speaking at a political meeting, he said we are suffering from indifference to the orders of institutional change. Sir GODFREY HEGGINS, and the Noble Chamber of Commerce. The remedy is to stop taking the medicine to the head. In the last two years Central Africa had experienced excessive emphasis on racial differences and conflicts.

The Federal Prime Minister referred to the emergence of a political entity of those who could not be relied upon to interpret the constitution in the spirit of its intention and spirit.

We naturally agreed that there was a lack of understanding on the part of the United Kingdom not to interfere with us or to amend our constitution by an Act of Parliament without our consent. Think what an impact there would be in this country if the United Kingdom Opposition announced that it retained to power they would upset the present constitution and set off on a different track. Yet that is just what certain people here are doing.

Tranquillity Essential

Several years of tranquillity were essential. When confidence had been obtained among both population and investors, the purely administrative problems—which were of a much greater magnitude than was generally appreciated—had to be tackled.

The present time calls for common sense, efficiency, and rejection of wild, disruptive political theories. It is vital that we should have for the first few years calmness and good will. We have a great ideal set before us. Probably we here to-night cannot hope to see it fully realized. As an English Prime Minister once said: "Our work must be done in faith, but let us build for the future with the same faith that we work for the present."

The central organization of the Federal Party began electioneering in earnest on Monday. Mr. Donald Macintyre, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, is to make a three-day tour of the Copperbelt, whence

invitations have also been sent to Geoffrey Haggins, Mr. M. Greenfield and Mr. J. A. Aldicot.

In another speech, at the annual congress of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union, Sir GODFREY HEGGINS said that a great deal of nonsense was being talked about federal functions—land apportionment, Native affairs, and labour legislation.

Included Critics

One misguided gentleman said that Labour sympathizers had automatically joined the Confederate Party when the Federal Party's policy of advancing the cause in skilled trades states over the European race became known.

It is almost unbearably true that, with the excellent system of education we have here, which incidentally was made free by one of the Governments I presided over, people can talk such nonsense, because that particular note is one which fails to be taken with exclusivity by the Southern Rhodesian Government. The Federal Party have to such policy, and if they had could not implement it. If any other person tells you otherwise they are only trying to deceive you.

Sir Godfrey said that Southern Rhodesia had evolved a way of life and Native policy of which they were particularly proud. The Europeans' standard of life and employment had been maintained and protected, and they had had a square deal with larger benefits than its surrounding territories.

The Native has been better educated than in any other British Africa territory, without the disastrous results of education which have manifested themselves in certain of those territories. The relationship between the races is far better than in any other British Africa territory. All this has been accomplished by having common sense, confidence, and a lack of fear. If we assume that we still have these qualities, we can see that in Southern Rhodesia we cannot go on with our present policies. This would provide the best basis for the Federal Government to operate on in its different sphere, and could set a pattern which other territorial Governments within the Federation could with advantage copy.

But a ugly situation is developing in this country. There are certain forces to persuade us to throw overboard all our achievements in these spheres and to introduce more of a uniform African policy which would lead to immense racialism, a harmful harm to the cause of both Europeans and Natives. This new policy has been developed from time to time. Many years ago we prepared to go part of the way, but in our new policy is not found favour in Southern Rhodesia.

Check to Death of Racialism

Most of us are sick to death of this heinous non-racialism, founded on colour, which we flaunt, ever and before, and deplore the introduction of the atmosphere which is so alien to us. We should think twice before introducing Southern Rhodesia's successful and traditional policy in the territories sphere. Let us concentrate on the things that really matter in the federal sphere.

What really matters is economic development. You are a railwayman. Your future depends on working for a railway which can afford to give so many of you so much. Whether that state of affairs depends on the development of the Federation, its expansion and its prosperity. You all know about the fall in the Railways' income from the profitable general goods trade. All of this will not just fall into our laps even with federation. It certainly won't come about by carting up our coal into black and white states.

We must have sound economic planning. We must persuade investors on a large scale to put their money into our country. People of our race are making a big mistake. Ask a black African what he needs for his country. He needs a few more years of peace. He needs that the Government guarantee freedom from racial discrimination to white or British or extreme Christians.

I can conceive no sadder world than the one that is being built and economic disrupted than the one that is being built. Don't certain reactionaries to be introduced into the system. Don't be taken in by all this claptrap that is being said for children and grandchildren. We are a generation of having affairs

ourselves in any foreseeable circumstances, and I am quite sure that our children and grandchildren will be equally capable of looking after themselves.

You will be interested in your own future, and that of your children, rather more by building up our economic prosperity and thereby entrenching the paragraphs of Sir Geoffrey Huggins' report than various policies were credited to the Federal Party of which I can never hear. That party consists of people of good will in all three territories who are determined to make federation work on the basis agreed at the referendum. We will not try to deceive the public by claiming to be able to implement policies which we know full well are the exclusive preserve of the territorial Governments. Our policy is to honour all the obligations inherent in the Constitution, whether to territorial Governments, to European workers, or to the African.

An overwhelming vote of confidence in Federal Party policy was passed at a Kiltwe meeting attended by more than 500 people, addressed by Sir Roy Welensky. He answered many questions, mainly concerned with completion of the Dalglish report on the advancement of Africans in industry.

Dalglish Report

Sir Roy said that industrial relations was a federal subject. "I feel that the Dalglish report is completely dead, and should be allowed to be buried peacefully. If there are problems here which have to be faced, I can see no reason why we should not set up, from people who live in this country and know it, a commission to go into the problems. We do not need to go outside the territory to find the members of such a commission. I am satisfied that the Mineworkers' Union are quite capable of protecting their own interests."

Answering another question, Sir Roy said that when the time came that the African generally was capable of doing a better job he should be given the opportunity. "I see no sign at this stage that he is capable. The fact that one African can do a particular job does not impress me. When the general level of the community rises that is time enough to reconsider the question. It may take 30 years."

Mr. G. W. R. L'AMIE, Federal Party candidate for Kiltwe-Chingola, said last Friday: "I have opposed completion of the Dalglish report since it was made."

Mr. G. F. M. van EEDEN, the party's candidate for Kiltwe, said the Saturday in Lusaka that the franchise qualifications would need to be adjusted to restrict the vote to responsible people who conform to civilized standards."

An appeal for a three-year truce on racial policy has been made by a group of six persons in Southern Rhodesia—Mr. C. J. Bowden, chairman of the Joint National Council; Mr. A. C. Sofe, a director of Meikle's Trust; Mr. C. J. Tyndale-Biscoe, a former Director of Native Education in Northern Rhodesia, who was Director of Education in Tanganyika Territory from 1945-49; Mr. N. H. Halsted, former editor of the *New Rhodesia*; Mrs. Kate Simonsen, a member of the Confederate Party; and Mrs. Erica MacQueen, secretary of an inter-racial association. They urge that during the truce, an official commission should examine questions of racial policy. Confederate policy has been explained in Nyasaland by Colonel Cresswell-George, who met with poor audiences and little support. A listener said at one meeting: "I am from South Africa, and I have heard all this repeatedly from the papers."

Africa Protectorates Trust

AN AFRICA PROTECTORATES TRUST has been established with offices at 59 Great Peter Street, London, W.1, to provide scholarships for Africans from Bechuanaland, Botswana and Swaziland, so that they may obtain a university education in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. One student can be financed at present, and an appeal is made for further funds. The sponsors of the appeal are Sir C. M. Bowra, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Sir Raymond Priestley, Mr. J. A. Venn, president of Queens' College, Cambridge, Miss Margaret Perham, Lord Noel-Buxton, the Rev. R. W. Stephenson, and the Rev. Michael Scott.

"Rhodesia-by-the-Sea" the hotel in Simonstown built from Southern Rhodesian State Lottery funds, has been formally opened by the South African Minister of Transport. Facing False Bay, the building stands on the lower slopes of the mountain just above the Simonstown-Cape Town road. The 170-ft. outer wall of the lounge is made almost entirely of glass. South Africans as well as Rhodesians may obtain accommodation.

Candidates for Federal Election

THE NAMES of more probable contestants in the federal election have been announced. Three women who will seek election are all from Salisbury. Mrs. E. D. S. GIBSON, Mrs. M. JARVIS, and Mrs. M. E. ROSIN.

In Northern Rhodesia Confederate Party nominees will be Mrs. E. B. HOVERMAN (territorial president), J. GAUNT, C.S.D., DOBKINS, and F. S. DEER. Because the party is dissatisfied with the definition proposals, they will announce no further names at this stage.

At least two Africans from Bulawayo and two from Salisbury are expected to seek nomination as Native representatives in the Federal Assembly. They are: Messrs. M. N. NIKOMO, president of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress and secretary of the Rhodesia Railway African Workers' Union; E. THURTELL, former head teacher of St. Columba's, Bulawayo, and now a business man; D. A. MASUNDA, a butcher and member of the Bulawayo African Advisory Board since its inception 20 years ago; A. F. MAZIBISA, a trader, and chairman of the Stable Home Society Advisory Board; N. M. HOVE, editor of the *Bantu Mirror*; S. J. T. SANIKANGA, a Salisbury teacher; and J. Z. SANYHU, chief editor of African Newspapers.

The full list of Mr. W. H. Eastwood, candidates for Southern Rhodesia, Salisbury, Brigadier A. Probble, Confederate Party opponent, is:

- BULAWAYO CENTRAL: Barrett (Mr. G. Musgrave)
- BULAWAYO SUBURBS: D. Smith, Mr. H. Spang
- BORDER: Mr. B. D. Mr. N. Hodson
- DARWIN: Mr. J. M. Mr. W. A. B. Winterton
- MREWA: Mr. N. G. Sir Godfrey Huggins (deceased)
- MIDLAND: Mr. I. D. Smith, Mr. H. Spang
- SALISBURY: Mr. L. M. N. Hodson
- SALISBURY SOUTH: Mr. W. A. B. Winterton
- SALISBURY SUBURBS: Sir Godfrey Huggins (Colonel E. V. H. Cresswell-George)
- SALISBURY WEST: Mr. W. Swan
- SEBAKWE: Mr. J. L. Smit (Mr. J. R. Dendy Young, Q.C.)
- UMOMSA: Mr. L. M. Greenfield
- UMUNYA: Mr. L. MacCalligan (the Marquess of Graham)

Of the above, Mr. F. D. Smith, Mr. J. L. Smit, and Mr. R. E. Halsted (a former Minister of Trade and Industrial Development who resigned in an earlier government and from the United Party) are Rhodesia Party M.P.s. Mr. W. H. Eastwood recently resigned from the Rhodesia Labour Party. One of the most interesting federal election fights is certain to be that in the Sebakwe constituency. Mr. Dendy Young, leader of the Confederate Party, resigned from the United Party in Southern Rhodesia earlier this year and now sits in the territorial Parliament as an Independent M.P., while Mr. Smit, a well-known member of the Rhodesia Party, has often strongly criticized the United Party Government, which until September was led by Sir Godfrey Huggins, now Federal Prime Minister. Moreover, the Sebakwe region has a large proportion of African voters.

One-day conference on Africa

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY is arranging another one-day conference on Africa to be held in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Empire Society on Saturday, November 14.

From noon to 1 p.m. Mr. R. E. Kendall Ward will speak on "Mau Mau; an Attempted Analysis and Suggestions for a Solution," Mr. B. F. Macdonald taking the chair. At 2.15 Mr. Hugh Tracey will speak on "Music as a Key to African Character," illustrating his talk by recordings and colour films. From 3.45 to 5.15 films of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be shown. In the evening, Sir George Bernard Stooke, lately Governor of Sierra Leone, will talk on that Colony. Tickets for all the sessions will be free, but tickets for the evening (2s. 6d.) must be obtained in advance from the secretary, 45 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Rhodesia's first major railway tunnel, 700 ft. long, will be constructed next year on a line bypassing Wankies. The diversion will cost £437,000.

U.S. Ideas on Colonies Changing

Risks of Premature Independence

MR. HENRY BYROADE, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs in the State Department of the U.S.A. said last week and that in considering the status and future of dependent peoples Americans must recognize that there is such a thing as premature independence.

The United States would, he said, not want the pain and labour expended in a struggle for freedom to be wasted by the premature creation of a State which would collapse at the first hint of difficulty. If a few additional years in the process of evolution could make the difference between an enduring self-determination and the risk of chaos, those extra years of waiting would be worth while.

He continued:—

Stake in European Stability

Let us be frank in recognizing our stake in the strength and stability of certain European nations which exercise influence in the dependent areas. These European nations are our allies. They share many common interests with us. They will probably represent for many years to come a major source of free world defensive power outside our own.

We cannot blindly disregard their side of the Colonial question without injury to our own security. In particular, we cannot ignore the legitimate economic interests which European nations possess in certain dependent territories. Nor can we forget the importance of these interests to the European economy which we have contributed so much to support.

There has been much talk about the economic exploitation of dependent people. Too little attention has been given to the fact that economic relations between European nations and overseas territories are often unofficial to both parties.

Preservation of the strength of Europe at the expense of dependent peoples was not in question, Mr. Byroade explained. Gradual approach to independence would help to preserve legitimate European interests, while at the same time giving the areas concerned the economic opportunities and other benefits which would be lost by the complete severance of relations which would be lost by the complete severance of relations. But orderly evolution should not be translated to mean the indefinite extension of Colonial rule, for the continued dependence of people who were ready for self-determination would involve dangers to peace and stability as serious as those of premature action.

Partnership in Central Africa

Testing the principles he had mentioned by specific cases, Mr. Byroade said that in Central Africa the British were seeking to remove mistrust and fear between the different groups and to promote a spirit of partnership. He praised the efforts of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to develop local parliaments containing representatives of the different races and to form an inter-racial university for the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Turning to the dispute over the Suez Canal Zone, which posed a serious dilemma for the State Department, he said:—

When disputes arise between Western and Eastern powers, Western allies are often on our side. It is symptomatic of this that, for example, we recognize the need for keeping the Suez area available for the use of those Powers who are in the defence of the non-Communist world, which includes Egypt here. At the same time we view with the most friendly spirit the aspirations of the Egyptians for complete and inalienable sovereignty. In all differences of this nature our fundamental problem is to lessen suspicion and encourage agreement between the Eastern and Western Powers.

By every word and action of our Government we should make it clear that the old Colonial relationship is dead and that it will stay dead. At the same time we should encourage a better understanding of the possibilities inherent in a new relationship based on voluntary cooperation and on independent nations.

The speaker concluded by saying that the State Department would refer to be governed by abstract principles alone in its attitude to any Colonial problem. In each case it would

American policy on the need to consider what the circumstances obtain and place demanded.

British Policy Restated

The above statement of policy may be considered in the light of the following remarks recently addressed to the United Nations by Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs:—

"We do not believe that just because there exists in any given territory a handful of brilliant and educated politicians that that territory is necessarily ripe to assume complete responsibility for its own affairs."

A stable democracy must be broadly based. There must be competence and enlightened interest at all levels. Society must be filled with educated and disciplined talent, urging up to fill the places of the few brilliant individuals who will probably be found to lead the way in most countries of the world."

Her Majesty's Government would regard it as an utter dereliction of their duty if they handed over complete power to the peoples of the territories they administer when those territories had acquired no more than a façade of self-discipline and responsibility.

"In some cases risks must be taken. But if we take such risks we must always be ready to recognize an error when we see it. If we were not to temper our enthusiasm with caution we might well end up after a century of patient construction of the basis of democracy with precipitated a relapse into conditions of instability in which the mass of the people had very little effective voice in the conduct of their own affairs and were abandoned to that tyrannical rule which is perhaps the worst plight of any community—that tyranny of ambition and inexperience of a central oligarchy."

Colonial Research Report

COLONIAL RESEARCH, 1952-53, which contains the reports of the various research councils, committees and centres, has just been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 4s. 6d. Grants totalling £1,067,041 were approved for 56 new Colonial research schemes and 54 supplementary schemes, £18,250 more than in the previous year. Research grants since 1940 have amounted to upwards of £22m. less about £1m. unspent balance on completed schemes. Under the head of East Africa general, £361,742 was allotted to schemes approved during the period under review, of which £173,380 went to the Agriculture and Forests Research Organization, £90,000 for insecticide research, £43,000 for fisheries, £29,321 for social and economic research, and £12,500 for experiments in applying insecticides from aircraft. Tanganyika was allotted £19,150 for insecticide research and £9,000 for the appointment of a botanist; and Uganda a total of £12,000 of which the principal items were £1,200 for research into the control of stomoxys calcitrans and £2,800 for aircraft experiments in these areas. East and Central Africa had £750 for an economic survey of Tanganyika and Nyasaland. Central Africa general was allotted £2,799 for fisheries research for Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Nyasaland; and £32,935 for agriculture.

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants

Charterers, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wadi Halfa, El Gheid, Suakin and Tokar, Hadramah (Yemen), Massawa, Assab and Asmara, Eritrea, Jibuti (French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.

JEDDAH

YEMBO

Agents in the United Kingdom

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.

LONDON-LIVERPOOL-MANCHESTER-BIRMINGHAM

E. Africa's Port and Rail Problems

Disappointing Deliveries from U.K.

MR. A. F. KIRBY, Acting Commissioner of Ports and Harbours in East Africa, told the Central Legislative Assembly recently of the difficulties facing the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

Of about £60m. raised since the war for development purposes, £11m. would be devoted to the ports. Of the £23m. loan of 1949 and £500,000 had been spent or definitely allocated.

The £34m. sanctioned in 1951 had been entirely for additional rolling stock, but not the locomotive or wagon then ordered had yet been delivered. Deliveries from Great Britain were most disappointing.

"I have had personal discussions and correspondence verging on acrimony with the manufacturers of locomotives and wagons in an endeavour to obtain earlier delivery. They know how vital these locomotives are—not only to East Africa, but to British exporters. The authorities in Britain have been told *ad nauseum* in no uncertain terms, that the best way they can improve exports to East Africa is to get us more wagons and locomotives.

Struggle to Expedite Deliveries

Every possible measure, orthodox and unorthodox, is being taken to expedite the manufacture and delivery of the locomotives and wagons, but we have to face the fact that East African Railways and Harbours' orders are inseparable from the general programmes of manufacturers of Britain, and East Africa cannot be taken selectively and given priority over orders from other parts of the world.

Meanwhile, the old locomotives, which should have been out of service many years ago, are being kept running very expensively with corresponding alarming increases in maintenance costs, but it is only by this means, by this increase in recurrent expenditure, that the Administration has been managing to maintain and even increase tens lifted from Mombasa. Indeed, for every month over the last 12 months tonnage has increased, and for August 115,000 tons were lifted as compared with a corresponding tonnage of only 97,000 tons a year ago. We are lifting month by month 20,000 more tons than last year.

No less than £25m. has been approved to be spent or earmarked against works or additional rolling stocks, leaving only £8m. unappropriated, most of which was provided for specific works which for one reason or another have not yet been approved. This sum is woefully short of what is now required to cover the projects which were included in the original schedule. With this balance of only £8m. or less than £8,000,000 is required for Harbours' works and £19m. for Railways. Of the £3,800,000 for Harbours £3,296,000 will be required to be spent between now and the end of 1956 to complete the work now in progress.

There is only one way in which this money can be found, and that is to take part of the £8m. which has as yet been unappropriated. Two major items can be deferred for this purpose. First, the conversion of all congested vacuum brakes and the replacement of couplings, for which £1,350,000 was provided. The other major item is the Mombasa-Korogwe link and the work on Kani, rearmament for which £1,700,000 was provided.

Mombasa-Korogwe Link Uneconomic

The present estimated cost of the Mombasa-Korogwe link is £64m.—an economic survey has been undertaken, which has been agreed by the Tanganyika Government, and it has shown quite clearly that in present circumstances there is no economic case for constructing this particular railway especially at the cost of £64m. That has been accepted by the Tanganyika Government.

The other item of reallocation is the £750,000 for the Southern Province Railway extension. This reallocation has been made by agreement with the Tanganyika Government.

But even with this reallocation there will still be left only about £5m. against the balance of £19m. required for the capital improvements—that is that out of the £5m. unappropriated we shall have to use £3m. already for Harbours' works leaving only £2m. towards £19m. for Railway work. So we are £14m. short of what we require.

The General Manager of the Railways and Harbours Administration has found himself in the unenviable position of having to prune his development programme very severely.

This has meant postponing many works which, although highly desirable, for greater efficiency or improved public amenities, are not vital to unimpeded traffic operation between now and 1956.

Unless the Transport Administration maintain a healthy scepticism the investor will not be attracted to investing in its loans. Many people pass lightly over this scepticism to service capital and to suite blindly the development can come only from bold planning, with a sublime disregard of the financial consequences. The fact is that, in all considerations of capital expenditure the emphasis is on immediate, not eventual, productivity. To-day no country and no investing corporation appears to have capital for investment in the long term. The £14m. shortfall is not a long-term investment; it is due to the improvement of the existing system, to improve efficiency and to increase the margin of capacity.

The increases in cost I have been talking about include the increases in cost of the Mtwara port and the Southern Province Railway, Tanganyika, which will be covered by advances from the Overseas Food Corporation. They also include the increase in the cost of the Western Uganda Extension, which will be met by advances from the Uganda Government.

Severe Decline in Revenue

An unfortunate feature of the situation in which the Railways Administration finds itself is that there has been so severe a decline in revenue this year that there will be practically nothing for betterment funds. We normally debited to betterment fund many other capital improvements not covered by loan provision. These will have to be postponed or cancelled.

In Mombasa the Administration is actually going ahead with the construction of the two new berths and is planning quite actively for the construction of an additional berth on the mainland at Kipevu. More important, it is planning to install a new railway link between Kipevu and Changamwe and also marshalling yards and sidings at Changamwe, although which any new berths on the mainland would be useless.

Nairobi Hospital Extensions

THE £400,000 PROGRAMME of extensions and additions to King George VI Hospital, Nairobi, now in hand, includes expenditure of more than £100,000 on staff housing, mainly for Africans, and a medical research laboratory. In its final form the hospital will comprise the present main block for Africans, a £50,000 consultative clinic for all races, a new infectious diseases hospital costing £205,000, a £40,000 African nurses' home, a £12,000 Asian mess, a new orthopaedic centre for which the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund is providing £55,000, and a medical school for the training of African hospital assistants for which the fund is giving £10,000. The target date for the completion of the scheme is 1956, when it is estimated that £25,000 will have been spent, since the building was started in 1957.

Native Traders

MR. W. W. AWORI, an African member of the Kenya Legislative Council, has told the North Nyanza African District Council that the failure of many native traders was due to carelessness and lack of knowledge of book-keeping. He said that Government had accepted in principle the plan to establish a Colonial African political organization proposed by the African members, who were trying to formulate a constitution for the body. It would be for the good of Kenya that Africans should be able to speak with one united voice, for tribal organizations merely encouraged tribalism. He advised the council to accept the Government plan to establish a £5,000 loan fund for traders in the district, but stressed the need for adequate knowledge of accounting to be a necessary qualification for loans.

£364 was spent on European, Asian, and African bursaries in the year ended April 30 last by the War Memorial Fund of Kenya. The trustees are Major-General C. C. Fowkes, Sir Charles Mortimer, Mr. Chusiel Kirkman, and Mr. R. Mboya.

Secondary Industry in N. Rhodesia Governor's Confidence in the Future

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said when addressing the annual congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of that territory:—

Northern Rhodesia's external trade has continued to expand, and in the first six months of this year amounted to £68m., compared with £59m. in the corresponding period last year. There has, however, been a marked change in the division of this trade between imports and exports, the former increasing by about 73% from £18m. in the first six months of 1952 to £25m. in the first six months of 1953, while the increase in the value of exports is approximately 6% from 401m. to £43m.

The favourable visible balance of trade is therefore likely to be lower this year than formerly. In 1951 it amounted to some £32m. and in 1952 to £40m. This trend in our trade need not occasion undue concern, since a large part of the increase in imports is caused by the increased import of capital goods for productive purposes, particularly in connexion with the opening up of new mines.

Difficulty in Providing Services

The establishment of new secondary industries does not proceed as smoothly or as fast as one could wish. One of the main causes is the difficulty which local authorities and the Government find in providing all the services required. It is not surprising when one considers the immense expansion of industry and commerce in the last few years and the long time taken in town planning, in surveying industrial areas, and in the delivery of essential plant, such as power-generating machinery.

Moreover, skilled and unskilled labour, food supplies, housing, water supplies, transport, and power fall far short of our needs, and new and additional demands cannot always be met. It would help if local authorities were to assess as closely as possible from time to time their resources and the facilities they can offer to secondary industry.

We have no doubt noted with great satisfaction the

agreement which the Government of Northern Rhodesia recently reached with the Government of Southern Rhodesia for the earliest possible construction of the Kafue hydro-electric project. A similar agreement has been concluded with the Government of Nyasaland. Agreement on an inter-territorial basis was essential before the necessary finance could be assured for the project, and I am happy to say that the financial negotiations are making good progress.

Kafue's Probable Benefits

This great project vital to the future of the Rhodesias, will result in a large increase in the supply of power, not only to the extensive area served by the power line from the Kafue Gorge to the Copperbelt, but also to Southern Rhodesia. Combined with improvements in production expected at the Wankie colliery, an important indirect result of the hydro-electric scheme should in due course be an increase in the availability of coal to industry. The Government of Northern Rhodesia has tried persistently throughout the past six years to secure for the industries in this territory a reasonable share of such coal supplies as were available.

Despite the many and varied problems which face us, I am confident that commerce and industry in Northern Rhodesia will continue to flourish and expand.

Employment in Kenya

NON-AFRICAN EMPLOYEES in Kenya in 1952 numbered 11,143, of whom 27,083 were in private industry and 14,069 in public services. Of the total 24% were employed by Government, 25.9% in commerce, 18% in manufacture, 10.2% by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, 6% in private building, 4.8% in privately-owned transport and communications, and 4.4% on private agriculture, and forestry. African employees working on the enumeration dates totalled 48,539 (against 412,416 in 1951 and 213,843 in 1950), of whom 46.6% were engaged in agriculture and forestry by private employers, 17.9% by Government, 9.9% in manufacture, 5.5% by E.A.R. & H. and 4.1% in commerce.

Seven reasons why . . . this thrifty BEDFORD is today's best buy

FOR AND
23 FT. SEMI-
TRAILER WITH
GROSS TRAIN
WEIGHT OF
31,600 lb.



1. Detachable trailers: automatic coupling; cab-controlled uncoupling.
2. Choice of petrol or diesel power.
3. Massive clutch: fully floating, hypoid rear axle.

4. All-steel, 3-man cab with 3-point rubber mounting.
5. Crew insulated from engine heat.
6. Synchronesh 4-speed gearbox.
7. Easy service access to cut down maintenance time.

P.O. BOX 951
BRIDGE LTD
NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Ibadan, Mbeya, Arusha.

PERSONALIA

MR. FRANCIS DE CUYPER is in London on a brief visit.

MR. R. S. CAMPBELL will return to Mombasa in the DURBAN CASTLE.

MRS. E. D. KAUNZLE has left for a visit to Australia for about six months.

MR. ROBERT COWAN has been elected to the board of the Calico Printers' Association, Ltd.

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN is outward-bound for Northern Rhodesia in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

MR. E. H. MORLAND, director and secretary of the Uganda Company (London), Ltd., is revisiting Uganda.

MR. R. L. PRAIR, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group, has arrived in London from Northern Rhodesia.

CANON W. I. WRIGHT is the author of "Their Excellencies," a book about Kenya, which is due for early publication in London.

GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE was a guest of the Emperor of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa for two days during his air tour of Africa.

COLONEL C. B. R. HORNUNG, chairman of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., and other companies, and MRS. HORNUNG are due in London in a few days.

LORD LEATHERS has rejoined the board of Union Corporation, Ltd., which has substantial prospecting interests in Tanganyika Territory.

MR. OLIVER LYTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be the guest at luncheon to-morrow of the Foreign Press Association in London.

MR. A. T. PENMAN will sail in the WICHBURGH CASTLE next Thursday to revisit the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. He expects to return in March.

LORD FAIRFAX has been appointed Parliamentary private secretary to LORD WOOLTON, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister of Materials.

MR. J. R. GRIFFIN, a partner in Messrs. Smith, Coney & Barrett, the Liverpool cotton-merchants and brokers with large East African connections, left £36,174.

MR. DUPLEY A. HAWKINS, assistant editor of the *East African Standard*, Nairobi, for the past four years, has resigned, and is now active as a free-lance journalist and publicist.

MR. W. MCCONVILLE, who some months ago visited Kenya to take newsreel pictures of operations against the Mau Mau gangs, has been appointed news editor of *Pasté Gazette*.

The marriage took place in Bulawayo, recently, of JOHN LAWES and MISS PAMELA VEATS, only daughter of MR. S. H. VEATS, former Editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, and MRS. VEATS.

DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1952, which is worth about £1,800. Last week we announced that he had been awarded the Wellcome bronze medal of the Royal African Society for dedicated service to Africa.

The REV. E. A. BASTIN, COLONEL and MRS. G. C. GRIMSHAW, the REV. and MRS. N. LANGFORD-SMITH, DR. and MRS. P. M. MARSHALL, COLONEL E. M. NEWELL, and MR. and MRS. J. K. WATSON are on their way back to Kenya by sea.

MR. HENRY GREVILLE MATHESON has been appointed scheduled services manager of Hunting Air Transport, Ltd., of which MR. ALAN JAMES STOCKS is now traffic superintendent. He was until recently station traffic officer for the company in Nairobi.

A memorial service for AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM will be held at St. Mark's, North Audley Street, London, W.1, at noon on November 17. Applications for tickets should be made to the Air Ministry (S.4(d)), Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1, not later than November 9.

MR. FRED FORD, architect and town-planner, and MR. J. P. McDONAGH, economist, both of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, are due to fly to Kenya on November 9 to carry out preliminary studies for the Royal Dutch-Shell group in connexion with their project for the establishment of an oil refinery at Mombasa.

MRS. BLUNDELL, MR. and MRS. G. G. BOWMAN, LIEUT. COLONEL E. R. BUSWELL, LADY CORRIE, MR. and MRS. STANLEY GHERSIE, and LADY LEAD are on their way to Mombasa in the British India liner UGANDA. LADY COX and COLONEL and MRS. W. H. ROGERS are passengers for Da' es Salam, and BRIGADIER and MRS. A. L. CENT-LEMON for Beira.

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include: MESSRS. C. A. L. RICHARDS, Commissioner for Social Development in Tanganyika, to be Commissioner of Community Development, Uganda; G. SMITH, chief aeronautical telecommunications officer, Northern Rhodesia, to be Director of Civil Aviation, Malta; and H. DE SWAIN, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Aden, to be Commissioner of Police, Somaliland Protectorate.

A £500 pension to MR. L. J. W. KELLER, Independent Labour M.P. in Southern Rhodesia, to date from the time when he leaves Parliament, has been recommended by the Colony's Select Committee on Pensions, Grants, and Gratuities. Mr. Keller, who resigned from the Rhodesia Labour Party last year after representing it in the Legislature for 24 years, was born in London 68 years ago. For four years from the outbreak of the last war he was Minister without Portfolio.

MR. THOMAS VAISEY SCRIVENOR, Chief Civil Service Commissioner for Nigeria, has been appointed Deputy High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland. Aged 45, Mr. Scrivenor was educated at Canterbury and Oriel College, Oxford, and joined the Colonial Administrative Service in 1933. He has served in Malta; Palestine, Tanganyika Territory, and the Colonial Office. He succeeds MR. R. E. FURNBELL, who formerly held the post under the title of Chief Secretary, and who has now been appointed Governor of North Borneo.

RESPONSIBLE POST IN AGRICULTURE

ADVERTISER: University education in agriculture seeks post of responsibility. Experience of home and Far Eastern dairy farming, successful managerial experience in large commercial farm (2,000 gallons milk per day), where successful management of large Asian staff a major problem. Soundest references as to ability and character. Bbx 605, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION

TAKE YOUR HOLIDAY in Southern Rhodesia as one of the family in a comfortable West Gork home on the Atlantic. Rough shooting, Sea, lake, and river fishing available. Good food and all comforts. Staff of three kept. Owner has lived many years East Africa. 6 guineas per week inclusive.—TALLY 'HO! 'HOUSE, CASTLE, TOWNSHEND, GOR, CORN.

SCHOOL

LEDHAM COURT SCHOOL, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. Boarding school for boys and girls ages three to 18 years. Open during holidays. Full responsibility taken whilst parents abroad. Apply Principals.

DEATH

MARTIN VAN MARSEVELD, of Kilimani, Coles, Cape Province, formerly of Amusha and Danga, Tanganyika Territory, on October 19 after a long illness peacefully borne. Publicly remembered by his wife.

Obituary

MR. ADDISON DENNY, who has died at his home in Kingston Hill, in his 79th year, was the father of Mr. S. Reeve Denny, Administrative Secretary in the Government of Northern Rhodesia. Ever since Mr. Addison Denny first visited East and Central Africa 20 years ago he had been deeply interested in the affairs of the territories, many leading men in which had met him while in the country on leave.

MR. RODERICK PEDRAZA, who joined the Kenya Administrative Service in 1914, has died in London at the age of 65. At one time he was Commissioner for Mines in the Colony. He retired in 1946, and leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son who is district officer at Karungundi in the Machakos district.

MAJOR LEONARD AVERY, F.S.O., T.C., who has died in Surrey, went to Kenya and Tanganyika in 1928 as medical officer in a film unit, and two years later accompanied a party of explorers by Lt. Col. Howard de Walden to the Belgian Congo under the auspices of the Natural History Museum.

Mrs. Lily Rosin, widow of the Rev. J. J. Rosin, J.P., who has died in Salisbury at the age of 79, reached the Colony in 1918. She was a devoted social worker, particularly for the blind, Magogile and the Rhodesia Children's Home for which her husband was a founder.

MR. "BOB" MAIR, who has died in Salisbury, went to South Africa in 1861 and served in the Gaika-Gaika campaign 16 years later. He entered Rhodesia with the Pioneer Column and became a builder in Salisbury, but took up farming in the Macheke district in 1913.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, who has died in Blantyre, aged 69, settled in Nyasaland as a tobacco planter 23 years ago. He first went to Africa from Sunderland as a telegraphist, and fought in the South African War.

Mrs. Marie Magdalene Stevens, who has died in Blantyre, aged 57, had served for several years with the Agricultural Department and the African Tobacco Board. Two years ago she married Mr. Charles Stevens of Eimbe.

CHIEF KASONSO, of Uwanda, in the Mbeya district of Tanganyika, whose death is reported, was an adult chief under the German administration, and is thought to have been a centenarian.

MR. H. E. ("Harry") DALE, who went to Southern Rhodesia 54 years ago, has died in Salisbury, aged 81. In Umtata he opened one of the Colony's first bar-fringing businesses.

MR. ADAM MILLER, M.B.E., who has died suddenly in Durban, had worked for 25 years at a mine where he was manager of the Nyanza Salt Mines.

Mrs. Dorothy Haslehurst, who has died in Salisbury, went with her late husband to start farming in the Bulch district in 1912.

MR. JAMES PIRIE, who has died in Aberdeen at the age of 60, served in the F.W.D. in Kenya from 1914 to 1951.

BRIGADIER C.S.F. K. MARSHALL, D.S.O., who has died in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 65.

Railway Rates Raised

HIGHER WORKING COSTS have necessitated increased goods rates on Nyasaland and Trans-Zambesia Railways. For the latter the new rates rise by 31 years. The new rates, which take effect from November 1, involve increases in through rates from Beiras varying between 1.5% and 3.2%, with an average of 2.1% to Blantyre. Nyasaland Railway local rates have gone up between 5% and 12%. African passenger fares are now based on 14d. per mile. For the Lake services the increase is 5%.

Developing Partnership With Africans

Dr. Alexander Scott's Views

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, who was to have stood as Progressive Party candidate for Lusaka in the forthcoming federal election, has decided to contest the seat as an Independent and to disband the Progressive Party which he had founded. He has taken this step in order to reduce the risk of splitting the opposition to Conservative Party candidates.

Dr. Scott wrote recently: "We refused in the past to accept the paramountcy of Africans, but we offer them instead a genuine partnership. Government will practise this partnership. The effects of it will be gradual. In time Europeans with their private interests will follow the official example. Government can never legislate to compel Europeans to accept Africans socially, but it can show the way in which they should go."

"We should like to see the end of labour bars in industry and transport; with opportunities for Africans to do work involving greater skill and intelligence, as in the Belgian Congo."

Since Africans in Southern Rhodesia have been treated as British subjects for many years, he should like our Africans who are protected persons to have the opportunity of becoming British subjects without the usual formalities. Why should one of our Africans have to pay £5 to become a British subject?

"Until we make it possible for the African to own and occupy his own part of peri-urban homes he shall not have a thoroughly educated African population. Nothing could so stabilize our Africans as houses of their own. The Government, local authorities, and private enterprise should co-operate in this cause."

Houses for Africans

MR. A. W. G. INGHAM, a Kampala architect, has designed a semi-prefabricated house for Africans, with a living-room, two bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen and store, to sell at £360. A slightly larger house, also constructed of reinforced concrete blocks, costs £400. See Ndola correspondent of *The Times* wrote recently that at least 15,000 permanent houses for Africans will have been built in Northern Rhodesia between 1948 and the beginning of next year at costs between £129 and £290 for a three-roomed house complete with kitchen and lavatory. The first 8,500 houses were all out of garden city lines at a gross density of 100 homes per acre, but because the cost of servicing such sites was too high, the present average is 15 to the acre. Houses are built of brick or cement stone blocks and have iron or asbestos roofs.

Migration

NEW PERMANENT EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION INTO Kenya in the first quarter of this year amounted to 1,027 Europeans, 769 Asians and Arabs, and 11 others, compared respectively with 926, 898, and 14 in the last quarter of 1952, and with 968, 1,240, and 47 in the corresponding period of last year. Permanent immigration for the respective periods was 5,74, 474, and 41, 643, 266, and 418, 773, and five. Permanent immigrants into Tanganyika during the first quarter of this year totalled 1,918, of whom 872 were Europeans and 1,193 Asians and Arabs. The corresponding figures for the last quarter of 1952 were 1,542, 712, and 795, and for the first quarter of last year 1,208, 556, and 726.

The Queen and the N.R.R.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has consented to receive from the Northern Rhodesia Regiment a set which she has ordered to be made in Entebbe when The Queen visits Uganda next year on her way back home from Australia and New England.

Kenya: Colonial Secretary's Statement

Situation Dangerous, But Improving

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT on the situation in Kenya was made in the Commons last week by the Colonial Secretary, HERBERT LYTTLETON:

"To-day the situation is much better than I feared it might be, but Kenya falls short of what I hoped it could be. It is still one of danger, but it is improving. The main areas of the Kikuyu Reserve, except part of Nyeri, show solid progress. So does the Rift Valley. In almost all areas, security is once again the responsibility of the civil administration and police.

"Success against the gangs causes some transfer of the trouble to other areas. This tendency has led some to propose to fly from the Aberdares to the Mount Kenya area and to Embu and Meru. It partially explains events in Nairobi, where some of the gangsters have taken a refuge.

"The Government of Kenya have made Nairobi into a special police district, with a commissioner of police for Nairobi, and are increasing the number of administrative officers in the city. Some drastic action has had to be taken, but it has received the simultaneous approval of leading Africans.

"The Kikuyu Reserves are being more closely administered in the Fort Hill area, for example, there are six district officers where there used to be two. By the end of the year expansion of the police should relieve the Army of their present police duties and make it possible to keep the Police much longer in districts where they are well known.

Formidable Task

"The stopping of Mau Mau from the minds of the Kikuyu is a formidable task which assumes an ever-growing importance as the measures to establish peace and order become increasingly effective. In the reserves we see the future leaders of the Kenya emerging. They have shown themselves to be men of great courage in the face of constant danger. These are the men to whom the Governor will look for help in the schemes to make better use of the land in the Kikuyu tribal reserves and on whom the Government will rely in the development of local government.

"Outside the tribal area a successful scheme of rehabilitation for Mau Mau adherents has been set up under two Europeans and 16 members of the Kikuyu tribe on the Athi River.

"On European farms the Kenya Government is to set up a more secure system of employing Kikuyu labour; labour will be employed on contract and housed in compact villages.

"In land questions, successful efforts are being made through Nyeri to reform the system of land tenure and to discourage land fragmentation. If reconstructing the life of the Kikuyu tribe as a whole, we must demonstrate to the Kikuyu that we aim at their political as well as their social and economic advancement.

"But let me repeat that against the main core of Mau Mau we shall be unrelenting. The Governor has announced measures under which Mau Mau leaders will forfeit their rights in land for the benefit of the tribe as a whole. The Governor was urged to do this in a petition signed by African leaders in all three Kikuyu districts. He has declared also that the more fanatical leaders will be excluded permanently from the Kikuyu Reserves. The Kikuyu cannot, of course, enjoy any greater claims on available Government resources than other tribes who have a right of local government.

"For Kenya as a whole the Government, in its speech on October 20, which I would commend to hon. members

attention, has announced extensive plans for agricultural development. In addition, schemes put forward by the Committee on African Advancement include assistance in setting up African traders in business, adult education, and rural training. I have already announced that H.M. Government will stand behind the Kenya Government financially if need can be shown. The Kenya Finance Member is coming to London for discussions.

"In the meantime there is encouraging progress to report. The biggest scheme for African settlements is already two years ahead of the programme laid down in the 1949 development plan. It covers 450 square miles at Makueni and 500 families have already moved in. The Government have recently made a loan of £20,000 to start a fish factory at Machelo, which is run by an African district council, and which is now producing between 50 and 60 tons a month of good fish for sale.

Encouraging New Coffee Growers

"Coffee production by African smallholders is being given every encouragement. This year African growers are expected to produce 400 tons which at the current price of about £500 a ton will make a valuable contribution to their cash earnings. The production should increase next year.

"In short, whilst the measures to restore peace and order are having an increased success, the longer-term problems, social, economic and political, both for the Kikuyu and for the whole Colony, are being resolutely tackled.

"MR. G. GRIFFITHS (Lab.): May I ask the Colonial Secretary whether the State has been teaching in which the economic, social, and political developments are assumed a predominant importance, and in view of that, whether he will consider in consultation with the Government the desirability of removing the ban on the formation of responsible African organizations covering the whole of Kenya as part of the process of rehabilitation, and whether he can indicate when it is likely that we shall have a report from the Royal Commission?"

"MR. LYTTLETON: I cannot answer the second part of the supplementary question for the moment, but I can make inquiries; I have not heard them. As to the first part, we have all long tried to get as little as possible all the social and economic schemes which, as the security of the Colony advances, we hope to be able to push forward more quickly. There is no ban on the formation of responsible political bodies which represent Africans, but they have not at the moment emerged, and I think that it is highly desirable that they should be before many months have passed."

"MR. GRIFFITHS: May I ask that if there is a growth of a movement among Africans to form on a non-party basis a responsible organization, no barrier will be placed in its way?"

"MR. LYTTLETON: That entirely depends on whether such a body is a responsible body. It depends on that and nothing else."

"MR. G. BROWN (Lab.): Is the Minister aware, first, that it is absolutely right that the real leaders of the Africans must not be found in the reserves, where they are emerging and must be built up as they are found and not left unsupported? Secondly, will he meet the Finance Member with a good deal of willingness when he comes here, because the present financial position of the Colony is a very serious matter so far as political warfare there is concerned? Thirdly, will he give some real attention to Nairobi where, I think, there is a good deal of reason for thinking that some very dangerous things are being done? Fourthly, will he ask for an inquiry into the organization of the Kenya Police, which I have reason to think is, not nearly as good as that of the rest of the security forces?"

Nairobi Police Reorganization

"MR. LYTTLETON: With regard to the police, and Nairobi, which the hon. gentleman has coupled together, there has been a reorganization, but I can say far from saying that it is perfect. I am, however, sure that making Nairobi a separate police district is a highly desirable move."

"With regard to finance, I shall be sympathetic and as far as possible will try to help my hon. friends in the circumstances, permit me to say the least. Regarding African leaders, I believe that the Governor believes that the development of political parties is a wider representation and greater powers, and I am sure we can expect to see these leaders emerge in the future. As regards the reorganization of the Kikuyu tribal life."

"In the course of Lords debate on the MUNKSTER UNDER-Secretary of State for the Colonies made a statement in the same terms as those used in the House by Mr. Lyttleton.

"LORD OSMORE, having described it as the most encouraging proposal about Kenya made for a considerable time, said:

"I should like to ask the noble earl two questions. First, has his attention been drawn to the recent statement of General Erskine that the position in Kenya is now mainly political rather than military?"

"Secondly, my attention was drawn recently to the fact that some 40,000 Kikuyu have been expelled from Nairobi. Where is the noble earl's attention drawn? Are proper arrangements being made to receive these men who are expelled from Nairobi in the reserves? Is it not a fact that the reserves are already overcrowded and can hardly handle the large number of men who are expelled? Are they not likely to be particularly 'good citizens'?"

Lord MINSKIE: "The 48,000 who were those Kikuyu who had entered the city illegally and had to be transferred back to the reserves. Without notice, I could not give a definite answer, but arrangements have been made to welcome them back to the reserves, but I will make inquiries. I had the speech of General Erskine, and the answer is quite clear. Up to now, the military side has had to be given the precedence because obvious political advancement could not take place on a foundation which lacked security."

"The noble lord has read the Governor's speech at the opening of the Legislative Council a short time ago, he will see that the Governor amply dealt with this factor. He drew attention to the fact that for the present at any rate the military side must preponderate before we can have any political advancement."

Villages on European Farms

Lord FARMINGTON: "I appreciate that the noble earl may have difficulty at this moment in answering questions on this matter, but I wonder whether he can add anything to what he said about the employment of Africans on European farms. He made reference to contracts and the formation of villages. He would like to know whether there will be any sanctions by which these villages can be enforced and whether these villages whose residents are welcome will be inhabited by permanent inhabitants. Will any land be attached to them for the use of their inhabitants, or will they be villages occupied only by people working under contract on the farms?"

Lord MINSKIE: "It is unlikely that we shall have the answer to all the questions in London, but I will certainly make enquiries if we have not. I will obtain the information from the Government of Kenya, and, either way, I will let the noble lord know."

**The Queen's Prorogation Speech
Advance of the Colonies**

THE FOLLOWING PASSAGES were included in The Queen's speech on the prorogation of Parliament last week:

"The present is also made leading representatives of the Commonwealth and Empire and of other countries at my Coronation was an added source of support and happiness to me and my dear husband."

"The people of my Colonial territories and Protectorates are moving towards a larger share in the management of their own affairs within the Commonwealth."

"I earnestly hope that a harmonious and prosperous future lies before the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

European Education Inadequate

MANY EUROPEAN CHILDREN in Northern Rhodesia do not stay long enough at school, the Governor, Sir Gilbert Kenne, said, recently. Of children in form I in 1950, only just over half were in form III by 1952, and only 25% in form IV this year. It was true that the situation was improving and that secondary school facilities were inadequate, but such considerations must not stand too long in the way of vital progress. He hoped that the necessary secondary schools would be provided without undue delay. Apart from these deficiencies, enrolment in Government European schools to-day (7,789) was more than four times the 1945 figure, and the pensionable staff had almost quadrupled. Sir Gilbert was addressing the European Education Advisory Board at what he thought might be their last meeting. Further European education, a Federal Subsidy Commission, he said, would be necessary to advise the Government.



THE STANDARD DELIVERY VAN



- 2 litre engine
- Swift acceleration
- 24 m.p.g.
- Two passenger doors
- Two rear doors
- Payload capacity 12 cwt.
- Driver's seat adjustable
- Hard roof and metal body
- Independent front wheel suspension
- Wheel disc brakes

Come and inspect the latest at our showrooms and discuss your delivery requirements with our representatives.

**REGGREGOR-OATES
MOTORS LIMITED**

NAIROBI
P.O. Box 2079

MOMBASA
P.O. Box 2079
Phone 423

District Agents throughout Kenya

Central Africa's Coming Elections

Mr. Harry Franklins Vere

THAT THE CONFEDERATE PARTY will produce a fairly strong opposition in both the Southern Rhodesian and Federal Parliaments is the view of Mr. HARRY FRANKLINS, former Minister of Information in Northern Rhodesia. In a lecture on the B.B.C. "Africa Programme" he said, *inter alia*:

"The Confederate separation policy offers in no way from the South African apartheid policy, and one of its leading promoters in Northern Rhodesia is very well and there is no doubt they sincerely believe that a policy of this kind is in the best interests of Africans, though that perhaps is not their main concern. Other considerations apart it seems hardly practicable unless the white man does all his own work in the white areas, which is not proposed."

Confederate Strength

How strong is this party's following and how well it fares. Presumably the party will be followed by most of the Southern Rhodesians, the white population, who voted against federation at the referendum, and although it was a referendum in the North, not all were in favour of federation there either. So the Confederate Party might produce a fairly strong opposition in both the Southern Rhodesian and Federal Parliaments.

As time goes by, if these Governments preserve a liberal partnership policy—and they do not they will have trouble from the Africans—the Confederates will increasingly attract the Southern Africans who form the bulk of the population of Central Africa. It would not take long to sway the balance of Southern Rhodesian Parliament of only 30 members and a Federal Parliament of only 50, and we would then have a Southern Africa, as they are pursued by the Central African Federation—a state of affairs which federation was designed to prevent. Before the time being my guess is that the Southern Rhodesians will back Sir Geoffrey Hughes at the next elections.

African political activity was until recently, generally non-existent. It is still badly co-ordinated, though a lot of the quiet political African societies have now amalgamated and two main organizations which seem to get on fairly well.

Southern Rhodesia has the most potentially capable political leaders in Central Africa. As a leader Joshua Nkomo, who has an African degree and a president of the African Bantu Congress Union, have much greater ability than any of their fellows in the Protectorates.

These Southern Rhodesian African political leaders have expressed their antagonism to federation, which they regard as a pan-African nationalist viewpoint as another move to perpetuate white domination in Africa generally, though it does not affect them as they are already away from Colonial Office inspection. They have had several meetings with the African political leaders of the Protectorates, and even promised them support in any passive resistance campaign that may be organized. They have talked with their northern colleagues about forming a Central African National Congress.

African Outlets

All this is regarded by the Southern Rhodesian Government as a political agitation—understandably enough, since there is almost no constitutional outlet for African political expression. But it is not taken very seriously. A hint that it could become serious can perhaps be inferred from the prosecution of Joshua Nkomo a few months ago for possessing Communist literature, though he was discharged with a caution. But it is likely that the two Southern Rhodesian Africans, who will take seats in the Federal Parliament will be drawn from these present political leaders, since they will be elected by the vast majority of the country, who are nearly all white.

The two Africans who will be elected will probably be of the type of Mr. Savanna, an able man, editor of a group of Bantu newspapers. There are many things that Savanna does not like in Southern Rhodesia, but his policy is to struggle to get the Native Bantu integrated into European society with its rights and privileges. He is therefore all in with the official theory that the common Bantu will increasingly give to Africans, as they become more prosperous and civilized, equal political rights.

After referring to recent events in Nyasaland, Mr. Franklins

commented on the Protectorate Government's *communiqué* claiming that all chiefs but two had boycotted the Congress and that a number of Africans were forming a Progressive Association to co-operate in federation.

The Government's *communiqué* looks like wishful thinking. At African meetings I have seen the intense, passionate dislike the chiefs, educated Africans, and the urban classes have of federation, and that are the people the Government would like to see in a Progressive Association.

African political moves are inexperienced and rather bewildered. They will hold, for example, a meeting to show some sort of demonstration, and it does not materialize; the organization is not good enough. Some chiefs refuse to co-operate with the Government and persuade their people to do the same, and the Government takes firm action, arrests a chief or two, and the others get frightened and cry off. In all the frustration, discrimination, and confusion, some incident starts a riot, there are some casualties, and then the situation quietsens down.

"I do not think we have seen the end of these things, perhaps only at the beginning, unless the Federal Government quickly allays African fears and finds some means of assuring them of their social, economic and political advancement."

There is now talk of a Northern Rhodesian Independent Labour Party based on the Copperbelt, extending to the north. It may make quite a difference. It is the European, artisan and artisan classes that are most adamant in their economic and political views, a purpose which the Northern Rhodesian Labour Party (despite its name) would presumably follow.

Congress Attitude

The Northern Rhodesian Africans still possess a fairly dominant front against federation. As with the demand for a successful or coherent African opposition, so far is no reliable indication of the future. They have a long way to go, but they are learning. The Congress and the African South-West African Representative Council, and the African M.L.A.s are already fairly solidly together in spirit.

There has recently a period when it looked as though some of the African political moves would be accepted in the next few years, and see how it turned out, reserve the right to continue to passive resistance if necessary. But it seems to have been done before, during the past few years, and it seems to be a change by which the requirements of the partnership theory.

The mining managements' attempt to break down the colour bar on the Copperbelt has so far failed. Most of the important members of the Legislative Council, who took part in the London talks have expressed bitter disappointment at Mr. Edeon's decision.

The federations of the two Protectorates with a self-governing Colony in a multi-racial form, or much of which no political scaffolding has yet been erected is an experiment unique in history. Success must depend primarily on whether any policy can be implemented, without too much delay, which will reassure both races of their future economic and welfare in Central Africa.

Tropical Agriculture and Research

Problems of Imperial College

THE WHOLE PURPOSE of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture needs to be assessed and its future thought out, says the latest annual report.

The avowed policy of the Commonwealth's development towards the ideal of a group of self-governing peoples motivated by similar ideals and moving in co-operation and equality of status towards a common goal. The governing body have given much attention to this situation. They are convinced that in the modified Commonwealth the college should have an even more important part to play, and their endeavour has been to see it through the period of transition that must ensue without loss of vigour or vitality.

It is inevitable that each developing country should wish to educate its own agricultural experts to a considerable extent. This is already taking place, and the Colonial University colleges are creating faculties of agriculture that will be capable of doing much of the elementary work the college has done in the past. But the best results will be achieved only if a central institution still exists where the pick of the agriculturists can synthesize comparative experiences, broaden their minds, and synthesize practice in an environment where they can have access to expert and experienced teachers and research workers who have been gathered from the whole tropical world.

Latest Mau-Mau News

New Nairobi Municipal Measures

THIRTY-SIX TERRORISTS were killed, including one white, the rank of "colonel," and nine captured in a fight between a Mau Mau gang and a police force comprising nine "police officers," 500 police and 600 Kikuyu Guards in the Fort Hall area last week. Mr. Toomey, a European district officer, took part in the operation. Firearms and ammunition were recovered. At least 14 terrorists were killed and arrested, and a man taken when police searching for two captured prisoners in the Thompson's Falls area captured a gang.

Ten miles west of Fort Hall police and Kikuyu guards wiped out a gang of Mau Mau in a ceremony. Three terrorists were killed by mixed sections of police in the Embu district, 62 suspects were held after another raid up in the Mau Mau area.

Well-equipped hide-out camps of accommodating 250 in the made of stags, was discovered by police servants last Friday. Bamboo pipes provided a water supply, and hollow trees contained observation outposts.

An African hotel and two shops in the Nairobi area of Nairobi have been temporarily closed for failure to take reasonable steps to prevent the escape of persons who they had cause to believe were criminals.

Further emergency measures announced. Any European African remaining employed within a specified locality must possess a green card. Employers cannot keep such workers without it.

The Chief in Charge, Nairobi City Municipal District, has been empowered to suspend hawkers and pedlars licenses and permits for supply of goods to hotels, eating houses, and shops to close hotels and shops, suspend taxi licenses, and prohibit omnibuses from any particular area.

The operations committee have recognized that farmers' business should have no claim to compensation unless they report the matter to the police within six months of the date of the loss. Impersonation of Mau Mau with hard labour were imposed on two Kikuyu who pleaded guilty to conspiring with armed persons.

Former Mau Mau Leader Broadcast

An African who was one of the founder members of the Kenya African Union, and knew the terrorist leaders Kimathi and General China, has explained why he repudiated K.A.U. policies and is strongly opposed to terrorism in all its forms. In a broadcast from Nairobi he said:

"My name is Dickie Nundwa James Numbo, and I am an Mbaraka from the Machakos district, but have been working in the Embu district in the capacity of African district officer for the last two years. Those who have been connected with Mau Mau know that I was one of the founders of the Kenya African Study Union, which later became the Kenya African Union, of which I was one of the district executive officers. In 1949, after seeing that the Mau Mau leaders stood no chance, I decided to resign. This I did because of the love of my own people, and their

interest. I saw that the route my friends had taken would lead to nothing but trouble.

I received a long letter from the headquarters showing my reasons for my resignation, but my friends did not think that reason was a source of hatred, started a new chapter. I knew that because weak I would be misled, and I decided to pursue my cause like a true leader. I resigned and kept to my policy of true leadership which will maintain and do bear a lot of respect to African true leaders.

When Mau Mau started with a lot of rumours, I thought this was the only way to a life of our troubles. Since I had once been misled by false leaders I was very careful and then I watched. I was lucky, I would be in prison.

Now I am free and I think was because I wanted to see what this thing was. As I have been working in a Kikuyu district since the emergency was declared, I am free to tell you exactly what Mau Mau means to an African leader and his people.

Appeal to Africans

I have seen women as well as children slashed to death - killed by Africans who say they want their own rule. No nation can rule through blood and fear. Mau Mau is wickedness and it will be finished by death and imprisonment which is a waste of nation. Thinking Africans will never let Mau Mau. Last those who do not like the evil done by Mau Mau to show themselves forward to save the country from ruin and abuse. We Africans must be fair and bearing respect among other nations. Else we will have a South Africa of the eyes of the civilized world.

Who are the leaders of Mau Mau? Take a name like Kimathi who is he? Who knew him before his terrorism started? He took up to hide in the bush, because he is nobody and owns a very high principal name. Do you respect a name like that as a leader? I know him personally, he was in the Army together. I know Chama, his true name was Waruhiu. He also lives in the bush, whom can we lead? As leader must show himself among the people, and no issue of policy with the passing of these people living in the forest was torn clothes - who are they leading? I have never seen any since they went to the forest, and I do not think I shall ever see any until they are dead.

I must ask all peace and progress loving Africans - by the way I do not mean only Kikuyu, but all Africans in the country - to clean themselves from this dirtiness and help to bring in true leaders. Help our present good leaders to present their good cause to the Government, the only way other people will see something in us.

In the Kenya Legislative Council Mr. Gikonyo was told by the Member for African Affairs in response to questions which he had put:

15,034 sheep, 10,000 goats, 47,000 head of cattle, 28 bicycles, 22 motor vehicles, 52 donkeys and six pigs have been seized from members of the Kikuyu tribe under the Communal Punishment Regulations at the end of September, 1953. In addition, 245 cattle, 146 sheep, 100 goats, 200 donkeys, and 50 donkeys have been seized from forest squatters and farm laborers who were mostly Kikuyu.

Communal fines are imposed at the most cases considered within the most limited area possible in cases where the inhabitants give evidence and assist in the most serious crimes or brutal murders of refused to give information concerning such crimes. The remedy for the people is co-operation to assist the forces of law and order, and while we continue to assist the local inhabitants to assist Mau Mau terrorists the regulations must stand.

MR. MADAN: It is not only true that the affected people are first given an opportunity to give information before confiscation takes place?

THE MEMBER FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS: The fact is that they are given every opportunity, and every case is most carefully investigated before a decision is made to impose communal punishment.

Too Little Sense of Urgency

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley has written in the *Time and Tide*:

"One of the Mau Mau generals was killed by accident in the reserve drilling his roots when two men of a police military camp and a guard shot him."

"Before the forces of order can claim they must put their hope and their ideal in a people, they must put it in terms to the Kikuyu, and they must put it in terms here on the big plateau. There is a need of fresh troops, psychological warfare, and the need to get them over than of fresh ideas and the need to get them over."

There is a universal feeling that it is the bunch that is missing. All the initiative lies in the hands of the Mau Mau, savage and elusive, and the police in their uniforms with stolen weapons, and all you know, marching along the Nairobi street, because of his hands in

* SIX INCH SQUARE CARS
* MINOR VEHICLES OF ALL TYPES
* RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
* STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

Hudson
LIGHT WEIGHT - HIGH SPEED

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALETRUX HOUSE, MADONNA LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
London: 47, Victoria Street, W.1. ALL 2724
Tanganika: Leimann's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 463, Dar es Salaam
Kenya: 4, Collyer Quay, Nairobi: 1, St. Helena Street, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: 1, Alfred Street, Salisbury

...spects looking into shop windows. "Something is wrong and this should be so."

The Government, with its committees and files and traditional investigation agents' behaviour, has behind it its highest branches all better soldiers who have proved themselves the dupes of events and not their masters. The military and civil arms are no doubt so directed but they are not one. "It is said even now that there is still too little sense of urgency."

Disregard of Repeated Warnings

Major-General T. B. Butt has contributed a 12-page article to the current issue of *Blackwood Magazine* on 'The Mau Mau in Kenya'.

Unrest began in that Colony eight years ago, he says, and during the subsequent period of increasing robbery and violence ordinary citizens have had to keep every thing under lock and key.

He blames the late Governor and the late Member for Law and Order for much of Kenya's present troubles, saying:

"They were either ignorant of facts that it was their duty to know or they shared a blind faith in the pious hope that things would not go on a bad way. The minutes of the committee of the Electors' Union show how month by month and year by year we tried to make the Government take action before it was too late. We met with nothing but frustration and all our persuasive efforts were unavailing."

"The abolition of the *tribes* and a record of service and identity card combined was one of many examples of panicking to a rather pointless ideology which was contrary to common sense. In its effect it hindered the good man and gave every big advantage to the forces of disorder and men of ill-repute. It is important that this point should be stressed because it is one of the many examples where a decision was taken against the obvious interests of the country. The Government authorities on the spot knew as clearly as any official European that it would prove to be a dangerous measure, and yet they gave way to pressure from elsewhere."

The arrest of Jomo Kenyatta on October 21 last year, when the emergency was declared, came, Colonel Butt emphasizes, four and a half years after that course had been recommended by the Electors' Union.

When during the emergency there has been "lack of action, lack of command, and a policy of weak, feeble drift," says the writer, who mentions that at one local market 150 *shings* (a type of sword) were found sewn in bags of maize meal.

Ghastly Barbarities

He mentions ghastly cases of barbaric conduct by Mau Mau adherents. For instance:—

"During the Lamu massacre a white was seen having his head paraded with a bush-knife, such as an onion is peeled. Another white child was in the arms of one of the attackers who had cut its jugular vein and was drinking from it. The important point about this devastating outrage is that it has been established as a fact that it was carried out by ordinary local Kikuyu—farmers, shopkeepers, carpenters, and so on—under the command of a few specialized leaders had turned in this savage way on their own friends and neighbours because they had been ordered to do by the Mau Mau."

Medical Research in E. Africa

Development Pace Accelerating

DR. KENNETH MARTIN, Director of the East African Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene, in an introduction to the digest of the annual reports for 1952 of the Medical Research Organizations of the East Africa High Commission, writes, *inter alia*:—

"The medical research organizations constitute perhaps the youngest group of the services under the administration of the High Commission. Having overcome a period of initial material difficulty in some instances and having now recruited their newly full personnel, they are pursuing their work at an accelerated pace. There is every reason to believe that they will continue their work at the ever-increasing benefit of the community.

"In the fuller development of these territories research of many kinds is essential, and not the least medical research. There is before it a formidable and essential part to play in the improvement of the public health."

The booklet, printed by the Zenith Printing Works, Nairobi, contains reports of the medical survey and filariasis unit in Mwanza, Tanganyika; the Virus research Institute in Entebbe, Uganda; the malaria unit in Zomba, Tanganyika; and of the inter-territorial leprosy specialist in Nairobi.

**Federation and the Union
Will Some S. Africa Go North?**

THE INFLUENCE which the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland must have upon the Union of South Africa has been discussed in the *Manchester Guardian* by its Cape Town correspondent, who writes, *inter alia*:—

"Young English-speaking South Africans will be tempted to seek their fortunes north of the Limpopo, and each one who goes will lessen the already vanishing force of the English-speaking minority in the Union of South Africa whose cherished memories of the old Cape and Natal and the Cape will tend to feel a homesickness for the lost provinces."

"R.A. will probably be a long, long, long, especially in the white population in Central Africa, shows the necessity for the imagination before they see an African Cabinet Minister in office. Sir Godfrey Huggins has enough initiative and enterprise to take such a step."

Nationalist Reactions

When an English Minister has an meeting with an opposite member in the Union Cabinet on a matter of common interest? It is said that the Union Government may be, it dare not get itself out from all conflicts, its best interests. It is not clear, however, whether the actual spectacle of a partnership with a South African must have a deep and lasting effect.

However the Union may feel about the development of its north, one of the cardinal points of the United States policy must be the development of a good neighbourly relationship with Central Africa. In trade and friendship must be the primary argument and friendliness between the two countries.

Mr. J. G. Simons, Minister of Lands in South Africa, however, claimed that "the white population look almost permuted the white communities of Rhodesia."


Southern Rhodesia's spirit of realistic optimism was expressed by Dr. B. J. Havemann, the Netherlands Commissioner for Emigration, when he recently visited Salisbury. He said that since the war about 600 Hollanders had entered the Rhodesias.

Ford

SALES AND SERVICE

TANGANYIKA

AND ZANZIBAR



ARE PROVIDED BY

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

BRANCHES AT: DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, ARUSHA, MOSHI, IRINGA

Swift Kenya Trials Urged Free Vote in Legislature

OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Kenya were given permission to vote as they pleased when the leader of the European non-officials introduced a motion. The Council is of the opinion that the processes of justice on capital charges arising from the emergency regulations must be greatly accelerated and simplified, and requests Government to introduce emergency procedures whereby trial and punishment in such cases may be both swift and effective.

MR. BLUNDELL said that 44 Europeans, 57 Asians, five Seychellois, and 449 Africans were known to have been killed by Mau Mau attacks. Banditry was now almost more rampant than Mau Mau; from July to September inclusive bandits had murdered six Asians and Arabs and 26 Africans, and there had been 30 murderous attacks on Africans, two on Asians, and three on Europeans. There had been 23 robberies with violence on Africans, 13 on Arabs and Asians, and seven on Europeans, and other major robberies had involved non-African goods, three Asian and Arab, and seven European. There were also seven murders, 11 murderous assaults, 10 robberies with violence, and there was real danger that scallious disregard for life, limb, and property would spread.

Slow Courts

When the Lari massacre took place on May 26 the local chief was nearly askeered, Governor Sir Geoffrey justice. Although 109 Africans had been convicted, not one sentence had been carried out, 103 had been appealed and 60 were still to be heard. The first cases were tried before the emergency assizes in March and April, but not one sentence had yet been executed.

MR. MADAN, an Asian member, criticized the inefficiency of the police, who, he said, sometimes took a month to arrive after the presence of gangsters had been notified by telephone. MR. S. V. COOKE said that not nearly enough was done to prevent the royal Kikuyu by visiting with justice upon wrong-doing Mau Mau offenders should be brought at once before a district magistrate from whose sentence appeal should go to a body of assessors of the area in continuous session.

MR. S. V. COOKE, the Attorney-General, making a maiden speech, described trial before the emergency assizes in Kenya by an emergency judge as far quicker than a court martial. Admitting that at the appellate stage much meaningful could take place, he said: "I hope that justice should be swift and can be speeded up in this country." He concluded: "The history of this country is very sad to the people of Kenya. There has not been in this country one single case of mob violence, not one case of that gross, heinous disrespect for the law—lynch law, to name it—however shocking the allegations that have been made against him—some of them very, very, very shocking—has been hustled, attacked or even insulted in any way. He has gone to his trial, and has stood his trial without the slightest interference from anyone."

MR. MADAN said that members may think that there are other places in the world where the situation is not half as bad as this one could imagine what would happen to the poor wretches accused of participating in these crimes.

Lack of Realism

MR. HUGHES said that it had taken the Government a long time to become realistic; acceptance of the proposal of the death sentence for all administrators of the Mau Mau, had taken 10 months, and six months had passed since the need for appropriate justice had been advocated.

The Solicitor-General's suggestion that the essence of justice would be denied by suspending the right of appeal was hot words for unlit quills; recently under the Army Act and the Defence Act men had been brought to trial, including trial by court-martial, in both peace and war, without right of appeal. He said: "The only inference was to the commander-in-chief for the confirmation of a sentence. If that had been British law for 100 years, it ought to suffice in Kenya's present predicament."

He also hoped that a layman's court would be set up to administer natural justice, there being in Kenya plenty of jurymen who were not trained lawyers. It was astonishing that so many Africans had stood out against Mau Mau when they

received little support from the existing system of justice. MR. CONNOR-WELLS said that he had been assured by judges acting in the emergency assizes that there was little urgency about them. "He thought the vast masses of people in Kenya had lost their respect for the law because it had failed to bring evil-doers to justice."

MRS. SHAW asked why the Government, undertaking that the death sentence on a Mau Mau murderer would be carried out within about a fortnight had not been fulfilled.

MR. MADAN, the senior African member, supported the motion, emphasizing that Africans had so little confidence in the administration of the law that they would not come forward as witnesses even when they saw murder committed.

MR. MADAN asked why the Acting Solicitor-General admitted that delay could be avoided at the appellate stage, action should not have been taken administratively without awaiting such a debate.

MR. BLUNDELL, in winding up the debate that he would readily accept a motion to refer to swift, just, and effective action. He emphasized that the Secretary of State had himself said six months earlier: "This is the phase of decision," yet after that long delay the House was now told that the Government was considering extra psychiatric, extra judicial, extra methods of recording in the courts.

Need for Deterrent

MR. NORMAN HARRIS said that this Council, recognizing the crimes of violence and crimes committed in defiance of the present society are on the increase, believes that Government should immediately attention to making the service of a sentence a real deterrent either to repetition or continuation of such crime, and to this end such attention should be given to the necessity for issuing a directive to prison officers on the imposition of existing regulations, or to the revision of regulations into any other measure considered necessary to achieve this object.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY said that officials might vote as they wished, but Mau prisoners were now employed on clearing waste-land, bush, stone-quarrying, and road-making. Whereas in October of last year the prison population was about 13,500, it had risen to 27,000 by August, when there were 47 European, 10 Asian, and 1,700 African warders.

MR. S. V. COOKE asked why it should be necessary to introduce such a motion when a committee had made recommendations in the same sense about four years ago.

The question was put and carried unanimously.



Parliament

Progress of the Federation

Current Questions and Answers

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, SIR T. MOORE (Cons) and MR. H. HUGHES (Lab.) asked for a statement regarding the progress of the new Central African Federation.

MR. JOHN FOSTER: Arrangements for establishment of the Federation have progressed smoothly and Lord Llewellyn assumed the office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Federation in Salisbury on September 4. On September 7 Sir Godfrey Huggins was sworn in as Prime Minister and Sir Malcolm Barrow as Minister of Internal Affairs. On September 29 Sir Roy Welensky was sworn in as Minister of Transport and Development.

These Ministers constitute for the time being the Governor-General's Executive Council. The Interim Federal Public Commission was appointed on September 7. The Apportionment Commission was appointed on the same day. With officers drawn on secondment from the three territories comprising the Federation, skeleton Federal Government departments are functioning.

The Governor-General hopes shortly to publish electoral regulations governing the first general election to the Federal Assembly, and to arrange for the elections to be held in the middle of December.

SIR T. MOORE: Are the Government satisfied that the criticisms and objections still made in certain parts of the Press are not hampering fulfilment of the Government's aims?

MR. FOSTER: "The progress has been very satisfactory." MR. HUGHES: "Will the Minister say what steps have been taken to reassure Africans who oppose federation, and in view of stories of discontent, will he appoint an all-party delegation to go to the interior?"

MR. FOSTER: "That is another question." MAS. E. WATTS (Lab.) asked how far Lord Llewellyn, in his

first broadcast as Governor-General, was expressing the views of H.M. Government when he spoke of encouraging further immigration to Central Africa, without differentiating between those entering for trade or industrial purposes and those who would wish to acquire land.

MR. FOSTER: "The actual words used by the Governor-General in his broadcast were that young men and women, especially from Britain, will indeed be welcome so long as they come prepared to use their brains and their energy in bettering this country and so long as they come prepared to live in friendship with their neighbours. The views expressed by the Governor-General are entirely in accordance with the views of H.M. Government."

MR. M. LINDSAY (Cons.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware of delays being experienced by British manufacturers in obtaining shipping facilities to East Africa and whether he could assist in this regard. MR. P. THORNER (Lab.) asked if the difficulty is capacity of the port of Mombasa, which is being enlarged, the full benefit of this should be felt next year.

MR. J. DINGLE (Lab.) asked what prohibition there was against the holding of services by the African Orthodox Church in Kenya.

MR. J. WELTON: "Under Section 5 of The Societies (Amendment) Act, 1952, every church body is required to apply for registration. Although the African (Greek) Orthodox Church was exempted from this requirement, it has not yet applied. Until it has been registered or exempted from registration under the ordinance it cannot hold services."

Kenya Income Tax

MR. E. HALE asked the amount of tax on income payable by a married man with two children in Kenya on an income of £10,000, £20,000, and £30,000 respectively.

MR. LITTLETON: £4,716 17s., £12,216 17s. and £3,466 17s. respectively.

MR. F. HARRIS (Cons.) asked what financial assistance H.M. Government had given and what further assistance was to be given to the Kenya Government to combat Mau Mau activities, in view of the special financial burden now being carried by that Government.

MR. LITTLETON: "The Finance Member of the Kenya Government is due here shortly, and I propose then to undertake the financial review foreshadowed in my reply of July 31 last."



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922		1939		1952	
Undertakings operated		Undertakings operated		Undertakings operated	19
Number of Consumers	1,094	Number of Consumers	11,073	Number of Consumers	43,324
Annual Consumption	11 million units	Annual Consumption	247 million units	Annual Consumption	162 million units
Capital	6570,000	Capital	12,600,000	Capital	64,751,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. (Electricity Board)
Hardinge Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 2471. Telegrams: Electric. Branches:
Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Naayuki. System A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. TANGA, P.O. Box 4. Telegrams:
Tangas. Branches: Electric. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.
Dar es Salaam & District Electric Supply Co. Ltd. Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 224. Telegrams: Dar es Salaam. Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Kilimo, Lhdi, Mbeya & Iringa. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

LONDON OFFICE
24, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel: City 244. Tel: GUR-MOPLAS, LONDON.

Britain, G.A.T.T., and Japan

Mr. Thorneycroft Defines Policy

A STATEMENT of the recent G.A.T.T. conference was made last week in the Commons by Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade. He said, *inter alia*:

"The Japanese request for provisional association was eventually abandoned in favour of a resolution under which those countries who wish to do so can assume individually the obligations of the General Agreement towards Japan. The United Kingdom had a number of other enquiries abstained from voting on this resolution and did not undertake to assume the obligations of the General Agreement towards Japan under the resolution. It is considered that any step towards admitting Japan would be premature, and might well lead to a general raising of trade barriers.

"On the no-new-preference rule, I am happy to be able to inform the House that the contracting parties have agreed to a waiver which will give the United Kingdom subject to certain conditions, general dispensation from any obligation to impose duties on Commonwealth goods in cases where it is free to impose or raise tariffs on foreign goods and where it is free to do so in order to protect its industries.

"The procedures agreed upon in Geneva fall somewhat short of what we would have liked to obtain, but the Government are confident that, with the good will on which we can rely, the procedures will work satisfactorily. We shall, of course, keep a close watch on developments, and, if unexpected difficulties arise, will naturally have to review the position."

"The United Kingdom agreed with the other contracting parties to extend for a further period of 18 months the bar against renegotiating duties which are bound by the General Agreement. This will provide for a desirable degree of stability in tariffs for a period in question. The parties have provisionally agreed on a comprehensive review of the General Agreement in the late autumn of 1954."

Opposition Support

MR. HAROLD WILSON, a former Labour President of the Board of Trade, said that the Opposition endorsed the policy concerning Japan.

"Will the President make it clear to the House that the obligation to the contracting parties is not in any sense designed to increase the flow of Commonwealth trade to this country, but only a device to enable him to consider applications for increased horticultural and other tariffs? Secondly, will he say whether he reaffirmed the statement made by his party, when we were the Government, that if the General Agreement is to become a permanent, instead of an interim instrument, we shall require to see the no-new-preference ban removed?"

MR. THORNEYCROFT: "This country was effectively prevented from moving on our unbound tariff list. It was that difficulty and not a general extension of preferential tariffs, with which we were concerned. I think that detailed discussion of reform of the General Agreement can wait until we are a little nearer to the time. We have already made plans to plant our particular views about the no-new-preference rule, which was indeed embodied in the communiqué issued after the East Commonwealth Conference."

MR. BRIDGESFORD CRADDOCK (Cons.): "Does the new position with regard to Japan alter their export programme of textiles to say, British East Africa? Secondly, if the President of the Board of Trade wishes to increase the preference of a product

has he to give notice to those concerned, who have to decide to refuse or accept before arbitration? Can anything be done to hasten that?"

MR. THORNEYCROFT: "The position concerning Japan remains as it is to-day, namely, that we have not assumed the obligations of the General Agreement towards her. Regarding the second question, there is a 30-day period during which countries are entitled to raise the point."

S. Rhodesia's Trade Balance Improvement Recorded This Year

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S reduced adverse trade balance was discussed by the Prime Minister, Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, when he opened the annual congress in Umtata of the Federation of Regional Development and Publicity Associations.

"Without an adverse balance, development would have been very difficult," he said, "but we are all glad when imports keep within a reasonable figure and our exports increase. That has been the happy story during the past six months of this year. The result has been a reduction in the adverse balance from £165,000 in 1952 to £125,000 during the same period this year. It also showed a favourable balance of £877,000 and July one of £750,000."

"Planning Against Overseas Inflation" Mr. Todd warned that, with the new monetary over-control, would bring there might be a tendency to over-control. Apart from the Kafue scheme, projects which could contribute significantly to Southern Rhodesia's progress included the southern railway construction, providing alternative access to the coast and opening up under-developed areas. New interest was being taken especially about minerals in areas along the new railway line.

Kafue Scheme Consultants

THE CONSULTING ENGINEERS for the Kafue hydro-electric scheme are to be the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. Mr. Ra A. Nicholson, Economic Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, and chairman of the Kafue River Hydro-Electric Authority, said when making the announcement: "We feel that co-operation of construction could not be placed in better hands. Anglo American has on its staff the highest quality of consulting and engineering skill from which to draw. The scheme sets a terrific problem of logistics, on which the corporation can bring to bear technical experience and intimate local knowledge acquired over the years in carrying out development projects in South and Central Africa. It will be entirely responsible to the authority for technical construction."

British company bought 4,800 bags of maize from Southern Rhodesia last year, and found it so successful that it has asked for a further 6,000 bags (enough to plant 80,000 acres). Mr. P. K. Sanson, the Colony's Chief Agriculturist, said that it was used for silage, mainly in Southern England.

MANICA
TRADING COMPANY

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

BEIRA P.O. Box 176

SALISBURY P.O. Box 176

BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310

GWelo P.O. Box 447

What a Team



FOR YOUR FARM!



Easier hitching of implements—easier implement transport—faster working—longer wearing—lower cost, that's the Fordson Major! The Major handles easily on Andy hilltop or soggy lowland. It gets down to the job, gets through the job before the weather can stop you. Look at the implement this Major is using—the Fordson Spring Load Fine Cultivator. What a team for taming rocky, root-strewn soil! It's just one of a number of Fordson "common frame" implements that save cost and storage space.

For further details contact:
 Sole & Gen. Agents, East Africa, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Nal'ndi, Kenya
 The Uganda Co., Kampala, Uganda
 Africa Ltd., Zomba, Beaufre, Nyasaland
 Riddell Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika



**MAJOR FARMING
LEADS IN VALUE**

FORDSON PRODUCTS

MADE IN ENGLAND

Of Commercial Concern

Dalgely and Company's Annual Report

Next month the final 1,000 kW set should be installed in the Mombasa hydro-electric scheme of the East-African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., bringing the total to 9,400 kW, and a further 3,000 kW of diesel plant is to be added in Nairobi, to be followed shortly by the first of the 2,500 kW gas turbines. Since the end of the war the fixed assets of the group have risen from £1m to almost £9m. Last year alone the group's expenditure on plant and machinery, land and buildings was more than £1m in Kenya and nearly £600,000 in Tanganyika. At the end of the financial year commitments for further expansion in Kenya and Tanganyika exceeded £2.9m.

MESSRS. DALGELY AND CO., LTD., after providing £867,262 for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit of £498,898 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £497,932 in the previous year. Contingencies reserve received £150,000, and supplementary pensions reserve £25,000. Interest on the preference shares required £13,337, and dividends totalling 81% on the A ordinary shares £17,500, leaving a carry-forward of £330,861, against £233,655 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 2,000,000 in 5% preference shares of £10 each, £2,408,000 in ordinary shares of £1 (8s. paid), and £960,000 in B ordinary shares of 8s. Capital reserves stand at £1,820,685, revenue reserves at £2,858,861, staff reserves at £1,364,800, reserve for future taxation at £919,394, debentures at £2,015,625, and current liabilities at £1,946,269. Fixed assets are valued at £5,392,491, and current assets at £21,482,518, including £5,402,537 in cash.

The chairman's review says that the season was bad in Kenya and Tanganyika, especially in grain crops, and that dry weather considerably reduced the production of butter in Kenya. The emergency in Kenya imposed a considerable strain on the local staff and adversely influenced production in the affected areas. The company has opened a new branch in Nachingwea, in the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

The directors are Mr. D. Abel Smith (chairman), Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. I. Leslie Melville (deputy chairman), Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Dawney, Sir Patrick Donohue, the Earl of Gowrie, Lord Tweedsmuir, Mr. A. K. Graham, and Mr. Basil Sanderson. The general manager is Mr. G. W. G. Buxton, and the secretary Mr. G. W. G. Buxton.

Mr. E. R. S. Wollen is superintendent in East Africa, Mr. J. E. Moore merchandise manager, and Mr. W. Read secretary to the superintendent. Mr. J. W. H. H. is manager in Nairobi, Mr. G. A. H. is manager in Mombasa, Messrs. S. M. Mathews and Mr. H. Narraway joint managers in Nakuru. In Tanganyika Messrs. N. D. I. Gavin, G. R. P. Phillips, and R. E. Baxter are respectively managers in Dar es Salaam, Nachingwea, and Tanga. Mr. J. R. Bell is manager in Uganda.

The 20th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 17.

Revised estimates of the area planted to cotton in Uganda this season show a total of 1,511,893 acres, compared with 1,467,752 last year. Crop prospects are generally satisfactory, and a considerable increase in production is expected. The highest price for many years, 2d cents of a shilling per lb., is to be paid to growers for B.P. 52 seed cotton for the 1953-54 crop, six pence above the minimum price guaranteed in May.

Kenya and U.S. Investors

Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Member for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, arranged during his visit to the United States that industrialists and traders in Kenya should have access to the facilities offered by the Office of Small Business, an agency of the U.S. Government established to put Americans into contact with non-American commercial houses mutually interested in investment and business opportunities.

At last week's auctions in London 240 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 3.67d. per lb., compared with 772 packages averaging 3s. 3.40d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price realized was 3s. 7.1d. per lb. for a consignment from Uganda.

A further Swiss loan for 60m. francs at 4% is to be made to the Belgian-Congo to finance its development programme. The loan opened on Tuesday and will close next Monday. Repayment is to be made by annual instalments of 3m. francs, starting 14 years hence.

Trams operating in the Nairobi municipal area, except those of Kenya Bus Services, Ltd., and the Overseas Flouring Co. (East Africa), Ltd., are prohibited from picking up or setting down passengers or goods except at the authorized parking places.

The Bank of India, Ltd., which opened its first East African branch in Mombasa on October 17, will, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA learns, shortly open its first office in Kampala, the capital in Nairobi, and the first in the region.

Licensed motor vehicles of Hatcher Hobbs & Co., motor a Ltd., which have passed rigorous service have been withdrawn by the Road Transport Appeal Tribunal on the ground that Moore Transport are operating an adequate service.

Rhodesian Sugar Scheme

The and Lyle Investments Ltd., will be associated with the Rhodesian Sugar Refining Ltd. in the project to grow sugar cane in Southern Rhodesia, near the Zambezi River.

The first prize for parchment coffee at the Royal Show in Birmingham was won by African Power for the first time, the successful entry being from Kipsigis.

The African company has been awarded the contract to build the road from Chingola to the new mineral area in Southern Rhodesia.

Trans-Africa Airways will, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA learns, shortly open an office in the capital of Southern Rhodesia.

It is estimated that there are more than 2m. head of cattle and 3m. sheep and goats in Uganda.

The science of plant protection

The Modern Way to healthy coffee crops

The most effective way to free your coffee trees from disease, insect pests and to ensure a healthy crop is to use

PERENOX

The Modern Supply fungicide

Full details and supplies are available from your usual dealer

AGENTS THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
(EAST AFRICAN TRUSTEE)
P.O. BOX 546, NAIROBI

Company Report

Calico Printers' Association, Limited

Suspension of Japanese Licences

Mr. R. M. Lee's Speech

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CALICO PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, was held on October 28 at Manchester.

MR. R. M. LEE, the chairman, in the course of his speech said:—

Accounts

The profit and loss account shows a balance of £863,900 for the year, compared with £466,000 for the year to June 30, 1952. As, however, the account has been credited with £647,000 in respect of provision for excess profits tax no longer required, compared with £246,000 from the same source a year ago, the results for the two years, apart from these special credits, are very nearly equal.

Your Board recommend using this special credit to increase the general reserve to £3,000,000, and the reserve against overseas investments to £300,000. The whole of the profits from the year's operations after paying the preference dividend can then reasonably be applied to maintaining the ordinary dividend at the rate paid in recent years.

The movements of the various items in the consolidated balance-sheet follow closely those of the Association's own balance-sheet. Although the current assets have decreased slightly more than the current liabilities, the deferred liability for income tax has diminished by over £1,000,000, and the liquid position is correspondingly improved.

Commission Printing

This year has been a very difficult one for commission printers owing to adverse conditions which have prevailed in many overseas markets. At no time has the amount of business on offer approached the volume which it reached in 1950 and 1951, but our bookings recovered gradually during the summer, and autumn of 1952 from the deplorable level in the spring of that year, and by November a reasonable rate of bookings had been reached. This improvement was maintained until the early spring of this year, when a slight falling off in inquiries became apparent and persisted until the end of the financial year.

East Africa continues to be the most important market for which we do commission printing. The Board of Trade Textile Mission, which visited the market last year, stressed the importance of this country as the high quality batik trade, and I am able to assure you that the Association has already taken steps to increase production for this class of trade, and at the same time there is evidence of an improvement in the quality of work.

The decision of the East African Governments to continue the suspension of licences for textiles from Japan was very welcome and has materially improved the U.K. exports of textiles to those territories. It is unfortunate, however, that the announcement to continue the ban until the end of 1953 was not received in time for merchants to take full advantage of it. A further announcement by the Governments concerned is now being made, as a result of which the embargo on Japanese textiles will continue until May 1, 1954. From this date Japanese textiles in the form of grey unbleached sheeting and of woven unmercerized cloth, known locally as Kijari, will be admitted into East Africa under special general licences.

Although this announcement has come rather late it should nevertheless be of considerable help to our print business for this market.

In recent years 70% of the production of the Calico Printers' Association has been for export markets, but these exports are in grave danger of falling unless we are able to compete with other producing countries. Fortunately our foreign competitors cannot match many of the printing styles which the Association produces, and there remains an advantage to this country in the technical quality of our productions. Furthermore, the efforts of our research department, the development of new ideas, and the improvement of printing technique all help to keep us ahead of our competitors.

Intensive Sales Campaigns

Intensive sales campaigns have been undertaken throughout the year with the satisfactory result that we have been able to operate our merchandising business on a profitable basis with a substantially increased turnover. We have, in fact, made a reasonable profit in this group during the year, and at the same time we have reduced our stocks to more normal quantities and have dealt with stock depreciation without using any of the reserves accumulated in past years.

More business could have been done in East Africa had it not been for the uncertainty of the Governments' intentions over the licensing of Japanese textiles, and, as I have already explained, the delay in announcing these intentions has made it difficult for our producers to plan with any confidence.

The total amount invoiced by our merchant departments during the last three months shows a substantial increase over the corresponding period last year, which should be a good omen for the current year's trading.

There has been a great deal of speculation on the amount drawn by your Association in royalties from the synthetic polyester fibre "Terylene", which is being developed by Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited. I can only tell you that production is still limited to the pilot plant at Fleetwood. As you are no doubt aware, I.C.I. are building a factory at Wilton in North Yorkshire, capable of producing 5,000 tons of Terylene a year, and, most recently, they have announced their decision to double the size of the Wilton plant.

Colonial Development

I believe in the development of the Colonies, and we maintain that industrial development of this nature should be undertaken by British firms making use of British technical skill and experience. No firm in the textile trade has done more than your Association; we have built factories in the Commonwealth and Colonies, we have established offices and centres of distribution both for the local factories and for our productions from this country. Early returns cannot be expected from these new factories because great efforts are needed to establish efficient production in territories accustomed to industry, but we are confident that our long-term policy of development overseas will create valuable assets for the countries concerned, for the Commonwealth, and for the stockholders of the Association.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Bushnick Mines Report and Future

Directors' Reply to Circular

BUSHNICK MINES, LTD., LTD. report that net sales of assets during the year ended June 30 last, less expenses, realized £32,692. After providing £5,313 for administrative expenditure and £10,000 for income tax in respect of recoupment of assets sold, £13,355 is transferred to general reserve.

The issued capital is £500,000 in shares of 10s. General reserve stands at £177,266 and creditors at £6,150. Property and equipment at cost, less net sales, and amounts written off, appear at £526,727, and current assets at £157,448. The report points out that £526,727 appearing in the balance sheet under the head of property, equipment, etc., represents the balance of cost of these items after crediting them to the fund but no relation to realizable value.

The directors are Messrs. H. C. Harby, L. A. M. Brooks, and J. R. Harrington, and the London committee consists of Messrs. I. B. W. Lucas (chairman; alternate, A. C. Gibbons), and A. W. Westwood.

The annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on December 31.

Offer by Mr. H. R. Davey

In reply to a communication issued to some shareholders in the company by Mr. H. R. Davey of Johannesburg, the directors have issued the following circular:

Mr. Davey is not a registered shareholder, and the board has no previous knowledge of him. He purports to make an offer of 3s. 3d. per share to all shareholders (but his circular has not been received by all shareholders). He asserts that the sum of 3s. 3d. is substantially better than anything shareholders will get in liquidation, and that they will receive the money at a much earlier date than in liquidation. Further, he alleges that an acceptance of his offer will save the shareholders much money in litigation, and also save them the trouble of nominating a representative in Southern Rhodesia to act for them.

To examine these claims, the 3s. 3d. per share he offers might prove a small income over the dividend in liquidation, but, on the other hand, all shareholders are certain of receiving this dividend in liquidation. There should be no delay in distributing the dividend as 90% or more of the assets of the company is already held in the form of cash. No litigation is contemplated by the board, unless the majority of shareholders are shown at the forthcoming meeting to be in favour of liquidation and their wishes are being frustrated on a legal technicality by a minority of the shareholders. It will not be necessary for shareholders to nominate their representative in Southern Rhodesia, as the liquidator would immediately appoint his attorney in the United Kingdom to make payments out to the shareholders resident there.

Mr. Davey's offer is subject to a number of conditions, to render unnecessary the implication of his offer to buy your shares, whilst, nevertheless exercising your voting power for the purpose of securing control of the company. It should also be particularly noted that although proxy forms are enclosed, which you are invited to sign and return, no acceptance form of his offer are enclosed. Moreover, it is implicit in the last sentence of his circular that if you just sign the proxies and return them to him without a proper form of acceptance, this will be taken to mean that you retain the shares and wish to retain your shares under a new board appointed by him.

Advice to Shareholders

The present board have nothing whatever to say by advising shareholders most urgently that a liquidator should be appointed to realize the funds, and that all shareholders equally should be asked to sell their shares at the earliest possible moment. They are seeking only to offer the best advice they can to the shareholders, now that the whole situation has gone.

What the opponents of this proposal have in mind is completely unknown. They ask virtually a blank cheque. They do not, and apparently will not, make an unequivocal offer with acceptable guarantees of payment to all shareholders to buy their shares at 3s. 3d. per share, though the principal opponents were made fully aware that if they provided such guarantees, the board would demand the acceptance of such an offer. The board took no notice, but it is noted because they thought the shareholders might derive any particular monetary advantage from such an offer, but to bring the protracted arguments to an end.

Meanwhile, the board strongly believe the interests of the shareholders would best be served by supporting the board and making certain of the distribution of at least 3s. per share in liquidation.

Slump in Free Gold Price

THE PREMIUM paid for gold in the free markets has almost disappeared, largely because Soviet Russia is selling the metal for sterling in order to buy from the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. The demand for gold for hoarding purposes is much lower.

After the outbreak of war in Korea, New York buyers were prepared to pay \$45 an ounce, or \$10 above the official price, and in the Far East still higher prices were paid. Some were reported as high as \$55.

As the threat of a third world war receded, and as larger supplies of gold became available to the free market, particularly from South Africa, quotations fell back, and during most of 1951 and 1952 they varied between \$38 and \$37. Ten days ago the price dropped below \$36, and now it is not much above \$35.50 compared with the official price of \$35 an ounce. Any prospect that the United States might agree to raise the world price of gold is thus drastically reduced.

N. Rhodesian Copper Mining Results

PRELIMINARY FIGURES of results for the year to June 30 last have been published as follows:—

RHODESIA ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD.—A final dividend of 1s. 6d. and 6s. declared following an interim dividend of 1s. 6d. making 6s. 3d. per 10s. unit of stock (the same). Group profits were £2,526,928 (£19,490,411 plus £1,840,000 exceptional profit), taxation £9,951,208 (£8,059,675), profits attributable to the company £6,775,417 (£6,176,235), profits retained by subsidiaries £2,801,968 (£2,821,482), net profits in the company's accounts £13,442,187 (£12,954,753), dividends, £3,996,875 (£3,722,880).

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD.—A final dividend of 35s. follows an interim of 10s. making 45s. (the same) on £1 stock units. Profits £2,610,811 (£14,476,457 plus £640,000 exceptional profit), taxation £4,219,784 £4,255,535, net profit £8,391,027 (£7,800,222). Preference dividends require £46,122 (£6,2484), preference share redemption fund £7,500 (£7,500), sales equalization reserve £1,400,000, general reserve £2,600,000 (£1,800,000), dividends on ordinary stock £5,625,004 (the same). The larger appropriation to general reserve is made to finance a substantial part of the commitment for subscription of shares in Bancroft Mines, Ltd.

Pensions for African Miners

EXTENSIVE SCHEMES to improve the lot of African mine-workers have been outlined at the Copperbelt mining companies. Full details are expected shortly. Lower labour turn-over, increased stability, and higher efficiency are the aims of the schemes, which include non-contributory life pensions for Native mine-workers of 50 years or over who complete 20 years unbroken service (including leave). The existing long-service and retirement bonus is to continue, and the companies will bear the entire cost of the new pensions.

African Union Overpends

THE AFRICAN MINERWORKERS' UNION in Northern Rhodesia spent \$485 more than its income in the last half of 1952, according to the return made to the Government last week. Working expenses and other outgoings of head office totalled \$2,782. The highest single item of expenditure was £1,165 for expenses of district conferences at head office. As from November 1, the mining companies ceased to collect dues for the union from mine-workers. The union intends to raise subscriptions from 6d. to 2s. 6d. monthly.

Share Wars Start

THE STAR GOLD MINING CO., LTD., having discontinued active operations on its claims in Southern Rhodesia which are all at present on tribute proposals to invest the company's resources in short-term liquidation, a motion in favour of placing the company in voluntary liquidation, was defeated by shareholders at a meeting following this decision the London and Rhodesian Mining and Co., Ltd., resigned the position of secretary, manager, and general engineers to the company.

Rhodesia Broken

THE BAN ON OVERTIME WORKING at the Broken Hill mine, imposed last week by the Copperbelt mine-workers' Union of Northern Rhodesia, has been withdrawn. The dispute arose from the contention that work which could have been done by the mine maintenance departments had been put out to contract.

Mining Dividends

UNION CORPORATION, LTD.—Interim dividend 1s. 6d. (the same).
AFRICAN INVESTMENT GROUP, LTD.—(the same)

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE,
11-12 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4.

★
BRANCHES:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar,
Bukoba, Mikindani, Mbale, Lindi.

★
IMPORTERS OF

All classes of merchandise,
including Building Materials,
Hardware, Gunnies, Piece
Goods, Wines and Spirits, etc.

★
STEAMSHIP AGENTS

Fully experienced and efficient
service at East African Ports.

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
Travel and General Conditions
apply to

The Commissioner,
East African Courts,
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
Telephone: Whitehall 5701/2/3
Telegrams: East Africa, Grand, London. Cable: East matters, London.

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIWAHUIS"
SPUI 10A • AMSTERDAM

BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT
MOMBASA, BEIRA, DURBAN,
JOHANNESBURG, PORT ELIZABETH
AND CAPE TOWN



REGULAR
PASSENGER
AND CARGO
SERVICE



COASTAL
SERVICES
IN
BRITISH AND
PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA

UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIND

AMSTERDAM

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
'NORTHERN' RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic
to the Copperbelt

Some 2,000 miles in transit
from U.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
FORCE LONDON - RHODESIAN
BORDER

Through Bills of Lading
Issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

Benguela Railway
Company,
Princes House,
95 Gresham Street,
LONDON, E.C.2.

General Traffic Agents,
Leopold-Walford
Shipping, Ltd.,
48-50, St. Mary Axe,
LONDON, E.C.3.

THE NAME



in UGANDA



MEANS CARS
TRUCKS
TRACTORS
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS



THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

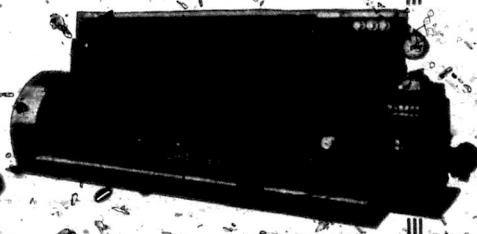
FULL FACILITIES FOR ALL FORD PRODUCTS
KAMPALA, P.O. BOX No. 1 (Tel: 2407/8) JINJA, P.O. BOX No. 79 (Tel: 353) MBEALE, P.O. BOX No. 79 (Tel: 16)
FORT PORTAL, Private Mail (Tel: 21)
London Agents
THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LTD., 16 BYWARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL: ROYAL 6484-7-8)



THE
TANGANYIKA
MACHINERY
EXPERTS



CROSSLEY
DIESEL ENGINES



A TYPICAL CROSSLEY MULTICYLINDER DIESEL

CROSSLEY BROTHERS LTD OPENSRAW MANCHES EN
For Office Enquiries Write 308 Regent St. W1

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, 2, 1953

30s. yearly post free

Vol. 30

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

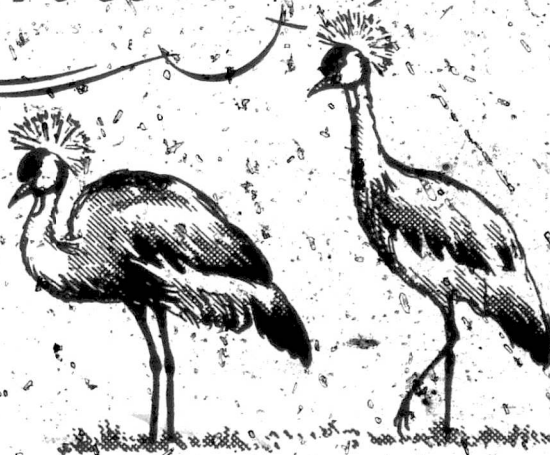


Uganda

THE CROWNED OR CRESTED CRANE is the motif of Uganda. These graceful birds are to be found there in many various places as well as elsewhere in East Africa.

On occasions tame Crested Cranes may be found lending an exotic touch to an East African Garden.

Uganda is a progressive country and has made enormous strides since it was opened up by the railway. One of the earliest firms to be established there was Smith, Mackenzie & Co. who had already been operating from Zanzibar since 1877. This seventy-five years accumulated experience in East Africa is at your service today.



Agents for **BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.**,
General Managers of African Wharfrage Co. Ltd. and
African Marine & General Engineering Co. Ltd., Mombasa
Insurance — Air Travel — Chemicals — Builders' Materials
Wines, Spirits & Provisions.

London Correspondents:
GRAY, DAWES & CO. LTD., 422 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON (E.C.3)



**Smith
Mackenzie**

CO. LTD

Branches: — Mombasa (Head Office), Nairobi, Kenia,
Kampala, Jinja, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Linyole,
Mikindani, Malindi, Kisumu and Irwanga.

Drastic Action by Non-Official Members

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Employing fast Twin-screw Motor Liners

Between

★ *Excellent Passenger Accommodation*

★ *Doctor & Stewardess Carried*

RANGOON
CHITTAGONG
CHALNA
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
COLOMBO
SOUTH & EAST
AFRICAN PORTS



Passages may be booked through any travel agency.

For full particulars of Freight, Passage, etc., Apply to
ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD.
21, BURY STREET LONDON, E.C.4

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between Beira and Nyasaland
(with connexions at Dowa and for Fete)

Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and east-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Trains leaving Blantyre for Beira on Thursdays, and Beira for Blantyre on Mondays connect with Mail Trains to and from Cape Town.

Return first-class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of the single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Trains from Limbe and Blantyre for Chipora Harbour connect with motor boats for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mbatya) and Mbatya.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House,
129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia,
67, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: NORRHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON
Telephone: Whitehall 2040 Cables: NORRHODCOM LONDON

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To be sent to THE COMMISSIONER FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA,
67 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE
SEND
ME

For One Year, and until cancelled in writing
AN EDITION 170 per annum
OR
ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank _____
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address _____
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature _____

LESLIE & ANDERSON, LIMITED.
LONDON
 Established 1827

IMPORTS
 Cotton, Oils, Spices, Coffee, Spices,
 General Produce

EXPORTS
 Textiles Hardware

LESLIE & ANDERSON
(EAST AFRICA) LTD.

MOMBASA
 BRANCHES
 Nairobi, Kampala,
 Zanzibar, Tanga,
 Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS : EXPORTERS : SHIPPING AND
 GENERAL AGENTS : CLEARING : FORWARDING
 AND WAREHOUSING

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR:
 QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO., LTD,
 LYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

BOVILL, MATHESON
& CO., LIMITED

Head Office
 QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET
 (P.O. Box 1053), NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches
 KENYA
 UGANDA
 TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

MOMBASA
 KAMPALA
 ARUSHA
 TANGA

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency,
 Accountancy, Storage and Marketing Services
 Participants of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings

Associated Companies:
J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED
 Merchants and Estate Agents
 NAIROBI ARUSHA KAMPALA TANGA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED
 Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents
 MOMBASA NAIROBI ARUSHA TANGA

Local Correspondents:
TREATH, BOVILL & CO., LIMITED
 Plantation House, Finchurch Street, London, E.C.3
 Tel: MAN 1118, House 7471

A. BAUMANN & CO.
— LTD. —

NAIROBI
 KAMPALA
 DAR ES SALAAM

MOMBASA
 MASAKA
 MIKINDANI

LINDI

MERCHANTS — SHIPPERS


Exports
 Coffee, Oilseeds,
 Oilcakes, Pulses,
 Spices, Beeswax,
 Cloves, Cassava,
 Tanning Barks,
 Papala

Imports
 Cement and other
 Building Materials,
 Electrical and
 Engineering Equipment,
 General Textiles,
 Rice

Subsidiary Companies:
A. BAUMANN & Co. (London) Ltd.
A. BAUMANN & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.
STEAMSHIP AND GENERAL AGENCIES LTD.
 (Ship Agents, Clearing and Forwarding)

Tygan

the ideal
 mosquito
 gauze



The remarkable durability of Tygan mosquito gauze renders it particularly economical in use. It is unaffected by hot sun, rain or moisture. Tygan is resistant in clearance, the corners do not fray and it is easy to keep clean. It can be changed over easily without harmful effects.

WIGGLESWORTH
 COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, NAIROBI, MOMBASA
 London, Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa, India, Ceylon, Hong Kong

ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger

OUTWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN WENTLEY	Balt. Nov 16	Phil. Nov 18	N.Y. Nov 25
	Union	Sydney	Perth
	Nov 26	Nov 28	Nov 29

Will accept cargo for CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA.

ROBIN SHERWOOD	Balt. Nov 26	Phil. Dec 30	N.Y. Dec 3
----------------	--------------	--------------	------------

Will accept cargo for CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANZA ZANZI BAR, DAR-ESSALAAM.

ROBIN TUXFORD	Balt. Dec 7	Phil. Dec 9	N.Y. Dec 15
	Union	Sydney	Perth
	Dec 11	Dec 18	Dec 19

Will accept cargo for CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, TAMATAVE, NOSSI BE, MAUNGA.

NEW YORK

Baltimore and Philadelphia.

TO AND FROM

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

also MADAGASCAR and MAURITIUS
If Inducement

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject inducement).

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN TRENT	B. Africa	B. Africa
ROBIN HOOD	Late Nov/Ear Dec	Late Nov/Ear Dec
ROBIN DONCASTER	Late Dec	Late Dec
ROBIN LOCKSLEY	Ear/Mid Dec	Ear/Mid Jan
ROBIN WENTLEY	Ear/Jan	Ear/Jan

For Particulars Apply Principal Agents

MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. LIMITED
Rochester House, 20 Broad Street, London, E.C.2.
Telephone: W. 4000. Cable: Mitchell, London

MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED
Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Lobengwe, Marqueto Beira

WM. COTTIS & COMPANY LIMITED
Durban

MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. (N.E.A.) LIMITED
Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam.

KARIMJEE, JIVANJEE & CO. LIMITED
Zanzibar, Tanga, Lindi, Mikinda

General Agents, P. & R. DUPONSEL & CIE
Madagascar, Tamatave and Tananariva

Other Madagascar Ports:
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
and their Agents.

HEAD OFFICE: SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC. 39, CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK, 7

Ask for—
MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS
The East African Standard Hooks



MUSTAD
Key Brand
FISH HOOKS
Manufactured by
O. MUSTAD & SON
Established 1832
OSLO, NORWAY

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular sailings between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, & FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS: MADAGASCAR, UNION and MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO., 22, Billiter Buildings, London, E.C.3.

Agents for East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD

Highest Quality Products

CABLES V.I.R. Taped and Braided, Lead Alloy and Tinned Rubber, Sheathed		FLEXIBLES Silk and Cotton Braided, Tough Rubber Sheathed
---	---	--

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.
106 WARRATT LANE, WANDSWORTH LONDON, S.W.11

CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN AFRICAN LINES
(ATE THOR BARE SANDEFJORD, NORWAY)

SAILINGS ABOUT THE 14TH OF EACH MONTH FROM MOMBASA AND OTHER EAST AFRICAN PORTS VIA SOUTH AFRICA DIRECT TO MONTREAL TRANSIT TIME ABOUT 30 DAYS

AGENT:

MOMBASA: Holland Africa Line Agency Ltd.	CAPE TOWN: Cape Town Africa Lijn (Pty.) Ltd.
TANZA & DAR ES SALAAM: Transocean Overseas Tdg. Co.	LONDON: Messageries Maritimes Ltd.

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa to the Union Government, Bankers to the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10, CEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
71 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.4. WEST END BRANCH: Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.
NEWCASTLE AGENCY: 67 Westgate St. LONDON AGENCY: Spinnakers Alley, E.C.4.

Branches

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NIASALAND

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,
SOUTH WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and DURBAN

From Southampton

1 st Capetown Castle	Nov. 19
2 nd Stirling Castle	Nov. 26
3 rd Pretoria Castle	Dec. 3
4 th Arundel Castle	Dec. 10
5 th Athlone Castle	Dec. 17
6 th Carnarvon Castle	Dec. 24
7 th Edinburgh Castle	Dec. 31
8 th Winchester Castle	Jan. 7

*We Las Palmas. *We Medeira.



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

1 st Durban Castle	London	Rotterdam
2 nd Warwick Castle	Nov. 20	
3 rd Kenya Castle	Dec. 2	Dec. 3
4 th Rhodesia Castle	Dec. 18	
5 th Lilangeni Castle	Dec. 30	
	Jan. 1	

*Out East Coast, home West Coast.
*Out West Coast, home East Coast.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office:
1, RENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel: MAR 2550.
Telegrams: DEPT. MAR 2104.
2, West End, LONDON, AGENCY: WHI 1211.
125 Pall Mall, LONDON, S.W.1. WHI 1211.
Branch Offices in Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.

CLAN HALL HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to
PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, JIBUTI, BERBERA & MOGADISHU
MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

*Direct or by transshipment.

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to
THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.,
MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLHUST & CO., LTD.,
LONDON, E.C.2.

LYKES LINES

REGULAR EAST DIRECT SERVICE
FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS TO U.K. GULF PORTS AND
VICINVERSA

	Loading South Africa	Leaving	Loading East Africa
Charlotte Lykes	mid/late	mid/late	—
Elizabeth Lykes	mid/late Nov	—	—
Kenneth & Kay	late Nov	ear/mid Dec	—
James & Kay	mid/late Dec	—	—
Leslie Lykes	late Dec	ear/mid Jan	—
Mayo Lykes	mid/late Jan	—	—
Louise Lykes	late Jan	ear/mid Feb	—

If sufficient inducement offered, these vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply—

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DURBAN,
LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD.,
MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.

THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA,
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI.

from EAST AFRICA to

INDIA, PAKISTAN
with connections for
CEYLON, BURMA, SINGAPORE,
TOKYO, HONG KONG, NEW ZEALAND
AUSTRALIA

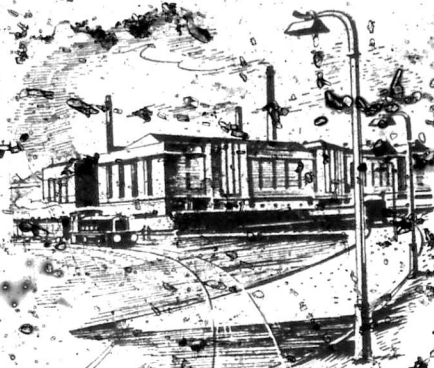
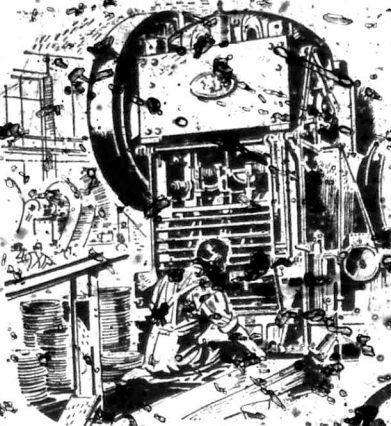
LUXURY CONSTELLATION SERVICES
and
TOURIST - CLASS SERVICES
from Nairobi

AIR-INDIA

INTERNATIONAL, LTD.

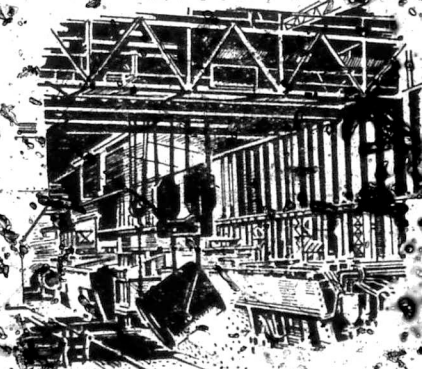
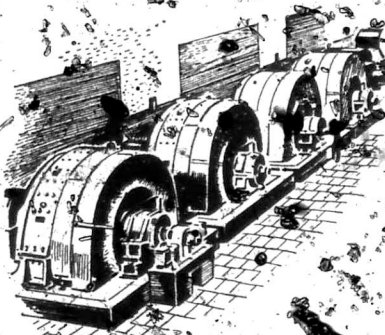
P.O. Box 3006, Nairobi, Kenya

London Office:
36, CURZON STREET, LONDON, W.1



ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Behind the World's Great Tasks



Those who design the plant by which the world's great engineering projects become real insist on BTH electrical equipment to generate current, to drive mills and presses, to control intricate operations and processes. They know that the unchallenged reputation for reliability of BTH products offers the safeguard they need against breakdown in service.

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON
LIMITED - RUGBY, ENGLAND

Member of the AET group of companies

Representatives:

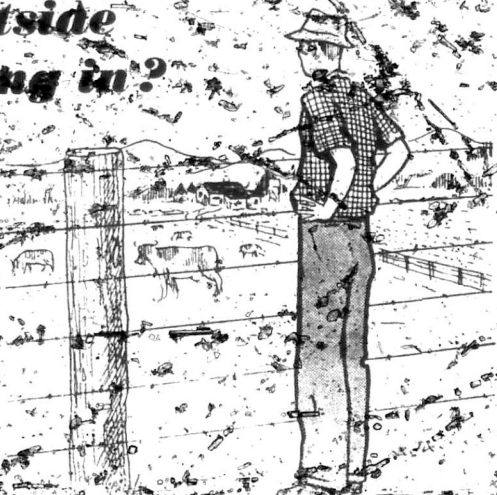
BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Messrs. **Stummann & Co. Ltd.**
KENYA COLONY: Nairobi, P.O. Box 2222, Mombasa P.O. Box 2222
TANGANYIKA: Dar-es-Salaam, P.O. Box 2222, Lilongwe P.O. Box 2222
UGANDA: Kampala, P.O. Box 2222, ZANZIBAR: Zanzibar, P.O. Box 2222

RHODESIA: Johnson & Fletcher, Bulawayo S.O. Box 224, Gwelo P.O. Box 457, Salisbury P.O. Box 588, Geomatia P.O. Box 118, Ndola P.O. Box 113, Untall P.O. Box 184

and others throughout the world

Why be on the Outside Looking in?

Last year we paid a
bonus of 2½% on all
purchases to members



UNITY IS **KFA** STRENGTH

THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD NAKURU

Branches at Eldoret, Kitale, Naivasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thompson Falls, Malo, Kericho, Hoey's Bridge, Lugha, Machi T., Arusha T.T., Singa T.T.



Fly anywhere in East Africa

For fast luxury travel fly in East Africa
by East African Airways 28 seater Dakota DC3's.
Through a close network of services you can fly
anywhere and to the remotest parts. East African
Airways Corporation offer special holiday and busi-
ness excursion fares. Also a special excursion rate
is offered by their coastal services to Durrban.



For full details
of services in-
quire at your
local Travel
Agent or Airline
Office

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

AIRWAYS TERMINAL

Sadler House, Box 1010
Nairobi, Kenya

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Page	Page
Matters of Moment 209	Nyasaland Disturbances 288
Notes By The Way 228	Debate on the Queen's Speech 292
Lord Hudson's Speech 282	Kenya Legislative Council 294
Broken Egyptiano Pledges 283	Letter to The Editor 297
Resignations in Northern Rhodesia 285	Latest Mining News 293

Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1953

Vol. 30 No. 1518

30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE CREDITABLE RECORD of the European elected members in Northern Rhodesia makes it the more regrettable that they should have decided to mark their dissatisfaction with the constitutional changes which are to be made next spring by immediate discontinuance of co-operation with the Government. When the European and African representatives of the Protectorate were, recently, in London they could not agree on the points at issue, and the Secretary of State had therefore to make a decision which, in the circumstances, could not be expected to please either side. Mr. Lyttelton would doubtless have preferred to leave the position unchanged until the Federal Parliament had come into existence, but the European and African members of the Legislature were, for different reasons, insistent on action. When the Minister's ruling was announced the European spokesmen asked that it should not be implemented until Mr. Lyttelton could visit Central Africa and make further inquiry on the spot. The Secretary of State replied that he hoped to visit the territories next year, but he has not felt justified in postponing action on the decision which was forced upon him. Had he agreed to suspend proceedings at the behest of one party only, his impartiality would have been promptly impugned. Yet because he stood firm, rightly, in our view, the European elected members have withdrawn their co-operation from the Protectorate Government. That is especially unfortunate now that Sir Roy Welensky is on the point of leaving State politics for the Federal Assembly. One consequence of the breach is that Mr. Beckett, who was also to have been a candidate in the federal election, has self-sacrificingly agreed to remain in the Northern Rhodesian House (which will be much strengthened by his characteristic

decision to put his country's service before his own inclinations).

Central Africa's overriding need is to create the strongest possible instrument of government for the new Federal State, and in territorial affairs that demands abstinence from any action which is likely to have an adverse effect inter-territorially, particularly on race relations. The shairi word which controversialists will apply to the action of the elected members is "non-co-operation." When the federal scheme was accepted by the Imperial Parliament, members of all parties in both Houses and Church and other non-political leaders in this country joined with the official and non-official leaders in Central Africa in pleading that all men of good will should work to create a strong Federation. Those appeals were addressed in particular to Africans in Nyasaland, many of whom had been induced to declare "non-violent non-co-operation." Only recently—and after eleven men had been killed in disturbances for which the African Congress must bear the chief responsibility—have Africans in that Protectorate resumed their normal co-operation, including service on official bodies. Now they see neighbouring Europeans engaged in a demonstration of their own. There are great differences, of course. All who knew Africans expected passive resistance to result in disorder and bloodshed—a consequence which this newspaper predicted and which the Rev. Michael Scott, part-organizer of the non-co-operation, has now to ponder in retrospect. There was also the risk that many Africans ignorant of political campaigning would draw deductions which the Europeans in Northern Rhodesia will not make. They will recognize

that the gesture of their elected members is intended to serve a temporary purpose only. The alarm having been sounded, there is surely no need to keep the community at action stations. If for the moment they

cannot reinforce the official crew, they can be asked to remain calm in the passenger quarters and avoid rocking the ship of State. At an early date they must aid again in her navigation and the sooner the better.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Eden's Squib

MR. EDEN has at long last denounced the persistent efforts of newspaper, radio, and other agencies controlled by the Egyptian Government to confuse the real issue in the Sudan, undermine the position of British administrators in that country, and renew hostility to Great Britain. From the report on another page it will be seen that, having described the Egyptian machinations, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said: "We could not let it appear by our silence that we condoned that kind of behaviour." But that is precisely what his procrastination has allowed to appear. Mr. Eden kept silent until November 5. Then he made one of the minor noises of Guy-Fawkes day. General Neguib's henchmen had been engaged in pyrotechnics for months, without causing one word of public protest from the man responsible for the treaty which the Egyptians were cynically, consistently, and flagrantly breaking.

Appeasement

NOT UNTIL THE GENERAL ELECTION in the Sudan had begun did the Foreign Secretary declare that this country could not appear by its silence to condone the behaviour of the Egyptian totalitarians. That mis-timing was in line with the ineptitude which has characterized his attitude to the Sudan for many months. Firm protest when the Egyptians began their campaign against the Sudan would at least have indicated to the Sudanese that the future of their country was still of live concern to Her Majesty's Government. Many of them derived exactly the opposite impression from Mr. Eden's studied silence, which encouraged the Egyptian intriguers, discouraged the Sudanese workers for independence, put all British officials in the Sudan under unnecessary strain, and jeopardized the splendid work of more than half a century. That has been the price of the Deputy Prime Minister's attempt at appeasement.

Mr. Vasey's Mission

MR. E. A. VASEY, Member for Finance and Development in the Government of Kenya, has arrived in London to negotiate a loan and/or grant-in-aid to meet the present strain on the Colony's finances. In his budget speech (reported in this paper last week) he estimated that by next June Kenya's general revenue balances will have fallen from almost £9m. to £4½m. in 18 months as a direct result of the Mau Mau rebellion. This year's deficit will exceed £2m., but expensive reconstruction measures are inescapable. Taxation could not be substantially raised without discouraging the investment of the further substantial capital needed for the agricultural and industrial progress of the country, for capital is already shy as a result of Mau Mau. If the Government's development programmes were seriously curtailed, there would be stress, political agitation, and almost certainly unrest. The case against penal taxation or drastic deceleration in the expansion of social services is strong. Great Britain remains the one remaining source of succour

Ultimate Responsibility

MR. BYATELON indicated months ago that he would sympathetically consider any reasonable proposals, and Mr. Vasey, one of the ablest holders of a portfolio in Eastern Africa, is not the man to come to England with an ill-prepared brief. He will, of course, talk in terms of Kenya, but Ministers here will recognize that the issue is far wider, for continuance of the Mau Mau insurrection is gravely disturbing race relations throughout Colonial Africa; indeed, it was being capitalized by transatlantic trouble-makers in British Guiana. A point which appears to have been mentioned nowhere is that the weaknesses in administration in Kenya prior to the emergency were the ultimate responsibility of the late Secretary of State, Mr. James Griffiths, and that it might therefore be fairly held that the United Kingdom ought to shoulder part of the financial consequences. The sympathy of the Cabinet is to be expected, but, if only by way of token, Kenya ought also to bear some of the additional burden. The Colony could certainly pay higher duties on luxury articles, for instance.

Failure to Govern

A FRIEND IN NYASALAND has written some pertinent comments on race relations in that hitherto happy country. His letter says: "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has attributed the disturbances in the Southern Province primarily to the Government's failure to govern. That was fair and accurate comment, but one important aspect of the matter was not mentioned: The leading article suggested that our Governor was unduly complacent in the months before violence broke out. Certainly he might have done very much more in person, as was done across our border by Sir Gilbert Rennie, who faced a much less serious situation but by firmness and constant travelling turned the danger aside. Unfortunately, there was nothing like the same activity here from the top."

Turning to Congress

NOT LESS IMPORTANT than personal contact from the most senior officials was a visit by some of the men in the districts. I believe it true to say that most of them have nothing in their close touch with Africans which was normal not many years ago—not because they could not wish to travel more, but because they are perched now in their offices to deal with paper work, much of it avoidable or of negligible value. Africans are turning to Europeans for advice—to officials, missionaries, settlers, and merchants. Now all the younger generation, and not they alone, listen instead to the Congress members whose one anxiety appears to be to magnify any grievance in Kenya. I note, having likewise lost touch with Africans in the reserves, has now to spend great sums of money on closer administration and much closer policing. I do not think Nyasaland needs many more police, but we ought to have far better administration on the ground, for that is an essential in re-establishing African confidence.

Police and Public

MONTHS TO TAKE the Kenya Police Department has decided on steps to improve relations between itself and the public. Serious lack of confidence among Africans in the African police in Kenya has been widely recognized for a long time, and if the Government and the department primarily concerned have refused to admit that, in any event, it has not been for want of specific proof. The malpractices reported have been regarded as isolated incidents, though they have been numerous enough to cause the Governor, the C.O.C. in C., and the Deputy Commissioner of Police to declare publicly in recent weeks that misconduct by police in Kenya will be sharply punished. Only last week two African constables were sentenced to five years imprisonment with hard labour for threatening an African bus conductor in Nairobi with their rifles and stealing a pound. The prosecutor, a European chief inspector of police, said in court: "This sort of thing is unfortunately all too prevalent, and by even example it encourages other Africans to go in for robbery."

Discipline Unsatisfactory

AT LEAST A DOZEN European non-officials, including missionaries, farmers and business men, told me while they were in this country on leave during the summer that they had complained personally with little success, and it is therefore good to find the authorities adopting this policy of realism and candour. The theme of the campaign is to be that the police, of whatever race, are the guardians and protectors of all law-abiding citizens. Had the African public believed that a year ago, intelligent about the Kilimayu terrorist gangs would have flowed much more freely. What is now to be done to belatedly admit to an admission that the average African in the disturbed areas is afraid of the African police, in other words, that the discipline of the police force has been and still is unsatisfactory. In the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Air Force, or the United Kingdom Police such an application would involve the immediate removal of the officers commanding the unit. In the Colonial Service, unhappily, that tradition does not prevail. It should.

Federalists Misrepresented

MR. BASIL DAVIDSON has given readers of the *New Statesman and Nation* a reasonable idea of the aims of the Confederate Party of Central Africa. Very most unfair description of the policy of the Federal Party, which is supposed to do with kind words and subtle sarcasm what the Confederates hope to do with a club. There could scarcely be worse misrepresentation for the policies of the two parties are, in fact, poles apart. Whereas the one is frankly racist, the other is determined on progressive inter-racial partnership. It is therefore fantastic to attribute a common aim to these conflicting, conflicting, and competing groups, one of which seeks to destroy that federation which the other has set on foot to create, with the warm support of people in the country who believe that partnership offers the only hope for Central African progress.

Informed and Impulsive

THE CONTRIBUTOR to the Socialist weekly is informed and pessimistic. He is not even aware that weeks ago Dr. Alexander Scott dissolved the Progressive Party, which he had formed in Northern Rhodesia, taking this action in order not to split the anti-Confederate vote. Mr. Davidson himself writes that Dr. Scott started his party "to defend the relatively good race relations which exist in Northern Rhodesia." Dr. Scott now strongly supports the Federal Party. But Mr. Davidson describes the policies of the two parties as "two forms of more or less avowed racialism." If

that were true, would Dr. Scott, defender of good race relations, be likely to ally himself with racialists? Mr. Davidson considers it very possible that the majority in the Federal Parliament will attempt to convert the constitution in order to set up a racialist State. He asks whether Sir Winston Churchill, on the analogy of British Guiana, will ever suspend the new constitution. It came into full force as recently as October 23, and its first Parliament will not be elected until December 15. Mr. Davidson appears to be in something of a hurry.

Disclaimer

MR. MICHAEL FAARRE said in the recent broadcast to East Africa: "During the course of a special press conference I once attended in London, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies confessed that his current information on events frequently lagged behind that of the editor of a well-known weekly devoted to the interests of East Africa. He went so far as to say that he often felt like ringing up the editor to find out what was going on. The editor in the Press gallery made a silent and modest disclaimer." The unnamed Secretary of State was Mr. Crossland Jones, and the unnamed weekly newspaper was EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. How the editor made his "silent and modest disclaimer." I cannot imagine. He must, of course, have sat silent in the Press gallery, and the broadcaster testifies that he was modest. How, then, could he have signified his disclaimer? And what was there to disclaim? Assuredly not that this paper is sometimes (or frequently, according to the Secretary of State) better informed than the C.O.

New Pattern

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that Mr. T. Y. Watson is to become Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Uganda at the beginning of next year points to the adoption in that Protectorate of the membership system of government. There are already a Financial Secretary, a Secretary for African Affairs, and a Secretary for Social Services and Local Government, and there can be little risk in expecting similar grouping of economic subjects. The desirability of such a development has increased with the progress of the great hydro-electric scheme at the Owen Falls (costing about £20m.), the creation of a cement industry at Tororo, exploitation of the Entebbe ore deposits, investigation of the Sukuru mineral complex, and the establishment of the Uganda Development Corporation, which is concerned with these and other large-scale projects. Official machinery which sufficed when Uganda's industry was almost confined to cotton and coffee production and processing will clearly need improvement now that secondary industrial development is assured.

The Queen's Ship

NOT ONE NEWSPAPER which I have read has mentioned that the Shaw Savill liner *GOthic*, which left London on Tuesday for Jamaica to carry the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Aden, was in Mombasa in February of last year to embark Princess Elizabeth and the Duke when their projected visit to Australasia had to be cancelled owing to the death of King George VI. Except for a few points of detail, the vessel, I understand, is now as she was at that time, the same furnishings and furniture having been reinstalled. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh have arranged to leave the *GOthic* in Aden on April 27, next, to fly to Uganda, primarily to perform the ceremonial opening of the great hydro-electric station at the Owen Falls. From Entebbe they will fly to Tobruk in order to return to London in Her Majesty's new yacht *BRITANNIA*.

Lord Hudson's Speech to Fourth Committee of U.N.

Firm Refusal to Accept Extension of Terms of Charter

LORD HUDSON'S FIRM STAND at the United Nations against an attempt by the Indian delegate to amend the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee in discussion of Central African Federation has already been reported in this newspaper. On account of the importance of the subject, the full text of his statement is now recorded:—

"Since the matter raised by the Indian delegate directly affects the Government which I represent, and in consequence exclusively affects that Government, perhaps I may open our discussion this afternoon. We are considering a suggestion made by the Indian delegation that our present item be kept open even though we have had a long and wide-ranging general debate and considered all the resolutions arising out of it; that we should open for the sole and explicit purpose of discussing the political situation in Central Africa.

"My delegation considers this suggestion neither timely nor proper. As I said at the close of our meeting the item which we all thought we had disposed of was entitled 'Information on non-self-governing territories transmitted under Article 73 (c) of the Charter.' We have been discussing information transmitted by Governments. We are an assembly of Government representatives. It is now suggested that we make a new departure, that in effect we adopt a new item which might be entitled 'Information provided by private individuals or culled from the world press on the political situation in Central Africa.' I submit that we have no authority to open a debate on this topic.

The Issue

"Let us be quite clear on the issue before us. We are being asked today to examine complaints addressed to this Organization by individuals regarding the affairs of certain non-self-governing territories.

"This Committee deals with matters arising in connexion with two distinct kinds of territory. These are Trust Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the former are covered by Chapters 12 and 13 of the Charter and the latter by Chapter 11. In the case of Trust Territories Article 87 (b) of the Charter explicitly states—and it was thought necessary by those who framed the Charter that it should explicitly state—that the General Assembly, and under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, may accept and examine them in consultation with the Administrative Authority. We are always and always have been ready to consider communications from or in relation to Trust Territories in their proper context.

"However, the matter is totally different in relation to Non-Self-Governing Territories. The only documentation referred to in Chapter 11 is the information transmitted by Governments to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 (c), under which the Governments of certain members of the United Nations should transmit regularly to the Secretary-General information of a general nature, subject to such limitations as security and confidential considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible.

"There is no mention whatsoever of communications, either direct or indirect, explicit or implicit, in relation to Non-Self-Governing Territories. There was thus a clear distinction drawn by the framers of the Charter

between these two types of territory and it was on this understanding that the Charter was signed and ratified.

"I feel confident that members of the committee will be able to understand that we have attempted to co-operate to the best of our ability in our discussions this year on those matters which properly fall within the Committee's competence. We have asked for co-operation, and we in our turn are prepared to co-operate. The other day the representative of Iraq said that the only hope of fruitful work in this committee lay in co-operation between the administering and non-administering members. This also is our belief.

Limit of Co-Operation

"We have, I hope, given evidence that we are prepared to go a considerable way towards meeting the views of those who differ sharply from us on questions of principle in order that we may make our contribution to the promotion of this co-operation. But there comes a point beyond which we cannot go and at which we would feel that our advances had been rejected, and that consequently no good could come of continued attempts on our part to co-operate in the work of this Committee.

"I feel that I need not enlarge further to the committee on the fundamental issue of principle before us. I hope, however, that the committee will bear with me if I take this opportunity to address a few remarks to the representative of India.

"Presumably the object of her attempt to have this particular matter discussed is to bring about some change in the arrangements which we have made for federations in Central Africa. If I understand her correctly, she suggested indeed that this was the last chance to raise questions, since this committee would have no further opportunity of examining the economic, social and educational conditions in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. She alleged that the United Kingdom Government had decided to transmit no further information on these territories.

Formal Protest

"I protest, in the most formal way against the action of a representative of a Government making allegations against another Government for which there is no shadow of justification in any statement made by that Government. Quite frankly, that is not—and I emphasize not—the way to secure co-operation in this or any other committee.

"Let me remind you what I must assume to be her purpose, she wishes to compel my Government to modify the existing political status of the Central African territories in which we transmit information to the Secretary-General. Let me disabuse her mind at once. No such result could follow from the procedure she suggests. She may perhaps have forgotten the words spoken a few days ago in this committee by the representative of the United States of America. If she is unwise, or she may have chosen to ignore them.

"In that case I hope the distinguished delegate from India will acquit me of meaning any discourtesy if I give her a word of advice based on a long experience of public affairs. It is this—it is always very foolish to ignore facts, or statements of facts, merely because they happen to run counter to a desire to destroy their own cherished illusions. It was in that category that Mrs. Bolton's statement fell. In repeating it now I apologize to my

others follow adequate because I am sure that they, at all events, have neither forgotten nor ignored it."

"Mrs. Bolton said, and here, with permission, I quote her exact words—she said: 'The Constitution of the United States gives to the Congress of the United States the sovereign and exclusive power to decide upon changes in the constitutional status of United States territories. I am a member of the Congress of the United States. To me therefore it was startling to find that certain delegations in this committee are supporting a recommendation which would not only have no legally binding effect upon the United States Congress, but would be subject to misunderstanding by the American people. As a practical matter such a recommendation would be generally meaningless, and to the extent that it does have any meaning it would also be harmful. What is true of the United States is also true of the United Kingdom.'

Public Maneuvre

"I happen to be a member of the United Kingdom House of Parliament. I took part in debates there only a few months ago leading to legislation establishing a Federation in Central Africa. The Federation is now in being. Nothing said or done in this Organization can alter that fact. In this connexion I would point out to the representative of India the futility of the manœuvre she is inviting the committee to undertake. It would merely have the effect of delaying still further

the time when we can proceed to discuss the many other important issues still before us. I hope, therefore, for all these reasons, that she will not persist."

"I am grateful to the committee for having allowed me this digression. I have no intention, now or in the future, of alluding here to the substance of the matter raised by the representative of India. Our views, actions, and intentions in this matter are on public record. And, of course, my Government would always be ready to provide any interested Government through normal diplomatic channels with information and explanations of our policies.

"We cannot, however, concede a right to this committee to examine our records in the light of communications received from individuals with no competence to enter into the question, which we consider to be outside the scope of legitimate debate in this Assembly.

"I recall the words of one of my distinguished colleagues in the general debate, who urged us not to wreck this machinery by attempting to drive it beyond its capacity. It would be a source of profound regret to my delegation if it were obliged to feel unable to continue to co-operate in the work of this committee.

"Nevertheless I must assert, in all solemnity, that in this matter I made the subject of debate here, it will raise in an acute form the question of the extent to which it would still be useful for my delegation to continue to co-operate in this work."

Egyptian Government's Broken Pledges over the Sudan

Great Britain "Certainly Not Satisfied," Says Foreign Secretary

MR. EDEN, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has publicly accused the Egyptian Government of breaking its pledges in regard to the Sudan and in deliberately seeking to confuse the real issue in that country.

In the debate in the House of Commons on The Queen's Speech, Mr. Eden said:

"The Sudan election is being supervised by an international commission, set up by agreement between us and the Egyptian Government, to ensure their impartiality. The commission has been working with skill and restraint in difficult circumstances under its Indian chairman. But besides setting up this international commission, the agreement pledged the two Governments to enable the Sudanese to elect their Parliament and to determine their future in a free and neutral atmosphere.

Persistent Attempts to Arouse Prejudice

"We are certainly not satisfied with the way in which the Egyptian Government have so far carried out that pledge. The Government-controlled Press and radio of Egypt and a variety of other means shall we call them, have been used with full force to influence the decision of the Sudanese people in favour of the party which advocates a link with Egypt."

"Last August a member of the Egyptian Government, the Minister of Propaganda and Sudan Affairs, visited the Sudan with the intention, if the Government-controlled Press of Egypt is to be believed, of persuading the Sudanese political parties to share out the seats instead of contesting the election. Well, he did not succeed but he was just this same Minister who a few days ago publicly accused the British officials in the Sudan Administration of intervening in the election.

"Obviously, any evidence that an official has acted improperly ought to be put to the relevant commission. Wide unsupported accusations against British

officials made to the Press can only be intended for propaganda purposes.

"These persistent efforts to arouse prejudice and hostility against the British can have only one purpose—to confuse the real issue. They are designed to obscure the fact that the choice is not between subjection to Britain and subjection to Egypt but between complete independence and dependence upon Egypt. Our purpose was and is to ensure that the Sudanese shall be able to choose fairly and freely between these alternatives, and in doing that we seek nothing whatever for ourselves. We are not going to make the commission's task more difficult by following the Egyptian example, but we cannot let it appear by our silence that we condone this kind of behaviour."

Confidence in Sudan Administration

"The House will remember that we have endeavoured to make any agreement with Egypt which did not permit the Sudanese people freely to determine their future. It is now for the Sudanese to take the first steps towards that goal, and I am sure that the members of the House will join with me in assuring the Sudanese that we will give our support to their freely elected representatives in achieving what is promised to them under the Egyptian Agreement which we have signed."

"I think this would also be a suitable occasion on which to express our confidence in the administration in the Sudan. They have worked long and hard for the well-being and progress of the Sudanese peoples. They have a vital and in many ways more important role now in trying to ensure that the transfer of power goes as smoothly as possible. We know that they will bring to this task the devotion and public spirit for which they have become known in the past."

President Gaib said when attending a party given for Educationists at the Officers' Club in Cairo that Mr. Eden's statement was a death rattle, that British

officials had "interfered in everything" in the Sudan and that Her Majesty's Government had deliberately delayed a settlement in regard to the Suez Canal Zone because of the elections in the Sudan. He continued:

"The colonizers are unaware that we possess arguments about their conduct in the Sudan. Observation of strict neutrality was the reason why we refrained from making them public, so that our actions could not be construed as interference by the Egyptian Government. Now that Mr. Eden has challenged us, it becomes necessary to bring the truth to light. It is not a question of exchanging allegations and accusations.

"Mr. Eden's statement had another aim. The British Government want to blind the Sudanese down on the basis of the future of the Canal basin. The British people are very anxious, and Mr. Eden, guided by his statement to silence them. Two months ago I said that the delay in the talks was due to the British belief that the Suez Canal issue was settled. It would encourage supporters of annexation with Egypt in the Sudan to continue their efforts.

"The struggle of the Egyptians and Sudanese is a struggle for justice and freedom. As a matter of necessity I have postponed my trip to Nubia until these elections are finished. I also made the last point in my report on the Egyptian frontier, in spite of the fact that I had received many invitations from the Sudanese to visit their country, or at least to go to Khartoum.

Major Saleh Salem, Egyptian Minister of State for Sudanese Affairs, had said that the British complaint was a sign of the complete failure of British policy, which wanted the Sudan to remain a British colony.

Mr. Anthony Mann, the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* who in the past might have provided the readers of that newspaper with admirable reports of what is happening.

His dispatch on Tuesday contained the following passages:

Grotesque Comedy

It is difficult to know whether to laugh or cry at the parody of democratic procedure inflicted on the primitive, suspicious tribesmen of the Nuba country and elsewhere.

After a 36-hour trek through bush and savannah over roads marked on both sides mainly by two-foot posts and rock watercourses, I have just attended a primary election in this huddled village of Shatt el Damam in the Western Nubia.

The Sudanese Electoral Commission decided, presumably by telepathy, that the untutored Africans of this district were capable of voting by "token ballot".

A rustic table had been set up in the shade of a tree and the table was a makeshift, straw-hatched building which served as polling station. Fifty or 60 Shatt el Damam tribesmen stood in a half-circle of logposts in the shade of the tree.

Some carried five or six horns or lyres, many were grotesquely tattooed or decorated with ants and bees. Every swarthy, bony face expressed both apprehension and curiosity. The candidates were indicated by symbols, such as spear, horse, cock, and leopard. These symbols were also marked on the ballot boxes.

The electoral officer called the roll of electors. There were more than five varieties of name, such as Tote Waka, Tote Kaka, Tote, and so on. Occasionally a damir, another name for a tribal elector, might be called on, or Kaka, or Kaka, or the province.

Many subscribers, fearing that the whole affair was a device to collect higher taxes, and not wishing to alienate their people, had arrived at dawn to see what was going on. They were disappointed, for they were incomprehensible and frightening and left in haste.

The tribesmen, some with their wives, gathered to vote, although many of them were wearing some of the Khartoum clothes and because they found the scene so strange. One man stood in a naked body with ash on his chest. He explained that he was the woman of the village, born with rings and having a needle thrust through his lip and chin, huddled together in a group of men. Asked for their own names, their menfolk were brought only one could give a name. They are deciding the matter of the Turkish...

By now four candidates had been lined up. The electoral officer pinned on each his allotted symbol, a horse, a cock, a spear or leopard. These were displayed to the candidates. The horse caused some puzzlement, but was finally identified by some of the voters. It was explained that in the hut were boxes marked with these symbols, and that in each voter has to do was to put his token into the box of his choice.

All the voters appeared to be perplexed, except the arrivals. They were staging a dance apart from the main proceedings, and shaking with alcoholic ripples.

Eventually the tribesmen were sent one by one into the hall. I was able to watch the voting through a gap in the back wall. Five out of six had plunged for the one bearing the leopard symbol. It appeared to be the only one they could recognize clearly, and which conveyed a sense of familiarity and prestige.

This grotesque comedy had been in progress for three hours when we left.

The Nuba village of Debbi, and the Western Nubia, which I visited yesterday, should have elected its members of the electoral college but the tribesmen, after hearing a statement by the electoral officer, decided that the whole matter was so complicated that they would not vote at all. It is difficult to understand the whole thing, which would have voted if voting had been by the simple method of acclamation.

Mr. Eden's Speech Not Strong Enough

The special correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed from Khartoum that Mr. Eden's speech was regarded as insufficiently strong.

His message continued:

Some of the most rabid pro-Egyptian politicians in the Sudan are on the Egyptian payroll. An expansive movement in Cairo last year, the Mahdists, is said to have consented to the Egyptian Government's continuing to pay their salaries because the realists had no other means of support. It is morally certain that the money which the Egyptian Government is spending on the election campaign does not all come from Sudanese sources. Egyptian contributions to mosques, schools, hospitals, and other charities here have almost certainly been increased since the Anglo-Egyptian agreement was signed.

This branch of Egyptian activity appears to be controlled by Dardiga Ahmed Ibrahim, the secretary in the Egyptian Ministry for Sudan Affairs, of which Major Saleh Salem is the chief. Dardiga Ahmed Ibrahim has been in Khartoum for three weeks, accompanied by Major Abdul Noor (said to be on Major Saleh's staff) who has taken part in meetings of the S.U.P. executive.

There are officials in the Egyptian Irrigation Department here who are prominent in that they have engaged in political activities. The chief of Khartoum of the Egyptian economic expert is new since the Anglo-Egyptian agreement. Egyptians would probably describe him as a counter-part of the British trade commissioner's office. Just when it was established, they made a lot of money. So Major Saleh can scarce deny that he has officials with influence, if not with authority, in the Sudan.

Umma Could Have Swept Polls

On the morning of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement the Umma Party, which stands for independence, could have almost swept the polls. Had Major Saleh, Sir Abdul Rahman el Mahdi, through his negotiations with General Negandhi, elected from both the Condominium powers of determination for the Sudan within three years of the expiry of a promise to get rid of the British administration.

The Mahdists' Egyptian transaction left a sour taste in the mouths of the British, who had been the first to endorse independence for the Sudan, and with whom the Umma Party had begun co-operation in the Legislative and Executive Councils. The Umma leaders tried to comfort their British friends with the assistance that they were only using Egypt in order to free themselves from her.

At the primary stage in the direct constituency of six members have been returned unopposed. The Nasir of the present establishment, some of whom are elected themselves, thus saving the electoral commission from having to organize a poll in the constituency from which the candidates are absent at this season of the year.

In another Khordof constituency the Umma Party has lost what should have been a safe seat by nominating an ineligible candidate who was disqualified. An Umma candidate had been elected for Khartoum, a Mahdist stronghold. Three candidates elected for the southern provinces are described as independent, and all three are hopefully claimed by both Umma and National Unionist.

An Africa Day Conference, organized by the Royal African Society, is to be held on November 14 at the headquarters of the Royal African Society.

Non-Official Members Embark on Non-Co-operation

In Protest against Constitutional Changes in N. Rhodesia

SIR ROY WELNSKY, leader of the non-official European members in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, announced when the session was resumed in Lusaka last Friday that the European elected members had decided to withdraw their co-operation from the official members of the Government, and that Mr. G. B. Beckett, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, and Colonel E. M. Wilson, Member for Health, would resign their portfolios. He said:—

"Can No Longer Collaborate with Government"

"We have now been advised by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that he is not prepared to acquiesce in our request that the proposed changes in the constitution should be delayed until he had visited this country and discussed the matter on the spot. In these circumstances the elected members feel that they can no longer collaborate with the Government, and resignations of portfolios in the Executive Council and other bodies have been submitted to the Governor today."

Later Sir Roy Welnsky said: "As I shall contest a federal seat in the coming elections, and because I know there has been public concern about the fact that there will be few experienced members remaining in the State Legislature, after serious consideration I have asked Mr. Beckett to carry on in the State Legislature, to which he has agreed to-day." The reply from the Secretary of State had, he explained, been given to him the previous day of his arrival in Lusaka from the Copperbelt.

Sir Gilbert Rennie, the Governor, said when opening the Legislature that he greatly regretted the decision of the elected members, but would at that stage make no comment.

The elected members have now withdrawn from the Legislature.

Mr. Lyttelton's Statement

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY made the following statement in the Commons on Monday:

"The Governor informs me that on November 6 Mr. G. B. Beckett and Lieut. Colonel E. M. Wilson tendered their resignations from the Executive Council. Sir Roy Welnsky, as he was required to do under the federal constitution, had already resigned his seat last September on accepting Ministerial office in the Interim Federal Government.

"I understand that the elected members have said that they took this step in protest against my decision not to limit Northern Rhodesia before the introduction of constitutional changes of which they did not approve. These changes were the subject of my statement on the House on October 21. Their main feature was an increase of two European elected members from 10 to 12, two African elected members from two to four (in addition to the two members representing African interests), and a reduction of officials from nine to eight.

"I have also seen reports to the effect that the elected members of the Legislative Council intend to resign from all Government Committees. No such notification, however, has been received by the Governor."

"I regret that the elected members should have seen fit to take this drastic action. When I was framing my award I had reason to believe that the elected members would have been satisfied if only one African had been nominated to the Legislative Council and another had been nominated to replace one of the two European nominated non-officials representing African interests.

"I felt at the time, however, and still feel, that nothing less than the additional two Africans to make the total of four additional elected members would be either fair in the award, or in accordance with the spirit of partnership in which the federation proposals were conceived."

Sir R. Acland (Lab.): "In view of the fact that these

have resigned, how is the Government of Northern Rhodesia now to be carried on?"

Mr. Lyttelton: "The two portfolios which have become vacant by these resignations will be handled by officials."

Mr. J. Griffiths (Lab.): "Will the Secretary of State bear in mind that many of us thought that in these last discussions he could have gone further and given more representation to the Africans in view of the fact that, by the coming into operation of federation, what is left of the territorial governments affects the Africans more immediately than it does the Europeans? May I ask him also whether he is keeping a watch upon some of the propaganda and upon some of the racial policies that are being used and advocated in the course of the forthcoming elections?"

Mr. Lyttelton: "Of course, aware of some of the propaganda, or some of the programmes in connexion with the forthcoming elections. With regard to the first matter, the question which I now have to deal with is that the European elected members think I have gone too far and Mr. Griffiths thinks I have not gone far enough."

Mr. E. Powell (Cons.): "Would the Colonial Secretary say why it was not possible for him to defer his decision to make the constitutional changes?"

Ready to Consider Representations

Mr. Lyttelton: "Speaking from memory, this was the third conference that we had had on the subject, and both sides—Europeans and Africans—had for some time been urging upon me the need to introduce changes without further delay, and it was made clear to me during the talks that that was still their view. If, however, both sides on reflection think that continuation of the present position is preferable, then naturally I should have to consider it. But that is not the state of affairs at the moment."

Sir R. Acland: "Does not the Minister feel that action of this kind, taken in this mood, casts grave doubts on all the hopes that were expressed on his side of the House, and as he almost certainly has much more influence with white people in the Rhodesias than some people on this side of the House, cannot he say something, in a stern mood, to show that this kind of thing cannot go on if federation is to succeed?"

Mr. Lyttelton: "I am not prepared to say more than I have said to-day. I shall have to await further advice from the Governor and shape my course in accordance with those advice. I should deprecate anything which made these negotiations more difficult."

Mr. Peger (Lab.): "May the Minister's Colonial policy be summarized in this way, that he obtains equity by finding somebody sufficiently?"

Mr. Lyttelton: "I do not think that that is a helpful supplementary question. When one tries to be fair it is often the case that both sides are displeased."

Mr. J. Johnson (Lab.): "Will the Minister please say that there is a dangerous tendency for white settlers to tend to neglect their duties in the territories over native affairs, and to concentrate more of their time upon the federal side of the work in connexion with the new Federation?"

Mr. Lyttelton: "None of those considerations arise out of the present situation."

Newspapers Critical

Newspaper comment in Great Britain has been critical of the action of the elected members.

Under the heading "An Unwise Move" *The Times* said that the "decision to withdraw co-operation from the official members of Government will do much to increase a sense of uneasiness in Central Africa."

"Northern Rhodesia has worked since 1948 on an extraordinarily finely adjusted, and unenviable, constitution, worked out by agreement between Sir Roy Welnsky and the then Secretary of State, Mrs. Creech Jones. This arrangement had the non-official members virtually paramount in all matters not relating to African affairs."

"Considering the degree of dissatisfaction they already possess, the changes were scarcely worth pressing for at all. The only experienced political leaders in Northern Rhodesia are likely in any case to go into the Federal Parliament, and this would also presumably deprive the Northern Rhodesian Executive Council of Sir Roy Welnsky."

"It is stretch-hard to find suitable members to fill their places in Northern Rhodesia, so on practical grounds alone the making of constitutional demands seems ill-considered."

Mr. Lyttelton, during a speech on an increase of two Africans and two Europeans on the Legislative Council and reducing the number of officials in the Executive Council, said that

radical but it was fair and practical in the circumstances. The essential need in Central Africa now is to concentrate on the effective working of the Federation. To make difficulties at the territorial level can be of no service to this cause, and tends only to deaden in conscience when it is most needed.

The *Manchester Guardian* described the action as a thoughtful gesture, which might prove very serious if the elected members were opposed in principle to the constitutional changes and ready to persist in their opposition. The *Bombay* continued:

"The changes are small enough. One can only think that the objection is to what is left over rather than to what is put in; that the European elected members still think they can exact a substantial shift in their favour of the balance of power in the Legislature. In view of the stress laid in the debates on Central African federation here on the continuing connexion of Whitehall with the territorial Government, this demand would be all received here."

"There is, another explanation. In the federal election campaign now proceeding the Federal Party are finding it quite hard going. What could do more to impress the electors (in Northern Rhodesia almost all Europeans), than a bold stand for European political supremacy in the territorial field? But such a challenge, in whatever spirit it is thrown out, is not always easy to moderate later on, and the protestants may find themselves getting into deep water. It would be a hard thing

if Mr. Lyttelton had to spread the Northern Rhodesian constitution."

Mr. Vernon Bartlett wrote in the *New Chronicle*:—"It is probable that the elected members would have resigned their portfolios at the first territorial elections were not due next month. An unhappy miracle might give the victory in those elections to the new Conservative Party, which supports a policy of Bantu segregation of white and black."

"Its members abuse the Federal Party, led by Sir W. Welenski and Mr. Geoffrey Hinton, of being the tools of Colonial Office, with its obvious partiality towards the African. It is principally for this reason that Sir Roy had hoped during the Northern Rhodesian constitutional discussions for some spectacular evidence that the Colony is achieving independence from Colonial Office control."

"The absence of that evidence, which Mr. Lyttelton could not be given without greatly increasing African distrust of the whole scheme for Central African Federation, is the obvious step for the Federal Party, the only one Sir Roy has now taken, and which had been able to visit the country as provided the necessary opportunity thus to leave the Colonial Office. The *Daily Telegraph* was also critical, attributing the gesture to the federal election."

[Editorial comment is made under Master's Moment.]

Mr. G. B. Masfield on African Agriculture Plant Breeders Can Greatly Influence African Future

WE ARE ALWAYS BEING TOLD that attempts to improve African agriculture will fail unless the social environment is changed—that you cannot improve stock-breeding until you get rid of the payment of bride-price in cattle, or crop husbandry unless you have a better system of land tenure.

All sorts of social movements, such as co-operation, group farming, and community development, are held up to agriculturists as ideals. There is a temptation to regard these things as ends in themselves; a man may spend his life encouraging co-operation, and feel that he has done his bit, if a certain number of co-operative societies are formed. But the real object of these organizations is to raise standards of living, which over most of Africa depend on agricultural output.

The pendulum has, I think, swung too far to the social side. Good systems of land tenure do not themselves create good farming; they merely make good farming possible. In the same way, neither co-operation nor group farming of themselves make crops grow better. Crop yields are determined by biological, not social, factors.

Rural Development Schemes

We must look very closely at proposed rural development schemes to see that they will serve practical ends. A scheme for group farming may be excellent if designed to enable the farmers to make better use of a specific quantity of irrigation water or to employ a tractor for a job which tractors have been proved by local experiment to do better than hand labour. But to start a group farming scheme in the vague hope that it will allow the participants to enjoy such advantages as irrigation or mechanization is the way to disappointment.

The Government will stress that the primary aim of the Department of Agriculture in an African territory is to produce maximum yields of crops. The agricultural administrator will not go quite so far. Maximum yields to lay, which by soil exhaustion or soil erosion deplete fertility for the crops of tomorrow, and of no lasting benefit to the country. The objective must be to maximize

being a somewhat abbreviated report of an address given at a joint meeting of members of the Royal African and Royal Entomological Societies.

maize, but optimum yields without sacrificing the chances of future yields.

Lord Lugard defined our Colonial trust politically as a dual mandate—to develop the country for the benefit of its own people and of the outside world. There is also a biological dual mandate—to make the best possible present use of resources while conserving them for the growing population of the future.

Lugard's concept also applies to African agriculture in its original sense. The needs of the outside world have to be considered as well as those of the indigenous people. No Colonial Administration, no self-governing African State as they emerge, can afford to think merely in terms of agricultural self-sufficiency and contentment if the people grow enough food to fill their stomachs.

Production Miserably Low

The general level of production from African agriculture is miserably low, yet in many places with a sparse population it does meet the elementary needs. But this is not enough in a world with increasing populations pressing upon the means of subsistence and looking covetously at land which is agriculturally under-used. Even in this country we have accepted legislation to evict inefficient farmers for under-use of land.

A hungry world will not for ever tolerate so large a proportion of the earth's surface as Africa is, failing to contribute its proper quota to the world's food supplies. The evidence of history is that continued under-use of land leads in the end to immigration or invasion. There is therefore pressing reason for an increase in output from African agriculture; and if the African cannot at present achieve that increase without European help it will be in his position I should accept that help readily rather than face the alternatives.

In which directions can we look most hopefully for the contributions of science? The first ones which spring to mind are those which aim at increasing soil fertility or at least at arresting the decline which is a depressing feature over so much of Africa to-day. The use of better rotations involving a grass fallow period represents a very real gain—perhaps more real to future generations than to our own—none other really measured.

More statistically striking are results such as those obtained in Southern Rhodesia where, dressing at equal manure or exhausted land with a 200 lb yield equal to the three preceding crops, and using any further manuring a bigger crop than in the following year, or in Northern Nigeria, where 50 lb of super-phosphate an acre will regularly return an extra 200 lb of guano.

Not do the achievements in extension work lie behind those of the East. Eastward manure, which everywhere recently was regarded as a waste in East and Central Africa, is now bought and distributed by local Native Councils in Kenya, and said to be applied to the soil by one-third of the African farmers in

Southern Rhodesia. Since supplies of organic manure are limited, artificial fertilizers will probably provide a more widespread increase in production, especially in view of the local manufacture of fertilizers which may follow completion of hydro-electric schemes in Uganda, Rhodesia, and the Gold Coast.

Prices of agricultural produce are now unusually high compared to the price of fertilizers, making their use profitable even far inland; this has not always been so, and less favourable conditions may occur. But apart from this proviso, the sky would seem to be the limit for increased crop production in Africa as the most economic uses of fertilizers are worked out.

Control of Soil Erosion

Control of soil erosion is generally thought of as merely maintaining the status quo. It does much more than that; it conserves water as well as soil, forcing the rain to sink into the soil instead of being lost as run-off, and since lack of water is often the limiting factor for crop production in Africa, this does much to stabilize and increase yields. Over vast areas erosion is proceeding more rapidly than soil conservation, but there are districts where strip-cropping, terracing and banding are changing the face of the landscape. The plant breeders have performed their number as the greatest influence over the future of Africa, a group of scientists in the past plant breeding has largely been confined to export crops where governments could see an immediate return for the money spent on research. Some excellent work has been done in this field, for example, in the highly specialized varieties of cotton which have been bred for different parts of Africa and have brought much prosperity.

Only now is attention being turned towards the improvement of food crops. Maize provides a fine example in which we have been able to borrow from American work on hybridization. Hybrid maize is only 6% common in western tropical Africa, but already in 1949-50 in Southern Rhodesia, hybrid maize planted on only 2% of the arable acreage produced 32% of the total crop. Facts like this leave no doubt about the potential contribution of plant breeding to African prosperity.

Where plant breeding has already become a highly technical science, animal breeding remains in many ways an art. There is no short cut to improving African cattle by the introduction of European breeds except in a few favourable localities. Improvements are indeed being made in many places in milk yields and carcass weight by selective breeding of Native animals, and too many have been struck by some disease from the outside world where an average weight of under 40 lb. has been increased to 60 lb. in selected flocks. It is a whole contribution of the animal breeder is likely to take effect much more slowly than that of the plant breeder.

Pests and Diseases

In the control of pests and diseases of agricultural crops some of the developments are spectacular, particularly insecticides and spraying techniques. The use of helicopter spraying to increase the yield of cotton in the Sudan is inspiring. But insecticide control over particular troubles does not necessarily represent a net gain, for the incidence of plant pests and diseases in the Sudan tends to increase. In this sphere we are not doing much more than holding our own.

Perhaps in Africa the balance is weighed in our favour by the fact that control over the red locust has been practically attained.

In the disease incidence on the animal side comes into its own, for its dangers are impressive indeed. Ringworm has been stamped out south of central Tanganyika, and in the remaining areas even better vaccines are being developed. Rabbits in East Africa have been eliminated from such countries as Swaziland, where it was once serious, and from certain areas where dipping is compulsory in the case of East Africa. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, long eradicated in some districts.

The greatest enemy remaining is trypanosomiasis, and even here there have been useful advances, such as the discovery of the drug, benzathidium, and antitrypan, both of which are useful though they have not fulfilled the highest hopes placed in them. In general, animal health in Africa is improving, rather than deteriorating.

But history tells us of a few examples of canalized irrigation systems which have continued for thousands of years. Some examples of those which have eroded owing to increasing salinity of the soil or a rise in the water-table in Pakistan. Thousands of acres of irrigated land are becoming uncultivable annually owing to salt accumulation, and in Egypt an alarm has been raised by Dr. Balls in a recent book about the rising water-table in parts at least of the Nile Delta.

It would be somewhat of a temptation to show a country with an irrigation system which could attract the surplus population to settle and multiply after a year or two their land were to become unproductive. It is true that we know something more of the ancient systems of land than the early irrigators did but this is one with the greatest caution.

that one should accept irrigation schemes as a permanent solution to problems of African over-population. Of their value in the short term there can be no doubt.

(To be continued)

Congress Threats in Nyasaland

African Progressive Association

“NYASALAND AFRICAN CONGRESS wish to kill me,” declared Chief Machinjili when he addressed a meeting in Blantyre of the new Nyasaland African Progressive Association.

Mr. C. J. Matinga, founder of the organization, who presided, said that while Central African federation was being discussed, extremists in Nyasaland “forcefully applied intimidation and threats to anyone who dared express an opinion contrary to that of the anti-federationists.”

Chief Chikumbi said that since federation had been proposed by the Queen, “nobody can refuse it.”

Chief Kadewere stated that he had “suffered badly” through the activities of the Nyasaland African Congress, and welcomed the presence of Europeans at the meeting.

Chief Machinjili considered that Europeans had looked after the Africans of Nyasaland well, and had saved them when hunger threatened the country in 1949. He added: “To-day the Nyasaland African Congress wish to kill me, but I am not going to yield to them.”

Chief Chikowi emphasized the need for good leadership, and was confident that the association would be supported by the chief, if it were well conducted.

Mr. P. E. Brereton and Mr. Wilson Davies also spoke, the former commending partnership on the basis of equal rights for all civilized people, and the latter stressing the common duty to strive to make a success of the federation which was now an accomplished fact.

A Power in Africa

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

“East Africa and Rhodesia is better than ever. We value its strict impartiality in presenting news, its constructive criticism, its good sense and good taste. Arrival of the Air Edition within 4 or 5 days brings us such news which we can get in no other paper, and the best comment published anywhere on African affairs.”

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

Write to Great Russell Street, London W.C.1, will send specimens or copies for a year for 70s. by the air edition to East and Central Africa. The surface mail edition to any address costs 30s. annually.

Official Statement on Disturbances in Nyasaland

African Congress Agitators Stirred up Trouble

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES in Nyasaland were so inadequately reported outside the Protectorate that the following official statement deserves to be widely known.

The disturbances were confined to the Cholo, Biantye, Chikwawa, Port Herald and Domasi districts of the Southern Province; they had an unsettling influence on the areas bordering those districts, but actual outbreaks of violence occurred only at a few places within these five districts. There has not been widespread rioting in Nyasaland.

The trouble began on August 18 on the estate of Mr. Tenget at Luchenza in the Cholo district. One of his orange crop were being stolen, and his two sons with two European friends and two Africans sat up on the night of August 18 to catch the thieves. They found a gang of Africans leaving the orange plantation with sacks of oranges which they had stolen, and they caught two of the thieves. A large crowd of Africans quickly gathered and the Europeans had to release the two thieves.

The next day a crowd of Africans made a disturbance at the house of one of Mr. Tenget's sons. They shouted that the Europeans had killed two Africans the night before for *schivwamba* and they broke the windows of the house and the estate office. Police were called in and the crowd began to attack them. The police had to make a baton charge to disperse the crowd. When the people had gone away one man was found lying on the ground with a bad wound in his head, from which he died.

By this time Africans on other estates in Cholo district had heard the *schivwamba* story, and were angry with the Europeans.

Spears and Stones Thrown

On August 20 a large crowd of Africans went to Cholo *bonia*. They cut down trees and placed large stones on the road in many places. The crowd demanded the release of Village Headman Ngamwane, who had been arrested on the day before for inciting the crowd to attack the police. The police tried to disperse the crowd with tear smoke and their batons, but the crowd threw stones and spears.

The provincial commissioner, Mr. E. C. Barnes, then left with a detachment of three Africans to see if the release on bail of V. H. Ngamwane could be arranged. The magistrate in Limbe made an order for him to be released on bail for the time being. He was taken back to Cholo with the provincial commissioner, who explained the position to the crowd, saying that though the village headman had been arrested he would not be kept in prison, and must come to Cholo *bonia* on another day to be tried. After being thus addressed by the P.C. and later by Ngamwane, the crowd went away.

On the same day, the Governor appointed a commission of inquiry to take evidence about what had caused the disturbances on the two previous days.

During this time many small gangs of armed Africans began moving about the Cholo district, telling estate labourers that they must stop work. More trees were felled across roads, and many of the estate roads in the district were blocked in this way. The gangs also began cutting telephone wires, and it began to be very difficult for the police patrols to move about to protect people's property.

Labour on estates stopped work. The armed gangs of Alothe then began to stop the workers on the railways and the plywood factory at Luchenza from going to work. The road to Malamulo Mission was also blocked and telephone wires were cut; the Mission people other than the doctors and nursing staff decided to leave. Blyvoor *bonia* was also attacked on estates, to trees and some damage was done to European houses.

To assist in quelling the disturbances outside the Government decided to ask Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia to send police reinforcements to Nyasaland.

The trial of Ngamwane was fixed for August 27, and a number of people gathered. They carried weapons and

refused to disperse even after the case against the village headman had been withdrawn on grounds of insufficient evidence. The P.C. warned them to go away peacefully and not commit acts of lawlessness, but the police had to use tear smoke and make several baton charges before they were eventually dispersed. A number of rioters were injured in this disturbance.

After this the situation in the Cholo district became much quieter, and some workers returned to work on the estates. It was known that Congress agitators were behind all this trouble.

Congress agitators called a meeting on August 27 in the area of Native Authority Katunga of Chikwawa and told the people they should depose their chief. Two constables sent to investigate this were being called by the crowd. More meetings were being called by Congress men in the Chikwawa area, and police patrols and some K.A.R. were sent to the area. Several of the roads were blocked in this district, too.

D.C. Refused A Hearing

The agitators also went to the Chiradzitu area of the Biantye district and held an illegal meeting at Namitembo court of Native Authority Kadewere on August 28. The P.C. and A.D.C. went to Namitembo and tried to address the crowd, but they refused to listen, and the D.C. had to send for police. They found the roads blocked to Kadewere's court, and when they got there they found that the crowd had seized and bound Chief Kadewere and his wife and two loyal supporters.

The police had to use tear smoke and charge with their batons to get through the crowd, and many people were hurt. Some of the rioters attacked the police lorries, and the police guarding the lorries had to fire. One man was wounded. The police rescued Chief Kadewere, his wife, and his supporters and took them to Zimbe to safety.

In the Cholo district rioters damaged the roof of N.A. Ntoqdeza and set fire to the roof. They also burnt grass on estates. On August 29 they damaged bridges on the Midima road and placed trees across it. Near Mtenje village they tried to fell a large blue gum tree on a police truck, but fortunately it missed. A crowd gathered again and attacked the police, and they were obliged to open fire. One rioter was shot and died later.

There was also trouble at Chikwawa at this time, and police had to use tear smoke to disperse the crowd at the *bonia*. On the night of August 29th some rioters attacked the tung experimental station near Cholo, but they were driven off with batons.

On August 31 it was reported that a meeting was being held at Ntse Chitea with the object of deposing the chief, and police patrols were sent there. Once again they had to use tear smoke and make baton charges to make the crowd disperse. Police visited N.A. Chiterra again on September 1, and were met by a large crowd of Africans armed with spears, knives, bows, and arrows. The crowd attacked the police with their weapons and the police had to open fire. Two persons were killed and two seriously wounded.

Sentences on Rioters

By September 1 many more workers had returned to the estates in Cholo, and the district was quieter. Three of the rioters who took part in the riot on the Midima road were convicted in Limbe, magistrate's court. One was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment with hard labour, another to three years, and the third to four years and three months.

On September 2 Village Headman Mberemba was tried at Cholo for having tried to undermine the authority of Chief Chimombo of that district. Many people listened to the case, but there was no trouble. The headman was sentenced to one year with hard labour.

Police visited N.A. Kamthembwa because it had been reported that a crowd of about 50 armed Africans had gathered to depose the chief. The crowd dispersed when the police came. During this time police patrols went through all areas and arrested many people who had taken part in the various disturbances.

With the case against Ngamwane was again arrested on September 11, 1953 at Cholo on September 14, he was found guilty and sentenced to two years in prison for threatening to cut telephone wires and roads.

On September 14 a special police patrol operating in the Chikwawa area arrested two persons who had taken part in the trouble there. They found roads blocked, and a *bonia* where they were attacked by a crowd of armed Africans. They used tear smoke and made a baton charge

to clear the way. At the Mwanza River the police were again attacked by a large crowd. The police had to open fire and two people were killed. The crowd dispersed.

At this time police patrols were active in the Chikwawa, Cholo and Blantyre districts and went to many villages where they were able to arrest many people who had taken part in the fights at different places.

Mlanje district remained quiet during these troubles, but there was some ill-feeling in some areas against chiefs and headmen who had first decided that they would do what Congress wanted and refuse to pay tax, and who were now working with the Government. These chiefs and headmen changed their minds and started collecting taxes again. In other districts too people began to pay their taxes, having found that doing what Congress wanted them to do only brought misery and trouble.

In the Blantyre district N.A. Chigaru went to Maleni village with his messengers and tax clerks to collect taxes. The people there set upon them and beat up members of his staff badly. The police arrested three of the persons.

On September 12 police patrols went to Dolo village, 18 miles south of N.A. Ngabu's Headquarters, and found that four houses had been burned and their contents taken. Other houses in other villages had also been burned.

On September 13 a police patrol visited the Mjolo area of Port Herald and arrested two men who had taken part in an illegal meeting there. A crowd stoned the police, and followed them to the court of N.A. Mlolo, where they attacked them again. The P.C., who had gone with the patrol, read the Riot Act. The police had to fire on the mob and one rioter was killed.

Court House Destroyed

On the same day a report was received that a crowd had destroyed the court house of S.N.A. Mbanje of the Port Herald district. When the police arrived they found that the Sub-Native Authority's own house and two others had also been destroyed on the previous day. The road to Chirwa had also been blocked.

For a few days there was no more trouble, and a number of people who had been arrested were tried and convicted by the Native Authority courts.

On September 18 a village headman named Matuta was about to be tried at Domasi on a charge of breaking agricultural laws when a crowd of people armed with spears,

knives, axes and bows and arrows came to the boma, saying they had come to hear the case. The D.C. told them to put down their weapons, but they refused. The police then tried to take their weapons away from them, but the crowd attacked them. Tear smoke was used and the police made a baton charge, but the crowd still attacked. The police were then forced to open fire and one rioter was killed. Another rioter who was wounded died later. The Domasi area became quiet after this trouble.

Reports from other places are that most of the Southern Province was quiet. The police were on all the time patrolling and arresting wanted persons who had broken the laws.

Among recent arrests were two well-known Congress men, Lawrence J. Mapanta and Hartwell Solomon.

On September 21 all areas are reported quiet. The number of rioters who have been killed to date is 44, and many more have been injured. All this will stop as soon as people refuse to listen to the Congress agitators who stir them up into trouble.

Governor-General in N. Rhodesia

LORD LLEWELIN, Governor-General of the Federation, will arrive at Lusaka to-day by air for a six-day tour of Northern Rhodesia. His programme is as follows:

To-day: Visit to Government offices and European and African secondary schools, and meetings with the non-official members of the Legislature. Nov. 13: Meeting with representatives of Lusaka Municipal Board. Nov. 14: Morning drive round Lusaka; visits to Native suburbs, European and African hospitals, mills and silos, and Chibanga cement works. Nov. 15: Afternoon tea at European Club. Nov. 16: Air trip to Copperbelt. Nov. 17: Return to Salisbury.

Sooner or later the taxpayers and ratepayers are going to wonder why some people have automatic increases in cost-of-living allowances and others do not. —Councillor A. J. Coudrey, Nairobi.

Seven reasons why this thrifty BEDFORD is today's best buy



25 cwt ALL-STEEL PICK-UP

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Ganga, Mbeya, Arusha.

1. 53 cwt. all-steel welded pick-up body; steel tailboard with chains.
2. 6 cylinder, O.H.V. "Extra Duty" petrol engine with 6-phase economy carburation.
3. Easy-ride suspension—big springs—double acting shock absorbers.
4. Synchromesh 4-speed gearbox—smooth, silent gear changes just like a car.
5. All-steel 3-man cab on 3-point rubber mounting.
6. Light, positive steering and powerful hydraulic brakes.
7. Easy service access to cut-down maintenance time.

BRUCE
P.O. BOX 551
NAIROBI

PERSONALIA

MISS OLIVE POPE, R.N., S.C.M., has joined the staff of the U.M.C.A. in the Masasi Diocese of Tanganyika.

MR. A. G. KNOX, JOHNSTON is now Acting Administrator of the East Africa High Commission.

MR. A. P. BYAN is to speak on Cecil Rhodes at the National Portrait Gallery at 3 pm on Saturday, November 21.

SIR ROBERT SCOTT has arrived in this country by air from Nairobi on leave prior to taking up his appointment as Governor of Mauritius.

MR. R. L. WESTINGHOUSE, of Southern Rhodesia, and the CONTESSA FRANCES MARIA EUGENIA HERCOLANI CANTINI have been married in Florence.

GENERAL SIR OSWY ROBERTS, Quartermaster-General, arrived in East Africa last week to inspect Army installations. He returned to this country by air on Wednesday.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to approve the dignity of a baronetcy be conferred upon SIR RUPERT DE LA BERE, M.P., on his retirement from the office of Lord Mayor of London.

THE REV. A. R. PITTMAN, who has been appointed canon missionary of the diocese of Mombasa, joined the Church Missionary Society in Kenya more than 30 years ago. He has worked mainly in the Nairobi district.

MISS MARY JANE FRANCES FARREBROTHER, of Clevedon, Somerset, who left £38,205 (duty paid, £19,424), bequeathed £4,000 to the Universities Mission to Central Africa. She left everything to charitable bodies.

Among Colonial officials on leave in this country are MESSRS. H. I. H. BORLEY, Director of Game, Fish and Tsetse Control in Nyasaland, and D. S. MILLER and W. Y. WATSON respectively Directors of Education and Agriculture in Uganda.

MRS. C. BOUHE and MISS E. CAREY, step-sister and niece respectively of LORD LLEWELIN, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, sailed in the EDINBURGH CASTLE last week to visit him in Southern Rhodesia.

MISS JUNE WRIGHT and MR. J. M. RICHMOND, MR. JOHNSON and SOLDIERS LEADER H. GANDY, secretary of the Yeoman Club of East Africa, recently flew Chipmunks from Bulawayo to Nairobi. Two of the machines have been acquired by the club.

MR. TOM REID, Socialist M.P. for Swinton since 1945, who has often participated in debates on economic subjects, and was one of the Labour members in favour of Central Africa federation, has decided not to stand for re-election. He is nearly 72 years of age.

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, retiring Governor of Southern Rhodesia, received the freedom of the city of Salisbury yesterday. He is the 25th person to be so honoured. The last occasion was in 1947, when VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY was made a freeman while visiting Rhodesia.

LIEUT. COMMANDER N. E. F. DALRYMPLE-HAMILTON, R.N., who has been appointed head of the royal cypher staff in the GCHQ, was flag communications officer to the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies from 1946 to 1951, at which time he visited East African ports.

CAPTAIN A. CROFT, one of the most experienced pilots on the staff of B.C.A.C., who commanded the cruiser in which THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH will fly during part of their Commonwealth tour, including their visit from Aken to Uganda next year.

MR. RASH M. BOYLE, who left London a few days ago for the Southern East and Central Africa, served in the R.A.F. from 1941 to 1946, and then joined the Sudan Political Service, from which he resigned last May as the assistant district commissioner in the Southern

LADY WHITE, wife of SIR THOMAS WHITE, Australian High Commissioner in London, is staying in Southern Rhodesia with her married daughter, MRS. PATRICIA SHARP. Sir Thomas will shortly arrive in the Colony for a short stay before returning to this country by sea next month.

ADMIRAL LORD MOUNTBATTEN and LADY MOUNTBATTEN arrived in Addis Ababa by air on Saturday, accompanied by MR. C. O. J. RAMSEN, British Charge d'Affaires in Ethiopia, and the DUKE OF HARAR, second son of the Emperor of Ethiopia. They stayed with the Duke.

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, president of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association, MR. R. B. HARLAND, MR. E. J. JEFFERYS, and the HON. J. S. PARKER (secretary) are due in London almost immediately from their visits to Australia and Canada on behalf of tobacco growers in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. C. DAKIN, Commissioner for Community Development in Uganda, who is on leave pending retirement is to be succeeded by MR. C. A. L. RICHARD, for the last three years Commissioner for Social Development in Tanganyika. MR. P. MOFFETT is the new Commissioner for Social Development in Tanganyika.

MR. T. O'PIKE was received in audience by THE QUEEN last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Somaliland Protectorate. The Queen invested him with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Her Majesty also received MRS. PIKE.

RESPONSIBLE POST IN AGRICULTURE

ADVANTAGE: University education in agriculture, seeks post of responsibility. Experience of home and Far Eastern dairy farming; successful managerial experience in large commercial farm (2,000 gallons milk per day), where successful management of large staff a major problem. Soundest references as to ability and character.—Box 605, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

YOUNG AMPLEFORDIAN, ex-Indian Cavalry, A.D.C., etc. wishes to settle in East Africa or Rhodesia. Now holding responsible sales position. Experienced in advertising and shipping. Seeks go-ahead firm which requires man with initiative, tact and resource.—Write Box 606, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL RECOGNIZED BY MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Boys from 5-10 prepared for Preparatory and Public Schools and, in particular, The Wells House, Malvern Wells. Absolutely inclusive fees, with generous reductions for sons of serving officers, younger brothers, and boys under 8. Qualified staff. 45 acres, regular games, swimming bath, most modern equipment. HEADMASTER, THE WELLS COURT, NR. MALVERN, GLOS.

SCHOOL

LEOSHAN COURT SCHOOL, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. Boarding school for boys and girls ages three to 18 years. Open during holidays. Full responsibility taken by parents abroad. Apply Principals.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION

TAKE YOUR HOLIDAY in Southern Ireland as one of the family in a comfortable well appointed Cork home on the Atlantic. Good shooting. Sea, lake, and river fishing available. Good food and all comforts. Staff of three kept. Owner and wife marry years East Africa. 40 minutes per week inclusive. TALLY HO HOUSE, CASTLE TOWNSHED, CO. CORK.

MR. OLIVER LUTHELTON, on behalf of the Colonies and Protectorates, and MR. J. B. ROSS, on behalf of Southern Rhodesia, laid wreaths at the Cenotaph in Whitehall last Sunday when THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH attended the Remembrance Day Service.

WING-COMMANDER LEVYNE BARRON and MRS. EFFIE LAZ, of the Aviation branch of the Civil Secretary's office, and MR. IRELAND and GILLIE ERE-MUSTY, of the Meteorological Section of the Post and Telegraphs Administration, will represent the Sudan at the International Meteorological and Air Navigation conference which opens in Spain on Saturday.

MR. A. BROWN, first recently manager of the Sudan Gezira Board, and previously assistant manager of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, has been asked by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to advise the British Guiana Government on land settlement, particularly on lands to be developed by drainage and irrigation schemes. He recently retired from the Sudan after 18 years' service.

MR. D. MCINTYRE, M.P., whose appointment as Finance Minister in Southern Rhodesia committed his membership of Bulawayo City Council, has achieved a record in the Colony's municipal affairs which is probably unequalled. He had served continuously since 1931, was Bulawayo's first and only alderman, has been mayor five times, and chairman of the council's finance committee for 18 years.

MR. D. L. BURN, chairman of the Desert Locust Control Executive Committee in East Africa, and a former Director of Agriculture in Kenya, MR. W. ROSEWAY, a non-official member of the committee, MR. P. R. STEPHENSON, Director of Desert Locust Survey, East Africa High Commission, and MR. J. C. EARLE, of the British Middle East Office, form the British delegation to the international anti-locust conference which opened in Damascus last Thursday. DR. B. P. LITVINOV, Director of the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London, is technical adviser.

Obituary

MR. J. HENDERSON, Deputy Maize Controller in Kenya, collapsed and died on a stretcher while being carried ashore from a ship at Mombasa. Aged 63, he was returning after six months' leave with his wife in Scotland.

CAPTAIN E. CHARETON TUNNICLIFFE, governor of Winchester Prison, who collapsed and died in his office last Sunday, served in the Sudan Political Service before transferring to H.M. Prison Service.

PRINCE AMEDEO EMERSON DI SAVONA-AOSTA, Duke of Aosta, who died in Nyon in March, 1942, while a prisoner of war, is now known to have left estate in England valued at £22,639.

MRS. G. F. BHANSHY, whose death is announced, was general manager of the European primary school. She joined the Kenya Education Department in 1942.

MR. COLIN SIR JOHN LEVIA, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., who has died in Hong Kong, aged 86, served in the Malabar campaign of 1906.

MR. V. F. SROBIN has been killed in the Mombasa area of Southern Rhodesia by an elephant.

MARIONESS BLANCHETT LEITCH AMEEVA VAN ISDEN has died in Kitale, Kenya, after a long illness.

Lady Olivia died last Friday in Eckenham, Middlesex, at the age of 92.

DEATHS

MARTIN VAN DER WELDE, of Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Province, formerly of Africa and Tanganyika, died in London on October 19 after a long illness. He was born in London and is remembered by his wife.

Intensive Operations in the Aberdares

General Erskine's Statement on Mau Mau

AS A RESULT OF INTENSIVE OPERATIONS in the Aberdares over the past 10 days," said a statement by General Sir George Erskine in Nairobi last week, "it is confirmed that there is a considerable reduction in the number of Mau Mau now operating in the Aberdares forest compared with three months ago. Approximately 2,000 Mau Mau have left the forest. Those remaining are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain themselves.

"Instead of having an easy supply route from the reserve, gangs will have to come out to obtain requirements. A better resistance organization in the reserve has been created and this accounts for the success achieved by police and Home Guards when the gangs retreat to the reserve. The policy of intensifying pressure on gangs, not only in the Aberdares but everywhere will be continued.

Casualties

In the week ended November 7 security forces killed 63 terrorists and captured 51, of whom 12 were wounded, at a cost to themselves of three Africans killed and four wounded.

The previous week's casualties were 10 terrorists killed in the prohibited areas, two captured wounded and 10 unwounded. In the special areas 65 terrorists were killed, one captured wounded and 30 unwounded.

The security forces also killed and one European and two Asian civilians wounded. Among the prisoners taken by the security forces was Ngũo Washira, a Mau Mau leader.

In its first engagement the Asian combat force killed two of a gang of 10 terrorists during a sweep in the Nyeri district.

Early on Sunday morning the first of a successful attack on an Embu guard post, the drawbridge which had been treacherously lowered by someone inside. Chief Fausto and an African agricultural instructor were killed and a tribal policeman and another agricultural instructor wounded. The Embu guards are being investigated.

A gang of 42 terrorists and their hide-out 30 miles west of Fort Hall has been wiped out by a police patrol. Documents, bush hats, strangling ropes, and swords were recovered. A notorious Mau Mau gangster, Kibwira Karokki, has been killed south of Mount Kenya.

The battalion of Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers has been withdrawn from Nairobi and their place taken by one company of the Black Watch. This reduction of military forces in the city has caused some comment, as crimes of violence continue. In the past month more than 1,700 suspects have been detained, including 32 gang leaders and gangsters, 14 members of Mau Mau committees, six alleged oath administrators, three Mau Mau treasurers, 36 adherents, and about 1,600 minor offenders.

Under a new order, taxis are prohibited from operating between Machakos and Nairobi without a written permit.

Some 20,000 men and women of the Embu tribe are clearing roads of vegetation for 30 feet on either side of deprive terrorists of cover. The work has been undertaken voluntarily in response to an appeal by the district officer.

A new road into the Aberdare forest is being built by a hunter Kikuyu labourers from Fört Hall, who receive rations but no pay.

The appeal of Kenyatta and five other Africans against their conviction at Kapenguria will be resumed in Kitale, Kenya on December 1.

On Active Service

PTER R. G. CROUD and F. H. HOOBEN of The Buffs have been killed in a traffic accident in Nyeri in which 13 others were injured.

SERGEANT A. C. COOCH, attached to the Kenya Regiment, has been killed owing to the accidental discharge of a Sten gun. His home is in Glamorgan.

LANCE-CORPORAL E. J. LEAMAN, of the 1st Bn. The Devonshire Regiment, has been shot in the thigh while on patrol which was ambushed. His condition is reported to be serious.

M.P. Debate The Queen's Speech Conservative Criticism of Foreign Secretary

A CRITICISM which found the Conservative back benches, MR. J. ENOCH POWELL said that Mr. Eden had admitted that the agreement on the Sudan made less than a year ago had been repeatedly broken by the Egyptian Government. Were we now to enter into another agreement with the same Government, affecting the Suez Canal? If we evacuated our 70,000 or 80,000 combatant troops, who had for months been subjected to Egyptian threats and terrorism, would not the few thousand British technicians left be subjected to the same treatment as soon as it suited the Egyptian purpose?

Throughout Africa, what would be the encouragement given to those elements which are hostile to the association with Britain if they saw the ease with which, by working up a fictitious campaign of terrorism and threats, Britain could be eased out of a position where she has been historically seated for so long?

A factor weighing heavily in these negotiations was the attitude of the United States. During their past decade American policy had been steadily directed towards the weakening and destruction of the links binding the British Empire together. The U.S. saw little or no strategic use or economic value in the British Commonwealth as it existed.

MR. JULIAN AMERY (Cons.) said that although the Egyptian Government was a military dictatorship, the dictator General Nguib, seemed to be the mouthpiece rather than the master of the junta of officers. Some of the latter were said to lean on the fanatical Moslem Brotherhood, others to the Communist Party. He had been told that Colonel Nasser and Major Saleh Salem were the most British of the group.

Can Egypt Be Trusted?

It had come to power by force, by appealing to the worst passions of the Cairo mob. It was a Government which we did not fully recognize, and whose successors might well repudiate any agreement. If recent experience in the Sudan was any guide, it was a Government which did not keep its word. If proposals now said to be under discussion were implemented, would that mean that we could not draw on the Suez base to supply East Africa or restore order in the Sudan if a breakdown came in the next three critical years? It seemed that we were to secure no rights in the base for the discharge of our Commonwealth or international obligations.

When we leave the Commonwealth or, if we shall be a satellite State, there are millions who see in a strong and united British Commonwealth the best and perhaps the only hope of restraining the giants and averting a third world war. If we will the end, we must will the means.

MR. S. MOYLE (Lab.) contended that the situation in Kenya had seriously deteriorated. No solution was in sight; about 50,000 Africans were in prison, there was no one with whom negotiations and Kenya faced a serious financial problem. The woman General Brinkine had publicly declared that there was no military answer to Kenya's trouble and that a political solution must be sought.

The outbreaks in Kenya and British Guiana are manifestations of the desire of the people to get rid of what they call alien rule and find a bigger place in the sun. Some of the answers which the Colonial Secretary has given and some of the answers he has made have been very much in line with the kind of charge life has borne against the martyrs of Tolstoid and the British working classes generally in the early part of the century when they fought for freedom and a bigger place in the sun.

I would also like to see the European Colonial Powers in Africa, who they could discuss Africa's present and seek a common policy based on faith in, not fear of, the Africans. Their object should be to give the African people a greater share in the government of that continent and a wide measure of expression in their lives in advancing towards freedom and self-development.

D. DODD (Lab.) said that discontent was spreading in Egypt because the new regime had found it impossible to break up the big estates, as they had promised. He was glad Mr. Eden had made clear the manner in which the Egyptians were breaking the agreement signed last February. Egyptian demands there were many could refer to instances of the impossible it had to mean on the word and written signature of the present Government.

To maintain a proper administration of the Sudanese Government, I believe that the Sudan has an

the world. Some 140 out of 260 of its members are threatened with withdrawal if Sudanization is carried out in the middle of 1960. If that percentage of top administrators were withdrawn from any country I do not believe that it could go forward without a very serious setback to its administrative standards.

It is entirely false to suggest that the members of the administration are trying to hang on to their jobs. They could find better jobs in a better climate and with better pay if they went now. If they go away the Sudan cannot be stable. This is no reflection on the Sudanese. If law and order were reduced in standards, the technicians would also go.

If There Is Chaos

There is an idea that one can get doctors or technicians to carry out irrigation services to live in conditions of chaos. It will not work. If there is chaos in the Sudan and I would remind the House that the trades unions there are, Allah knows why, Communist-controlled, it is likely that a certain régime would develop to the interests of neither Britain nor Egypt.

It is not impossible, that once the new Sudanese Government is formed, they will like the Governments of the Gold Coast and some of the West Indies—realize, the difference between political control and administration and ask certain British members of the administration to stay. It is possible, too, that the Egyptian Government might agree to realize that unless they keep a good administration there their water supplies will be in danger.

Unless we take urgent action, when the time comes many of the present Sudan administrators will have found jobs elsewhere and will go even if everybody asks them to stay. It is hard to think that after 55 years of progressive administration the last phase of removing the key British administrators should be overlooked.

The Government should establish a Commonwealth service. We should thus enable the members of the Sudan Service, who have no Colonial Office to go to, to continue their services under the British Government.

MR. HUGH COTTIS (Lab.) said that in deciding to wind up the Raw Cotton Commission the Government had simply given way to most vicious propaganda against the commission without any regard to the Hopkins reports.

MR. H. A. MARSHALL (Lab.) said that it was quite untrue to say that the Labour Government had closed the Liverpool Cotton Market, as time events in 1941-2 had done that. The Raw Cotton Commission had done its job admirably; indeed, the Minister of Materials had recently paid tribute to it. Ever last year the commission's administrative cost was under £500,000. Did anyone really believe that a collection of merchants and exchange dealers, with all their offices, would be able to do the job more cheaply? We should now have to pay much more for the services of buying and selling cotton.

Plea for Commonwealth Court

MR. HERON HUGHES (Lab.) regretted that the speech indicated no adequate efforts to promote peace in the Colonies by solving the basic social and economic problems.

It was a tragedy that no Commonwealth court existed. That would be a magnificent, solidifying force in our brotherhood of nations. Including learned judges from all the Commonwealth nations, it would sit as required in the capitals of the various sovereign Commonwealth nations.

To-day no just world agreement that submission by agreement to an international court was inconsistent with sovereignty, except theoretically. Surely Commonwealth nations, brothers in one community, could agree to limit their sovereignty *inter se* for a good purpose. Complete assurance of each nation's independence was now undoubted.

A Commonwealth court would enrich the Commonwealth by the wisdom of many nations and cultures, diversity of experiences and conceptions of thought and learning from Indian and Roman law, as well as from British common law and Statute law.

It may be that the two other great empires, America and Russia, are in fact, perhaps richer, in material possessions than us. But our community of nations of diverse races, colours, and creeds, holds the moral leadership of the world by its traditions, precepts, and practice, spiritual steadfastness, and intellectual integrity. A Commonwealth court could be the wisest, single exponent of scientific law and democratic freedom in the world.

MR. FINNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) complained that since the Federation Bill had become law, there had been no indications that the Government was seizing the opportunity to further racial equality and social and economic development in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

In Northern Rhodesia there were about African members in a Legislative Council. In Nyasaland, Mr. A. M. M. M. sat in the Executive Council, and the dangerous step of reducing the number of

In Southern Rhodesia the two African members in the Federal Assembly and the European sitting for Native interests were to be chosen by an electorate of 49,000 Europeans and only 400 Africans. On July 28 Lord Munnier had promised to draw the Southern Rhodesian Government's attention to the fact that Africans might like to choose their own representatives, and had stated that he understood an African organization would select candidates for nomination. Instead, 100 African candidates had been put forward by the Federal Party and one by the Confederates.

Kenya the Government's greatest mistake had been to refuse the co-operation of Africans who, while critics of Government, abhorred Mau Mau just as much.

Lord the Colonial Secretary to begin a course of transformation in Africa, first by responding to such men as Mr. Joseph Murumbi, who have put forward constructive proposals and to look to the detention camps and prisons for Africans against whom there has been no charge of violence or outrage.

Oil and Water

The European population should recognize that the African has the first rights to land in Kenya. Where there is unused and unoccupied land in territories reserved for Europeans, it should be made available to contribute to the solution of Native Land Hunger. A semi-desert area in Kenya has water, but it would cost a lot to tap it. If it were oil it would be tapped, but water is more essential to the human race than oil and the Government should develop that desert area on German lines.

If Africans are driven from their land in the reserves, they must become servants to European farmers. I have seen simply appalling contracts. A bit of land is given on which they are to produce; 15 goats and material to build a hut are provided, and then payment of 15 sh. is to be made.

When a boy becomes 16 he must work for the farmer, and some children and wives must also work for the farmers, in an appalling serfdom.

What are we to do to end those conditions? By promoting alternative employment—light industries in African areas co-operatively run. African wages in towns are often worse than on European farms. The African labourer in Nairobi gets 50s. a month. The medical officer of health says that the lowest figure a man can live on if he spends the whole of his money on food is 60s.

MR. BERESFORD CRADDOCK (Cons.): Under the Kingwa groundnuts scheme promoted by the Labour Government,

wages paid to Africans were, I think, about 30s. a month at most.

MR. BROCKWAY: "I appeal to the hon. member not to be so petty. I am not trying to score party points. I am honestly trying to put forward constructive proposals, and even if the hon. member can say so, grounds."

MR. G. WOOD (Lab.): "If comparisons are being made, I am on record that contracts made by the leader of the Europeans in Kenya provided that wages should be 12s. a month."

MR. BROCKWAY replied that an international school had recently been opened in Nairobi; he hoped that this experiment would be greatly extended.

Finally, I urge constitutional reform, and that the basis should be in the first stage parity between the three races. That is a very moderate demand; there are 35,000 Europeans, 120,000 Asians, and 3m. Africans."

Free Market Cotton

THE FREE MARKET IN COTTON is to be restored by the Government. Lord Woolton, Minister of Materials, announced last week that the Raw Cotton Commission will be wound up as soon as possible after August 31, 1954.

Until that time it will, however, continue to provide cover for exporters, who will probably begin private trading in futures next April or May. This new measure thus paves the way for the reopening of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

Lord Woolton said that the Cotton Bill would remove the Commission's obligation to buy, import and sell all the raw cotton needed by the United Kingdom industry. This change takes place immediately the Bill becomes law, with retrospective effect from September 3, 1953. The Government will then be in a position to authorize the Liverpool Cotton Association at any time to reopen the Cotton Exchange.

In 1952 prices for cotton from Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kenya have all been reduced by 4d. per lb. in sympathy with prices in the United States, where crop estimates have risen to 16m. bales. The yield per acre in the U.S. is the highest on record.

At the Royal Agricultural Show of Kenya, Messrs. Bailey and Roberts, Ltd. won for the second year in succession the oil presented by Nairobi Chamber of Commerce for the best open trade stand.

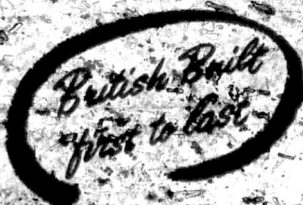
COMMER



pick-ups

4-CYLINDER MEDIUM DUTY
MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT RATING
1,400 lb. - 2,450 kg.

COMMER



Distributors for Kenya:

DEVONSHIRE MOTORS LTD

GLoucester House, VICTORIA STREET

P.O. BOX 3620 NAIROBI

Debate on Governor's Address

Criticisms by Many Members

MR. COVENTRY, said in a maiden speech in the Kenya Legislature during the debate on the Governor's Address that Africans must attain greater reliability, stability, and productivity. There was great need for better discipline; for instance, few African policemen were either feared or respected by other Africans. It was a tragic fact that most of the Africans in Kenya of really firm character had been murdered by the Mau Mau.

MR. EBO BURHAI in a brief maiden speech expressed the conviction that lasting peace and prosperity could be built in Kenya only on the basis of giving responsibility to the men best fitted for it, irrespective of their race.

MR. BLUNDELL said that the European elected members strongly supported the development of African agriculture, including the production of coffee, tea, and pyrethrum, and held that there was need to develop secondary industry outside Nairobi, industrial concentration on which was creating a monster which might prove difficult to control. Having paid warm tribute to the Kenya Resident, he said that the young Asians, now being trained at Cecil were first-class material.

No Clarion Call

MR. S. V. COLE, Conservative, said that the chief criticism of the Governor's address was that it lacked any clarion call to victory against the terrorists or against the economic and financial position of the country. All too few of the promises made by Government in the past had been fulfilled.

If there had been more travelling and contact between district officers and the Africans, the present unrest might have been avoided. The good Kikuyu, "of whom there are very many," should be reabsorbed into the farming areas of the Highlands, where the squatter system, if properly supervised, was advantageous.

There ought to be a Minister of Housing and a real attack on the cost of living, which was largely responsible for the present state of the country. Maize should have been subsidized long ago.

"We want more determination. It has been looking in this country ever since the end of the war. I should have liked to hear the Governor say that no matter what will not be tolerated by any class or any race, that there will be no advance by any political party in this country until we have reached economic and financial stability. I should like a moratorium on politics; that we should concentrate on building up the financial stability of this country. I should have liked him to forestall General Erskine and have said, in the strong language Sir George Erskine is reported to have used, that he thought the future of Kenya depended on us getting together. We all owe a lot to Africans and Africans owe a lot to us. General Smuts once said, 'Africans need Europeans as much as Europeans need Africans.'"

Inter-Racial Partnership

MR. W. W. AWORI, an African member, said: "We have all to stay—Europeans, Africans, and Asians—in this country. I do not believe in arguments of throwing anybody out of the country. If we train ourselves and avoid throwing mud at each other, we shall build a better country and a better future for ourselves and our generations to come."

MR. CHANAN SINGH criticized the omission of any reference to the Asian community. He did not begrudge the attention the Europeans receive from the Government for they deserved all that attention, but "we Asians also exist, and it is time the Government recognized our existence."

Mrs. F. W. GAVENIGH-BENTUCK, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, claimed that in the last 10 years Kenya had done more for African agriculture and made more progress in the rehabilitation of Native lands than any other part of the continent. There were some very hard-working Asian farmers in the Nyanza Province, and they were very good citizens of Kenya.

When the emergency was over he believed that Kenya would progress at a very accelerated rate. It was a tragedy that three of the best African agricultural officers had been brutally murdered by Mau Mau.

MR. SLADE also criticized the address, but refer to the Asian community.

THE MEMBER FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS, in the subject of closer contact and more travelling by district officers: "Paper work has grown with the complexity of the job; it should be done in district headquarters, employ the trained officers who, I hope, will specialize in the kind of paper work. I refer to such people as office attendants, district revenue officers, and the like. Contact and camping are fundamental to the administration of African people."

MR. A. S. PATEL objected to the reference in the Governor's speech to "Bukopean" supervision, suggesting that "competent" was the right adjective to avoid controversy and offence to non-Europeans. He regretted that the address had not laid emphasis on quality, character, and ability, rather than on race. There were other mistakes in which the Governor had been given bad advice by his senior officials; for instance, that should have referred to "selected areas" not "European areas." It was high time for them to learn to use proper terminology.

The very fact that such warm tribute was now paid to the Asian youths under training demonstrated the complete lack of understanding by the Government throughout the past year. Nor was it true that the Indian settlement plans failed because Asians did not want to farm; three localities had been investigated, and official experts had considered all of them unsuitable.

MR. E. A. VASKY, Member for Finance and Development, said that there was a danger of producing a "half-economic man—one who looked automatically to the State without having passed through the wage-earning and wage-productive phases." He described the £2m. African housing programme of Nairobi for 1953-57 as stupendous for a city of 150,000 people.

Partners for Ever

MR. MATHU said that whereas in 1946 Africans in Kenya had sold their surplus crops for £1,377,000, the total five years later was just over £3m. Just outside Nairobi there were Africans living in "lovely homes run on the English style." Later the African member said: "We have got to be partners here, now and for ever."

MR. MACDONCHE-WELWOOD pointed out that the live stock owned by Africans was often a terrible contribution to the poverty of the country, not to its wealth; whereas Africans in Kenya owned about 3m. cattle they sold fewer than 200,000 annually, "and any stockman knows that that must be the road to disaster in any ranch or any country."

Whereas everyone disliked racialism, debates in the Legislature invariably finished racially. The African was at present more easily and better led by Europeans than by anyone else, and nothing was to be gained by ignoring that hard fact.

The General Officer Commanding appeared to consider that the military side of the emergency was drawing to its close, and that it was becoming a mainly, if not purely, political situation. It was of great public importance that the Government should state its views.

DR. HASSAN wanted more appreciation of what was being done by the young men in the Kenya Police Reserve, and some indication of what was to be done for them on discharge. There was also urgent need to give an assurance to all the people of Kenya that "priority will be given in all lives in Kenya to British people and British subjects who have made this country their home."

MR. H. POTTER, the CHIEF SECRETARY, emphasized that specific reference to the Asian community had not been deliberately omitted. He considered that the police had done "a very good job of work in spite of difficulties." The Governor's communication was, he thought, "a meal of solid fare, not airy-fairy sugar-icing."

Jute Substitute

Up to £500,000 may be spent by Rhodesian Jute Industries, Ltd., on growing a jute substitute, Mibiscus cannabinus, under irrigation on the Karpe Flats of Northern Rhodesia. MR. H. D. NIGHTWICK, who is on a visit to Northern Rhodesia for discussions, said that the three British Central African territories spend about £2m. a year on Indian jute while the Karpe Flats offer a wonderful opportunity of producing a satisfactory local substitute, one which is already being grown successfully on a commercial scale in the Transvaal. About 2,000 acres of land will be required.

Queen's Message to the Seychelles Fifty Years as Crown Colony

THE QUEEN sent the following message to the people of the Seychelles on the occasion of their jubilee celebrations as a Crown Colony on Monday:

"I was very happy to receive in this year of my Coronation a message from my people of Seychelles on the occasion of the Colony's jubilee, and I was greatly pleased by the assurance of loyalty and affection which it conveyed. I know that your prayers and thoughts have been with me during this memorable year, and I am glad that some of you were able to travel to London to share in the Coronation ceremony.

"To-day you are celebrating the 50th year of your independent association with the Commonwealth, which, as your own history shows, is so diverse in its origin, so varied in its history, and yet so united in spirit and in aim.

"To all of you in your beautiful islands I send my good wishes, and I ask you in the years ahead to guard and practise the principles of freedom of thought and expression and respect for the rights of individuals, which lie behind our institutions and are so sacred a part of our way of life.

"To the children of Seychelles, I send a special message. I pray that you may steadily learn to become good citizens of your country, for her future lies in your hands."

Loyal Address

The following is the text of a loyal message to Her Majesty from the people of the Seychelles:—

"To Her Majesty, Most Excellent, Majesty, may it please Your Majesty, we, the people of the Seychelles, do humbly greet this time of celebration marking the attainment of our community's 50th year of existence as a separate member of the world-wide association of Your Majesty's realms, to reaffirm our loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's Person, and to express our continual gratitude for your noble example of service and dedication to all peoples of your realms and territories of which we are proud to be a part.

"We rejoice that this occasion should fall within the glorious year of Your Majesty's Coronation, at which, though set afar from the scene of Your Majesty's solemn act of consecration, we humbly prayed that under the guidance and blessing of Divine providence Your Majesty would long reign over us in happiness, peace, and prosperity.

"These prayers we now renew, and for ourselves we humbly pray that Seychelles may, as a proud and loyal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, witness in the years to come the continued promotion of its happiness and the protection of its liberties under the guidance and inspiration of Your Majesty's gracious sovereignty over us."

Secretary of State on the Future

The Secretary of State for the Colonies telegraphed to the Governor of the Seychelles, Mr. W. Addis:

"I should be grateful if you would convey my warm congratulations to the people of Seychelles on the occasion of their jubilee celebrations as a Crown Colony. Fifty years ago its first Governor was appointed, and since then successive Secretaries of State have watched with satisfaction its steady and peaceful progress as a unit in Her Majesty's Colonial Empire.

"In times of war Seychelles has played her part well. Her sons have served overseas and some are still so serving, and have won credit by the way in which they have carried out their duties as part of Her Majesty's Forces.

"I am fully aware that, like other small island communities, Seychelles has many problems yet to be overcome, but recent progress in public health, education, and social welfare has shown what can be accomplished not only with financial assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act but also by the endeavours of the Colony itself. Much yet remains to be done, but with the knowledge that the people of Seychelles are themselves giving us their full support, we here shall continue to do all we can to promote the happiness and prosperity of the Colony in the years that lie ahead. I send you all my best wishes for the future."

An experimental farm to encourage mixed farming in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia is to be financed by the Government, following a succession of bad tobacco seasons.

Mr. A. K. Chesterton's Play "Leopard Valley" Produced in Croydon

IN SEVERAL RECENT FILMS with African settings, wild life, spectacular Native dances, and impressive scenery have served to cover thinness of plot. The dramatist has no such advantages.

Mr. A. K. Chesterton, whose interesting play "Leopard Valley" was to be seen at the Grand Theatre, Croydon, last week, deals with the impact on a representative cross-section of European settlers of events in a settlement somewhere between Johannesburg and Bulawayo, including a Native rising. The characters were clearly drawn: the young settler who cannot stick it out, but wishes he could; another who takes to the life without much thought for the future, and to whom the Native rising is little more than an additional excitement; the older settler whom nothing will remove from the valley out of which he has with great difficulty made a productive farm, and who has a keen sense of responsibility for the future of his country; the never-do-well remittance man and the chattering woman (two of the major pests with whom the pioneer has had to contend); and the capable, self-reliant woman who manages her own farm—though Vera Felton's innocence is a little hard to swallow.

There is certainly no thinness of plot in "Leopard Valley"; indeed, one is tempted at times to feel that the author has packed a little too much material into his three acts. The play, which was capably acted by the Croydon Repertory Players, with the addition of Mr. Emmanuel Uju, who gave an excellent performance as the houseboy, held the audience and had a warm reception.

Nearly 5,000 applications to enter Southern Rhodesia were rejected by the Colony last year.



Racial Issues in the Federation Regulations for the Election

COMMENTING on the proposal made by a group of six Rhodesians for a three-year political truce on Native policy while a commission investigates, SIR GODFREY HUGGINS said that the Federal Party had not dragged up racial issues or proposed significant changes of Native policy. He doubted if the Federal Government could stand still on economic and industrial expansion while a commission reported.

The Confederate Party's secretary thought the proposal "wide enough and sensible enough" for consideration by all parties.

Opinion in Southern Rhodesia generally concurs with the view that the electoral campaign is now too far advanced to envisage the possibility of such a truce.

Federal electoral regulations for the two Rhodesias, based on their existing franchise laws, have now been published.

Separate regulations govern the six specially elected African members and three European members to represent African interests. In Northern Rhodesia two Native members will be elected by a ballot conducted by the African Representative Council, and in Nyasaland two will be similarly elected by the African Protectorate Council. In Southern Rhodesia the two African federal members will be returned by the electorate.

In both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland a European member to represent African interests will be appointed by the Governor. In Southern Rhodesia this member will be returned by the electorate.

Candidates for the special European and African elections in Southern Rhodesia must be supported in their nominations by not less than 50 persons whose names are on the federal voters' roll, and at least 25 must be Africans. A £50 deposit will be forfeited by any candidate failing to poll one-fifth of the total votes cast for the successful candidate.

African Candidates

For the purpose of the election of African members the Colony is to be divided into two electoral districts, Matabeleland and Mashonaland, based not on geographical boundaries but on existing federal electoral districts. Matabeleland comprises the Umniati, Western, Midlands, Sebakwe, Umguza, Bulawayo, and Bulawayo Suburbs polling districts; Mashonaland incorporates Darwin, Mrewa, Border, Salisbury South, Salisbury West, Salisbury, and Salisbury Suburbs.

Southern Rhodesian voters will therefore have three ballots on December 15: for their own local elected member, for a European member to represent African interests, and for an African member.

Rhodesians who live more than 10 miles from the nearest polling station may vote by post in the federal elections. For those temporarily out of Rhodesia, application forms are available at the High Commissioner's offices in London, Cape Town, and Pretoria, and from the Consul in Beira.

The Federal Parliamentary Working Party, whose task was to make preliminary arrangements for establishing the Federal Assembly, has been dissolved. Aided by Mr. E. A. Fellows, Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, it also drafted Standing Orders for the Assembly.

As already announced, for its first session next January the Federal Assembly will use all the facilities of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly building.

Colonel G. E. Wells, Clerk of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, who was chairman of the Working Party, has been appointed to act as Clerk to the Federal Assembly. Two members of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament staff have been seconded to the Federal Assembly, and three posts are being advertised among the Civil Services of the three territories.

A Serjeant-at-Arms for the Federal House will be appointed on a seasonal basis.

Mr. Godfrey Pelletier, a well-known business man, who was last week selected as federal candidate for Ndola by the branch committee of the Federal Party, has been rejected by a general meeting of the branch. Those who opposed Mr. Pelletier contended that his selection contravened the party constitution. At the subsequent general meeting, attended by 230, Mr. F. S. Owen, proprietor of a one-man business in the town, was chosen as the official candidate. Mr. Pelletier has commented that the branch committee's action was no different from that followed elsewhere, especially in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Roy Welensky on Dalglish Report Commission Proposed on Africans in Industry

SIR ROY WELENSKY has amplified in the following terms his recent statement that "the Dalglish report is dead."

"That report was produced five years ago. It is no longer up to date, and on those grounds alone it cannot be considered a live set of proposals. Apart from this fact, we have reached a position where the words 'Dalglish report' have come to mean, in a Central African context the wholesale replacement of European labour by African labour, a proposal which was never made in the Dalglish report but which now gives to everything connected with the word 'Dalglish' an unnecessarily explosive content.

"It is, however, true to add that I have never considered the report an adequate solution to the difficult problem of African advancement on the Copperbelt. Even if the entire European labour force of rather more than 5,000 were replaced by Africans, the replacement would be no solution to the aspirations of more than 40,000 Africans who are employed at the copper mines.

"A further difficulty is that, whether we like it or not, and whether with justice or not, the Dalglish report has come to mean in the minds of Europeans here an attempt to introduce cheap labour.

Problem Must Be Tackled

"To treat the Dalglish report as if it were still a set of live proposals would doom to failure from the start any attempt to satisfy the legitimate demands for advancement of those African mineworkers who are capable of doing better types of work, if the attempt were clouded with the belief that what was at stake was not the advancement of Africans but the replacement of white labour by cheap black labour.

"The problem of African industrial advancement will have to be tackled. The questions of industrial relations are not part of the responsibility of the Federal Government but remain under the control of the Northern Rhodesian territorial Government.

"My view, therefore, is that rather than continue to bandy the words 'Dalglish report' up and down a political scene where it is already bedevilled with the idea of cheap labour in the minds of European miners and their trade union, we might be well advised to have the question examined by a commission of persons drawn from Northern Rhodesia.

"Essentially it is a problem for the mining companies and the trade unions concerned, and it is one the Government should not interfere in unless and until it is clear that efforts conducted with good will by one or all the parties directly concerned have no hope of success.

"A settlement based on good will and a reasoned approach accompanied by guarantees to the European worker would have a chance of a degree of success which would be unlikely, if not impossible, if the settlement were based on arbitrary action or on direct intervention by the local Government."

As a Christmas or New Year Gift

Friends in East and Central Africa would greatly appreciate an annual subscription to the Air Edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA 70s

The Wilcoxon edition, by air destination in the world, costs 30s.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
G. T. RUSSELL, ST. A. LONDON, W.C.1.

Letter to the Editor

**Elected Members in Kenya
Colonel Ponsonby's Plea for Unity**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, I have read with interest your report of the recent debate in the Kenya Legislative Council. May I, by reference to what happened in the last war, adorn the tale and point the moral?

Here, from 1940 onwards, party politics were put aside; all parties combined to form a Coalition Government; all worked together to bring the war to a conclusion. There was occasional criticism, mainly over past incidents (e.g., Crete), but the principal criticism of the Prime Minister for his conduct of the war was in a motion of censure in 1942 by Sir John Wadlaw Milne, Sir Roger Keyes, Mr. Hore-Belisha, and some Socialists, including Mr. Aneurin Bevan, and Mr. Stokes. The motion was defeated by 475 to 25. The Prime Minister's difficulty was that he could not refer to any plans, some far advanced, for the defeat of the enemy, one of these was for the landing at Casablanca in a few months.

After this, if I remember correctly, there were no more votes of censure; vital facts, but not plans, were sometimes given in secret session, and Members of Parliament who could not go to the war, were either absorbed into Government departments or local committees, often doing a term of Home Guard, as well. Constituents had to be content with knowing that their Member was working with or for the Government without making speeches, and, incidentally, all news which could even indirectly help the enemy was rigidly controlled.

Kenya has a war in progress. It may be called an emergency, but it is, in effect, a fight for the future of Kenya. I am fully aware that there are no party politics in Kenya, in one sense of the word, but I am also aware that the situation has arisen when the elected members regard themselves as the Opposition, whose mission it is to flog or ginger up the Government. They make speeches in Legislative Council and in the country, but (1) do they know everything that is happening and going to happen? and (2) does their action, which often shows division and not unity, help the Government of the country?

I wonder whether the time has not come for Kenya to take a leaf out of our book in the war and for all members to work with the Government to help to bring about a speedy peace?

Woodleys,

Woodstock.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES PONSONBY

East African Ports Works

Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara

THE EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS ADMINISTRATION has just been informed by its consulting engineers that the work on the deep-water quays at Dar es Salaam is now four months behind the contractors' latest revised programme. This means that the first deep-water berth will not be ready for use until the end of 1954 and the remaining two not until some time in 1956. The original contract date for the completion of all three berths was October, 1954. Meantime the new berth for coaster vessels has proved an invaluable addition to the port capacity. An official communiqué states:

"Remarkably large tonnages are being handled over the present lighterage quay and congestion is being avoided, but from the time of the amalgamation the Administration has considered that some addition to port facilities at Dar es Salaam would be necessary by 1954 at the latest. It hopes to be able to deal with all the traffic required for Tanganyika

with the existing facilities in 1954, but cannot deny its great disappointment at the slow progress being made by the contractors.

The main reason for the delay, according to the consultants and contractors, is the difficulty experienced in the initial stages in block setting and developing the technique of speedy block laying. Most of the dredging required to be done at Dar es Salaam has now been completed. To date 395,000 cubic yards have been dredged from the harbour and channel areas, and ships can now enter and leave the port with less restriction than heretofore.

The work at Tanga which is being done under the direction of the Administration, and which is due for completion in the middle of next year, is going well, although recent heavy rains at Tanga, bogging down the heavy machinery, have caused a certain element of delay which it will be difficult to recover.

At Mtwara remedial measures to the quay wall are nearly completed, and the first berth, together with transit shed, should be available for public use in the near future. The second berth and shed will follow within a few months. It is hoped, therefore, to open the port to the Southern Province Railway to public traffic early in the next year, but a definite announcement will be made shortly. The official opening ceremony will be carried out by the Governor of Tanganyika when the second berth and shed have been completed, probably about the middle of the year.

All traffic on the Southern Province Railway will be carried at the tariffs applicable throughout other sections of the E.A.R. & H. system. The retention of and rating for the Kuo-Mkwaya-Lindi service after the opening of Mtwara port is under consideration."

Plague of Birds

GRAIN CROPS from the Sudan to the Cape are seriously threatened by large swarms of red-billed finches, known as queleas. Kenya alone is stated to have suffered £750,000 damage last year from these birds, which present a grave problem in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland also. Poison has not been sufficiently effective, to protect crops in Tanganyika, and it is suggested that the War Office will be asked to send experts in the use of poison gas to deal with the invasion.

Virool



Malt extract, specially refined animal fats, cereals, sugars, glucose and orange juice, with added minerals, vitamins, and iron. This is Virool. A concentrated food of proven growth-promoting value.

**THE FOOD
FOR GROWING CHILDREN**

Tanganyika's Benign Government

Self-Government Little Understood, Says Chief

CHIEF KIDARA MAKWALA said during the debate on the report of the Committee on Constitutional Development in Tanganyika:

"On the question of elections, I feel that the Commissioners' recommendations are very wise. We should not rush into things simply because some philosophers in certain parts of the globe think that elections are the panacea for all political ills. We are not ready for elections. It is no use being sentimental or emotional; you have to face reality.

"Some people would like to have self-government today. If you ask them very closely, they do not know what are the implications of self-government. Self-government, like democracy, is one of these very fashionable catch-phrases and political slogans that one hears all over East Africa, these days; but do these people really know what it would mean if we had so-called self-government to-morrow, if we had democracy—whatever democracy means?

"I think that for those who firmly believe that it is only by having a House of all elected members in Tanganyika that they will have a better Government and wiser officers, that inexperience ought to be corrected, and I appeal to the public of Tanganyika to put the interests of the country first and not allow sectional interests to prevail. Some people might have desires of running things the way they would like to, but they should remember that in any society human beings are victims of circumstances and discipline. We have to discipline ourselves.

MR. I. C. CHORE commented: "We should feel our way as we go along, because in truth the country is very satisfied with the benign, just, and fair rule of the British people through expert administration; and it does not want any change at present, particularly as for some years past the country has made very considerable advancement in every way and is extremely happy. Actually there are very few people in the country who want self-government or appreciate what self-rule and self-government are.

Chief Kidara affirmed that the creation of strong and popular local councils was of far greater importance and would contribute more to the general development of the Territory than an increase in the size of the Legislative Council.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Underwater photographs of a coelacanth have been taken near the Comoro Islands by Italian scientists.

For employing unregistered Kikuyu labourers, a manager of a sisal plantation near Arusha, Tanganyika, has been fined £25.

More than 1,500 new telephone subscribers were connected to exchanges in Kenya during the September quarter, 1953 in the Nairobi area.

Special accommodation for the six African members of the Federal Assembly is being built at Highfield, Salisbury. In a double-storey block, each flat will have a large living-room, two bedrooms, kitchen and bath room.

Five Chaga shops were raided; the inhabitants beaten up, and some £100 stolen when a gang of eight Africans armed with battle knives drove into Moshi, Tanganyika, in a car stolen from an Asian merchant. It was the largest of several similar attacks in recent months.

A Polish gambler has been shot dead near Mombasa by an African policeman, who had stolen the valuables and a motor car belonging to three Indians, shot a young Kikuyu dead, robbed an other Indian during a hold-up in a Native town, and shot down an African woman and a young African boy.

Jehovah's Witnesses

Members of the religious sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses, about 120 in number, marched on Lilongwe, boma in Nyasaland recently, and when ordered by the police to disperse refused. The procession had to be broken up by a baton charge after the Riot Act had been read. Two of the ringleaders were arrested.

Kenya has been asked to provide £100,000 of the £405,000 needed for locust control in East Africa for the first half of next year. Uganda and Tanganyika have each promised £80,000, and the U.K. will contribute £70,000. The locust position is still reported to be serious, as swarms have escaped extermination in southern Arabia and Ethiopia owing to tribal opposition to control measures.

Control, preservation, and development of the Victoria Falls will be the responsibility of a trust under a new Northern Rhodesian Bill. A chairman and not more than 10 members, serving for three years, will preserve the natural beauty, aspects, features, and the animal and plant life, and encourage and control the provision of facilities for visitors. The responsibility is at present that of the Ancient Monuments Commission.

Lessons learnt from the state of emergency in Kenya and combined police action in Nyasaland were among the subjects discussed at the fifth conference of Commissioners of Police of East and Central Africa, held in Dar es Salaam recently. The Commissioners of Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Uganda, and Zanzibar, the Assistant Commissioners of Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, and officers of the special branches of Nyasaland, Uganda, and Southern Rhodesia were present.

British Council

GROSS EXPENDITURE by the British Council in 1952-53 amounted to £2,862,035, compared with £3,147,919 in the previous year. Overseas regional services in the Colonies accounted for £234,849 (£208,742). Gross revenue was £394,106 (£374,879), leaving net expenditure at £2,467,929 (£2,773,040), of which £414,978 (£425,635) was on behalf of the Colonies. The report of the council's work in the year ended March 31 last is published by Messrs. Posh and Cross Ltd., at 2s. 6d. The council's representatives include Messrs. R. A. Frost (East Africa), A. A. G. Anderson (Northern Rhodesia), G. P. Hall (Nyasaland), J. Sanderson (Uganda), and J. Sutherland (Mauritius).



IMPORTS
BUILDING EQUIPMENT
& MATERIALS, HARDWARE

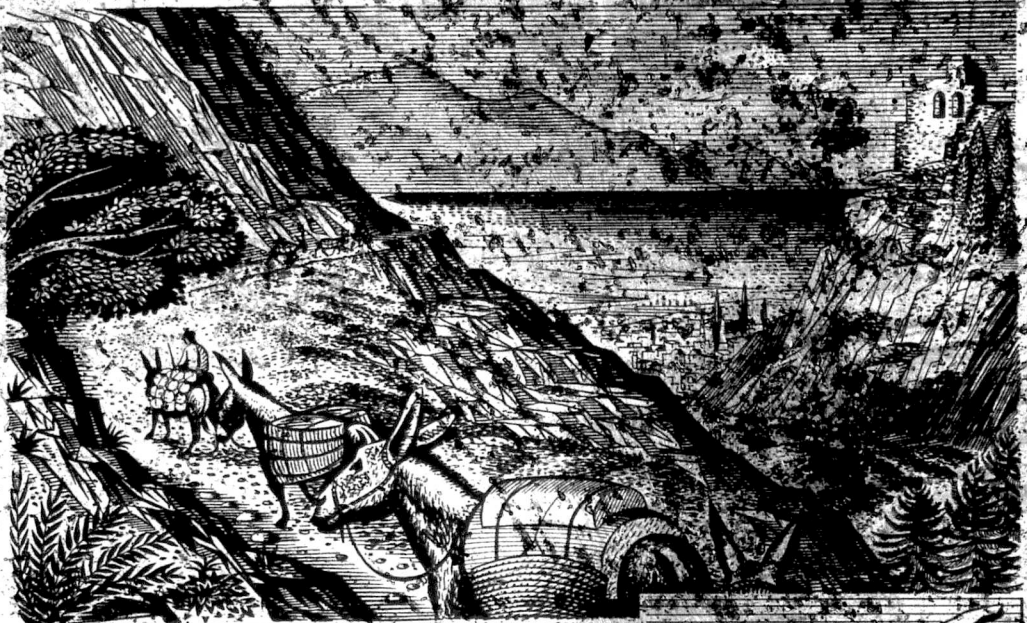
TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDINGS) LTD.
P.O. Box 410 Manson House Nairobi

Subsidiary Company Offices:

NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,
JINJA, DAR-ESSALAAM, MOROGORO
and **MWANZA**

UK Correspondents:

Reynolds and Gibson,
47, Exchange Street East,
Liverpool.



DONKEYS: In England nowadays the humble 'moke' is mainly a feature of the seaside, though he still occasionally appears in our cities drawing little carts for street traders. But throughout the Mediterranean the position is very different: here wherever there are mountain tracks to be climbed and loads to be carried, the donkey comes into his own.

In the island of Cyprus, for instance, it is estimated that there are no less than 52,000 donkeys—one for every seven rural inhabitants. The Cyprus donkey is famous for his strength, endurance and freedom from disease and for his peasant master he ploughs and threshes, fetches and carries and even helps to pump water to the little terraced fields. He forms too a part of the island's exports—for trade statistics show that no less than 3,434 donkeys were exported from Cyprus in 1951.

Our branches in Cyprus are particularly well placed to answer your questions on market conditions or local commercial undertakings.

Please address your initial enquiries to our Intelligence Department,
54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)



Technical College for All Races

EAST AFRICA'S ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE for all races is taking shape in Nairobi. The stonework is rising from the foundations. Plans for the operation of the college are being worked out, and consultations are being held to take place between the territories concerned—Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

The principal, Major-General Colin Bullard, is now in Kenya, and is busy working out a common entrance level to suit African, European, and Asian students. As systems of education differ considerably, this is no easy task, yet it is essential that students should all enter the college at the same educational standard.

The £460,000 building, an ultra-modern structure five stories high, has been designed by the Kenya Public Works Department to allow for possible expansion without detracting from the over-all appearance. Ultimately the college will accommodate 1,000 residential students in addition to day students. The completion date will be about the middle of 1955, but it is hoped to start courses on a limited basis meanwhile. The commercial and industrial community hope that the college will help to fill the great gap existing throughout East Africa between demand and supply of skilled technicians of all races.

Subjects planned include civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering, architecture, arts and crafts, natural science, domestic science, sanitary science, and pharmacy.

General Bullard saw service in East Africa during the last war. He is a "soldier artisan," for in addition to a service career culminating in appointment as Inspector of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, he took his Bachelor of Engineering degree at Liverpool University and served his engineering apprenticeship with Cammell Laird in Birkenhead.

Knowing the Africans

"MANY OF US THINK we know the Africans, but how many really do?" asked Sir Gilbert Rennie, Northern Rhodesia's Governor, when he recently opened the new Lusaka headquarters of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute. "Here, where the European's impact on the indigenous people is largely determining the form of the new pattern of society, it is important that we should know as much as possible about individual tribes and their reaction to Western civilization. Collection of accurate background information is the main task of the institute's research officers, members of the provincial administration, and reports of great value in their everyday contact with Africans." Sir Gilbert stressed that although similar institutes were now being established elsewhere, the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute was the first of its kind in the Empire. Its international reputation was high. Dr. J. C. Mitchell, the director, said that it served the same purpose in British Central Africa as university research departments in other countries.

S. Rhodesia's Political Scene

A UNITED RHODESIA PARTY has been formed in Southern Rhodesia, consisting of the existing United Party and those members of the Rhodesia (Opposition) Movement who are not prepared to join the Confederate Party. The latter will not both the federal and the party elections. This news follows the failure of the negotiations for a merger between the United Party and the Rhodesia Party. Cleavages in the Rhodesia Labour Party have prompted observers to believe they may have no chance of forming a Government. The territorial election will thus be a contest between the United Rhodesia Party and the Confederate Party.

Of Commercial Concern

Ivory prices were firm at last week's London auctions, medium grades being about 20% higher than at the last sale. Low-grade grades bangle ivory sold at between £77 and £83 per cwt., and £120 per cwt. was paid for the heaviest soft sound tusks. Because billiard balls are now mainly made from plastic, ball sizes of scivellote tusks were down to £80 per cwt.

B.O.A.C. expect to earn an additional £500,000 in the second half of this year as a result of replacing the Hermes aircraft on the East African route by Argonauts. In the first half of the current financial year (to October 10) the corporation made a profit of £123,000 after paying £521,000 interest on capital.

The Kenya Legislature has agreed to remove the 22% duty on wireless sets costing less than £50. The purpose is to make it easier for Africans, particularly in rural areas, to purchase cheap sets and facilities to educational broadcasts and world news.

Digest of Colonial Statistics No. 10, September-October, (published by H.M. Stationery Office) contains a comprehensive survey of commercial and financial figures from 1930 to the second quarter of this year.

The United Africa Company group of enterprises in East Africa is to make an annual contribution of £500 for the next seven years to the Royal Technical Training College of East Africa, now in course of building in Nairobi.

The rail link between Sinoia and Kafu is high on the list of federal development projects, said Sir Roy Welensky last week. It would reduce the distance between the Copperbelt and the port of Beira by 500 miles.

Because spinners have reduced their buying, the price of No. 1 British East African sisal has fallen back to 94 c.i.f. U.K. for November-December shipments.

Sisal Outputs for October

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—190 tons of fibre making 780 tons of bales.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—99 tons of fibre making 405 tons for 10 months.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—980 tons of fibre, compared with 1,143 tons in October, 1952.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—235 tons of fibre making 795 tons for 10 months.

The Consolidated Sisal Plantations of East Africa, Ltd.—655 tons of fibre making 2,361 tons for seven months.

Dividends

Lewis and Peat, Ltd. (produce trucks) Final 50% 72.3% (making 75% the same as the dividend year 1952. Interim for 1953 is 25%. Current price was £34.474 (£107,314) after tax on 07.02.53 (£117,270).

• SISAL • SUGAR CANE CARS
MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



Hudson
ALWAYS RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.
RAMETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEERS, ENGLAND
London: 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Tel. ABB 7127-8
Tanganyika: Livingston's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 162, Dar es Salaam
Kenya: Galloway & Roberts Ltd., 4th Floor, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: Whitford Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Mafikeng

Colonial Harvester

In this way he is a man not without vision. He sees in the cotton the possibility of wealth, and his own capacity to supply it. He has his cocoa and palm fruit; his hides and skins; his ivory and the transformed fibre of his sisal and raffia. The European and American Companies for him, in East Africa, the Belgian Congo, and the Middle East. At points easily accessible, he has invited the European Company collector, who offers him a price (frequently controlled by a Government) which reflects world demand, and arranges to buy them. The latter assistance to him is the processing under licence of the Company of the goods. By matching the variety of goods to the magnitude of the harvests the Company also does much to stabilise the economy of the Colonial harvester.



* From over 2,000 centres, The United Africa Company



collected and purchased, the recent year, some 100,000 tons



when much of the work is done in small factories, frequently of a single site of the main

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY

UNION BANK BUILDING, BLACKBURN
 100, MARKET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 1
 (Telephone Central 747)

MANY SIDED ENTERPRISE IN
 AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



S. Rhodesia's Economic Progress Striking Expansion in Seven Years

AN UP-TO-DATE ACCOUNT of the development of Southern Rhodesia has been published by the Public Relations Department of the Colony under the title, "Southern Rhodesia's Economic Progress."

How remarkably trade has grown is indicated by a table of statistics for the last seven years. Whereas the f.o.b. value of imports in 1939 was just under £9m., the statistics for the years 1946-52 inclusive have been: £20,359,000, £33,499,000, £42,615,000, £54,588,000, £58,761,000, £65,634,000, and £88,379,000.

The f.o.b. value of exports in 1939 was just over £11m. For the last seven years the figures have been: £11,795,000, £12,272,000, £23,649,000, £29,189,000, £34,523,000, £45,549,000, £51,791,000, and £61,237,000.

The United Kingdom supplied 43.79% of the imports last year, her share of the trade being worth £38.1m. This country took 43.52% of the exports, worth £38,361,908.

Two pages are required to list the present products of the Rhodesian industry.

Copies of the brochure may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner in London, or from the Division of Trade and Industrial Development in Salisbury.

Uganda Cement Industry, Ltd., now accepts direct orders at the Tororo factory. For lots of 10 to 50 tons, the price is £16 10s. per ton f.o.b., from 50 to 100 tons £15 10s.; and for 100 tons and upwards £15 4s. special discounts for large bulk contracts. The special low-hardening product made for the Owen Falls Dam will no longer be produced, output being confined to the normal standard of imported cement. Lately production has been at the rate of 3,000 tons monthly.

**Specialists
for
Design & Construction
of
Small Ships**

**ALDOUS
Superior Ltd.**

THE SHIP YARD, HIGH LINGSEA
ESSEX, ENGLAND

Tel: Brightlingsea 4 Fax: Slipway, Brightlingsea

Mining

Rhodesia Monteleop Asbestos

Mine Put on Caretaking Basis

RHODESIA MONTELEOP ASBESTOS, Ltd., in a circular to shareholders explaining the company's decision to place its mine on a caretaking basis, writes: *inter alia*:— "Continuous operations at the mine began in April, 1953, and, despite the difficulties caused by the slump in the asbestos market, 250 tons were sold for the period ended June 30, 1953, at an average price of £20 4s. 10d. This figure compared favourably with the original estimate by your directors of £17 5s. per ton.

"Technical difficulties associated with the operation of the mine, which did not meet the production targets expected, were not being encountered, but production and recovery were inadequate to ensure that the price had been maintained on the basis of the directors' estimate; the company would have made quite satisfactory profits had the price been maintained.

"However, the continued fall in the price received by consumers for asbestos fibre, which up to the start had been confined to the short asbestos-cement grade, now spread to the market for spinning fibre. The effect of the downward tension, the growing availability of fibre from other sources, and the over-bought position of most alternative consumers, inevitably resulted in a fall in demand and a substantial drop in the price offered for African asbestos fibres.

"Apart from the recession in alternative consumers' became increasingly selective and critical in buying phases. The conclusion of sales contracts was extremely difficult, and a total of only 285 tons was sold between July and September, 1953, which left 740 tons on hand at September 30. Such tentative offers as were received were well below the cost of production. On a recent visit to all the main consumers in Europe by one of your directors it was found impossible to dispose of any of the unsold fibre at economic prices, and little hope was held out of any change in the foreseeable future.

"The lack of sales revenue, added to the cost of financing current production and the completion of the capital programme, resulted in an increase of the temporary loan to £261,500 at September 30, 1953.

"Your board viewed with growing anxiety the general deterioration in prices and demand for asbestos, and the resultant mounting total of its liabilities, commitments and unsold stocks of fibre. It was finally decided that in all these circumstances the company had no alternative but to cease operations at an early date and place the mine on a caretaking basis."

Mineral Production in Uganda

Record Expenditure on Plant

MR. F. E. TAVENER, Director of Sulphur and Officer and Commissioner of Mines in Uganda, writes in his annual report for 1952:—

"The year has been characterised by a fall in the production of cassiterite, wolfram, and the columbite-tantalite ores, accompanied by a substantial increase in the expenditure on plant for producing these ores. There have been slight increases in the production of the lesser worked minerals—brinohite, lead, columbite-tantalite, mixed ores, beryl, and mica.

"Mining of private land in Buganda has been done entirely to exploiting wolfram ores, but only on a comparatively small scale. About two tons are being produced and won during the year.

"Despite the adverse appearance of production figures, the large producers are in a strong position with respect to reserves, and this year the concentration of effort has been towards re-organization. This is reflected in the record figure of £250,000 spent on plant. Just short of half this figure has been contributed by the wolfram producers.

"The tungsten ores again led in value of production, with tin and the columbite-tantalum ores following in second and third place respectively.

"Quantities and values of minerals exported last year (with the corresponding figures for the previous year in brackets) were as follows:—Tid, 166 oz., £1,842 (£224.0z., £2,644); tin, 153 tons, £107,268 (162 tons, £116,335); tantalum, four tons, £4,873 (19 tons, £11,622); wolfram, 130 tons, £277,648 (£146 tons, £163,347); galena, two tons, £132 (12 tons, £4,131); and bismuth, 1.6 tons, £834 (24 tons, £947).

Diamond Sales

"TOTAL NET SALES OF DIAMONDS effected through the Central Selling Organisation, on behalf of South African and other producers, for the September quarter were valued at £14,137,000, as against £13,700,000 for the corresponding quarter of the first six months of this year £31,450,182."

Cam and Motor Gold Mining Profit Up from £223,792 to £434,043

THE CAM AND MOTOR GOLD MINING CO. (1919) LTD., earned a profit of £434,043 in the year ended June 30, compared with £223,792 in the previous year. The firm absorbs £97,000 general reserve receives £120,000 and dividend totalling 40% require £187,500 leaving £20,643 available for profit brought in.

The issued capital is £468,750 in shares of 25 p. Cam reserve stands at £2,000, revenue reserves in £515,644 amount set aside for taxation of £22,217. Current liabilities at £295,243. Fixed assets at value of £771,114. Deferred revenue expenditure at £2,000 and current tax at £622,789, including £152,000 in cash.

During the year 284,500 (269,500) tons of ore were milled at the Cam and Motor mine. For 195,872 (267,752) oz. of gold. Ore reserves are estimated at 1,405,000 tons averaging 6.6 dwt. per ton. At the Pickering mine the total development footage amounted to 5,813 ft. Total cost of £38,198. Ore reserves were computed at 185,680 tons valued at 6.4 dwt. per ton.

The directors are Messrs. G. H. S. Gifford, Chairman; alternate R. S. Walker; H. N. Clackworthy (alternate); C. C. Jenkinson; L. H. Mitchell (alternate); F. W. Moss; Sir Joseph Birt (alternate); C. M. Richardson; and Sir George Burnett. The London committee consists of Messrs. Alan H. Ball; H. B. Browne and R. I. C. Neves.

The 34th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia on December 14.

Bancroft Mines

£7,425,300 shares in the recently formed Bancroft Mines Ltd., offered by Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., to the British Anglo-American, Ltd., to their shareholders at 10 p. per share, 98% were accepted. The new company has an authorized capital of £5 million in shares of 5s. each issued at 6s. of which the British South Africa company has subscribed for 3m. shares and Rhokana Corporation Ltd. 2m. Production is expected to start in 1958.

Columbite in N. Rhodesia

The Government told the Northern Rhodesian Legislature last Saturday that samples of columbite were found from deposits about 400 miles from the Copperbelt had been found to contain an exceptionally high percentage of niobium (another name for columbium, which is derived from columbite ore). The niobium is the purest yet obtained from any source.

Company Progress Reports for October

Rhodesia Broken Hill: 21,000 tons of lead and 200 tons of zinc were produced.

Keaton: 3,543 oz. gold were recovered in the Keaton mine from 23,000 tons of ore milled.

Rezende: 1,100 oz. gold were recovered from 50,000 tons of ore for a working profit of £835.

Cam and Motor: 24,000 tons of ore were treated for 7,441 oz. gold and a working profit of £435,105.

Falcon: 13,000 tons of ore were treated at the Dainty mine for 1,813 oz. gold and a working profit of £8613. The corresponding figures for the Dundee mine were 2,070 tons, 580 oz. and £1,217; and for the Baymose mine 916 tons, 195 oz. and £18. In addition, to these working profits, £1,029 was received from premium sales in respect of August production.

Limited Gold Subsidy

IT IS NOTED during the Southern Rhodesia gold mining industry would still be considered by the Government, said the Home Minister, Mr. S. Garfield Todd, recently; but he could not say whether a subsidy. Although the industry was not as healthy as would be wished, it still produced more than 60m. worth of gold annually.

Tungsten Prices

FURTHER REDUCTIONS in the selling price of tungsten ores of standard 65% grade and ordinary quality have been made by the Ministry of Materials, as follows: wolframite from 270s. to 245s. and scheelite from 255s. to 220s. per long ton delivered to consumers' works.

Mining Dividends

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD.—12% (7 1/2%) for the year ended June 30, plus bonus of 2 1/2% (the same), together equivalent to 4 1/2% per share (3d.). Dividend and bonus will amount to £60,300 (240,250s.).

SHERWOOD STAR GOLD MINING CO. LTD.—10% (5s.).

Kitario Mine

KITARIO MINE, situated 60 miles from Musoma, is for sale.

News of Our Advertisers

MR. MAURICE PLATT has been appointed chief engineer to Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., and elected to the board following the resignation of Mr. Harold Drew, who is going to Detroit as assistant chief engineer of General Motors Overseas Operations.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922 1938 1952

Undertakings operated	11	11	Undertakings operated	19
Number of Consumers	11,004	11,073	Number of Consumers	47,324
Annual consumption	15 million units	24 million units	Annual consumption	162 million units
Capital	£70,000	£845,000	Capital	£4,951,110

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., District House, Hafidini Street, P.O. Box 21. Telegrams: "Electric" Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret, Mandera.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box 48. Telegrams: "Tamsco". Hydro Electric Station at Pohangali Falls. System: A.C. 400/730 volts, 3 φ.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 220. Telegrams: "Daresco". Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Mtwara, Zanzibar, Kilindi, Mbeya, Iringa, Butembo. System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 φ.

LONDON OFFICE

66, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel.: City 2046. Telex add. F. BUOELAF, LONDON.

Building Materials

Consult our experienced Organisation at the following Branches:

- MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM,
- KAMPALA, NAIROBI, TANGA,
- MBALE, KISUMU, ZANZIBAR,
- BUKOBA, MIKINDANI, LINDI.

for all your requirements in Hardware, Building Materials, etc.

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
 ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE,
 11-12, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,
 LONDON, E.C.4.

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- USANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions apply to

The Commissioner
 East African Office,
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
 Telephone: Whitehall 4701/2
 Telegrams: EastAfrica, London, C.14

Ship via London

THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

A Self-Governing Public Trust for Public Service

London — the Premier Port of the Empire — equipped for all types of ships and cargoes

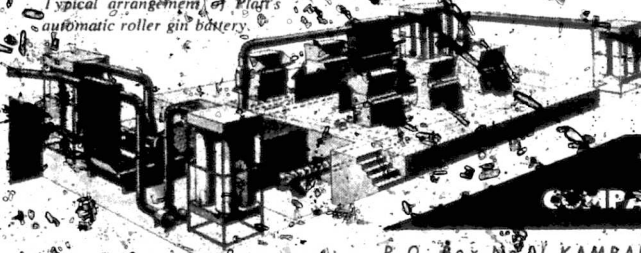


For full particulars apply
 W. H. A. WEBSTER, TELEPO BOX 304, LEE TOWN

MODERNISATION OF GINNERIES

Quality Ginning of High Efficiency with
Reduced Labour Costs

Typical arrangement of Platt's
automatic roller gin battery.



Platt Bros (Sales) Ltd. together with The Uganda
Company (Cotton) Ltd. are ready and able to assist
all our friends in bringing their ginneries into line
with the specifications laid down in the Second
Schedule of The Cotton Ordinance 1952.

- Platt's fully automatic roller gin battery incorporates:
 - (a) Pneumatic conveyance of seed cotton from
store to opener;
 - (b) Pneumatic conveyance of opened seed cotton
from opener to ginnery floor;
 - (c) Pneumatic conveyance of ginned cotton from
bins to press house;
 - (d) Mechanical conveyance of seed from gins
and required post-pressing operations or
if required direct to store.

Each of the above schemes is self-contained and
can be supplied individually or adapted, where
required, to meet existing ginnery layouts.

with fully automatic
openers and ginneries with details
of the installation or descriptive
literature of Platt's complete range
of ginning machinery.

THE UGANDA COMPANY (COTTON) LTD

P. O. Box No. 41 KAMPALA. (Telephone 3014, UGANDA)



THE
TANGANYIKA
MACHINERY
EXPERTS



LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic
to the Copperbelt

Saves 2,000 miles in transit
from U.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIAN
BORDER

Through Bills of Lading
Issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

Messrs. Railways Department Princes House, 95 Gresham Street, LONDON, E.C.2.	General Traffic Agents Leopold Wolford & Shillington Ltd. 18-20, St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C.3.
--	---