

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 12, 1954

Vol. 30, No. 155

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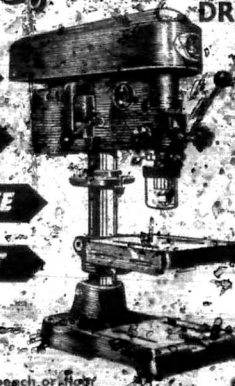
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Founder and Editor
R. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1954

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SHOULD A NEWSPAPER ever publish documents marked "private and confidential"? The General Council of the Press in the United Kingdom has ruled that such marked documents ought not to be published by a newspaper on the subject of general importance and not of interest merely to those to whom they were addressed. That guidance does not seem to us satisfactory. Everyone knows that some people, especially politicians, stamp "confidential" on quite innocuous memoranda for the express purpose of preventing publication when the matter in question could and should be discussed in public. Such folk are soon made aware of their folly, for journalists quickly recognize the trick and tell the offenders that they prefer to be spared their confidences — the content of which is in any event always obtainable from some other source if the issue is one which really ought to be openly debated. What is not sufficiently realized is that newspapers often advise against publication where they consider it unwise, premature, or prejudicial to the public interest. It ought perhaps to be added that since it was established thirty years ago *East Africa and Rhodesia* has always declined to publish documents marked "private" or "confidential" when they have been offered for that purpose by officials who were at variance with the organizations in which they held office. If such papers had been circulated very widely, so that all question of privacy had, in fact, disappeared, a new issue would have arisen, and it would have had to be judged on its merits — bearing in mind that it is no part of the responsibility of a newspaper to keep the secrets of public bodies, which sometimes invoke secrecy precisely because they recognize the weakness of the secret. It is, of course, the obligation of a publication to act in a fair and honourable way. That, surely, is what journalists should not forget.

... what they would scorn to do in private life. The vast majority of British journalists accepted the practice that still prevails, which is unhappily disregarded by a few mass-circulation papers without any recognizable principle, except that of pandering to anything likely to increase their readership. Their reputations undeservedly reflect all journalists.

Problems of the kind we are considering can best be judged by taking specific examples. Suppose, therefore, that the sponsors of Kenya's new United Country Party had, in the formal five-stage exchange of draft statements of policy, each marked "private and confidential" and that the views expressed had differed widely. Such drafts would certainly not have been merely of interest to those to whom the document was primarily addressed. They would have been of general interest and importance, and, according to the ruling of the Press Council, it would have been legitimate to publish them. We hold, however, that that would have been unfair to the persons engaged in a difficult and delicate task and contrary to the public interest, for the controversy which must have resulted would have done harm at a time at which the creators of the new party were entitled to be completely frank with one another without risk that the exploratory exchanges might become common knowledge. If such documents had been brought to the newspaper for publication, they would for that reason have been rejected. Policy once announced, however, it was our duty, not merely our right, to comment with complete candour. Once proclaimed, the principles became of prime importance and the persons chiefly concerned in their preparation had then to be considered only from the standpoint of the public interest, not from a narrow, self-interest.

More Folly

The fact that the Imperial Institute, the only nationalist press office in a substantial salary scale, might have been expected to be invited to help in the month's conference in Nairobi by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, is not so much acquainted with the Colony's position as recorded in the literature in matters of public relations. It is learned that he must look for a remuneration of £1,000. For every penny sum of money has been spent without anything like corresponding return—and without anyone in the life being aroused to inquire how it is being spent. It is known that a trained journalist has at long last been specially selected for a task which ought to have been seriously tackled long ago. He is liberally deprived of his first chance of showing his ability. Nor less important, he is made to forfeit the close and exceptionally valuable personal contacts which discharge of the type of work would have involved. For we are sure to be told that he is to be associated with the class of public relations consultants who are being employed. That would aggravate the folly from the personal and expenditure standpoints.

Lost Opportunity

I do not suggest, of course, that those entrusted with the admirable job of publishing consist of about 100 Parliamentarians from many parts of the Commonwealth will not do so well; the type of persons concerned who are to be congratulated on their enterprise—may be expected to discharge their undertakings with enthusiasm and imagination. It is to be suggested, however, that the man in charge of the Imperial Institute ought to have been left to continue this unique opportunity, and that the taxpayers, who finance that department might have been spared the expense of employing an outside agency, however competent, of am quite sure that the arrangement which Kenya has made would not have been tolerated across its border in Uganda, which has no precedent and lacks information Department. It would have been as good as to have asked the Director if he had been asked to let some of these do his job!

Informing the Coming Generation

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE is recognizing the importance of giving sixth-form boys and girls some real understanding of the Colonial Empire, has this year organized 14 conferences in large provincial centres at which such audiences could hear background talks by recognized experts, discuss them in groups, and then cross-questioning lecturers. Nine conferences of this kind were held last month alone. That which will most interest the readers of this paper was held in Peterborough, in the town hall of which some 300 senior pupils from grammar schools between Cambridge and Grantham (including a contingent from Oundle) gathered to hear Sir Robert Bennett, Mr. John Wallace, and Mr. Colin Black and the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Conferences and Exhibitions

SIR GILBERT KENNIE also opened in Peterborough at the same time a travelling exhibition of the Federation which had been arranged by the Imperial Institute. It is intended to be the first travelling exhibition ever staged for British Central Africa generally, and it is expected that it will come to London in a few weeks and then go on tour throughout the country. So far, the exhibition appears to be much appreciated by school children, adults, and the conferences have been well-attended. They are not only well-encouraged but they are well-attended.

Reading lists are always sent well in advance of the book participating, and the discussions and conferences show that many of those who attend do read quite a lot about the territories concerned. It is told that the quality of the inquiries has surprised those who have given talks. Indeed, one commented that what was wanted was evidently the sort of material normally presented to young men and women reading for honours degrees.

Empire Canned Fruits

KENYA, which has only just begun to export canned pineapples, expects that shipments next year will rise to about 200,000 cases (50 lbs each), and that that total will be trebled within the succeeding five years. All the fruit-canning territories of the Commonwealth are expanding production rapidly, because during the war that was necessary to supply the forces and save dollars, and because it has been important to augment non-dollar sources of supply since the end of Lend-Lease. The Commonwealth will have nearly 900 cases for export next year (Australia supplying almost half and South Africa almost one-third), and by 1960 the total will be about 1200 cases. Before the war the U.K. bought about 8000 cases annually and now, owing to a larger population and a high standard of living, potential demand is estimated at 10,000 cases. Commonwealth canners and the fruit-growers who supply them are naturally anxious about the future, and, in particular, at the prospect of dumping by the U.S.A. when some measure of sterling-dollar convertibility takes place. The Commonwealth Produce Organization has therefore asked H.M. Government for better protection for this trade.

Mangled Rebuke

BUT THE OBJECTS, I understand, to the notion of its coming from Tanganyika Territory to Uganda, which has had to add, has not caused international complications or disturbed the interterritorial urbanities. No government has any discontent has had any part in it. Indeed, the entire blame for it must rest on a journalist, and it must regretfully be confessed, a journalist on the staff of the newspaper, which blemished the life of its staff recently with the statement that the British authorities in Uganda has sent two Africans to England to study local government. I am sure to think that the geographical error brought your protests, for this paper, of any rate, to be so high, why it falls below the level of strict accuracy. Within a few days, I will know, Tanganyika, having received the information, has committed his sense of sorrow to paper and, like other parts of Africa, were nearly as struck off the map. They, and others, may rest assured that boundary adjustment is no part of the business of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Geographical Gaffe

MR. LYTTELTON could scarcely have been surprised to find in any summary of his term of office as Secretary of State for the Colonies a reference to his remarks at an East African Dinner in London about the ultimate need for close union of the East African territories, for as a result of that wholly reasonable statement he was unfairly charged with starting the political excitement which led to the deposition of the Karaka. But he must have been surprised to read the *Sunday Times* assertion that he had brought "Uganda and Northern Rhodesia" into the great experiment of Central African Federation. That journal has a high standard of accuracy. I wonder how many readers drew attention to its geographical gaffe.

Letters to the Editor

A Leading Article Criticized
"E.A. & R." and Kenya's New Party

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Sir—Those of us who read your paper regularly expect you to find fault with the new United Country Party in Kenya, if only because we know that you think poorly of its sponsors, but we did not expect you to be quite so hostile as you are.

Is it so unliking of a new party shown in the beginning, confine itself to those who are eligible to support it at the polls?

It is a matter of moment that an editor in your unique position should take his part in the controversy which is starting between those who believe in the ideas behind the Lyttelton plan and those who do not. But you have written off the U.C.P. as a party, and you are likely to join with those who are saying of themselves, "as for reasons, we fully appreciate our own." Here you are joining in pushing forward those people to whom you so often refer, people better and abler than any of our white politicians, and who, seemingly, have every high quality of public spirit, and while we need to do with the politicians we have, we need to do with the people we have.

Yours faithfully,
G. J. ...
Kenya

Commander Hoyle has misunderstood both the content and the spirit of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and the leading article on July 22 in which we dealt with Kenya's new United Country Party. We were there, as we are, poorly of its sponsors, and we are, because we consider that they have blundered badly, especially in their eighth point. The view has been expressed in the National Newscaster, whose editor is a man of experience and a man of wide experience in African affairs. It is not our interest in African problems which has led us back at least to the fact that this newspaper has shown no indication of any interest in the U.C.P. further indicated by the fact that, although more than a dozen well-known East Africans have discussed the matter with us in person since our leaving a note on July 22, only one, and he a founder of the U.C.P., has fully endorsed our criticisms.

What did the eighth article say? That the continuing lack of a clear sense of direction in Kenya must seriously prejudice the U.C.P. and the neglect of the histories that the E.A. & R. Elected members' Organisations have called an Association would no longer be held to represent the views of the electorate because of fundamental distinctions known to every body, and that political incompetence was shown by the U.C.P. in coupling the aim of creating a bridge between the U.C.P. and the population with mutual confidence, and the will to work together with the decision to bar all non-Europeans from membership "until such conditions had been achieved". This, we were not the way to fulfill the party's wish to unite and strengthen all those who are being driven by racial discrimination in Kenya make real sense. It is an added fact that the exclusion of non-Europeans was not aimed at the moderate African and African leaders who had accepted the Lyttelton plan and that they would be attacked by the political extremists in their communities as completely who had been tricked into believing that genuine steps were to be taken in the direction of increased co-operation. We thought the failure of the U.C.P. to accept inter-racial co-operation and the racial exclusiveness. That fairly epitomizes the editor's comment.

The party should of course confine membership to those who place themselves to support its principles of inter-racial harmony, confidence and co-operation. Eligibility to vote for the party at the next election seems to Commander Hoyle to be of overriding importance. We think it much more important to try to raise the issue as far as possible above party politics and to begin now to attract and develop the attachment of non-Europeans. Its initiative was greatest, but the party was formed, but the sponsors, having missed the best opportunity when they were publishing their manifesto, will have a second chance when the first U.C.P. congress is held in a few weeks, and it is to be hoped that wise counsel will prevail, and that it will be decided to admit to membership those Asians, Africans, or Arabs who want to ally themselves with liberal-minded Europeans in working for the development of co-operation between all races. We have every confidence

from some U.C.P. supporters who agree with us on this point which they will presumably raise.

The challenge to Kenya was thus expressed by the sponsors: "Are you willing to show that it is possible for men of different colour, their skin, to live together in peace and work together to create a united country?" A ounce of public spirit is often worth a ton of propaganda, and the evidence of Europeans and non-Europeans working together to create a united Kenya would have a great psychological influence. On the other hand, insistence on separate racial organizations must increase disharmony and distrust.

Point 8 of the party programme, the one to which we strongly object, reads: "To create between all elements of the population harmony, mutual confidence, and the will to work together until such conditions have been achieved, the party, although initially European, has no reason why an individual who accepts the party's goals should not be considered for membership." Does this clause be drastically amended, and that it should be to have sown the seeds of its own defeat?

As to the last paragraph of the above letter, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA supported the Lyttelton plan with minor reservations from the time of its announcement, and we could of course not support the extreme Federal Independence Party. We were certainly convinced that the best European electoral system would not constitute anything like the best team Kenya could and would not be the assistance that its country would while it will suffer seriously if a number of its members are not included in the party's membership.

Several letters in the same sense as that written by Commander Hoyle have been received from the High Commission to inform them that we selected the letter which we had no objection to the point of view, and scarcely any of the points of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.—Ed.

Stress on Loyalty and Character
Creative Endeavours in Kenya

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Sir—Though there is little if any law in the statement of policy recently published by the Government of Kenya, it does bring together succinctly in one document the aims announced some time ago.

It might have been said that a few points of importance are to be developed, but loyalty and character are to be developed, and loyalty and character are to be developed in accordance with character and ability, that the Government will not be deterred "by the sedition of one section of the population in pushing on with schemes for the advancement of all members of a race in Kenya" that African men, women, and children are to be educated to accept the responsibility to assist the forces of law and order, that in extending African and Arab education there is to be insistence "on a spiritual basis of education through active co-operation with the churches, the missions, and other religious bodies." All these objectives imply emphasis upon the development and care of character.

The stress upon loyalty should also be noted, for too often in the recent past there has seemed to be some special consideration for disloyal elements.

European agriculture is to be developed and supported; vigorous acceleration of African farming development is envisaged, especially increased production of cash crops; the consolidation and enclosure of holdings, and individuals' titles to land; the geological survey is to be completed; as a high priority, rapid development of commerce and industry is to be encouraged; general standards of living are to be improved; steps are to be taken to make local government more effective; and the best method of choosing African members of the Legislature is to be examined by a committee.

It is to be hoped that all Kenya's activities are concentrated on defeating the Mau Mau terrorists in clearly arduous ways; with that essential work go creative endeavours to which the political leaders of all races now stand committed.

Your faithfully,
London, S.W.11
KENYAN ON LEAVE

Letters to the Editor

Pensioning of Colonial Officers - Shortcomings of White Paper

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR - Officers and retired officers of the Colonial Service will have read with interest the announcement in White Paper Colonies No. 306 that H.M. Government intend to ask when a territorial Government is ready to take over the Government of such territory "what is the salary scale of the officers for which officers are to be qualified" in order to provide for the continuing payment of pension to the officers and H.M. Government hope that this knowledge of their determination to "reward the services of officers of the Colonial Service will allay the doubts and anxieties which are now apparent in some quarters."

It is permissible to wonder if this hope will be realized and if the doubts and anxieties can be so allayed. If the Government of the territories which attain self-government all behave as they ought to be, there will be no ground for doubt or anxiety. But what if some do not? How will the "formal retirement" be enforced?

Suppose that the Government of one of the former Colonies of the West Indies Island now an independent republic repudiates its liability for the pension of its former British officers. Will H.M. Government break off diplomatic relations or impose sanctions or what? And how will the case such measure likely to be? If the pension of former Irish civil servants had been so provided for, do you think the Government of the Republic of Ireland could now be paying them? If H.M. Government will release the also the debts and liabilities which unfortunately and naturally exist, the way is clear for the Government of the territories to which you have not pay, we will.

Your obedient servant,
 H. G. DUNN
 Zomba

Hospital Conditions in Nyasaland - Twelve Years to Design Hospital

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR - It may have been a happy coincidence which shortly after the recent visit to Nyasaland of the Minister for Agriculture and Health Services of the Federal Government, caused a sudden change of policy and plans on the part of our local Government, when, to my very great surprise, I was to witness, for the first time in my 30 years residence in the country a supply of the best unit of anti-pain ward furniture to the Zomba European Hospital in the shape of several bedside tables and chairs.

It was as far back as July 1942 that a non-official colleague and I were asked by the Nyasaland Council of Women to inspect and report upon the lack of suitable ward furnishings and equipment at the state of "disrepair" of Blantyre European Hospital. The reason for the refusal was the scant and no-al treatment that complaints from the Council's local hospital visiting committee had received over a lengthy period from the medical authorities.

As a result of our report, when it was submitted to Government, a few of the most serious defects were put to right, but only when the matter was brought to the personal notice of the then head of the Administration. To this day there still remain unremedied many

serious defects and lack of proper equipment affecting the proper hygiene of the wards which would be a hindrance to any person conversant with hospitals even in the most backward countries of the Commonwealth. It may have been fortunate that the accident which the Secretary of State had the misfortune to meet with here recently did not require him to become a patient in the European hospital, for he would then have seen for himself the unsuitable and unsatisfactory condition of the ward and their furnishings.

Medical treatment and the provision of proper accommodation facilities for all races should have priority claim on any funds that are available in our African Colonies. It would be a waste to suppose that as such a plan has at long last been received to proceed with the building of the Group Hospital at the two townships of Blantyre and Embue, any money spent now on Zomba Hospital would be wasted. On the contrary, since it has taken our Government only 12 years to come to a decision on the ultimate design of this hospital, and since it will probably take three or four more years for it to be brought into use, small sums should be found for attention to the floors and walls, which would improve the comfort and recovery of the sick.

Fittings and furniture of the type now procurable in the Union of South Africa would add to the improvement for the time being and be available for transport to the Group Hospital later.

Yours faithfully,
 H. G. DUNN
 Zomba

Experiment in Government - Warp and Woof in the Sudan

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR - Those who have expressed faith in the outcome of the Sudanese independence movement, have been made as happy as wishful thinkers for nothing but the news has been received and published since the riots of March.

The simile of warp and woof may be of present comfort to your readers. For 50 years the Sudanese Service weavers have been setting up the warp on the loom (a slow process) and now the threads are ready to be woven into a pattern. It is now the busy nation that shall be made. Some of the patterns are indistinguishable (others are Egyptian and the rest of them is no white and blue, but that is only the warp or woof in a certain sense). Some of them will be like that of the Sudanese after some 500 years (others will be a few years) the Sudanese pattern may be of fairly good texture and colour.

Yours faithfully,
 F. BRODENT
 Zomba

29 Miles from Water

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR - You have reported Mr. D. N. Frit as stating in the High Court that "The Mau Mau trial took place in the middle of a desert, 300 miles from cities, houses and documents; it was four weeks before a glass of water was available for him, the car was over 200 miles away."

The trial took place in Karunguri, headquarters of the West Suk District of Kenya, a delightful highland station, with officers' quarters, an agricultural farm, etc. It is true that the nearest public house is 20 miles away, at Katak. Yours faithfully,
 H. R. MONTGOMERY
 Kenya

Tax Reductions in S. Rhodesia

but Several New Impositions

SOUTHERN RHODESIANS will pay lower income, company and company tax in the next financial year, despite the imposition of the full territorial surcharges provided under the federal constitution.

In introducing the Colony's Budget, the Minister of the Treasury, MR. C. T. HATTY, said that income tax and company tax would in effect be down by 5d. in the pound and super-tax 7d. lower, while the territorial surcharge is at the rate of 1s. 3d. in the pound on companies (bringing the total to 7s. 6d.) and 20% on personal incomes.

Mr. Hatty, however, saw a small deficit of approximately £280,000. Even after bringing in the full surcharges, the gap between taxation revenue and expenditure would be £564,000, to which must be added an accumulated deficit of £150,000 last of £150,000.

Such a gap, he said, must be bridged in a way which would avoid discouraging the economic development of immigration. He had decided to reduce estate duties to the level ruling in South Africa (a maximum of 5% in the pound) in view of the effect of death duties upon investment in the Colony. That would cost £60,000 to June 1955, increasing the gap to £724,000.

His proposals to meet this were as follows:

- (a) Petroleum duty raised by 10% to 7d. per gallon.
- (b) Road licence fees for diesel and petrol vehicles raised by 50% from October 1955.
- (c) Stamp duty on licences increased from 1d. to 2d.
- (d) Introduction of personal motor driving licence, costing 10s. and tax raised to 10s.
- (e) Introduction of betting tax: bookmakers to pay 5% per net win and 6 1/2% on net winnings made on side race courses; individuals to pay 6 1/2% on winnings.
- (f) Trading licences to be doubled; introduction of a wine licence at £100 and manufacturer's licence at £20 per annum.
- (g) Motor licence increased from £700 to £800; gold liquor licences from £100 to £200; and new bottle licence to be phased special initial fee of £500. Hotel liquor licence for municipalities increased from £100 to £200; new licence granted outside municipalities to be £50. Wholesale liquor licence increased from £150 to £300. Agents' liquor licence in beer-shops, restaurants and railways to be abolished.

Unoccupied Land Tax Too Complex

The total revenue derived from these additional imposts, Mr. Hatty, was £344,000, leaving an estimated deficit of £280,000. He had considered a tax on unoccupied or unimproved land, but administrative difficulties would be great. In fact, there was an objection to such a tax on the Statute Book, but it had remained dormant since 1932. The Government would leave the subject to a select committee if Parliament decided.

Total annual expenditure in the 12 months ending June 1955, was approximately £12.9m., just over 5% being allocated to Native Affairs, while the Colony would spend nearly £3.4m. Service of loans accounted for £2.3m. and expenditure on the police on £1.75m. Maintenance of roads and irrigation would cost £1.2m.

MR. HATTY said that the 10% surcharge on entertainments tax. The existing 10% rate of effect shows would be maintained, except that the minimum admission charge was below 10% but tax on all "five" shows would be 10% in order to attract overseas artists and enable the Northern Rhodesians to enjoy the formations of the national famous orchestras, theatrical companies, and individuals.

Loan account expenditure for the next 12 months was estimated at £5.7m., of which £2.5m. was expenditure for the three months from July 1955, being the fiscal year into line with that of the Federal Government. Total loan expenditure for the year was £12,000,000. The Government had to raise £4.7m. this year, including £1.4m. from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (£1.2m. as the proportion of the forthcoming Federal loan) and £1.3m. expected from loan recoveries. It would thus be necessary to borrow approximately £750,000 in the first half of 1955.

The interest rate on three-month £200,000 treasury bills would be reduced to 2 1/2%, he added, this might lead to reductions elsewhere, including those mortgage rates.

Mr. Hatty reiterated the Government's intention to exercise the strictest economy. "We have to steadily increase our constructional investment of a large immigration, to meet housing and industrial and construction production of gold and steel to help attract further development of the country and the African population, and the best of the money must be for the greatest benefit of the community."

Uganda To-Day and Tomorrow

IN A VERY COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW of the country to-day and to-morrow recently published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, the *Uganda Herald* has described it as an authoritative survey of the Protectorate and as the most comprehensive account published anywhere of the recent visit of the Queen and the Governor-General, with the approval of the Governor that its contents would remain in the public domain for many years to come.

The most important of all the articles in the view of our Uganda contemporaries is that headed by "Atlas" on the administrative and social problems of the country. It is one of the few which should be read and studied by all aspiring politicians, civil servants, and public revisionists.

It is certain that it has obviously been written by very senior Government officials. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA would have permission for it to be reprinted. Mr. Hatty has sent it to Mr. Horace White, Director of Information, and it is translated into the main African languages and attached to the mail, with the photos of the enlarged Legislative Council and the three lists of Government, Cross-Bench, and Representative Members of the Legislature. It is so much remove suspicion and doubt as to the man's criticism made by the Government of the Government.

Copies of *Uganda To-day and Tomorrow* may be obtained from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, by 3s. post, free to any address.

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Office: *Uganda Herald*, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Kenya for Kenya

Mr. D. Rawcliffe's Impressions

ANOTHER BOOK ABOUT MAU MAU has been published. This time the title of the pamphlet for Kenya is "Kenya for Kenya". The author, Mr. D. Rawcliffe, has only had a short visit to Kenya, and it is therefore not surprising that he should make a number of surprising statements as if they were well-known facts.

It is not surprising that the book is accurate—and it is interesting to note that many passages would not be endorsed by those with far wider knowledge of the situation than Mr. Rawcliffe can claim to have.

He is quite on the Government of Kenya and the European settler leadership. For instance, he writes: "The Government both made hasty decisions and actions, which resulted in a great accession of strength to Mau Mau. The rifts and cracks in the machinery of administration became increasingly manifest. The emergency regulations were manufactured in a desperate attempt to plug the holes." As the emergency deepened it became increasingly clear that the members of the Government had been living in a fool's paradise, and that they were mentally ill-suited for dealing with the grim situation with which they were faced.

Government's Bungling Course

The Government continued to sail on its bungling course, while the European population of Nairobi completely died of an as yet unnamed disease, and scarcely existed elsewhere, and the Government continued to make a great accession of support for Mau Mau among the Kikuyu tribe.

At the time of the Governor's dictation, that he should be replaced, it might completely identify an individual by his name, and that individual had been a member of the Mau Mau. It is not clear whether the Governor was a member of the Mau Mau, or whether he was a member of the Mau Mau, or whether he was a member of the Mau Mau, or whether he was a member of the Mau Mau.

There is bitterness in such passages, and many others, but they do not conflict with the criticisms made by leading settlers and business men in Kenya.

It is worth noting, however, that such statements by Mr. Rawcliffe as "Until the political and social injustices of British rule are eliminated from Kenya the Kikuyu cannot be successfully demobilized for exercising the right of subject peoples everywhere to raise or support the great standards of revolt."

Altruistic Statements

Is there a "right" to resort to violence as an expression of discontent with some aspect of the social order? Such a passage is not comforting and sustains the high conspiracy against the Queen's peace.

And what is to be said of the suggestion that "throughout the length and breadth of the continent Kenya was regarded by Africans as the leader of morally legitimate rebellion?" There were doubtless many who spoke in all parts of Africa and in Europe and America for that matter, who sympathized with Kenya, and who were not disturbed by his statements, but it is hard to see how they could have influenced their

The height of absurdity is surely reached by Mr. Rawcliffe's proposal to "wipe the slate clean of the past and start afresh in the task of building Kenya's future." Such suggestions are constantly made in this country by leading extremists, who thereby

prove not their charity, but that they have no the slightest knowledge of the character of Africans. Do they imagine that those Africans whose wives, children, sisters, wives, sons and daughters have been killed and mutilated by Mau Mau will forgive and forget?

Africans do not believe that they have continued their sufferings from generation to generation, in incomprehensible mysterious ways, and the mass of them have already begun to shake their sceptical habit of thought. If the collapse of Nazism in Germany, Fascism in Italy, and Communism in France was followed by the wholesale slaughter of those who had used these movements to tyrannize over their fellows, it is folly to assume that similar retribution will not be exacted by Africans, though certainly more discreetly, because they will have to reckon with the *Pan Britannica*.

Settler Community

The author's assessment of the settler community is likewise dependable only in parts. It is true that they are "on the whole an admirable body of people," that they are "as fine specimens of British manhood as one could wish to meet," and that all are individualists to the core," but it is not true that all are genuine political reactionaries, and that "as the settlers see their only hope is to be Italian, to put the clock back, there are a great many die-hards, and many who do not respect a majority, not the majority."

The pages about well-known Africans make good reading, but the accuracy of some statements is doubtful. For instance, does Mr. Mutumbi, probably the ablest Kenya African now in Great Britain, agree that he is the author? "I am going to hedge a step to help the Government stamp out Mau Mau as long as the Africans refuse to treat us as human beings." More than once I have heard him express views in sharp conflict with those words. If he did make such a statement, he cannot complain if Kenyans regard him as a liar, and he might care to send EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA an explanation for publication. It is desirable from Kenya's standpoint, and that of Mr. Mutumbi, that there should be no scope for misunderstanding in such matters.

Mr. Rawcliffe has some shocks for the political left. He writes, for example: "Anyone who has associated with educated nationalist leaders in Kenya knows only too well that killing people in the cause of political freedom is regarded as inevitable. That might be forgotten and remembered by a couple of dozen Mrs. Siddons in particular, and many other misleaders of Africans."

The book is certainly not authoritative as many readers are unfortunately liable to assume, in parts it is mischievous, and there are some surprising errors. For instance, Mr. Rawcliffe insists on writing *Kumar* and, on calling Kenya's late Governor, Thomas Mitchell, F.S.I.

Nairobi's Indian Quarter Searched

A SEARCH OF THE INDIAN QUARTER in Nairobi, called "Operation Desert," was carried out on Monday by 1,200 troops and 900 regular and reserve police. Only 217 unauthorized Kikuyu were found. On suspicion of harbouring unauthorized Africans, one European and two Africans were arrested. In another sweep of the African servants' quarters in the city 11 Kikuyu were detained. These measures were taken because it appeared that members of Mau Mau organizations which had been dispersed by Operation Anvil were returning during the week ended last Saturday 80 terrorists were killed, nine wounded and captured, and 150 suspects detained by the police. The bodies of 100 Africans killed were buried.

Candid Conservative Comment No Sympathy for Kenya Feudalism

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, which firmly believes in the value of European settlement in East and Central Africa, has expressed a sharp disapproval of the feudalistic tendencies in Kenya that they must not see sympathy from the Tories in the United Kingdom.

The monthly survey published by the *Colonial Office* has published the following note under the heading 'Conservative View of Kenya':

"The Conservative Party has always been a supporter of European settlement in its colonial territories. It was stated that the party sees every reason for encouraging firm and settled settlement in those Colonies which are especially suitable for conservatives, appreciating all that has been done for the country and its African inhabitants and deplore the constant attacks made on their intentions and achievements."

"They believe that the British as a race, have a responsibility and a duty to see that the African people have a fair and just underdog of a national character. Although the Left-wing Press would have us believe otherwise, a British settler in Africa does not shed these qualities on taking off from the Continent or sailing from Southampton."

Out of Touch with British Thought

"Having paid this tribute, Conservatives are not prepared to swallow without protest the structure on the policy of the British Government which has been put forward by the statesman in Kenya at a recent meeting. In our view, we cannot agree with those in Kenya who would put the blame on the British at least to keep its hands stationary."

"The plain fact is that there is a hard core of opinion in Kenya which is out of touch with the trend of thought in Britain and the world. The white community has of late been subject to great strain and tension. Politically it has been just to allow when many would have preferred to wait for a wise leader put it. Some wise and regrettable resolutions and statements have only been issued when it is too late. Not only do we see the return of Mau Mau but also a new wave of settlers, but also what a tremendous proportion of those who are in Kenya are of European descent, particularly of the older generation."

needed for adjustment. The trouble unfortunately is that the... and that the three races... to live together in amity... separately.

The position was put bluntly... Kenya has been... friends now feel... time for... characterized so many... the public state... politicians to be matched by equal... of all the torrent of abuse and criticism levelled... at the Colonial Office from Kenya during the last two years... there emerged only a handful of practical... constructive... for dealing with... Maunau nearly all these have... by now carried out... governments... Mau Mau... a potent force... the... notable exceptions... those who claim to speak for the European community have given... reasons for... to believe that they possess the... leadership which all races in Kenya require.

Evilness from Sir Godfrey Huggins

The British Government and people accept with equanimity the abuse and misrepresentation of both Colonial opinion and opinion throughout the world. When they find that they are not their own people are decided to support are among their most violent... they might be justified in concluding that the game is not worth the candle. The Europeans in Kenya trade on the assumption that Great Britain will pump up both money and... While the... to realize is that in making... of the United Kingdom... harder, the time might come when the reserves upon which they rely... not be available.

Those who still believe that Kenya is the last refuge of... and... would do well to bear in mind some words... described... Huggins when the Federation of Rhodesia... was under discussion: "I could hold the... for perhaps the next 20 years, but in our own interests we must... to an accommodation with the African on terms which... fair to him."

Viscountcy for Mr. Lyttelton

THE QUEEN has approved that the dignity of a Viscountcy be conferred upon Mr. Lyttelton in recognition of his Services as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Lyttelton resigned that Cabinet office recently in order to resume his business career.



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PERSONALIA

DOUGLAS MALCOLM was 77 last Friday. **FRANCIS MACGILLIVRAY** was received by **MR. J. W. BURNETT**, M.L.C., expects to return to Kenya the end of this month. **MR. D. J. BUSK**, British Ambassador in the tropics has visited Keppya and Tanganyika. **GENERAL FRANCISCO LOPES**, President of Portugal, has been touring Portuguese East Africa. **MR. ALFRED D. SMITH**, editor of the *Standard*, Bulawayo, has arrived in this country.

MR. J. H. GIBSON is in London on leave from Kenya. He is the first to be transferred to demobilization. **MR. D. W. MACDONALD** has been appointed Secretary for Agriculture and Fisheries in the new *White Paper* on C.S. 1954. **MR. G. W. GIBSON**, Commandant-in-Chief in Madagacar, paid a three-day visit to Southern Rhodesia last week.

MR. G. G. JOHNSON, of Kabalo, won the Uganda golf championship, the runner-up being **MR. A. J. JOHNSON** of Nairobi, Kenya.

MR. ARCHIBALD JAMES will return to Southern Rhodesia next week. He has been on holiday in his country since early May.

KHALIFAH AHGOUNI, now commandant of the police college in Khartoum, has been appointed Assistant Sudan Agent in London.

MR. F. E. TAVENER, Director of Surveys and Commissioner of Mines in Uganda, issues leave pending retirement. His successor is **MR. A. P. MITCHELL**. **SIR RICHARD** and **LIZY CRAWFORD** and their two children are on holiday in Portugal. They will visit Spain and France before returning to London in a month.

MR. MORRIS SAMUEL, a geologist of the Egyptian Department of Mines, is touring Southern Rhodesia by caravan at the invitation of the Colony's Government. He will also visit the Copperbelt.

TEXTBOOK

LIBRARY OF FIBRE EXTRACTION—A complete textbook by **Dr. J. G. THORPE** on mechanical, chemical and chemical means of extracting cellulose. Vegetable matter begins in the *Journal of Applied Chemistry*, No. 3, Details from Carter-Pencuberts, 10, Water Street, Belfast.

EDUCATIONAL

J. L. MORGAN of **SHEPHERD HOWELL**, BANNSHIRE, would welcome girl and boy years as companion to the girl and single, fully qualified governess. Doctor's family, lovely home and garden, own produce, ponies.

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HOUSE FOR SALE

HOUSE FOR SALE—Salisbury—Southern Rhodesia. Attractive double-storey house under shingle roof, comprising sitting room, dining room, hall, 3 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 2 W.C., American kitchen, borehole, swimming outhouses, including accommodation for a Native servant, garage. Situated on 2-acre well-cultivated garden, 3 miles from town, facing golf course. **Wilson, P.O. Box 235, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.**

ment in the case for **SIR CHARLES LOUGHRIE** was held at the Police Station Square, London, on Friday. **SIR RONALD** paid a tribute to the man in this book. **SIR GEORGE ELLAY** read the letter.

MR. G. E. GIBSON is present in London from the Rhodesia in the **MR. G. E. GILBERT GREEN**, Salisbury, **MR. H. A. LAKE**, of Bulawayo, and **MR. R. F. MAXIM** and **MR. H. J. A. THOMAS**, of Lusaka.

MR. A. D. DONNIPARKER, Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has left London to attend goodwill visits to Karachi, Delhi, Rangoon, Bangkok, Singapore, Jakarta, and Colombo.

MR. JUSTICE LOW has arrived from Uganda on leave pending retirement. He has served in the Protectorate for 21 years (with the exception of service with the forces in the last war, for four years in the Royal Navy), and **MR. P. HOOVER**, U.S. Consul General at Salisbury, Central Africa for Havana, where he has been appointed to similar post. **MR. LLOYD V. STEPHENSON** is being transferred from Bonn, Germany, to succeed **MR. LENNOX BOYD**, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed **MR. B. NEAVE**, Conservative M.P. for Abingdon, to be his Parliamentary private secretary. He also acted in the capacity which **Mr. Lennox-Boyd** was Minister of Transport.

While one of a party climbing Mount Speke in the Rwenzori range in Uganda, **MR. PATRICK BLOOMFIELD**, a 38-year-old South African journalist, fell some 200 ft. and suffered concussion. It was several days before he could get into hospital.

MR. T. M. LAWMAN, lately of the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, failed last week to take up an appointment in the Johannesburg office of The South African Press Association. He is accompanied by **MRS. LAWMAN** and their two children.

MR. R. GIBSON, the 17-year-old grandson of the Aga Khan, who is at present visiting East Africa with his younger brother **AMINE**, is to go to Harvard University next month. He has been at school in Switzerland with his brother, who will later follow him to Harvard.

Among passengers for Mombasa in the *M.V. WARWICK CASTLE*, which sailed from London last Friday, are **MR. and MRS. J. ADIE**, **CAPTAIN** **MRS. H. M. C. CLIFFORD**, **MR. and MRS. J. S. DALL**, **MR. and MRS. W. TAYLOR**, **MR. and MRS. E. B. TAYLOR**, and **MR. and MRS. WESTCOTT**.

MR. J. R. SIMONS, **MR. H. WHITE**, and **MR. W. D. DUFFAN**, respectively chairman, vice-chairman, and general manager of Keppya Corporation Creameries, Ltd., are to pay an extensive joint visit to Australia and New Zealand to study the most modern means of processing dairy products.

MR. TERENCE CUNEO has visited the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia to paint a series of pictures for the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa. He was recently commissioned by the Lords Lieutenant of the counties of England and Wales to paint the Coronation ceremony as a gift to the Queen.

CAPTAIN F. L. W. BERNARD has assumed the duties of private secretary and principal aide-de-camp to **Lord Llewellyn**, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. **LIEUTENANT W. W. WAINMAN** will shortly take an appointment as second aide-de-camp to **Major G. HODGENS** has returned to the United Kingdom on completion of his tour of duty on **Lord Llewellyn's** staff.

MR. R. M. PETERSON, technical director of the Rhodesian Selection Trust groups of companies, will retire from that appointment at the end of next year, but will remain on the boards of the various companies. He will then be succeeded by **MR. A. B. MACLAREN**, general manager of Mulira Copper Mines, who will vacate that appointment on December 31 next. **MR. F. E. BUCH** will be the new general manager.

Egyptian Pressure on the Sudan

The Case for British Action

THE VISIT PAID TO CAIRO BY Mr. Azhari, Prime Minister of the Sudan, and two of his Cabinet colleagues, led the *Daily Telegraph* to write in a leading article:

"What have been the results of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of February 1953? Mr. Azhari's presence in Cairo suggests answers which must be disturbing to patriotic Sudanese. They have their Government; but is it really self-government? Visits of Sudanese Ministers to Egypt are far more frequent than neighbourly courtesy can account for. The Cairo-Khartoum telephone is almost as busy as Cairo-Radda, and while propaganda passes from the latter Sudanese cities the evidence for suggesting that the Sudan is more imperative than formerly advice comes from the former."

"Mr. Azhari has declared that his Government have no intention of brooding Egyptian puppets. It is easier to credit him with sincerity than with ability to resist the pressure which his own actions have invited. If he had his power had fallen long enough to win the elections without Egyptian help, they would not have asked for it or allowed it to be given. If it is accepted, and payment will be expected."

"The Sudanese Government is already making itself the instrument of Egyptian manipulation by recruiting from Egypt teachers, doctors, agriculturists and technicians, of other kinds, and by subsidising the same employment by financial influence to the press and printed propaganda in the Sudan."

"Britain failed to prevent the anti-British interference in the elections. What could be an attitude now remaining only of ensuring the liberty of self-determination, the freedom of the Sudanese to make their choice between independence and a link with Egypt? It is a matter of choice, but only with its freedom that there are consequences. There is already reason to fear that it will not be free, that those who won the election will, under a Government bound by obligations to Egypt, exclude the possibility of independence, which even present Ministers profess to desire."

"Egyptian failure to observe the spirit and letter of the agreement gives Britain grounds for unilateral action. In consideration of this, the aim at postponing self-determination, but there might still be acceptance of retaining freedom by boldly expediting the decision."

"We can negotiate, now with the Sudanese Government for the withdrawal of British staff and jobs, and the hastening of elections, or the Government can assemble. Egypt could scarcely make a convincing objection to the withdrawal for which she has an clamorous plea, would precipitate administrative difficulties for the Sudanese. But it might provoke less harmful renunciation of the Sudanese to work unobscuredly the consummation of an agreement which can only result in fettering the people's choice."

Foreign Capital for the Sudan

"THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT will do all it can to encourage foreign capital, particularly from its national or organizations to help in developing the country, but the terms cannot be arranged in haste. The fact that we are running through a transitional period does not mean that we must stress that we should be open to help, unless we help ourselves. So if we wish to attract foreign capital we must be courageous and realistic in dealing with our development problems. Also we must not expect any foreign aid to balance our revenue budget." The Sudanese Minister of Finance.

East African Power & Lighting

"The new company was incorporated and named by Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., of 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, on the 19th of July 1954. The share capital of £1,000,000 is divided into 10,000,000 shares of 10s each. The company will operate in London and Nairobi on 1st August 1954, and an abridged prospectus appears on another page."

Reasons for High Living Costs

Mr. Ellman-Brown's Four Points

FOUR MAIN REASONS for Southern Rhodesia's high cost of living have been suggested by Mr. G. Ellman-Brown, Minister of Roads and Irrigation, in a low productivity, particularly of Africans; abolition of housing rent; excessive middlemen's costs; maladministration and faulty use of capital.

"The Labour Board award earlier in the year has done little to improve productivity, and it was the peak of the advance increases of pay were in the nature of a reward in relation to greater output. The Government had not yet tackled the question of profits of middlemen which were out of all proportion to the work performed, and the capital at risk involved."

"The Minister gave an example of the large number of petrol stations springing up in the towns, saying: 'Any unskilled man can run a petrol station. The Government agree that a great deal of these services on the basis of price of such an important commodity are warranted. We all want efficient service, but the services must be in a reasonable proportion to cost.'

"Mr. Ellman-Brown stressed the need for sensible Native housing facilities in order to preserve racial harmony. The Government are in favour of going to bed and public opinion on the matter of inter-racial hotels and hostels. While it was realized that inter-racial hotels were necessary in certain limited areas, they would be strictly controlled."

"The European housing he said, 'we are to encourage European immigration, we must be able to prove that not only their permanent home here at a price that will enable them to save a little each month, but that there is also security in their jobs and for their families.'

Lawgarante

UNDER THE PROVISIONS of the *Legal Practitioners (Vacation) Limited*, the *Daily Telegraph* has published the following: "The Government of Kenya, which wakes up to its responsibilities by six degrees, has very sensibly empowered itself to evict any given area should this be required in the campaign against Mau Mau. In communicating this to the public the Secretary shows a curious forbearance. He declares nothing. Because it is intended that the powers should be used only in cases of real necessity, the regulations will operate only in the event of an order being made under their in respect of a specified area. This can only be interpreted as a pledge that it is necessary in these startling days, that the whole Colony will not be evacuated at one fell swoop."

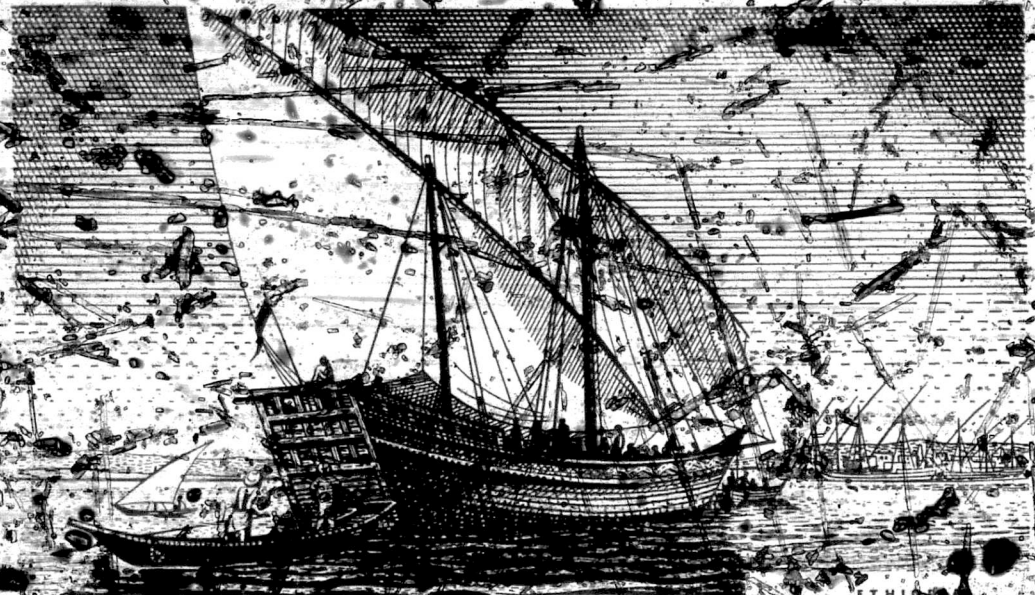
Illegal Lotteries

MORE STRINGENT ACTION is to be taken in Southern Rhodesia against the illegal sale of lottery tickets other than those of the Colony's own State lottery. This has now reached alarming proportions, according to the Department of Justice and Mr. G. A. Davenport, Minister of Justice, has issued a statement emphasizing that the provisions of the 1897 Act will in future be strictly enforced. Much Rhodesian currency was leaving the Colony in this illegal fashion: a fine not exceeding £200, or up to six months' imprisonment, is the penalty for a first offence.

Native Union in Tanganyika

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, a non-official member of the Legislative Council, has been elected president of the Tanganyika African National Union (formerly the Tanganyika African Association), which is pledged to prepare the people of Tanganyika for self-government and independence, and to fight relentlessly until the territory is self-governing and independent. The union intends to discourage tribalism and strengthen united nationalism.

"The Public Works Department of Kenya holds stores to the value of £250,000 on 1st July. The Secretary to the Treasury in Kenya."



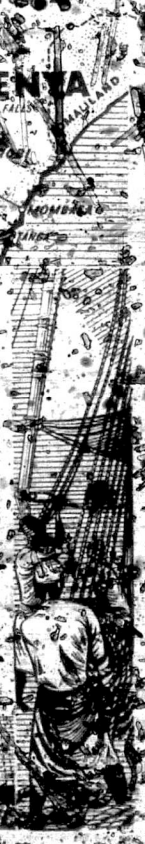
THE DHOWS: Into the northern arm of the harbour at Mombasa, Kenya, come dhows of every type and size ranging from the tall Sumbak with the square gullion (one gill, one sail), to the utilitarian dhows. Fanned by westerly gale, these and other dhows are in the direct line of descent of the ancient vessels in which men first sailed the waters of the Near East. Today they carry date, cash, oil for Mombasa and a vast variety of miscellaneous cargo and as long as there are commodities which can be transported more cheaply by sail than by steam, the dhows will have a part to play in modern East African commerce.

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Questions in Parliament State in the Commonwealth

BHORENDI asked in the House of Commons MR. SORENSEN what representations had been made and what action had taken place between H.M. Government and the Commonwealth Governments with the intention of determining the most appropriate and acceptable means of accepting new members in the Commonwealth.

MR. J. FOSTER: "None, sir."
MR. SORENSEN: "Does the hon. gentleman not agree that it is a matter of some importance and should not be just left to the sentimentality of the Commonwealth of Nations as a very onerous burden on its position, and should not depend solely on the country determining it, but on the whole membership of the Commonwealth?"

MR. FOSTER: "I quite agree with what the hon. member said about the importance of Commonwealth membership when the matter arises other Commonwealth members will be consulted, as was stated by the Foreign Minister on June 10, 1962."

White Dominions

MR. SORENSEN was asked that already arisen in view of the possibility of two White Dominions ultimately coming into being and becoming members of the Commonwealth.

MR. FOSTER: "No, sir. It has no arisen."
MR. J. FOSTER: "While hon. members give assurance that he himself, as the Government will do, be party to any settlement in which to have two White Dominions in the Commonwealth, and that the settlement will be on an equal basis with the present White Dominions in the Commonwealth?"

MR. SORENSEN: "I cannot avoid the statement, hon. member, friend."

MR. GORDON WALKER: "New problems may arise of this kind which are obvious but they cannot be settled in a rule when they arise, would it not be wise to have some"

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primary considerations with the Government of the Government of the Prime Minister, Mr. Foster, I am glad to see a gentleman's suggestion to my right and noble friend.

MR. SORENSEN: "Cannot the hon. gentleman put this question to him, 100?"

MR. E. WAKEFIELD (Cons.) asked the hon. member H.M. Government's attitude to the undertakings in Article 2 of the 1953 Egyptian-United Kingdom 1953, relating to self-government for the Sudan to bring the transitional period to an end as soon as possible.

MR. ELWYN LOYD: "Article 2 of the agreement states that the two contracting Governments will undertake to bring the transitional period to an end as soon as possible, subject to the completion of the Sudan as outlined in paragraph 1 of the agreement. That compensation Law has already been passed by the Sudanese Parliament, and Sudanese law is accordingly only now becoming effective. It is already therefore a fact and a decision of the nature contemplated by my hon. friend."

Casualties Caused by Mau Mau

MR. HOPKINSON asked the hon. member if he had ascertained the total number of killed and wounded Mau Mau adherents, British and other forces since the emergency began the specific figures for European and African, among the latter, and how many Europeans and Africans killed or been killed by Mau Mau adherents.

MR. HOPKINSON: "I am sorry to hear that the Mau Mau adherents were 5,500 killed and 27,500 wounded. So far the casualties were 422 killed—Europeans, two Asians, and 38 Africans—and 367 wounded (44 Europeans, two Asians, and 323 Africans). Mau Mau terrorists had murdered 180 civilians (24 Europeans, 12 Asians, and 145 Africans)."
MR. FENNER BRONKHORST asked the hon. member if he would inform Mau Mau adherents during the negotiations for the cessation of hostilities.

MR. HOPKINSON: "Terrorists who surrendered with their weapons, places and times determined by the Government, would not be shot at while surrendering but the cessation of hostilities during negotiations, implied by agreement, in the first instance, would not be proceeded with until after the cessation of arms and ammunition, they would not be executed unless committed to the date of their surrender. On the other hand, those who surrendered would be sent into detention camps and the Government would decide how long they remained detained. These terms apply only to the particular arrangements made as a result of General Order capture."

MR. PATRICK BRITLAND asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that the Egyptian Government had continued to issue propaganda designed to stir up African hatred of British Colonial administration, and if so, whether the results of H.M. Ambassador's visits to the Egyptian Government, and whether he would give the Ambassador's report to the House and make any reply.

MR. HOPKINSON: "Yes, the Government have made further representations to the Egyptian Government about the continuation of these broadcasts."

MR. J. HOPKINSON (Lab.) asked the hon. member if he had been consulted in the case of the Pines by the Kenya Advisory Committee on Disarmament.

MR. HOPKINSON: "The decision is not yet available."
MR. HOPKINSON: "Is the Minister aware that Mr. Pines, while he has expressed the grievance of the Pines, has taken leading part in denouncing the violence and activities of Mau Mau, and that the Minister considers this case very carefully?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "I think I should be very unwise to comment on this matter, and on the decision."

Kenya Taxes

MR. J. HOPKINSON (Lab.) asked the hon. member what purchase tax would payable in Kenya, and at what rate.

MR. LYELLTON: "None."
MR. DUGDALE asked the hon. member if company tax income tax and surtax are assessed on a sliding scale in Kenya.

MR. LYELLTON: "Company tax, 5s. in the £100 income tax and surtax are both assessed on a sliding scale in Kenya for me to give here. I am sending Mr. Dugdale a copy of the ordinance."

MR. J. RANKIN (Lab.) asked why the Director of Extra-Mural Studies for the University of College of East Africa had not been appointed, and what the authorities were doing with the money.

MR. HOPKINSON: "The university college is an autonomous body. This is therefore a matter for the college authorities."

MR. RANKIN: "I quite appreciate that, but surely the Minister can do something in this matter, because he has said, I think, that this is a matter which should be dealt with in the next few days, and proceeding quite satisfactory as it has been."

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...any idea why it should be proceeded now in Kenya and Tanganyika?

MR. HOPKINSON: "I think that the Colonial Secretary in his reply to Mr. Johnson of July 11th is quite clear what his answer was in this matter of the future work that it would not be proper for him to inter-fer in a matter of this kind."

MR. JOHNSON: "Could the Minister agree that one of the big difficulties in Colonial Secretary is a lack of what we may call cultural activity particularly in East Africa? Would he therefore do his best to indicate to both African Ministers enough to be able to carry out some of the mural classes in Nairobi?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "With respect I think that there were given on this subject with help in that direction."

MR. RAMSAY: "Will the Minister make it clear that this offer of mural work has complete support and say so to both the Governments concerned?"

MR. HOPKINSON indicated assent.

MR. K. M. asked why the Governments of Tanganyika and Kenya had not followed the example of the Uganda Government in voting money for the appointment of a resident tutor to act as a secretary who to do course work under the director of extra-mural studies.

MR. HOPKINSON: "The Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika are being communicated with and a letter will be sent to the member on account of their request."

MR. GARDNER CLARKE asked the President of the Board of Trade what charges was taking to eliminate the delay in the shipment of oranges and merchandise to East Africa.

MR. MOKRY: "The capacity of the port of Mombasa is being enlarged. Operating conditions should show an appreciable improvement during the next six months, and the delay should be eliminated next year."

Commonwealth Tobacco

MR. MOKRY asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he would set up a working party to make recommendations as to the manner in which tobacco produced outside the dollar area should be grown and cured in order to meet the needs of manufacture in Britain; and whether he would have discussions to this end with Commonwealth and Colonial countries and with representatives of those growing tobacco in Bulgaria and China.

MR. H. STRAUSS: "No, sir. The tobacco member's question in this regard that the tobacco grown in Commonwealth and Colonial territories is unsuitable for manufacture in Britain; a considerable proportion of the tobacco we use is drawn from non-dollar sources."

MR. DELANEY: "The same question was Can we have..."

MR. STRAUSS: "That was not the simple question. The simple question was whether we would set up a committee."

MR. H. STRAUSS: "The simple question was whether we would set up a committee."

MR. LYTTLETON: "The efficiency of the and the services available in the Colonies... the responsibility of the local Government... the technical knowledge of the... of Transport and Civil Aviation for advice."

MR. H. STRAUSS: "So, sir. The tobacco member's question in this regard that the tobacco grown in Commonwealth and Colonial territories is unsuitable for manufacture in Britain; a considerable proportion of the tobacco we use is drawn from non-dollar sources."

MR. LYTTLETON: "The matter referred to is still under consideration and I never... about these matters, and I will bring the conclusions of the inquiry to the notice of the Government."

MR. BROWN asked the Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations if the provisions of Federal Government...

Notice No. 142 of 1958 and Marketing Regulations 1954 and the... Regulation No. 99... was considered by the African Affairs Board; and whether the Board... any... under the... of Article 77 of the Constitution of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on..."

MR. HOPKINSON: "The... of the African Affairs Board... are not... No... the Board... received by..."

MR. HOPKINSON: "The... of the African Affairs Board... are not... No... the Board... received by..."

African Apprenticeships

MR. H. STRAUSS (Lab.) asked what reply the Government of Northern Rhodesia had given to the joint industrial committee request for legislation to enable Africans to serve apprenticeships in the building industry and for the establishment of technical classes for Africans in building construction.

MR. LYTTLETON: "This request was referred by the Master Builders Association to the Commissioner of Labour and Mines. The Commissioner has informed the association that the preliminary discussions are in progress with the Director of African Education... subject of devising a scheme for training African in the job in industry, after they have received basic training in trade schools. The Commissioner has given an assurance that all interested parties will be consulted."

MR. B. JANNER (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what steps he proposed in view of the importance of rain-making to certain Colonial territories, in order to co-operate with and accelerate the research to be carried out in this matter.

MR. LYTTLETON: "An... of the results of research carried out in the United Kingdom and in other countries... a close... maintained between the Meteorological Office in London and Colonial Meteorological Departments on the... and other matters. Rain-making experiments were carried out... 1954 and 1956. The results were inconclusive, and further trials are being considered."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked for the titles of all newspapers and periodicals published in the United Kingdom which were banned at Mauritius under the Importation of Press Publications (Prohibition) Ordinance of 1956.

MR. LYTTLETON: "No newspapers or periodicals published in the United Kingdom have been banned in Mauritius under this ordinance."

Italian Settler Scheme

THE 34 ITALIAN SETTLERS who took over small sandveld holdings on Mr. Winston Field's estate at Marandellas in Southern Rhodesia have now done a year's work. The scheme was intended to demonstrate land development and food growing by European without African labour. Each of the four large families were given two cows with calves, a sow in pig, a boar and 170-day-old chicks. Problems were caused by heavy snake stealing chicks, by one cow being eaten (now replaced by mules), by inadequate rainfall for the tobacco plantations, and by blight ruining potatoes, but other crops grown for domestic consumption were successful. Mr. Field has commented that the main difficulty was at rush times, when labour was inadequate for all the necessary tasks; then the children had to stay away from school for a month to aid their parents on the land. On the whole the scheme was a success.

Red Locust Control

MR. D. J. GIBBS, chief locust officer of the South African Locust Control and Research Section, has been elected president of the International Red Locust Control Service, which met in council recently at Gaborone Northern Rhodesia. He had worked in the locust control work of Mr. G. B. Becken, lately Member of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia, the retiring President, and suggested that he be invited to future council meetings as an observer. The meeting commenced on the 1st of August, if successful at the crucial period of the year when swarms would first form.

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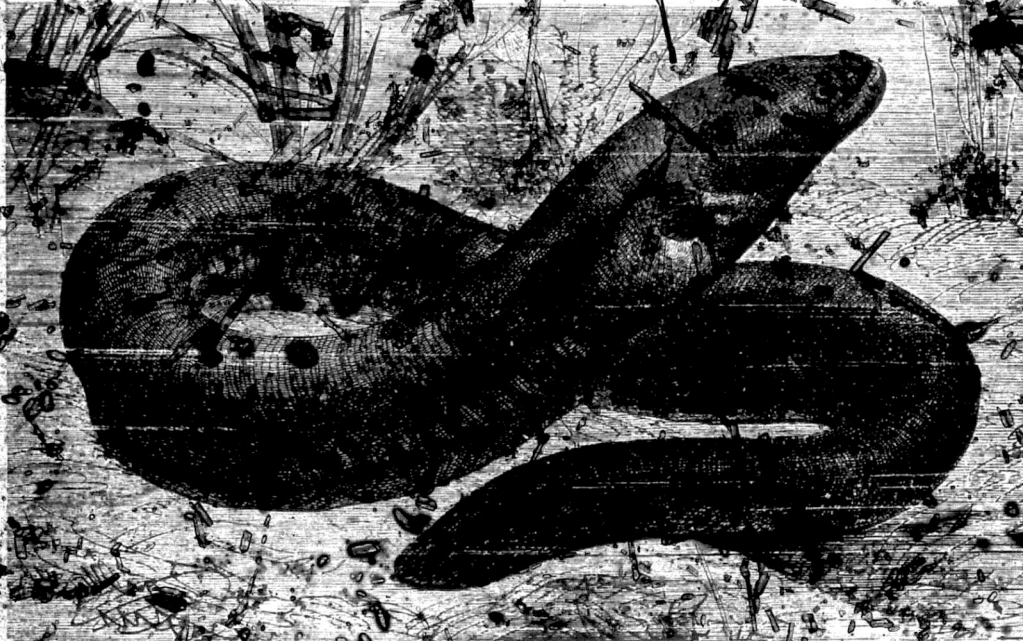
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NOTE: Curiously enough, the electric eel (*Symptodus Electricus*) is actually a fish. It gives a greater shock than any of the other fishes endowed with electric power. Its electric organs are situated on the back of the tail and along the base and sides of the anal fin. They are capable of giving shocks sufficient to kill other fish and small mammals.

Problems Ahead In Uganda NEWS FROM KENYA

As soon as Basoga find themselves involved in the outside world, the Kabaka as a symbol of tribal unity will become a less important preoccupation, says an editorial in the *Uganda Observer*, which comes out on...

The difficult border discussions could not only Mutesa as a man but as a Kabaka, says the *Observer*. No doubt some formula will be found to straighten out the relationship between the Kabaka, whoever he may be, and the increasingly democratic tribe. But the relationship between the tribe and the Protectorate - one way presumably to be sovereign, with a black Prime Minister, as one of the East Coast colonies may do, is another matter. The British can anyone who is their Kabaka ever be asked to take orders from another black man?

There is a third unresolved constitutional question which is not on Sir Keith Hancock's agenda. British politicians no longer dare touch the East African federation after the explosive results of Mr. Lyttelton's tour last autumn, and the Uganda people have had the most explicit assurance that there will be no federation unless they want it. Yet it is a fact that East Africa already has a customs union, common railways, and common post services. The three territories will go forward hand in hand. Uganda's challenge, and East Africa's hope, that a modern society of blacks and white will eventually be reached in this potentially prosperous part of the world. But one of the many prerequisites before that goal can be reached is that the black leaders of Uganda should gain the respect of the world by showing that they are capable of running their own show.

Makerepe College

Dr. J. B. HUTCHINGS is chairman of the enlarged Makerepe College Council. His vice-chairman (not yet named) and Mrs. B. Patel, M.L.C., are appointed to the East African High Commission. Mr. J. de Gausen, principal, and P. O. O. T. B. Wilson, vice-principal, are ex-officio members. Kenya is represented by Messrs. B. G. Roddan, M.L.C., Carey Francis, and L. M. Ominu; Tanganyika by Messrs. B. Leechman, M.L.C., T. C. W. Baylton, M.C., and Chief John Maruma; Uganda by Messrs. B. Garland, M.C.; J. B. Lukasa, M.L.C.; Mrs. A. L. Loober, and Zanzibar by Sheikh Ali Mungisi, M.L.C. Miss Margery Berham and Professor J. G. Sanders are appointed by the Inter-University Council. The Faculty in the Sciences and Professions: S. J. Baker, M.C., G. I. Holmes, and J. Lucas, and Dr. K. Lehmann, M.L.C., have been elected by the Academic Board. Mr. J. Vowles, Academic Registrar, is secretary. The number of students is 447, including 130 women, this down during the past four years. The tuition fee for the year will be £30 in the faculties of Arts, science, and education, and £40 in agriculture, medicine, and veterinary science. The residence fee will be £100.

The summer season of the Royal Empire Society began this week at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

The new runway at an airport at Kentucky, Salisbury, may be opened to air traffic in about two years. The airport is also to be built at Woodbury, 11 miles north of Guilwayo, to replace Keniloto.

In view of the movement in the region of Buganda the staff of the constabulary, which was controlled for the emergency and set down last Thursday, and the rural police posts have been disbanded.

A voluntary panel of 20 doctors to run a Native Clinic five nights a week is being organized by the Bahawyo branch of the Kenya Medical Association. The city council will provide a cottage and equipment.

If the polio epidemic in Kenya, which began last year and now appears to be waning, 26 persons have died (16 Europeans, seven Africans, and three Asians) out of 384 cases reported, involving 227 Africans, 107 Europeans, 47 Asians, and three Arabs.

In the financial year ended March 31 last the Government of the Uganda Protectorate spent £11,52,064. Receipts totalled £582,122, the deficit of £569,942 being met by the British Government, £471,599 by grant-in-aid, £2,466 by contributions from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and £2,378 by reimbursements for work done for the Army.

A barbed chair made from timber grown on a Kenya farm was presented at the National Eisteddfod of Wales last week. Professor J. Hughes, of the McGill University, Montreal, said that a Kenya farmer had promised two years ago to fell the last tree on a site for the purpose; he had been killed by Mau Mau terrorists, but his family had felled the tree.

Federal Title

The Federal Parliament has rejected a motion by Mr. Denny Young, Confederate Party leader, that the State title should be changed to Federation of Rhodesia. Sir Godfrey Huggins, president, said: "We all hope the name of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is only a temporary one, instead of making of this rather controversial subject an issue on the full confidence of all the people in Nyasaland."

Research by armed units of Indians on Portuguese territories in India have had repercussions in East Africa. Five Indian units in Kenya are being volunteered for service in the Somalia-Victoria facilities in Mozambique. Indian units in East Africa have been using have been provided by the Portuguese, and the British Commissioner for Africa in East Africa has announced that British representatives of Portuguese East and West Africa have been asked to protect Indian interests in those territories.

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Trade Union Federation Statement By The General Council

THE GENERAL COUNCIL of the Trade Union Congress of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland met last week-end in Bulawayo. It has announced the unanimous adoption of a resolution reading:

"That this general council resolves that Governments, Federal and territorial, and all other organizations of the Trade Union Congress of the Federation shall adopt the following policy: European standards of living and workmanship to be the aim for all workers; that the standards of education and training programmes be applicable to apprentices and learners; that there be a programme for improvement in the standards of living of Africans towards the attainment of European standards."

This appears to mean that the 15 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of about 30,000 Europeans represented by the T.U.C., have agreed to a principle of "equal pay for equal work" in which the Northern Rhodesia Workers' Union of Northern Rhodesia is vital.

When the general council met for the first time in May it resolved that this congress is of the main benefit that in the best interests of the Federation it is essential to adopt a policy of establishing a rate for the job in all industries.

Mr. Taylor's Deportation

Another resolution passed at the week-end referred to the recent deportation of Mr. Taylor, a recent immigrant from the United Kingdom to Southern Rhodesia who was illegal and non-accredited European railway engine driver. He was reported to have been a Communist Party member. The action taken by Governments within the Federation on the question of the deportation of persons, and demands that all Governments within the Federation should afford to any person who may be issued with a deportation order the right to a fair public trial.

Mr. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said recently in the House that if the courts found that Mr. Taylor had been illegally deported he and his family would be sent back to the Colony at public expense.

East African Power & Lighting

Large Increase in Revenue

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD. report a consolidated revenue of £438,279 in the calendar year 1953 compared with £401,985 in the previous year. Total taxation on profits £17,735; general reserves received £1,000 and dividends paid £1,000 subsidiary companies to outside shareholders amount to £1,150. Interest on the preference shares requires £2,000 and dividends amounting 7% on the ordinary stock £339,000 leaving £159,088 to be carried forward against £17,205 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £20,000 in 7% preference stock, £1,000 in 4% cumulative preference stock and £1,110,110 in ordinary shares of 20s. Capital reserves stand at £1,282,584. Revenue services are £7,785, reserve for taxation at £154,897, and current liabilities at £2,874,013. Fixed assets amount to £7,700,580, interests in subsidiary companies at £3,126,497, and current assets at £1,640,742, including £158,109 in cash.

Sales of electricity were 17% above those for 1952 in Kenya and Tanganyika considerable progress made on the comprehensive development programme, amounting to £2,200,000 being spent during the year in the two territories.

The directors are Messrs C. M. Taylor (Chairman), E. B. W. Anderson, M. C. Hunter, A. Law, A. A. Maddison, A. J. Don Smith (general manager), and J. G. Bennett. The secretary is Mr. C. Reed, and the London board of directors are: Andrew McMillan (chairman), Sir John Hughes, Sir Robert Rowick, Mr. G. Brook, and Mr. D. S. Warren. The London secretary is Mr. C. Knowler.

The next general meeting will be held in Nairobi September 23. An abridged prospectus of a new issue of shares and other pages.

Non-Graduates as Officials

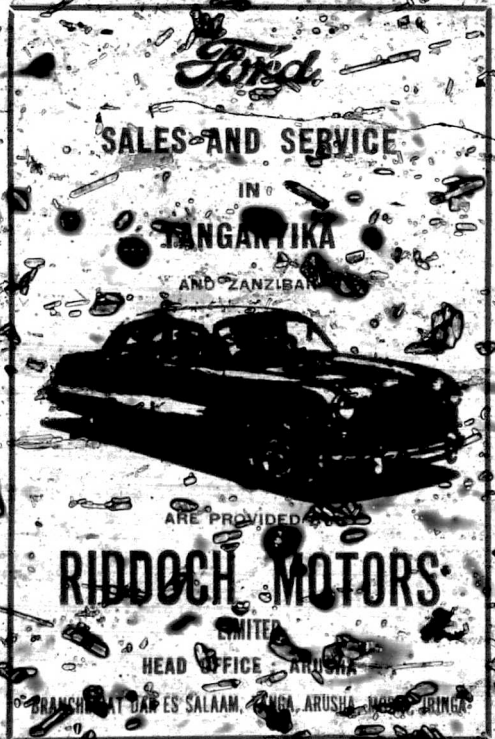
MR. J. GAUNT, until recently a civil servant in Northern Rhodesia, and now M.P.C. for the Midlands constituency, has said in the Legislative Council: "I suggest that another method be approached to recruiting district officers. Suitable candidates who have not necessarily obtained a university degree could be recruited as clerks in the administration, and after a period of years, perhaps a tour or a tour and a half, if they are suitable, they should be promoted to district offices. Many men develop late in life. One of the greatest examples is Sir Winston Churchill. The mere possession of a university degree is not necessarily the only standard by which to choose a case as administrative officer. Many officers, if chosen with due regard to character, background, and all the other imponderables, could make excellent dis-

Home Refinery

ARTHUR HUGHES-JONES, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, has had conversations with representatives of the Shell Company since his recent arrival in London. As this issue goes to press EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has received the following statement: "It has been agreed that the conclusion of the agreement on Abadan does not necessarily exclude the eventual construction of a refinery at Mombasa, although it cannot fail to be a major new factor among the many to be considered. The fact that the Shell group have spent a large amount of money on surveying the site and planning possible future developments witnesses that they have not lost interest in the project. It is not to be expected that a final decision will be taken for some time."

Problems of Emergent Africa

PROBLEMS OF EMERGENT AFRICA are to be discussed between August 17 and 21 at a summer school in Maseru organized by the Nigerian Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Miss Marjorie Nicolson, secretary of the Nigerian Colonial Bureau, is to speak on "Proposals for Effective African Partnership in East and Central Africa." And the Rev. Michael Scott on "Alternative to Apartheid?"



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Extract from "Review of British Industry"

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Of Commercial Concern *Mining*

The first bulk shipment of sisal from Kenya to Australia had a favourable reception. Under long-term plans of the Forestry Department the area of softwood forest will be increased 20 fold, and it is hoped that by 1965 some 500,000 tons of timber will be available for export annually, mainly to British Ocean countries.

By the end of October some 2,000 tons of cement will have been imported from the Belgian Congo by the Chianga Cement Company of Northern Rhodesia in order to ease the strain on the East African Railways. Most of the cement will go to the Copperbelt, where serious shortages have faced building contractors.

Following representations by the Southern Rhodesian gin distillers against his budget proposals, which favoured gin imported from the Union, the Federal Finance Minister has reduced the excise duty on the local product, which is now 11s. a cwt.

STATE OF BOMBAY, a vessel of the Eastern Shipping Corporation, operated by the Indian Government, fled recently on her maiden voyage to East Africa, establishing the first Indian passenger service on this route.

A package containing 9lb. of gold was missing from a Belgian liner when it reached Brussels from the Belgian Congo.

It is estimated that 484,298 acres had been planted to cotton in Uganda at the end of June, compared with 554,035 last season.

Central African Airways are negotiating for the purchase of five Victor aircraft for £14m.

In the next year Zambia is expected to buy nearly £500,000 worth of Rhodesian tobacco.

Dividend

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—Sisal 20%, making 25% for the year to March 31 last, compared with 40% in the previous year. Profit after tax was £63,948 (£147,325).

Fibre Outputs for July

Central Sisal Estates, Ltd.—190 tons of fibre from Pangani and Kingolwa estates, compared with 195 tons in July 1953.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—580 tons of fibre, making 2,177 tons for four months.

Archa Plantations, Ltd.—60 tons of fibre from Chemi estate, equal to 76 tons in July, 1953.

Gold & Co. (Africa), Ltd.—763 tons of fibre and tow against 1,000 tons in July, 1953.

Dwa Plantations Ltd.—103 tons of fibre, making 632 tons for seven months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—170 tons of fibre.

New Mineral Discoveries in N. Rhodesia

Germanium and Lithium

TWO VALUABLE STRATEGIC MINERALS have been discovered in Northern Rhodesia, said Mr. W. G. Dunlop, Member for Commerce and Industry. Germanium, a rare element used in radio transistors, and high-plate valve) had been identified in the accompanying ores at the Sable Antelope mine, Mafwa, and two types of lithium-bearing ore were known to exist in the Chona district.

Apart from its strategic importance, lithium was used in making glass, ceramics, fluorescent lighting tubes, and dehumidifying apparatus. Mr. Dunlop told the Legislature that it was too early to say how extensive the deposits were.

Major O'Brien, Acting Director of Geological Survey, said that germanium came within the category of precious metals and was valued at about £100 per lb., roughly half the price of gold. The Mineral Resources Division of the Colonial Geological Survey in London was examining specimens from Mumbwa.

Lithium has been found before in Southern Rhodesia, but never in Northern Rhodesia. The ore is used in lubricating greases, porcelain enamel, types of glass, refrigeration and air-conditioning systems, pottery, and paints.

Progress Reports for July

Falcon.—13,700 tons of ore were treated for 2,329 oz. gold at the Dalny mine for a working profit of £10,425, with corresponding figures for the Sunac mine, over 2,600 tons, 268 oz. and £726 profit for the Bayhorse mine, 1,160 tons, 258 oz., and £297.

Rezendé.—1,035 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 6,300 tons of ore for a working loss of £611, compared with a working profit of £307 in June.

Calu & Mafwa.—24,500 tons of ore were treated for 7,723 oz. gold and a working profit of £45,345, against £45,355 in June.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—4,300 long tons of lead and 3,320 tons of zinc were produced.

Africans in Mining Industry

SIR JOHN ROBERTS, O.C., president of the British Industrial Court, has been appointed chairman of the board of inquiry set up by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to consider the advancement of Africans in the mining industry. When it was recently announced that the companies and the unions representing European and African workers had, after discussion lasting well over a year, failed to agree on a basis for some Africans to undertake work now done by some Europeans, the Government decided to submit the question to the board of inquiry.

Contract for Copper

A NEW STANDARD CONTRACT has been approved by the London Metal Exchange, the main feature being that delivery will be made in warehouse. It will become operative on October 1.

Mining Dividend

CONSOLIDATED MINES SECTION CO., LTD. interim 1s. per unit of stock in respect of the year ending December 31 next.

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Prospectus

ABRIDGED PARTICULARS

Application is being made to the Council of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in and for quotation for the Debenture Stock now offered for subscription.

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Authorized	SHARE CAPITAL	Issued
350,000	Cumulative Preference Shares and Stock Units of Shs. 20 each	200,000
800,000	in 4% Cumulative Preference Stock of Shs. 20 each	800,000
200,000	in Ordinary Shares and Stock Units of Shs. 20 each	185,110
1,350,000		£4,251,110

There are no Debentures or Mortgage or Loan Capital outstanding. There is an outstanding Bank Loan of approximately £3,000,000 which will be repaid out of the proceeds of the present issue.

The Subscription Lists will open in Nairobi and London at 10 a.m. on Thursday August 19, 1954, and will close on the same day.

ISSUE OF

£3,500,000 5% Convertible Debenture Stock, 1960/69 at £100 per cent.

Payable as follows:

On application	£25 per cent.
On allotment (including premium)	£25 per cent.
On September 30, 1954	£50 per cent.
	£100 per cent.

Applications must be for £100 stock in multiples thereof.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on June 30 and December 31.

Security: The stock will be secured by a Trust Deed in favour of Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited, providing for (i) a first legal mortgage or charge over certain of the lands, buildings, transmission lines and fixed plant and machinery of the Company in Kenya having a total book value exceeding the cost of necessary wayleaves as at December 31, 1953, of £4,092,391 and (ii) a first floating charge on the real estate, undertakings and assets of the Company.

Option to Convert Stock: As from November 1, 1958, the stock is convertible in amounts or multiples of £100 into fully paid ordinary shares of Shs. 20 each of the Company as shown in the following table:

Periods during which Notice of Conversion must be received by the Company	Effective Date of Conversion	Number of Ordinary Shares of Shs. 20 each to be allotted in exchange for each £100 of Stock converted.
November 15 to December 15 1955	January 1, 1956	8
November 15 to December 15 1956	January 1, 1957	9
November 15 to December 15 1957	January 1, 1958	81
November 15 to December 15 1958	January 1, 1959	79
November 15 to December 15 1959	January 1, 1960	

Redemption: Unless previously redeemed, repaid, cancelled or converted into ordinary shares, the stock will mature for repayment at £100 per cent plus accrued interest on June 30, 1969. The Company will be entitled to repay on or after June 30, 1960, any stock then outstanding at varying prices as set out in the Prospectus. The Company is also entitled on or at any time after June 30, 1960, to purchase stock in the market at prices at or below £100 per cent exclusive of accrued interest but inclusive of expenses.

A minimum of one-third of the stock will be made available to meet applications received by the Company in East Africa. Stock allotted in Kenya will be placed in the Register of the Company in Nairobi; stock allotted in the United Kingdom will be placed on the London Register. The Trust Deed will make provision for transfer and certain conditions from one register to another. The stock will be transferable in amounts and multiples of £100.

Preferential consideration will be given to applications from preference and ordinary stockholders of the Company at the date of the prospectus if made on the special form provided. Preferential consideration will also be given to applications received from members of the staff and from contractors in Kenya and Tanganyika who give the prescribed details in the application form.

The Prospectus will show (inter alia) that the Company was incorporated in Kenya on January 1, 1922, and supplies electricity to the Municipality of Nairobi, Mombasa, the principal port for both Kenya and Uganda, Eldoret, El Dorot, Kisumu, Kitale and Nanyuki in Kenya, the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited, which in turn supplies 70% of the issued share capital of the Dar-es-Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, Limited, the remainder of

the issued capital of the latter company being held by the Government of Tanganyika Territory, and under consideration for the amalgamation of the undertaking of these two companies in order to achieve greater efficiency and economy in operation.

(2) The Company itself in Kenya, and through its subsidiaries in Tanganyika, generates and supplies electricity under licences granted by the respective Government. The licences in Kenya continue for various terms expiring between 1955 and 1957, the licences in Tanganyika continue until 1991 (subject to a right of extension until 2006) and 2011 respectively.

(3) The chief consumers in Kenya and Tanganyika consist of Government and municipal authorities, railway and port authorities, local industries such as steel estates, meat tanning, glass works, coffee grinders, flour milling, shoe manufacturing, meat grinding and other important industries, together with a large domestic load in Kenya.

The development of the Company's business is indicated by the following table showing the total number of units sold by the Company and its subsidiaries (excluding inter-company sales) —

	1928	1933	1938
Units sold	1,526,440	2,907,679	7,210,372
	1943	1948	1952
	42,714,607	72,492,876	188,835,630

◀ The rapid expansion which is taking place in East Africa has resulted in a continually increasing demand for electricity and the Company is progressively extending its installations because of the diversification of the company's operations which are designed to supply both in Kenya and Tanganyika, it is not considered that any significant diminution in demand should be occasioned by the present emergency in Kenya. The facilities for the generation of electricity by the Company and by the Group

amount to 120,000 kilowatts in June 1953, and are expected to be increased those for the corresponding period in 1953.

(4) The net assets of the Company and its subsidiaries on December 31, 1953, amounted to £2,589,733. This figure includes the estimated net proceeds of the issue of £2,589,733 of £100,000 preference shares for the company amount of the £2,589,733, together with the maximum dividend of 5 per cent. on the stock of £129,487.

In the absence of unforeseen circumstances the directors expect that the profits of the Company for the year 1954, on the basis set out in the prospectus report shown in the prospectus will amount to approximately £75,000, after deducting £100,000 of the bank interest estimated to be payable for that year, the amount available to meet a full year's interest on the stock would amount to £575,000, before deducting interest chargeable on capital due to construction. One year's interest on the stock amounts to £175,000.

Copies of the prospectus on the terms of the above applications will be available in final form for inspection and will be obtainable on and after Monday, August 16, 1953.

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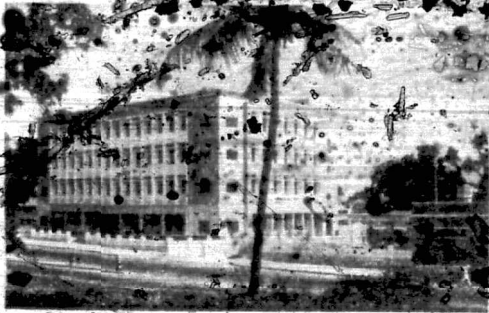
1922		1938		1953	
Undertakings operated	2	Undertakings operated	11	Undertakings operated	19
Number of Consumers	1,904	Number of Consumers	11,093	Number of Consumers	52,219
Annual consumption	11 million units	Annual consumption	211 million units	Annual consumption	1,169 million units
Capital	£70,000	Capital	£845,000	Capital	£6,950,000

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s.s. Letitia Lykes	early August	mid August
s.s. Mayo Lykes	early September	late August
s.s. Leslie Lykes	early September	mid September
s.s. Reuben Tipton	late September	mid October
s.s. Charlotte Lykes	early October	late October
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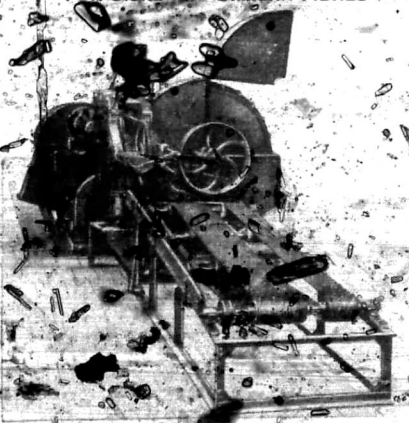
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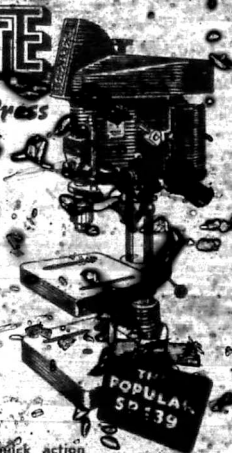
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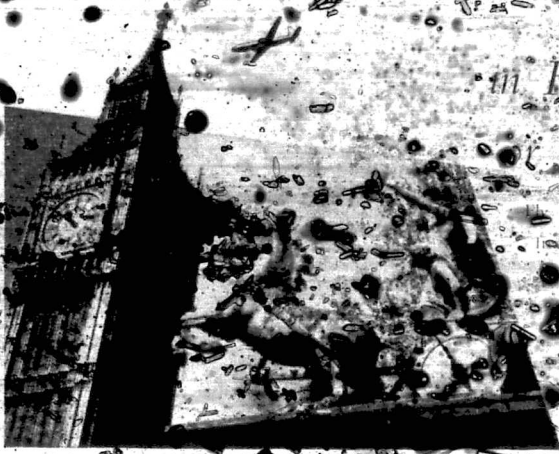
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Founder and Editor
S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1954

Vol. 30

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

DELEGATES FROM ALL PARTS OF the Colony to meet next month under the auspices of the Electors' Union to achieve "peace among European political groups in Kenya," because of "disharmony in the European community" at this time of emergency is "astounding." It is astonishing that it should have taken Kenya's politicians and political bodies so long to recognize the self-evident truth stated in the first twelve words, but now that there is a badly belated public realization of the damage done by the wide differences and personal antagonisms between some of the most prominent European members of the Legislative Council, the big and straight speaking organ of the Colony. There has been some evidence of this in the speech provided by Mr. Forster-Norris on the floor of the Council too long the European community in Kenya has been ready to accept good intentions, fluent speeches and magnificent promises as substitutes for a specific unambiguous and transparent policy covering at least the short and middle-term requirements of the country. The dangers of nebulousness, vagueness, and procrastination have been consistently emphasized in this newspaper and in this newspaper alone from the time Mr. Blundell was elected leader of the settler representatives in the Legislative Council.

"We welcomed the appointment because it testified that the members of the team were willing to approach their problems in a liberal spirit, but as that mood could be sustained only by works he promptly pleaded with Mr. Blundell to prepare and publish a detailed policy, stressing that his power was at its peak and must decline if he did not dissipate doubts and misunderstandings and gain returned to the subject. Leading articles, because we were

convinced that the only purpose demanded by Kenya circumstances could not be created unless the European elected members, or at least a large majority of them, had committed to a statement of aims which was detailed enough to satisfy the best elements of all races (for of course, no policy could be good from the European standpoint if it failed to do justice to the legitimate claims and aspirations of Africans, Asians, and Arabs). In the three years of Mr. Blundell's leadership that policy has still not appeared, and the consequences are precisely what *East Africa and Rhodesia* has shown—cleavage among the elected members open tracks by about half of them on the other half, leaving Mr. Blundell's leadership by at least five of his erstwhile supporters in the Legislative Council among the settler community, a precedent of its reactionary elements, and deep draughts on the faith of men and women in and outside Kenya. The root cause of this unhappy situation has been continuing refusal to put first things first. Instead of defining a policy applicable to the needs of the present and the foreseeable future, a policy which would signpost the road ahead, it was decided to evade the work, manifestly because it involved difficult decisions. The result has been a lurching from one crisis to another; and the blame must rest primarily on the titular leader, for it was his privilege and responsibility to lead clearly, or, if his guidance was rejected on so fundamental an issue, to ask his colleagues to select a successor. Mr. Blundell would do neither.

Why has such emphasis been placed on the absence of a clear-cut policy, now that voices are calling for a political cease-fire? Not only because the lack of a policy has done each grave hurt to Kenya, but because a truce which is not based on a recognized policy has little chance of succeeding. It would be an amount of

panning over the chasm which now yawns in Kenya's politics, instead of building bridges. Moreover, it is naive to assume that all the parties, splinter parties, and personal groups will now withhold criticisms to the convenience of others, particularly the recently formed United Country Party, but not themselves. The U.C.P. (with Messrs. Blundell, Havelock, Harris, and Lister at its head) was started only the other day to campaign for multi-racial co-operation. Yet already it is reported to favour a truce. That retreat must encourage its opponents to deride its lack of courage at the first shift of opposition. Seeing its enemy in retreat, it is to be supposed that the Federal Independence Party, for example, will refrain from controversy with those from whom it differs basically? Since it would be from inaction, the interest of the F.I.P. is to keep the combat going by provoking the reluctant to resort to attacks so arranged that they could scarcely be ignored. We do not support the F.I.P. in any way, but we see no reason to assume its tactical incompetence.

And are those elected members who loyally supported Mr. Blundell until they became convinced that their duty was to break with him likely to relapse into silence at the behest of well-meaning peace-makers who

A Matter of Conscience. appear to comprehend imperfectly the mounting tension which caused the breach? Those associates withdrew their adherence because they had reached the point at which they saw no alternative to telling Kenya of Mr. Blundell's shortcomings as a political leader (though he may be doing well in his ministerial capacity). That step, certainly not taken lightly by men who were close personal friends, can scarcely be retracted without proofs of a change which their former leader is not now able to provide. Having let the years pass without evolving an acceptable statement of aims, Mr. Blundell is today in a weaker position than ever. Indeed, at no time in Kenya's history has the political leader of the settler community seen his team split so badly, and that is a condemnation of the leader, whatever the faults of his coadjutors. If main objectives were agreed, a peace on the basis of them might be attainable by the majority of those concerned, but that foundation is lacking. It is a sorry state of affairs, so sorry that many of those who strongly championed Mr. Blundell not many weeks ago, now criticize him sharply and openly. Those who are no less sharp but less open explain their attitude by the statement that the present team offers

no recognizable substitute for what was the strength of Mr. Blundell's position, and the measure of his failure to rally and hold his colleagues, and through them their constituents. Never was it so essential to have European unity behind a policy. Never has Kenya's unity or a more calamitous lack of clear policy.

NO MORE IMPORTANT DEBATE HAS

taken place recently in any African Legislature than that in Northern Rhodesia when Mr. John Moffat introduced his motion on race relations. It concerns all the dependencies, for none. It translates its potentialities into enduring achievements, unless its race relations can be made and kept harmonious. In recent years there has been little sign of mutual understanding and agreement in Northern Rhodesia, and it is the more significant and heartening, therefore, that only one member of the legislature withheld his support after hearing Mr. Moffat's closely reasoned, unemotional, but moving speech. It could have been made only by a man born in Africa, aware from long experience of all the difficulties involved in creating a sense of unity in a multi-racial society, but convinced of the overriding importance of stimulating common loyalties to a common purpose.

If only common objectives were not found, Mr. Moffat argued, there would inevitably be two mutually antagonistic African and African did not now work diligently together to define their joint goals, suspicion would grow. If uncertainty about the future were not removed, alien ideologies would flourish and bear the fruits of unrest and racial strife. What, then, was needed? Recognition that, in spite of present differences in tradition, outlook, and upbringing, the two races could evolve into a united nation, each still distinct, but each making its contribution to the common good in mutual respect and amity. Such an idea must be accepted wholly, with its inherent dangers and difficulties, or rejected for complete separation into African and non-African States—absolute separation, for if Africans were left in the white State it could not escape the problems of a multi-racial society. There could, Mr. Moffat said emphatically, be no co-operation unless Europeans and Africans saw quite clearly where they were going.

Need for One Common Objective.

The British system of democracy could not be expected to operate successfully in Northern Rhodesia within the calculable future. It must be adapted to present conditions and later changed with new circumstances into an African Middle Class, the integration of mutual interests to a largely economic, cut across the racial alignment. When a large and progressive African middle class had been created, when European and African professional men developed a common outlook which was more powerful than their racial division, and when European and African artisans or farmers voted as farmers

artisans, not as Europeans or Africans, then, and only then, would the race problem cease to exist. Thus, so far as outside politics that real partnership must be established. Meantime it was necessary to remove the fear that either race might dominate the other and make it clear that every inhabitant, whatever race, might progress according to his character, qualifications, training, ability, and industry. The removal of special which is not more than a habit is given to encourage readers, in Kenya in particular, to study the verbatim record in our last issue.

Notes By The Way

The Foxley Norris Questionnaire

A KENYAN with wide experience in public affairs, who prefers to remain anonymous, has sent me the following remarks about the memorandum compiled by Mr. Foxley Norris which appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of August 12. The questionnaire drawn up by Mr. Foxley Norris provides an excellent basis for that clear-cut policy for Kenya for which you have pleaded again and again. I entirely agree with your suggestion that every European elected member in Kenya ought to be asked to give written answers to those questions. Each constituency committee should take up the matter at once, and they should not be satisfied with excuses or with ambiguous or partial replies. None of the questions are frivolous or unimportant. Any man who answers all of them fairly will have disclosed his political philosophy, and that is what Kenya badly needs from those in positions of leadership, and any elected member who will not reply, make himself politically suspect.

Challenge to Politicians

IN ONE SOLO EXPERIENCE Kenya has never been so divided politically. The most absurd statements are being made, too often in public, and sometimes by men who are normally balanced. Part of the trouble arises from fear of the very idea of substantial change, and part of it is due to the lack of good leadership. If our politicians refuse to answer the questions put by Mr. Foxley Norris, they will show that the fear to be candid with the public—which has a right to know their thoughts on these crucial matters—however great will answer the questions and agree to publication of their replies, many valuable results might be expected.

Clarifying the Issue

THE GREAT GAIN would be that there would then exist a clear demarcation, not only between the liberal-minded and the rest, but equally important, general knowledge of what the liberal-minded really want. They cannot be expected to have the same ideas about the speed of progress, and there would have to be a common bond of going into one group, men and women sharing the same general ideas. Now nobody knows what is really intended by any of the groups. There has been overmuch wordy generalization and too little clarity of aim. But clarity would come at once from honest answers to this first timely questionnaire. It is the most direct challenge put to Kenya for a very long

time. It must stimulate thought and discussion, and it ought to lead to decision.

Retire and Enjoy It

MANY READERS of this newspaper have a good idea of the date at which they will retire, inaccurate notions of life and the cost of living in the English country, and the dual dread that their financial resources will not suffice for what they consider necessities and that they will not know how to occupy themselves happily. To such people "Retire and Enjoy It" by Mr. Cecil Chisholm (Phoenix House, Ess.) can be cordially commended. It is packed with the practical advice of a man of experience and perception who is anxious to pass on to others the knowledge gained by those who have already retired. The first chapter, headed "Preparation for Some Nasty Shocks," shows the wisdom of the author for drastic readjustment is the first problem of those for whom he writes. The last appendix is about hobbies, 71 of them. That number indicates Mr. Chisholm's thoroughness and the pleasant prospect which well-managed retirement may offer. His purpose is indeed to help men and women to make their retirement wisely and happily, instead of drifting as so many

The Public Service

A SENIOR MEMBER of the Colonial Service, now retired, but still very active in Colonial affairs, suggested when we were discussing the Caneel Down report and debate that the good way of improving public confidence in civil servants in East and Central Africa would be for the Governments to send to every public office, with instructions that it should hang in a prominent place, a framed card bearing one sentence from the report made to the Minister of Agriculture by Sir John Woods, Sir Maurice Holmes and Sir Harry Pilkington. That sentence reads: "The civil servant should bear constantly in mind that the citizen has a right to expect not only that his affairs will be dealt with effectively and expeditiously, but also that his personal feelings are to be taken into account as an individual, will be sympathetic and fairly considered." Do not expect such a suggestion to be adapted, but it has its points.

Diff Valley

A H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE authority for the news that Kenya has a Diff Valley. The reference appears in the Proceedings of the Colonial Empire

Electors' Union Calls For Political Truce.

Increasing Criticism in Kenya of Mr. Blundell's Leadership

A CONFERENCE is expected to be held in Nairobi in the near future for the purpose of seeking a political truce among the European Community, which has become alarmingly spread of dissension.

The executive committee of the Kenya Electors' Union has issued a statement describing as disastrous the political disharmony prevailing among the European community at this time of emergency, and announcing that arrangements are being made for a conference to which delegates will be invited from every constituency on the basis of one delegate for every 100 voters on the roll (with a maximum of 10 delegates from any electoral area) for the expression of all shades of opinion. Delegates are not to be confined to members of the union. Invitations will be sent to all the European elected members of the legislature, its chambers of committee, and to other social groups and interests.

Protracted Controversy Deplored

This initiative is understood to have been taken after a meeting of the European elected members had discussed the idea of a truce.

Mr. Macdonough Welwood, who recently accepted the portfolio of Forests and Fisheries, favours a political truce because he considers that endless discussion of controversial political matters long before they can be any question of a general election hampers those concerned with the defeat of Mau Mau and does great disservice to Kenya generally. He has expressed the hope that the organizers of the conference will confine discussion to the one question of a political truce.

Mr. Norman Harris, one of the six elected members who recently sponsored the United Country Party and who leads those elected members of the non-official side of the legislature who support Mr. Blundell, said that he would welcome a political truce intended to prevent one section of the European community from slandering another, but on the understanding that normal private conversations for the purpose of eliciting support or opposition to the Lytchell plan for multi-racial government should still be permissible in order to crystallize thought before the next general election. A breathing-space from political wrangling seemed to him desirable because it would help people to make the right decision and permit concentration on dealing with the emergency.

Crusading Zeal Has Evaporated

After these facts had become known, the Nairobi Daily Telegraph now in Kenya, telegraphed a report to which prominence was given under the heading "Multi-Racial Drive in Kenya Weakening." It contained the following statements, *inter alia*:

"Five weeks after its confident inauguration, the multi-racial United Country Party appears to be throwing up the sponge. Its leaders, who include two of the European Ministers in the new multi-racial Cabinet, are on the point of accepting a political truce within the European community that would betray the principle on which the party was founded.

"The immediate cause of this development is Mr. Blundell's anti-European speech as president of the Kenya Indian Congress and the reaction to it of the white settlers.

"The Electors' Union's proposal that the truce should last until the end of the emergency, the U.C.P., however, was found to enable people of all races to unite more easily in defeating the emergency.

"Its crusading zeal has evaporated, the Government rebuff the meeting in Limuru, and when the two U.C.P. Ministers, Mr. Blundell and Mr. Havelock, were laid down,

whether the truce will be accepted is doubtful. There is also in existence the Federal Independence Party, which, in support of the Right Wing opinion, is firmly opposed to the Lytchell plan but determined to attack it. At a meeting in Nakuru today these elements are said to have resolved to combine the fight.

United Country Party leaders now appear to have bent more than one opinion, without having made any serious attempt to influence it and to be content with private conversation. Actively opposed but only passively defended, the truce is in a position which is doubtful.

The present situation and can partly be attributed to Mr. Blundell's own failure of depressing review of the emergency delivered as a member of the War Council, at the time of meeting, whose pace of a steady but almost imperceptible improvement until the end of the year, and offered no prospect of a return to normal conditions for a considerable number of years.

Last Friday's issue of the Nakuru Kenya Weekly News published Mr. Blundell's strongest supporter in the Press, continued a leading article headed "No Blundell." It said in part:

"Intolerable Prospect"

Last week Mr. Blundell addressed the Limuru District Association on the Mau Mau. He said that the past six months' work progress had been made, but that the work of restoring law and order would take ten to twelve years, and that some terrorists might resume their evil activities for 10 years. All that he could promise was a steady but almost imperceptible improvement until the end of this year, and the establishing of a controlled administration in the Kikuyu reserves during the quarter of next year. He foresaw no prospect of a return to normal conditions for Kikuyuland for a considerable number of years.

"That is an intolerable prospect at which His Government and the Government of Kenya, for the people of Kenya (more especially those of Kikuyu) and the taxpayers of Great Britain cannot reasonably be required to accept. The economic and social implications are appalling. The vast resources of human, physical and financial resources expended by acceptance of Mr. Blundell's prediction would impose a grievous burden on the people of Kenya and would retard constructive enterprise and progress, that it must be rejected out of hand.

"If the present policy and practice of the Government of Kenya is allowed to continue, there is no better prospect than Mr. Blundell's prediction. It is imperative that there be a radical change in policy and practice. The European community, even the genuine political strife, would serve their own interests and the interests of their country more effectively if they were to direct their attention at that point on the Government.

"Clearly, the first step is to convince Mr. Blundell that the prospect which he depicts is totally unacceptable.

"It is fantastic and farcical that the Mau Mau rebels should require Great Britain to employ for an indefinite period more than a division of troops, merely needed elsewhere, to aid the civil authorities to impose law and order on a dissident and mainly primitive tribe. Moreover, only a fraction of the Kikuyu are actively engaged in the Mau Mau movement. They are ill-armed, ill-equipped, practically unorganized and operating within a comparatively small area, some of which is, admittedly, well suited to guerrilla tactics. The Mau Mau could not survive for a month without the constant support of a large proportion of the Kikuyu.

"Cordon Sanitaire" Suggested

"It is time to state that the need is to convince the Kikuyu that Mau Mau is an affliction only of the Mau Mau, degradation and desolation, and a regression to barbarism. If that is what they want, it could quickly be achieved by a complete withdrawal of all administrative, technical, and social services from Kikuyuland, by the return of all Kikuyu who have deserted by leaving the tribe, by their own responsibility for the employment of a cordon sanitaire. That, indeed, is the only way, and the great need of Kikuyu have asked for it and deserve it.

"So far the tribe has not suffered for their wicked folk in a manner commensurate with the hope that they have done so. It is how long it will take to spend vast sums of money in attempts to rehabilitate thousands of Kikuyu in

Caution in Tanganyika Governor Discusses Ideas of Election

Sir EDWARD JWING, G. Governor of Tanganyika Territory, said when inaugurating Tanga Town Council on Wednesday of last week.

Tanga has an enviable reputation, not only for being an unusually pleasant tropical town but for having produced civic pride and possessing among its population a number of the outstanding leaders and brains in the Territory.

"I read the other day a statement that there was complete stagnation in the country and that Government was doing nothing in favour of progress of political development. This statement gives the lie to that comment as it marks the establishment of the first town council in Tanganyika."

First Town Council

For several years Government has been trying to persuade the people of Tanga to adopt an autonomous status—either that of a municipality or a town council, but the leaders of opinion in the town have been very cautious. Tanga, I think, claim a greater degree of political maturity and wisdom than is to be found in most parts of Tanganyika, and its approach to this constitutional advancement in its own local government sphere is characteristic of local thought and opinion.

Some people seem to think that there is a virtue in rushing ahead at breakneck speed. I can see none myself. To do so would be foolish and irresponsible. It is the policy of this Government to move slowly and surely, consolidating its position before taking the next step, and I believe that that view is endorsed by all responsible opinion.

There has been some slight quickening of the political tempo in Tanga in a recent month, although the enthusiasm of the few who appear to have had much effect on the attitude of the many. But there have been indications from various sources of a desire for the introduction of elections. Government has every intention of introducing elections in due course, but there are a great many difficulties.

It is generally forgotten that we have already introduced elections into Native areas in cases in which it had been the wish of the people. In no less than 13 councils a proportion of the members are elected. I had hoped that it would have been possible to introduce elections into other local government bodies, and an approach was made recently to the municipality of Dar es Salaam and such towns as have agreed to take on town council status.

Tanga's Caution

I had expected Tanga to be the very first. What we are told is not only a hallmark of political progress but no, your caution has come out again and we have to refer to it until you new machinery has been tried in and proved to be what you are right.

The most enthusiastic supporters of self-determination and modern democracy would hardly wish to impose elections against the wishes of the people. It is desirable that these things should come spontaneously, stimulated by the popular will. Only a desire to speed up the process, and we must now devise the means of arranging this. Replies are awaited from the municipality of Dar es Salaam and the proposed town council of Mwanza.

When I came to the Legislative Council there was a view which was vigorously opposed. It was to make them immediate. The other preference was until the political outlook is more mature. There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of people in the Territory take the more cautious view. It does not mean that we are stagnant in our political development. We have already announced the intention of a general constitution next year and it is my intention to make the selection of all non-official members of the Legislature in due course. That is a half of one and the

same time get the best brains and experience available from people who will generally be accepted as being representative. When the new Legislature comes into its stride it will be able enough to consider whether the next step should be taken.

There are two features in the constitution of Tanga Town Council on which I should like to comment. The first is that the representation is totally on the basis of equal numbers for each race. This follows the pattern for the new constitution of the Legislative Council. But there is nothing in it in the formula one-third and that may not be appropriate for all local government bodies. I sincerely hope that you will show that you are capable of canvassing opinions on such a problem as fully and from the point of view of each race's best interests as you can. The one thing the formula succeed.

The only complaint I have to make about the judgment of those who have formed your town council is that they have evidently considered that there was no one lady of sufficient fitness to become a councillor. The part of women play in our lives is of great importance and there is a widespread desire to improve their status. I am very pleased to see that Tanga is leading the way in this, but I should like to see more female representation.

Use of Swahili

When addressing the Legislative Council in August, I said that it was Government's intention that Swahili should be used in debate in the Legislature with the permission of the chairmen of the Government's parties. I remember reading a couple of weeks ago a report of a debate in one of the provincial councils where a proposal that Swahili should be used as a mainly official language by African representatives. The fact is that Swahili is not a language which can itself contain a great deal of modern technical language. It is as widely supposed a true *lingua franca* for the whole of East Africa, but it is not a language which is used at all.

But it is Government's intention that a lack of knowledge of English should not be a bar to men from taking on local government bodies or other official work. It is most desirable that we should make use of the services of many people who, because of their age, have not had the opportunities of learning English, but whose knowledge of public affairs and sense of responsibility, based on ripe experience, would enable them to make most valuable contributions to the work of local and central government bodies. It may mean extra work in training the officers and I have no doubt that we shall become so modernized that we may eventually have to install simultaneous translations.

Lieut. Colonel G. B. Bull, chairman of the Town Council (and a director of Messrs. Borth, Matheson & Co. Ltd.) said that his 19 months' experience as the Township Authority had impressed him with the very real treasure of co-operation which existed among the three communities. If they continued to work in the true team spirit there was no limit to what could be achieved in the town in Tanganyika, and throughout East Africa. The recent speech of Mr. Massey, president of the Kenya Indian Congress, would, he hoped, not be allowed to damage happy communal relations in Tanganyika.

He would approve the statement in London of Prime Minister Churchill that Rhodesia that "if outside critics the whole pattern of racial co-operation and development could be worked out harmoniously between the races. Those words, he believed, were equally true of Tanganyika, which should be used to move slowly and consolidate the experience gained in local government before rushing into elections."

Mr. Abulkarim Karimjee, Mayor of Dar es Salaam, presented a claim of office for the mayor, who was accepted by the provincial commissioners.

The first members of the Town Council are Lieut. Colonel G. B. Bull, chairman; Mr. Mohamed Hussein, vice-chairman, and Messrs. Abdulla A. Al-Jahman, Hamed Ali, G. C. Bennett, Hassanah S. Bhanji, J. Holland, J. W. James, Zibun-Nissa, Adam, Kaguta, Saleh, Khayam, M. M. Kibwe, S. K. Kitege, T. Baldev, Krishna, A. E. MacEwan, John M. Mande, A. M. Mohamedani, W. Redmond, G. C. Priest, W. R. Pinner, K. P. Raval, A. G. Sharp, Collett, Saig, Fayah, D. M. X. Torquato, and Pngwe W. W.

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Is Price of Maize Too High?

Mr. J. G. Pain Suggests Sharp Cuts

REDUCING from 30s. to 31s. per bag (of 200 lb.) the price paid to growers in Southern Rhodesia has been proposed in the *Bulawayo Chronicle* by Mr. J. G. Pain, a chartered accountant and the councillor who was at one time a consumer representative on the Grain Marketing Board of the Colony.

He emphasized that the 32s. per bag paid in the Union of South Africa was recognized to include an incentive element and that the yield there was generally lower than in Rhodesia. Mr. Pain consequently considers that 31s. would be a fair price for Rhodesian farmers to receive, especially as world quotations have now dropped sharply.

Costs Down By 53%

After deducting the cost of the sack, the price guaranteed for the 1954-55 crop is 38s. 4d. it was 38s. 9d. last year and in 1952-53, and 37s. 8d. in the previous year. In the same period the cost of importing maize has dropped 53% from 74s. 11d. to 35s. The argument is that when the cost of importing the grain has declined by more than 53% it is not enough for the producer to have suffered less than

Put in another way, the farmer today receives more than four times his 1939 return. The cost of labour and fuel has approximately doubled, but production costs are certainly not four times those ruling in the Colony before the war.

The price of maize being a vital component in the cost structure, it affects the selling price of beef, pork, milk, and cheese, and is thus an important factor in the cost of living. Moreover, it is the staple food of about 5m. Africans in the Federation.

Problems of Federal Transport

UNFAIR CRITICISM of transport facilities in Rhodesia and Nyasaland was deplored by Sir H. Welensky, Federal Minister of Transport and Communications, in a recent address in Salisbury.

"We have not done too badly in the past, and quite a bit is being done to meet the healthy demand for new and improved services," he claimed. Causes ought to be taken into account the vast distances, high costs, war-time backlog, and vulnerability to disruption.

Single lane bituminous main roads cost £9,500 a mile and a gravel road nearly £16,000. On the Rhodesian section of a south-east rail line a mile of 2ft. 6in. gauge bridge and culverts, required up to £10,000.

"We can borrow money to build roads or railways, only if we are willing to fix ourselves sufficiently highly to meet the annual interest and redemption payments," said the Minister. "How vulnerable the Federation was to transport disruption had been emphasized in recent months; it would be represented as industries to find to new centres."

Of £70m. to be spent under the Federal development plan, more than £20m. was earmarked for transport and communications. Since the State required ownership £6m. had been put into Rhodesia Railways.

Honour Their Memory

A MEMORIAL TO ROBERT MOFFAT and the other pioneers has opened recently at Mangoch Pass, 100 miles south-west of Bulawayo, by the Acting Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Robert Tredgold, a great-grandson of Moffat. A service was conducted by the Rev. S. S. Jones, representing the London Missionary Society, who sent Moffat to Rhodesia. A concrete slab bears the imprints of wagon wheels, ox hooves, and human feet, and a plaque in the granite obelisk reads: "One here tread years ago the first of the missionary pioneers, and traders passed slowly and resolutely along this way. Honour their Memory. They revealed to those who followed the boundaries of a country they themselves might not enjoy."

Need to Maintain Food Drive

Federal Minister's Warning

COMMENTS on the agricultural outlook in Central Africa were made by Mr. J. M. Caldwell, Federal Minister of Agriculture, when he opened the 28th Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Society Show at Enniskillen.

"I know that the federal larder is no longer so empty and the world food situation has improved considerably," he said. "There seems to be growing up an attitude suggesting that there is no longer need for a food drive and that farmers are being pampered, and that prices paid for food products are too high."

"That is a short-sighted and dangerous attitude. It is one that, with the aid of one or two favourable seasons, the situation concerning maize and other products is quite satisfactory at the moment. Nevertheless, we are short of beef, butter, and cheese, and we grow little or none of our own wheat and very little sugar."

"All long-term forecasts show that consumption increases in the coming years and it is to the limits the efforts of farmers to meet requirements. Any slackening of the food production drive may lead us into a most dangerous situation where the imports will be such as seriously to cripple our economy."

Referring to the Troad report, the Minister said: "I am absolutely convinced that agriculture in Northern Rhodesia must be developed on a much more intensive basis."

Africans in Industry

THAT TRAINING in Southern Rhodesia should be open to both Europeans and Africans was urged by the majority of the 28 delegates to a recent conference in Salisbury of the Inter-Racial Association. Two of the delegates were Africans, from bodies concerned with the employment of Natives in industry. The conference was not designed to formulate policy, but to permit discussion of views between people of the two races. The question of admitting Africans to apprenticeship was also considered, mainly in relation to the building industry, but few of the Europeans believed that the African has yet reached a suitable stage of development. It was pointed out that a similar problem exists to a limited extent in the printing industry, which permits Africans to operate in certain departments. The conference decided that any policy of admitting Africans to industrial apprenticeship, if eventually adopted, ought to be based on the basis of admitting anyone, of any colour, who did not possess the requisite educational standards.

Supervision of Native Schools

INADEQUATE SUPERVISION of native schools has been criticized in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature by Mr. John Gaunt (Ind.), former chairman of the Congress Party. If Native education got into the wrong hands he said, tremendous damage could be wrought. Many rural schools were visited only once in a year or two. More money should be voted, if necessary, to provide additional European education officers or headmasters. Large African schools should have European headmasters for some time to come, Mr. E. Tucker (Fed.) said, and that in such highly industrialized areas as the Copperbelt the matter was even more important. Mr. H. M. M. M. Minister for Native Interests, agreed that supervision of rural schools was difficult, and said that everything possible would be done to remedy the situation. Education officers were difficult to recruit and the present strength was well below the establishment.

A 21-acre dam suitable for boating, fishing, and swimming is being built at Irwanga by the Southern Rhodesian National Parks Board, as part of the scheme to develop the 80,000-acre Inyanga National Park as a tourist attraction.

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland



When they shopped with Rubber Money in Nyasaland!

Until the coming of the Standard Bank to Nyasaland in 1901, there was much the same shortage of cash as had been experienced in the early days in Rhodesia. In 1895, however, one enterprising trader decided to meet his cash requirements by issuing his own currency. These coins—illustrated above—were used in Victoria and exchangeable for goods at his store. To-day, through its comprehensive branch system, the Standard Bank continues to meet the needs of Nyasaland's expanding economy.

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Letters to the Editor

Mr. Murumbi's Disclaimer

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA
SIR—My attention has been drawn to your review of Mr. D. H. Rowcliffe's book "The Struggle for Kenya" and I should be grateful if you would allow me the space to refute the statements you quote and which the author attributes to me.

I met the author in Kenya in November or December 1952, and had several discussions with him on events taking place at the time, but on no occasion did I make a statement on the lines he indicates.

Yours faithfully

London, W. 14.

JOSEPH MURUMBI

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Lively Institution

IT IS MY PRACTICE, when I read a striking generalization, to test it against practical examples. So when a leading newspaper wrote the other day that "before finding fault with living institutions it is a sensible precaution to try to imagine what the situation would have been were it to disappear," EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA occurred to my mind. The paper has made itself an institution; and it is more than living, being always lively. It is surely true to say that if through some catastrophe it were to disappear, the whole of East and Central Africa would be gravely prejudiced. I do not think that statement is exaggerated in any way, for I cannot conceive of anyone having a real interest in the territories can get along without it. No one who does not read it every day can claim to be thoroughly well informed about East and Central Africa, of so much which you publish is not to be found anywhere else.

Africans Benefit

"Africans in Uganda have plenty of money, and in a number of instances they have certainly benefited lately. The cost of a bicycle, for instance, is about 25 less than it was a year ago; hats are about 10s a dozen cheaper than they were then; many other articles of African consumption are lower in price; and the only article which is very widely used by them and keeps up in price is corrugated iron."

The British Mission

"THANK YOU for the untiring service which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA gives to the cause of the Old Country in the fulfilment of its mission in Africa."

Lack of Foresight in Nyasaland

Mr. Rolf Gardiner's Views

MR. ROLF GARDINER, in a most interesting article on "Policy for Nyasaland" in the "Commonwealth" points out that 300,000 acres of land in European private ownership was acquired by the Government for African settlement in 1949-50; that another 200,000 acres are now demanded; and that the total area set aside for African freehold would then be 572,000 acres out of 1,231,000 acres in the country.

All those European estates and farms were engulfed by Nyasaland's "landward wind," he said, quickly becoming bare. He describes the estate companies as conscious of their responsibility for the future of the land, while the personal owners, having made their homes in the country, consider themselves wardens of its prosperity.

The better portions of African Trust land are higgledy-piggledy and in a state of confusion. Government agricultural officers have manfully endeavoured to bring order, by organizing co-operations and co-ops, and by encouraging tiny hoths of blue gums for fuel and building.

Cadastral Post-Aid

On the land acquired from European estates in 1949-50 a spectacular resettlement has been attempted. The former tenants have been concentrated on watershed roads in Strips and villages, thereby freeing a great deal of land for cultivation and enabling compacted and denser settlement. It has been a courageous form of cadastral first aid; and it was no doubt this orderliness which impressed Mr. Lyttelton in his concluding verdict.

But these measures do no more than touch the fringe of the problem. The loss of the land's settlement effect was to create dormitory allotments for workers, who could send their labour wherever they wished. No provision was made for giving African farmers demarcated freeholds or for altering the Native customs of inheritance to prevent parcelization and avoid eventual deterioration of these areas. Above all, no reforestation policy was enforced to shield these important fields of maize and fruit from progressive desertion. This may mean that the gums on the estates are properly managed estates. The real problem of Nyasaland is that of desertion of the land, the denuding of the landscape, the squandering of soil, and the loss of economy is nullified by this desertion. A danger common to most tropical and subtropical countries, but in the case of this particular unproductive and beautiful agricultural territory, the lack of foresight and desmaning, and poor criminal as well as culpable.

Grass Prospects

The once fertile, well-timbered Shire Highlands have suffered direly during the past 20 years. The soil-conserving measures of European estate and of the Agricultural Department African Trust land have barely begun, and a mainly of bare, the denuding of the land. Another 20 years of the only unworked terrain will be the tea gardens, the tung orchards, and the few pockets of zealously protected riverine timber. Catastrophe must overtake each section of land.

Reforestation with pines and eucalypts will not help, since these quick-growing trees, although breaking the force of the drying winds, exact a high toll of moisture. It is the mixed indigenous forest, unthinned by annual fires and thickened with undergrowth, which provides the sponge that holds the water in a climate of seven months' drought.

Is the present policy far-sighted? Should the most valuable farmer of Nyasaland be destroyed by the galloping assumption of too-dense, tightly-controlled Native settlement? It cannot be wise to accumulate problems in a tense area. Surely it would be better to disperse them by dispersing the surplus population.

Already the young manhood of the villages makes a seasonal exodus to the south. Let it take its families with it, and let the Federal Government work out a series of settlement schemes for decentralized industries served by co-ordinated workers with small-garden homesteads or part-time holdings. Central Africa should aim to become a garden, not a ranch in the desert.

Applications considered last year by the British immigrants selection board of Southern Rhodesia numbered 17,000. Only 12,000 were accepted; 4,702 declined, and the rest deferred. For the first half of this year, applications totalled 5,747, of which 1,389 were refused.

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"Uganda Today and Tomorrow"

FROM LEFTIES RECEIVED in the past week about Uganda Today and Tomorrow, the 108-page special volume published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at 3s. post free, the following extracts are quoted:

"Uganda Today and Tomorrow" is "irrefragous."

"This volume is a wonderful production."

"Uganda Today and Tomorrow" gives a most admirable account of the position and prospects of the territory. I must congratulate you upon this publication."

"Uganda can never have flatter its case so splendidly presented as in this fine 'Today and Tomorrow.' The authority of the contributors could not be higher. This comprehensive and excellently produced volume ought to be read and kept by everyone with a serious interest in the country."

"I wish 'Uganda Today and Tomorrow' could be made compulsory reading for the men and women who seem to delight to depreciate the work of their fellow countrymen and fellow countrywomen in the Colonial Empire. Those who have not completely closed minds will find in it abundant evidence of the great benefits brought to Uganda by British missionaries, administrators and business men."

"What is being done to get copies of 'Uganda Today and Tomorrow' into the hands of illiterate Africans in Uganda? I am not thinking merely of the politically-minded, though it would do many of them good to read this balanced survey. It would be most regrettable if many hundreds 'better' still, thousands of ordinary sensible, English-speaking Africans did not come into possession of this account of their country. Not all of them are well-informed about Uganda, by any means. This volume would do more to instruct them than anything I have ever seen. Because of the general arrangement and the many excellent photographs, moreover, the process of instruction would be pleasant."

Broadcasting Control

FEDERAL CONTROL of broadcasting in Northern Rhodesia could be gained through legislation, but the Federal Government preferred to reach a settlement. An agreement, said Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Federal Minister of Home Affairs, recently broadcasting to the concurrent legislative list, and the Civil Service Preliminary Commission, had recommended its control by the Federal Information Department. Discussions had taken place, and it had been proposed to the three territorial Governments that all broadcasting should become a federal responsibility under the administrative control of the Federal Director of Information, with an advisory board and two committees representative of the four Governments. One committee would be responsible through the advisory board for African and the other for European broadcasting. The Southern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments had agreed to the proposals, but Northern Rhodesia had debarred.

New Railway Ahead of Schedule

THE NEW RAIL LINE between Johannesburg and Lourenço Marques is well ahead of schedule, an both the Rhodesian and Portuguese African sections are well on their way to be completed at the end of 1965. Some 40 miles of track have been laid from Johannesburg, and in Portuguese territory track layers are well on their way to the Limpopo River. In preparation for the opening of the line several Bulawayo companies have opened offices or agencies in Capetown.

A coast service from Bulawayo to London might stop in Que Que and Salisbury.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Matabeland have again won the Rhodesian hockey tournament.

Twenty African choirs took part in the annual Coast musical festival in Mombasa.

An Oxford and Cambridge crew are motoring from London through Victoria to the Cape.

H.M. Government has offered to donate 100,000 gallons of milk free of charge to Colonial Governments for welfare purposes.

The Mission Summer School on the "Problems of Emergent Africa" being held this week will be attended by about 150 Africans, Asians and Europeans.

The civil action to test the validity of the validity of recognition from the Kabaka of Buganda is expected to start in the High Court of Uganda at the end of September.

Long extracts from the leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on Mr. G. R. Taylor's service at the Colonial Office have been published by Alderhot News, the newspaper of his constituency.

The first motor rally to exceed 1,000 miles in Southern Rhodesia was recently won by Mr. A. Daniels' wife, Miss Laetitia, and Miss Margaret Ladley won the ladies' award. The route was from Ndola to Kasama and back to Mpika.

Talks on revision of the 1957 Waters Agreement have been held in Cairo between Egyptian and Sudanese representatives. Egypt has agreed for a "brotherly operation" has agreed that the Sudan may take all the water she needs for agricultural expansion.

Four aircraft chartered to the desert locust control organization exterminated most of a swarm in quarters of a square mile in the Limpopo area. It is estimated that some 600,000 locusts were destroyed by spraying 670 gallons of concentrated DDT fields.

Salisbury will be visited in September by the 15 delegates to the Commonwealth Conference.

The delegates to the Commonwealth Conference which opens in Nairobi today. On the same day 25 other delegates will visit Bulawayo. Most of the delegates will spend some days in the first week of September at the Victoria Falls.

Stop Asian Immigration

Mr. J. Greenfield, Federal Minister for Internal Affairs, said in Salisbury recently that it was the policy of the Government of Rhodesia, Nyasaland to stop Asian immigration. Excesses would be made in the case of untrained teachers, and the wives of Asians now living in the Federal area.

A motion by Mr. L. J. W. Keller (Ind-Labour) to abolish a section of the Race Preservation Act has been rejected by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. Mr. Keller described the legislation, which gives the Government power to make regulations in the event of strikes or withdrawal of labour, as "fascist" and "barbarous." The Prime Minister told Mr. Keller that, owing to its highly confidential nature, the information which had led to the recent deportation of the railway strike leader, Mr. G. R. Taylor, could not be revealed.

Five boys and one officer of the Boys' Brigade in Southern Rhodesia are attending the first international camp at Eton College, using fields, held from August 12 to 21. They are the guests of the Southampton battalion from which town the founder of the brigade in Bulawayo, Mr. L. F. Reynolds, emigrated. The camp celebrates the centenary of the birth of the movement's founder, Sir William Smith. The Rhodesian representatives are Mr. Murray, Louis Rae, Alec Murray, and Robert Swindell from Bulawayo, and Robert Champlin and Harry Mellitt from Gwelo.

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Company Progress Reports

Coronation Syndicate— 2,100 tons of ore were treated at the Parkview mine in July, 1934, 982 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,558, compared with £2,478 in June. At the Arcadian mine the corresponding figures were 2,889 tons, 905 oz. gold and £3,334, and at the Muriel mine 3,056 tons, 994 oz. gold, and £10,274.

Kenia— 3,420 oz. gold was recovered at the Geita mine in July from 2,200 tons of ore treated, for an operating profit of £3,033. In the June quarter 64,000 tons of ore were milled, yielding 600 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,100.

London & Rhodesia— 760 tons of ore were treated at the Muriel mine in July, yielding 2,889 oz. gold and a profit of £3,334.

Globe & Phoenix— 1,702 oz. gold was recovered from milling 2,000 tons of ore for an operating profit of £23,519, against £23,604 in June.

Kansashi Mine

AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., have suspended the operations at the Kansashi mine in Northern Rhodesia which they have been conducting since 1932. The mine, owned by Rhodesia-Katanga Co., is under option to the company for the next year to be reopened by the Kansashi Upper Mines Co., Ltd., in which the corporation is a major participant. It is stated that no conclusive results have yet been obtained, and that considerable further work will be required before the value of the property can be assessed. A progress report for the period from February 21 to July 31 will appear shortly, but it may take three months for a detailed examination to be completed.

Nchanga Open-Pit Mining

OPEN-PIT MINING is started at the Nchanga mine in Northern Rhodesia, which will be the only one in Northern Rhodesia to use this method. The plan was first announced last year by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer. Previously development had been concentrated on the West Nchanga core-body by underground methods, but another large ore-body was discovered sufficiently close to the surface to be open-pit technique.

Prospecting in Tanganyika

REPRESENTATIVES of several mining interests have visited the prospector General Vanda Hill, near Mbeya, in Tanganyika. The Department of Geological Surveys state that the extraction of tin has been encouraging prospectors to send up reports of the United Nations Organization. A geological team, Messrs. Czibran and Rostchupkin, have been sent on preliminary prospecting in the Dodoma area. Dr. G. A. F. de Klerk, of the Department of Mines, Ltd., of Johannesburg, has visited the hydrothermal deposit in the southern part of the Kibira.

Uganda Report

ANNUAL REPORT of the Uganda Survey and Mines Department for 1933 has been published by the Government Printer, Kampala, at 3s. 2d. Mineral production fell in value from £5,343 in 1932 to £3,952 last year. The principal decrease was from £1,072,688 to £650,000, and from £164,950 to £116,000. Production of gold rose from 1,522 to 15,529 and of mineral talcum from 1,873 to 11,100.

North Charterland

NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION CO. (1934) has announced that it has resigned its appointment as agents for the Charterland in Northern Rhodesia and has agreed to continue to act as secretary of the company. The new chairman is Mr. J. S. Walker, and Messrs. H. N. N. Chubb and Mr. R. S. Walker have left the board. The new chairman is Major General J. De S. Shapland.

Important S. Rhodesian Mineral Finds

LARGE DEPOSITS of three valuable minerals—beryllium, tantalum and monazite—have been found at Mvua, 40 miles from Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia. Beryllium is used for hardening steel, particularly jet engines, beryllium also a steel hardener, can be alloyed with copper and is used in the production of uranium 3087 monazite is the source of thorium used in manufacturing uranium and radon gas.

Oil Fuel for Copper Mines

ONE of the six oil-fuel burners of one of the reverberatory furnaces at the shaft of Mvua Copper Mines, Ltd., in Northern Rhodesia, has been replaced by oil-burners. Oil is being burnt in one of the boilers of the power plant, and provision is being made for oil fuel in a second boiler.



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1953

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Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

1,904
11 million units
£70,000

Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

11,093
21 1/2 million units
£845,000

Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

19
52,219
180 million units
£6,950,000

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Advertisement for East Africa Office listing services for Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. Services include consular, trade, and general conditions. Contact: East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Advertisement for Lobito, 'THE WEST COAST PORT FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA'. It highlights direct routes for transport through the Copperbelt, with through rates now in force. Contact: General Traffic Agents, Leggoid Walford Shipping, Ltd., London, E.C.3.

Advertisement for 'A road in the sky' featuring 'BRISCO ROPEWAYS'. It describes the capacity of these ropeways to carry heavy loads and mentions 'BRITISH ROPEWAY ENGINEERING CO LTD' based in London, E.C.1.

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