

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 17, 1955

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## EAST AFRICA

SAILINGS FROM LONDON

FRIDAY DEC. 2

FRIDAY DEC. 30

FRIDAY FEB. 24

S.S. UGANDA

S.S. KENYA

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Sudan Seeking A New Government

so that Sir Roy can get outside the House and demand of any citizen of this Federation who can best serve us that he should make whatever sacrifice is necessary and accept the confidence of his country's need."

Mr. Todd ended by condemning Mr. van Esden's scheme for partition of the Federation. "The great majority of people in the Federation were, he was confident, against such a weakening of the State, which, he was confident, would grow stronger and more intimate as time passed."

LORD MALVERN, who has been the guest of the Portuguese Government, was asked in Lisbon on the following day to comment on Mr. Todd's statement. He replied that he would not stand again for office at the next general election but that nothing else about his future was certain.

SIR ROY WBLENSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation, said in Salisbury that he had been kept fully informed of Lord Malvern's intentions.

He agreed with Mr. Todd that the individual territories must be concerned with Federal policy, but emphasized that the Federal Government had to strike a

balance between the desires of the constituent States. He much regretted that Mr. Todd should feel that the Federal Government was dividing the liberal forces of the country and was not sufficiently developing "our greatest potential—the African population."

Mr. Todd qualified with the advice to strengthen the Federal Cabinets for all Cabinets and all Governments could be made better, but the only person in the Federal Government who could use the sabel if necessary was Lord Malvern.

Mr. Denny Young, leader of the Confederate Party, has suggested that Mr. Todd's speech "studied obscurity" was intended to cause the resignation of Mr. Macintyre, Federal Minister of Finance.

Sir Roy Welensky told the Press on Monday that he had been asked by the leader of a new party to which Mr. Todd had referred and had rejected the approach.

Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment."

# Britain Agrees to Plebiscite on Future of the Sudan

## Anglo-Egyptian Discussions on Modification of 1954 Agreement

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has accepted the suggestion of the Government of the Sudan that the future of that country should be decided by a plebiscite and the following statement was being issued by the Foreign Office:

"On October 23 the Sudanese Prime Minister made the following statement to the Press in Khartoum: 'It might be some time before the possibility of a decision by the present Parliament was fully accepted by the political parties, and until it was accepted or rejected the Government would continue on the presumption that the future would be decided by plebiscite. During the interim period in the agreement, there were 14 months left of the transitional period and there was no hurry; in a few months an election should be possible throughout the country. Egypt to present it was important that a reply was received from the Sudan Government's wish for a plebiscite and the international commission was formed.'"

"In view of the statement H.M. Government are informing the Governor-General of the Sudan of their acceptance of the plebiscite proposal made by the Sudanese Parliament on August 29. They are also issuing invitations to the Government chosen by the Sudanese Parliament on August 22 to participate in the international commission referred to in Article 10 of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of February, 1954. H.M. Government are asking the Governor-General to inform the Sudanese Parliament of these decisions."

"H.M. Ambassador in Cairo has been instructed to inform the Egyptian Prime Minister of these decisions, and to discuss with him the next steps. In particular H.M. Government are ready to discuss with the Egyptian Government what modifications to the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement are necessary in order to provide for a plebiscite and the terms of reference which will be necessary to define the duties and powers of the international commission."

### Failure to Win Southerners' Confidence

The Prime Minister of the Sudan has recently suggested that the decision on the future of the Sudan should be taken by a vote of the present Parliament. Said Ibrahim El-Azhari, appears, however, to have rejected the previous proposal for a plebiscite.

The first foreign journalist to be allowed entry into the Southern Sudan — though a special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* had entered in a brief way without permission — was Mr. Colin Legum, who cables a long report from Khartoum to the *Observer* at the end of last week.

Though he considers law and order are being restored with commendable speed and efficiency, he came to the conclusion that the Sudanese Government has so far failed completely to win the confidence of the African inhabitants of the Southern Sudan, who almost succeeded last August in expelling the Arabs of the Northern Sudan from Equatoria. Most of the tribesmen are still in the bush, close to their homes but

dispersing as soon as troops or officials approach the neighbourhood.

He attributes the mutiny to a forged document, purporting to have been written by the Prime Minister, which instructed Northern officers to get rid of southerners and kill those who resisted. Radio Cairo exposed that forgery, and when a company of Southern troops in Torit were ordered to Khartoum they mutinied. From Torit News spread that the Northerners were killing Southerners, many of whom thereupon killed any

Thirty-two more Southerners, including 18 soldiers of the Equatoria Corps, were sentenced to death last week. They were charged with the murder of 32 men, women, and children in Torit prison on August 20, the third day of the mutiny, and the murder of 10 other Northerners at Torit airfield. Death sentences in connection with the rising now number 73.

### Parade in Torit

British troops paraded in Khartoum on Monday for the last time for a farewell celebration of eight/inscribed silver bugles to the Sudan Defence Force. Making the gift on behalf of the British Army, Major-General Clifford said that strong links had been forged between the two forces, and that many Britons who had served with the Sudanese had regarded that as one of the pleasantest periods of their lives.

The rear party of the British Army will depart this week, and the last members of the Royal Air Force left Khartoum yesterday a week before the date specified in the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on the Sudan.

Monday next is to be celebrated by the Sudanese as Evacuation Day, which has been declared an additional national holiday.

Lord Varadatta has emphasized in a letter to *The Times* that the fate of the Southern Sudan should be a long overdue lesson to the parrots of self-determination. He wrote (in part):

"I wish I could share Mr. Wilber's optimism, but the recent result was less a mutiny than a self-determination. I opposed the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement with the support of many whose knowledge of the Sudan was not so limited. I feared that the union between North and South would be difficult without the intermediary of the Arab Government of the Sudan, which had the confidence of the south. Otherwise there was little in common between the two parts. The south was full of mistrust and haunted by memories of a past which time has been slow to efface. I feared that what has happened might happen."

"Cease-fire" always evokes suspicion. It does more. A line



from one of the Greek dramatists — Euripides I think — has stuck in my memory since boyhood: 'So much concealment tells of something hid.' The maxim has held for nearly two and a half centuries.

"Unless justice is speedily restored in the Southern Sudan hunger cannot be ruled out. Communications are tenuous and need constant upkeep. The widespread hunger is the recrudescence of sleeping sickness. Thirty years of endeavour have produced good results, but these are only as far as possible through unremitting aid and close inspection, which has only been possible with the confidence which does not at present exist. If the menace starts up again it will not respect borders. For all these reasons I felt that now was the time for restraint and conciliation. I still think — the British Government having rendered themselves powerless — that the best way to ensure them would be by a commission of the United Nations.

"In this predicament calamity there is one light. The fate of the Southern Sudan is a lesson, long overdue, to the parrots of self-determination. The doctrine is a fine one, which sometimes works, but indiscriminate and premature self-determination is folly, or, to substitute a sense for Talleyrand's over-celebrated cynicism, it is worse than a mistake — it is a crime."

**Warnings Figeotholed**

The current issue of the *Economist* contains a long article on the Sudan which includes the following passages:

"Stories range from accounts of vengeful punitive expeditions by Northern troops to tales of conscientious Northern political officers toiling to show that the north is now mature enough to take the south seriously. Probably each tale is true at some point or other.

"Pieced together from the accounts of travellers and the evidence given at the public sessions of the official inquiry into the cause of the revolt, the story seems to run as follows. Long before the actual outbreak in August 16 governors and district officers had warned Kharoum of southern discontent, but their reports were pigeonholed or filed by newcomers to office who were too liable to be abroad blagging their new country on the map and therefore inattentive to the worst problem on the home front.

"Only the chance arrest of a tribesman who shot an arrow at a policeman and who when arrested, was found to be carrying subversive leaflets, prevented an army military from becoming a much wider revolt, but only about half the mutineers reported to headquarters appeal to surrender. The rest either took to the grass or crossed into neighbouring British, French, or Belgian territory, where, more lately, their numbers have been swelled by fresh fugitives from the northern military expeditions sent to restore order.

"The most depressing news is that, owing to the necessity for enlarging the Sudan Defence Force and the police, the country's operational budget for the next five years, valued at £22m., will have to be reduced to £8m. Cuts of this type are inevitable if the Southern Sudan has preference to be met by means of military government, but it follows that unless active steps are taken to curtail the period of such government the whole Sudan must suffer the retard of development and welfare.

**Federal Solution**

"Yet to propose the simplest way out — which is a federal solution, and a request for temporary foreign help in administering the southern part of the federation — would require a measure of moral courage that very few Africans possess. For it would be undertaken to an accompaniment of a boom from the whole Arab-Asian bloc and from Egypt in particular.

"The puzzling scene is not a suitable atmosphere in which to hold a vote on self-determination; the Prime Minister, Ismail El Khari, spoke very too apologetically when he recently reminded the questioners that, by the terms of the relevant statute, the self-determination decision need not take place until after 17 months.

"Mr. Mudawi has written to *The Times*:

"Hints of secret courts, spies, arrests, and torture to extract confessions, if left unnewnawed, will undoubtedly do grave damage to the reputation of the judicial system in the emerging State. In view of this I would like to lay before the right-thinking members of the British public the following facts:

"The independence of the judiciary in the Sudan is guaranteed by the Self-Government Statute, which embodies the English principle of *Quamdiu se bene gesserit*. Judges once appointed cannot be removed except by the two Houses of Parliament jointly assembled, and even then a three-quarters majority is essential. Also, their salary is drawn from the

Consolidated Fund. These statutory safeguards are supported by an alert public opinion and are fully aware that the stability of the country depends to a great extent on an independent and impartial judiciary. Anyone acquainted with the Sudanese sense of justice and fair play will understand the value of this support.

**Respect for English Common Law**

"The men at the helm of judicial affairs today — and here I speak from personal experience — have always been known for their integrity, devotion to the cause of justice, and deep respect for the English common law. They believe with Lord Hewart, that justice should not only be done but it should also be seen to be done. This high regard for the judicial process is shared by no less a man than Sir Robert Lindsay, the first Arab Chief Justice of the Sudan, and the men who did more than to share in strengthening the foundation of the Sudan judiciary.

"Even during this hour of peril when cunning and disobedience plague the Southern Sudan of the country, the courts set up to deal with the present are the ordinary courts of justice administering the English common law and following the English rules of evidence. Cases are presided over by a judge of the High Court and two senior magistrates. Chief Justice Sir Robert himself flew to the south and personally supervised the constitution of the courts.

"Although we look at this as the normal course to take, we must feel a sense of grace and pride when it is known that more advanced countries would and did meet situations of less seriousness with peoples courts and suspension of the rule of law, if any existed.

"In conclusion it must be said that any hints in the British Press — calculated to discredit the Sudan judiciary — will result only in disturbing and distressing those men in the Sudan who are eager to establish the judicial traditions of the Strand in the heart of Africa.

**Maintaining Tradition**

Mr. Kevin O'C. Hayes commented:

"As a recently retired member of the Sudan Judiciary, I vouch for the integrity of my former Sudanese brothers and colleagues. Since its beginnings under Sir Lord Bonham Carter the Sudan Judiciary has been guided by the principles of the common law. When justice was largely in the hands of the common law, before the circuit system was instituted, there has never been a time when the courts were subservient to the executive.

"The present Sudanese Bench maintains that tradition. It has been weakened by the departure this year of experienced British judges and the appointment of Sudanese to other offices (one to be Speaker of the House of Representatives, another to be Attorney General), but no one who knows the courts of the Sudan doubts that, if there be fault in the administration of justice, they spring from inexperience, and not from cowardice or malice.

"It is objected that judges at criminal trials act as prosecutor. This has always been true, but they act also as counsel for the defence. The Sudan Government has been so far able to afford a Prosecution in Sudan, that the ordinary accused person counsel. I have never known the responsibility to throw on the presiding judge to prejudge the accused usually it is the other way.

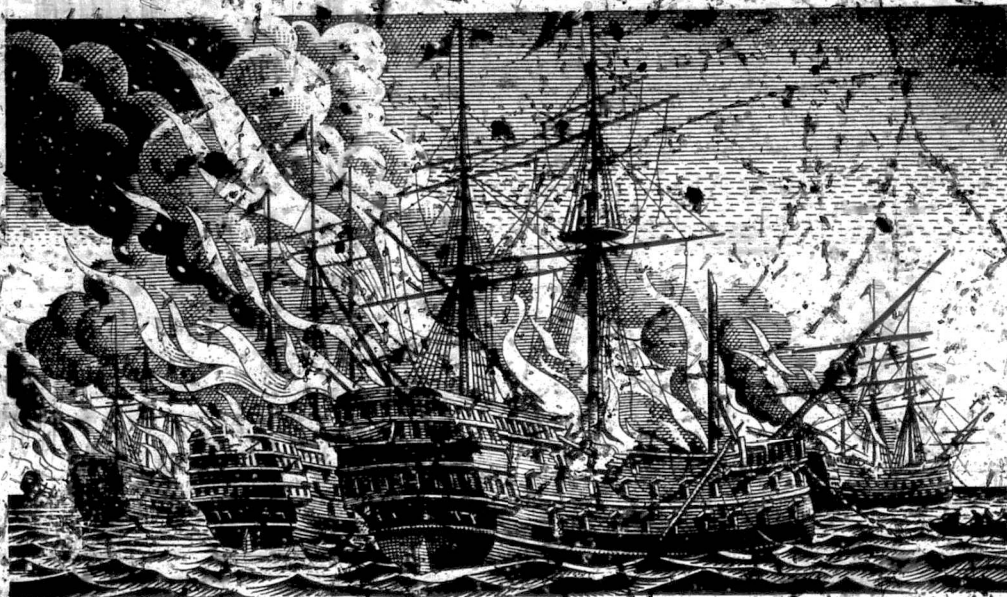
**Statements Worth Noting**

"If I were a millionaire I would spend that money in establishing multi-racial public schools in this country. I say this because I believe that in the formative years of life nothing could be better than that children of all races should study together in schools." — The Bishop of Mombasa, addressing the United Kenya Club, Nairobi.

"One or two individual African farms in North Nyanza have an income of around £500 a year from smallholdings which have been entirely developed through the use of the farm planning scheme." — Michael Blundell, Minister for Agriculture.

"About half the African assistants in Nyasaland are wastage due to dismissal for wastage."

Sir Roy Welensky, speaking in the Federal Parliament: "The only answer to racialism is inter-facialism or mixed-racialism, as indeed the only answer to nationalism is internationalism or supra-nationalism." — The Rt. Rev. Edward Paget, Archbishop of Central Africa



**PORT OF SPAIN** On the night of 16 February, 1797 the Spanish Admiral Don Juan de Vives finally decided to decline battle with the avenging British fleet which was menacingly outside the Harbour of Port of Spain. Determined to maintain the indignity of capture the Spaniards set fire to his ships and when the triumphant English sailed on the following day they found only charred and blackened hulks awaiting them.



Since the date of this dramatic event Trinidad has been British and has increased steadily in importance and prosperity. The famous Pitch Lake, from which Sir Walter Raleigh caulked his ships, continues to produce asphalt for the roads of half the world; white sugar, oil and particularly petroleum make their contribution to the island's wealth. Port of Spain has been the capital since 1783; it is a large and cosmopolitan town which nestles at the foot of lofty mountains in the northern curve of the Gulf of Paria.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in Trinidad are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Port of Spain and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.

**BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.**





## Letters to the Editor

### Return of the Kabaka to Buganda Inaccurate Reports in the Press

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
As one of the guests of the Kabaka who accompanied him on his return, and as one who has been closely associated with him during the last two years, I cannot allow various of the statements which appeared in the issue of your journal dated October 27 to pass without correction.

The following are my comments on the articles in which an African who would not kneel killed by mob.

(a) I have made inquiries to the police, present and from the police about the bicycle incident, and it appears that your report is grossly inaccurate. There was no question whatever of disrespect to the Kabaka. The rider of the bicycle was a notorious bicycle thief who had escaped from custody and was riding a stolen bicycle. He was chased by a section of the crowd and somewhat roughly handled, but not killed. He has recovered from his superficial injuries and is now again in custody.

(b) The statement that the garden party given by the Governor was partially boycotted by the European community is nonsense. There were many European, Africans, and Asians present, and as I was present I can vouch for the fact that it was a most successful party and enjoyed by all.

(c) The allegations that the Kabaka has treated the Governor with "white contempt" is offensive and untrue. In the first place such conduct would be a breach of good manners, and good manners is one of the outstanding qualities of the Baganda from which I, for one, certainly could learn. Secondly, it has been obvious to any unbiased observer that the Governor and Lady Cohen have evinced a friendly attitude to the Kabaka which has been reciprocated by him and which will grow as mutual confidence is restored.

(d) With regard to the Owee, it is true that there was a slight misunderstanding with the police which has been grossly exaggerated and which was rapidly resolved, leaving no ill-feeling on either side.

(e) Such newspaper jargon that the Kabaka's London friends are "symbols of a kind of left-wing rival authority to the Colonial Office" is almost too absurd to deserve comment. The people who accompanied the Kabaka to Uganda represented no particular political faction. My wife and I who have been strong Conservatives all our lives were highly amused at being called "left-wing," but others more sensitive were quite indignant.

(f) Neither of the ladies mentioned in the article was invited to Buganda by the Kabaka, and the attempt by the more sensational newspapers to make hay out of insignificant incidents is to be deprecated.

With reference to your leading article my comments are as follows:

(a) *The Times* is in the habit of presenting facts, and the suggestion that all is harmony and happiness is pretty near the mark. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* is perfectly entitled to draw his own conclusions from what he observes, but these conclusions do not coincide with the conclusions of many others who were present at various ceremonies, including my wife and myself.

(b) It might be suggested that your leader writer was also guilty of the sin of omission in commenting on the absence of thanks to the Governor in the Kabaka's speech without mentioning the remarks of appreciation towards the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(c) The other misstatements in your leading article have been dealt with earlier in this letter and I need not copy you by repetition. The *Observer* was ob-

viously wise in ignoring "facts" which turned out to be fiction.

The restoration of the Kabaka presents a wonderful opportunity for restoring the confidence of the Baganda in Britain and in the Protectorate Administration, and anyone who says anything tending to destroy or diminish this confidence does a disservice to the Commonwealth and also to the people of Buganda.

Since I have been in Buganda I have been greatly encouraged by the friendly attitude of the Civil Service headed by the Governor assisted by Lady Cohen, and by the Baganda headed by the Kabaka assisted by the Ministers.

Never have I seen a happier people or one more well behaved than the Baganda on the day the Kabaka arrived and during the ensuing weeks. From the many conversations I have had both with responsible Baganda and with members of the Administration it has been patently obvious that there is a strong desire on both sides that the new constitution shall be made to work successfully and that the re-established friendship shall continue and increase.

Kampala,

Uganda

Yours faithfully,

MARTIN FLEGG

[This being the most extensive and critical comment received from Uganda about statements which appeared in this journal at the time of the return of the Kabaka, we have selected it for publication, and in order that there may be no suggestion of an attempt to neutralize it, we refrain from publishing several communications which support our leading article. What is now important, in the words of our correspondent, is that "the re-established friendship shall continue and increase."

The report that an African had been killed by the mob in the vicinity of the Kabaka was sent to many British publications, not merely East Africa and Rhodesia. We regret having given currency in good faith to what is now known to have been erroneous. In fact, we corrected the report on the learning of the exaggeration.

However, as Flegg may think, it was not "nonsense" to report that the Governor's garden party was partially boycotted by the European community. The emphasis should be on the word "partial." Some of the invited did absent themselves for the reason stated. It is the case, however, that there was no substantial boycott.

As to (c) a friend in Uganda with much more experience of Africa than our correspondent writes: "The situation was trying for the Governor and the Kabaka and both came out of it with great credit. The Kabaka's entirely correct attitude was interpreted by some people as goldness; but on a number of occasions, the two men were seen in animated conversation. By the way, the Kabaka's statement, 'Let us not kick a fallen adversary' was clearly not a reference to the Governor, but to those Baganda who are supposed to have tried to impede the Kabaka's return."

The matters mentioned in paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) were merely quoted by us from the *Daily Telegraph*, whose special correspondent took a view which was in almost every particular in conflict with that of Mr. Flegg. We made it quite clear at the time that our editorial opinions were largely based upon the reports which were corroborated on some material points by at least one other special correspondent.

One point which Mr. Flegg appears to overlook when referring to the restoration of the Baganda confidence in the Protectorate Administration is the extremely attitude of the vernacular Press. Another is that the Baganda chiefs who were generally told by British officials that the Kabaka would never return have lost trust in the Government. [E]

### The Man on the Spot

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE has arranged for a series of public lectures to be given by members of the Civil Service on leave in this country. The first to describe, usually with the assistance of a local expert, people among whom he serves and some of the intricacies of the country. Mr. C. E. J. Biggs, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, will talk on that territory on November 14, and Mr. P. G. Harris on the Seychelles on November 28. The meetings will begin at 7.45 p.m. and end at 7 o'clock.



## Canon Collins and the Archbishop Views of Dr. Monica Fisher

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR — May one resident in Northern Rhodesia still comment on the sermon preached in St. Paul's Cathedral by Canon Collins attacking the remarks made during his visit to Africa by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Against his view must be set the experience of the Archbishop during a fairly extensive tour in which he met not only the highest and the lowest but many who were representative of the masses in between. As a result of such knowledge the Archbishop made a series of considered, reasonable, charitable, Christian statements and judgments, sincere but not inflammatory statements which showed the path of duty.

I was there when he gave two of these addresses, including the controversial remarks about all of us being equal in the love of God, and in their own context many of us were deeply impressed. Those of us who are fighting against the colour bar are greatly helped by the liberal Archbishop. We must regretfully relegate Canon Collins, for all his sincerity, to the company of those who, though perhaps also sincere, cannot refrain from exaggeration, half-truths, and unwitting ignorance. Each superficial, selective, and uncious statement from such people gives ammunition to extremists and reactionaries out here, those bent on segregation and death.

Canon Collins denounces a paternalistic outlook, a good father is by tradition responsible, and trains his children in responsibility. The preacher stressed the evils brought by white people rather than the good, such as the abolition of slavery and the curb despotism of the chiefs, the rapidly expanding education of the

masses, health services, agriculture, and so on. He expects a people mainly in the iron of Bronze Age stage to achieve political domination at one step. The world give power to these young, irresponsible, and nationalist types who would be the first to abuse their power and tread down the inarticulate people under them. Surely it is more certain, even if slower, to achieve power by virtue of learning, service, and experience, bringing a sense of responsibility. The recent industrial settlement on the Copperbelt, providing for the advancement of all black Africans who want to avail themselves of the opportunities offered, is surely a triumph of local achievement.

There are hopes that in other ways the Great Resolutions will soon be implemented. In the new university in Salisbury black and white will meet and learn on equal terms; it will be a better place to train leaders than even the London School of Economics. The Capricorn Society is waging a steady war against the colour bar and hopes so to reform the franchise and give all an equal chance to rise to the heights that are in us.

Let Canon Collins fight against the bitter, repressive, white nationalism in the Union, a truly totalitarian State, and leave the Federation to the peace that the Archbishop proposes, so that we can solve our problems in the best way without bloodshed.

Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia. Yours faithfully,  
MONICA FISHER (DR.)

## Voice of Kenya

The Offices in Nairobi and London of the Voice of Kenya are to be closed at the end of this year.

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# PERSONALIA

EARL DE LA WARR is revisiting Kenya. MR. K. T. M. HOLMES, Assistant Commissioner of Police in Kenya, has left the Colony on retirement after 27 years' service.

MAJOR J. WALLER is to show colour films of the Victoria Falls at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on December 5.

MR. MERVYN MOSSOP has retired after 25 years in the Entomology Department of Southern Rhodesia. He became chief entomologist in 1948.

MR. J. H. MANDEFIELD, African Affairs Officer to Nakuru Municipality for the past nine years, has gone to Kisumu to a similar appointment.

SIR GEORGE USHER, chairman of International Combusition (Africa) Ltd., and LADY USHER sailed last Thursday for the Cape in the EDWARD CASTLE.

MR. S. F. HARVEY, managing director of Messrs. Hubert-Davies & Co., Ltd., engineers with large Rhodesian interests, is on his way back to Southern Africa by sea.

The ETHIOPIAN CHARGE d'AFFAIRES held a reception at the Embassy last week on the 25th anniversary of the coronation of Haile Selassie I as Emperor of Ethiopia.

MR. C. J. M. ALFORD, M.P., chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, has been elected to the council of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization.

MR. JUSTICE H. S. PALMER, who has been made a judge of the High Court of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, was a resident magistrate in Northern Rhodesia from 1937 to 1951.

THE EARL OF HOWE, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is to address the Royal Empire Society at 1.15 p.m. on Thursday, November 17, of his recent Commonwealth tour.

MR. W. H. J. AMBER BRAMES, who has arrived in Uganda to take up the post of Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, was Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs in St. Helena.

MR. GUTHRIE MOIR, chairman of the Commonwealth Youth Council and president of the World Assembly of Youth, has been visiting East Africa to meet people concerned with youth welfare and youth organizations.

MR. JUSTICE G. I. JONAH, who has been appointed a judge of the High Court in Lagos, served as registrar of the High Court in Uganda from 1927 to 1929 and was Crown Counsel in Tanganyika from 1929 to 1937.

A portrait of MR. WILL EVANS, patron of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, and virtually its creator, has been presented by the union to the trustees of the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, in recognition of his work for agriculture in the Colony.

MR. M. H. S. HALL, MR. T. D. MURPHY, and MR. R. B. S. PURDY have arrived from Nyasaland.

MRS. NAT KOFSKY, daughter of the late George Kohn, a pioneer settler in the Rumuruti district of Kenya, has won the competition for a marching song for the Colony's Olympic team. The title is "Kenya, Land of the Lion." There were 27 entries.

MR. A. J. DECHANT has been seconded from H.M. Treasury in the United Kingdom to the Government of Uganda to advise on departmental organization. MR. W. A. R. WEBSTER, also of the Treasury, is spending a few weeks in Kenya and Uganda for a similar purpose.

MR. W. R. BRACKET, president of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, Mrs. Bracket, and BRIGADIER A. M. KELLY, secretary of the institute, arrived in England last Friday in the CABETOWN CASTLE, from their visits to East Central and South Africa. SIR HAROLD and LADY BRIDGMAN were fellow passengers.

SIR RAYMOND PRIESTLEY, vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society, is to be temporary director of the Scientific Bureau of the Falkland Island Dependencies while DR. V. E. FUCHS, the holder of the appointment, leads the Trans-Antarctic Expedition. Dr. Fuchs has undertaken mountaineering expeditions in East Africa.

COLONEL A. S. LICKMAN, Commissioner of the B.S.A. Police since 1954, has retired after 31 years with the Force. Enlisting as a trooper in 1924, he was commissioned four years later. He established the Quartermaster Branch, and was at different times O.C. in Malaclecand and Deputy Commissioner. His successor is LIJULI COLONEL HAROLD JACKSON.

MR. J. K. VAUGHAN MORGAN, M.P., chairman of the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization, has been elected a Parliamentary member of the Executive Council of the Joint East and Central African Board, to which MR. PATRICK McDONAGH has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of MR. ALISTAIR GIBB. MR. C. E. SNELL has been nominated to represent the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

VISITORS to this country from the Rhodesias include MR. W. J. R. BOYD, DR. E. CHILTON, MR. A. DU BOIT, MR. & MRS. HENDRY, MR. G. C. HENSMAN, MR. F. N. HOWLAND, MR. C. P. IMPEY, MR. H. F. JOHNSON, MR. D. LIVINGSTONE, MR. A. R. S. LLOYD, MR. A. MICHAELANE, MR. P. A. MILLMORE, MR. G. E. NAEFFED, the REVEREND S. K. NKOWANE, DR. & MRS. G. PATTON, MR. H. S. SLY, MR. O. E. A. SOMERSET, MR. P. SONNENBERG, MR. E. J. WEST, MR. T. E. WESTON, MR. R. C. S. WHITEHEAD, MR. & MRS. R. S. WILKINSON, and MR. G. H. A. WILSON.

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MR. ALISTAIR M. GIBB left £203,816 (duty paid £43,452).

MR. LESLIE G. DANN has resigned from the board of Mitchell, Cotts & Co., Ltd.

MR. DONALD MCINTYRE, M.P., Federal Minister for Finance, has arrived in London.

MR. E. P. BILBROUGH, B.O.A.C. manager for Southern Africa, is paying a short visit to London.

SIR MILLS THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A.C., has joined the board of British Glues and Chemicals, Ltd.

MR. HORACE WHITE, Director of Information in Uganda, has arrived in London on a brief visit.

DR. W. R. STANTON, who is in charge of research into maize rust in Nigeria, is visiting East Africa.

ARONDEACON and MRS. G. CALCRAFT are on their way to this country from the Diocese of the Upper Nile.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, M.B.E., left London Airport on Friday for Nairobi to begin a three-week tour of Kenya.

LORD and LADY HEWORTH are due in England tomorrow from their visit to East, Central and South Africa.

MR. F. E. DARROS has been elected president of the New Southern Branch of the Nyasaland Farmers' Unions.

M. C. BRITAIN'S Director of Economic Affairs to the Belgian Congo Government has visited the Federation for trade talks.

DR. JOHN GARBETT, Archbishop of York, who is to resign his see next year, visited the Sudan and Ethiopia nine years ago.

MR. and MRS. R. EDWIN GREEN will leave in the G.M. of EXETER next Tuesday for the Cape on their way back to Johannesburg.

MR. R. D. SAEED, a journalist and president of the Indian Overseas Cultural Congress, is making a short tour of the Federation to study race relations.

LORD MALVERN, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is due back in London on Saturday from his tour of Portugal and Holland.

LORD HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, returned to London at the end of last week from an extensive tour of Commonwealth countries.

SIR ANTHONY BEVIR, secretary for appointments to the Prime Minister, is to retire at the end of the year. He was for some years on the staff of the Colonial Office.

MR. W. M. LEGGATE, lately in Glasgow, and formerly Minister of Agriculture and Colonial Secretary in Southern Rhodesia, left personal estate valued at £6,320.

SIR STEWART SYMES presided on Tuesday afternoon at the meeting of the Royal Society of Arts at which MR. ARTHUR GAITSKELL spoke on "The Gezira Scheme in the Sudan."

LORD KILMUIR, who has visited Kenya and Southern Rhodesia as Lord Chancellor, has been elected rector of St. Andrew's University by 825 votes, against 502 cast for LORD REVERIDGE.

MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Mines, Lands, and Surveys in Southern Rhodesia, announced on Monday that he will retire from the Cabinet and Parliament at the end of January.

To raise funds for the Capricorn Africa Society, LADY MARCH, MRS. ROBIN PLUNKET, and LORD HAMBLEDEN are arranging a ball at Londonderry House, Park Lane, on December 12.

Among those who laid wreaths on the Cenotaph on Sunday were MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and SIR GILBERT RENNIE on behalf of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. W. A. C. MATHESON, head of the East African Department of the Colonial Office, having completed his visit to Tanganyika and Zanzibar, arrived in Nairobi at the end of last week. He is due in Uganda on November 24.

## Obituary

### The Rev. F. E. Pearse

THE REV. FRANCIS ELING PEARSE, whose death in his 81st year is reported, served the Universities' Mission to Central Africa for 25 years, first arriving in Zanzibar in 1900. He was forced to return to England in 1905 after a severe attack of blackwater fever. He returned to Africa three years later. At the outbreak of the 1914-18 war he was on leave, and at the request of the War Office went back with the dual commission of political officer and temporary chaplain to the forces. After the war he returned to the mission station at Kigongol and later served at Kisumu, until his retirement from the mission shortly after the death of his friend Bishop Weston. He was made a canon of Zanzibar in 1923. In 1926 he went to Africa again for two years as assistant priest at Tsolo.

LADY IDINA SACKVILLE, who died last week in Mombasa at the age of 62, was the daughter of the eight Earl De La Warr and a sister of the present peer. Her first marriage, to Captain Euan Wallace, M.P., was dissolved in 1919, and she then married Captain Charles Gordon, with whom she went to Kenya, settling in Kinangop. She obtained a divorce in 1923 and married the 22nd Earl of Erroll, the present Countess of Erroll is a daughter of that marriage. It was dissolved in 1930, and she married Mr. D. C. Haldeman. Following another divorce eight years later she married Mr. V. W. Soltau. Latterly she had used her maiden name again.

MR. J. H. ... who has died in Kenya, joined the Kenya branch of the British Red Cross in 1951 as a welfare officer, and resigned last March because of ill health.

MR. WILLIAM SKIRVING RUTHERFORD died in Avondale, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, recently at the age of 69. For many years he practised in London as an osteopath.

THE REV. A. B. FISHER, last survivor of the early pioneers of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda, has died at the age of 88. A memoir will appear next week.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. R. HEADLAM, C.B., C.M.G., who has died at the age of 78, served in the Sudan in the early years of this century.

MR. JEFFREY BRUCE GRAHAMVILLE HIGGS, an inspector in the Kenya Police, has died as a result of a motor accident.

MR. KEITH GOULTHORPE, an inspector in the Kenya police, has died in Nakuru after a fall from his horse.

DR. PHILLIP FRANK HIGGINS, a geologist serving in Tanganyika, has died in Dar es Salaam at the age of 28.

SIR RONALD STORES, Governor of Northern Rhodesia from 1932 to 1934, has died at the age of 74.

MAJOR FRANCIS BLAND HEWSON, D.S.O., M.C., has died in Kenya after a long illness.

### Mr. Stanley McKnight

MR. ARTHUR HOPE-JONES, Minister of Commerce and Industry, said in the Legislative Council of Kenya a few days ago: "Mr. McKnight was a very valuable member of the commercial and business world of this Colony, and a most self-sacrificing, wise and tolerant member of the board of Commerce and Industry. He made a very great contribution to the public and economic life of the Colony."



## Ethiopia Granted New Constitution

### Emperor's Silver Jubilee Celebrations

A NEW CONSTITUTION for Ethiopia which promises freedom of speech and of the Press and grants universal suffrage with direct elections by secret ballot was proclaimed by Emperor Haile Selassie on Friday in a speech from the throne in the Parliament Chamber in Addis Ababa.

Among the powers and prerogatives retained by the Emperor are the supreme direction of foreign relations, the conclusion and ratification of foreign agreements and treaties, supreme authority over all affairs inside Ethiopia as head of the State, and the right to issue coin and print money.

The great progress achieved by the country in the last quarter of a century, he said, demanded a new constitution which would promote still further development. Though more foreign capital had come to Ethiopia in recent years, the flow had been less than expected. The modernization of the Ethiopian armed forces would be continued regardless of cost.

The Emperor and Empress drove through crowds of cheering people to the Parliament building, which has a British-made "Big Ben" clock. The new Ethiopian charter was signed in the throne room in the presence of the diplomatic corps.

On the previous day, the Emperor had celebrated with all the ancient ritual of the Coptic Church the 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne.

Soon after dawn a salute of 21 guns was fired from the grounds of the Old Palace, another of 25 guns when the Emperor and Empress entered their coach for the procession, and a third of 64 guns when the imperial coach entered the Ganetta-Leul Palace.

### Thanksgiving Service

At 8.30 a.m. the royal party attended Communion and a two-hour service of thanksgiving in St. George's Cathedral. The Emperor wore a ceremonial uniform with the green sash of the Ethiopian Commander-in-Chief, and a lion mane head-dress, and the Empress a long red cloak over a black dress. Bishops in richly embroidered robes, Ministers, tribal chiefs, other Ethiopian notables, and members of the diplomatic corps were present. Priests and choirs of boys and girls sang special hymns, including one of adulation to the Emperor.

Some 50 photographers from many countries were permitted to operate with flash bulbs close to the royal family and the clergy. Platforms on steel scaffolding had been erected, one near the altar for the arc-lamps required by a German film unit which had been commissioned to make an official record of the ceremony.

When the service was over, the Emperor and Empress made a State drive through five miles of saluting crowds. The imperial coach, recently made in Belgium, and decorated by Mr. A. Baker, an English instructor at the technical high school, was drawn by grey horses.

In the evening a State banquet was held, followed by a court ball which lasted until the early hours of the morning.

Mr. D. L. BUSH, the British Ambassador, headed the foreign envoys when they presented gifts to the Emperor. Britain gave a silver cigarette-cigar chest; America a set of silver cups engraved with the presidential seal; and Russia a jewel chest carved in Siberian marble. The value of the gifts from foreign States is said to be several hundred thousand pounds.

On Saturday the Emperor opened an International Trade Fair in Addis Ababa, at which the largest exhibitors are Italy and Germany, countries which are rapidly expanding their share of the trade in textiles, machinery and motor vehicles. The exhibit of the British Board of Trade is small. Czechoslovakia is the only Communist country represented.

"It has been proved elsewhere in Africa that only under the leadership and example of European farming methods can we hope to accelerate the tempo of improved African agricultural methods." — Mr. H. A. Watmore, a former provincial commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, and now a non-official member of the Legislative Council.

## M.L.C.s Praise General Lathbury

### "Imaginative and Unorthodox Soldier"

GENERAL LATHBURY, at present G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, has been thanked by several members of the Legislative Council of Kenya for the improvement in the Mau Mau situation.

Mr. Ray Fletcher said that the improved security situation was at least 18 months overdue, but that that was no reflection on the present G.O.C.

Group Captain Briggs added an expression of regret that the country had not had at an earlier date an unorthodox and imaginative soldier of General Lathbury's standing.

He held that the rebellion would have been over much more quickly if the Government of Kenya had been readier to accept non-official proposals; its vacillation and indecision had prolonged the emergency unnecessarily.

The Government now congratulated itself on the success of drawing the Kikuyu peoples together in villages. Yet when he had proposed that course in February of last year the Minister for African Affairs had said that he would shudder at the idea of an order that every Kikuyu should be "villagized" in a month or two. Within a few months compulsion of that kind had had to be introduced. Specialist tracker teams were likewise proposed by non-officials for many months before they were introduced.

### Ministers Divorced from Reality

Some months ago he (Group Captain Briggs) had drawn attention to the danger of Mau Mau infiltration of the trade unions. Yet in the Governor's speech there was not one word about the known intention of Mau Mau to go underground. Ministers must be living in a world divorced from reality if they could exclude Mau Mau from the normal very strictest control ought to be exercised over trade unions and allied organizations.

Sir Charles Markham thought that there was a false sense of security in the country and that many Kikuyu were now co-operating merely to exploit adherence to the winning side. He was confident that the Mau Mau would infiltrate the trade union movement and recalled that towards the end of May the Minister for African Affairs had said: "I had the impression certainly that in the minds of a number of these terrorists one of their reasons for wishing to surrender, and among a certain section of them, was certainly that they came to the conclusion that they could not win this battle of violence, and they therefore had the idea that they were going to swing over to some sort of political battle."

## Double Murder in Kenya

MR. WILLIAM MILTON, manager of a chemist's shop in Nakuru, Kenya, found on returning for lunch on Wednesday of last week that his wife and 11-year-old daughter had been killed in the kitchen. Two African servants, engaged only the previous day, were missing and the house had been ransacked. A police statement says that nothing suggests that Mau Mau was involved. Neither of the missing servants is a Kikuyu. A tracker dog lost the scent at the railway station.

## Policeman Killed

MR. REX ANTHONY BIGGS, an inspector in the Kenya police, was killed instantaneously when his lorry skidded in loose earth near Nairobi and fell 50 feet down a precipice. Two African police constables and two African prisoners, who were travelling in the lorry, sustained only minor injuries. One of the prisoners escaped.

"The overseas buyer's inability to obtain fixed prices is bedevilling this country's export position." — Mr. L. S. Berry, chairman of the National General Export Merchants' Group of the London Chamber of Commerce.

## Resentment Growing in Somaliland Clashes in Haud and Reserved Area

RESENTMENT is reported to be growing in British Somaliland as a result of the transfer of the Haud and Reserved Area to Ethiopia.

Armed Somali tribesmen are making an increasing number of attacks on Ethiopian troops and police. At some posts Ethiopian troops are lying virtually in a state of siege, and in large areas Ethiopian officials have been unable to establish their authority. Several attacks are also known to have been made on Ethiopian soldiers and police guarding Americans of the Sinclair Oil Company, which is prospecting in the Haud.

The Somalis say, and in some cases British officials confirm, that the Ethiopian persecution of tribesmen has included kidnappings, torture, bullying, racial and religious discrimination, and brutal public executions.

In Harar, and other areas, women, and children have paraded with banners bearing such slogans as "We want to remain in the British Commonwealth," "Restore our missing lands and you will restore our faith in British justice," and "In our hour of need we need British help."

### Strong Pro-British Feeling

"It is necessary to stress this strong pro-British feeling in order to emphasize the sense of insecurity and the allegations of betrayal now prevailing because of the transaction between Ethiopia and Britain," cabled a special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. "British officials in Somaliland fear violent demonstrations if the Somalis get the impression that the British wish to silence their spokesmen at the United Nations. This is ironical, as British Somaliland is the most pro-British of our African territories."

When Ethiopia took over the administration of a 25,000 square mile strip adjoining British Somaliland, an area used by the tribes in the British Protectorate as seasonal grazing grounds, a British liaison officer was established at Jigjiga, headquarters of the Ethiopian governor of the Ogaden. He has three assistants, two of whom are Somalis.

In the House of Commons last week Mr. James Johnson (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary if he was aware that 14 British Protectorate Somali elders were detained in Harar prison awaiting trial in connexion with the murder of an Ethiopian sultan although the actual assassin had been executed.

Mr. R. H. Turton, Under-Secretary of State, replied: "In August, 1954, these men were arrested, as was another man who has since been tried and sentenced for murder. The others were charged with complicity before an Ethiopian court, which acquitted them on October 25; they have since been released, I have no confirmation that the execution of the other man has yet taken place. H.M. Consul in Harar made immediate investigations when the men were arrested, and satisfied himself that, although belonging to the Habr Awal, a British protected tribe, these men were by their own admission dual nationals. He could not therefore intervene."

### Certain Difficulties

Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for the Colonies, admitted in a written Parliamentary reply that certain difficulties had arisen in the working of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, mainly in the Reserved Area. The Minister said that the Ethiopians had in various ways impeded the work of the tribal authorities and the tribal police, and that the working of the agreement was shortly to be discussed with Ethiopia. "At that meeting it was hoped to discover why the Ethiopians were not co-operating."

A British Somaliland Government statement says that the meeting is being held because it was necessary "to make known its grave dissatisfaction with the way in which the Ethiopians are operating the agreement and to ascertain more clearly what the Ethiopian intentions are."

"We do not confine ourselves to producing clerks here. Our aim is to offer the broadest general education." — Mr. T. G. Shafraad, principal of the Government African School, Kisumu, Kenya.

## Mr. W. A. W. Clark for New Delhi Appointed Deputy High Commissioner

MR. WILLIAM ARTHUR WEIR CLARK, who has been in charge of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Division of the Commonwealth Relations Office since last year, has been appointed Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in New Delhi. He entered the Colonial Service as a district officer in Kenya in 1931, and joined the Secretariat six years later. In 1939 he was seconded to the Dominions Office, and served as private secretary to Mr. C. R. Attlee and Viscount Cranborne in 1942-45, attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in 1944 and the U.K. delegation to the United Nations Charter Conference in San Francisco in the following year. Mr. Clark was Chief Secretary to the Central African Council from 1944 to 1948 and then to the High-Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland. Two years later he was again seconded to the Commonwealth Relations Office. Born in 1908, and educated at Stewart's College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University, and Trinity College, Oxford, he is married, with one son and one daughter.

### Tribute to Goans

"I DO NOT suppose there is a senior officer in the Administration who in the past 20 years has not been indebted to those models of probity and wisdom in the Goan community who taught us our job. They are some of the finest men the Colony has produced, and it will be a sad day for us when they cease to be there to advise the young men." The Chief Secretary to the Government.





## Trade Unions in Kenya Fears of Subversive Activities.

MR. GEORGE USHER said in the Kenya Legislative Council the other day that the total paid-up membership of African trade unions in Kenya was 3,934, or three-quarters of one per cent of the 395,700 Africans in employment outside agriculture. In the case of East African Railways and Harbours there was an African trade union membership of 2,357 out of 31,000, or 7.3%. The trouble was that the movement had been organized from the top instead of being allowed to grow from the bottom.

He hoped that Mr. Usher would be the trade union leader who had been sent to Geneva, and that, as a result of study, would profit by it. He said that, being subsidized from public funds, Mr. Usher's movement should be allowed to draw on the press and the radio.

### Minister Speaks

Captain C. H. HAYES said in a maiden speech: "I hope that the new trade union official who is to come out from England will not conduct a revivalist campaign in respect of trade unions, they should be allowed to evolve gradually."

After many years of contact with African labour I am convinced that healthy, not political trade unions are essential to the welfare of this country, not the least of my reasons being that in the last resort they do provide spokesmen in labour disputes in order that negotiations may go on for a settlement. The lack of such spokesmen has been sadly felt in some disputes.

The greatest danger to and in trade unions today is a human trait by no means peculiar to this Colony — the fact

the eloquence, intelligence, and even common sense do not necessarily go hand in hand. If these trade unions were allowed to evolve gradually, preferably from bodies of the Whitley Council pattern of joint industrial councils, and that type of body, where there is supervision and instruction and very careful watch over the conduct of affairs and the conduct of meetings, we shall evolve sound, intelligent, and well-founded leaders and well-grounded trade unions.

"Those intelligent and sound leaders are very necessary to combat the man with the gift of the gab who can destroy so quickly what has been laboriously built up. The need is the hard, slow-growing plant that can withstand hot air rather than the tender forced stick of rhubarb in a drainpipe type of plant which wilts at the first hot blast."

### Educational Pill

"Would that the progress in education could be faster, that there was some educational pill or injection that would shorten the process, and perhaps save us the possibility of generations of young papers depicting lloas and locomotives and rail that that implies. But there is not, and we have to plod along the orthodox road. I do hope that we shall use discretion in the choice of those roads and regulate the traffic on them."

"For instance, I hope that there is not going to be such a traffic on the high road that we shall be left with so many lawyers that they can only handle each other's bankruptcy proceedings or so many doctors that they can but treat each other for malnourishment."

"I should like to see a broad, straight highway leading to the creation of a deep stratum of craftsmen in African society. Many of the main planks in the British character have been laid by the British craftsman and their guilds, and I would like to see the same sort of thing happening here."

"It must be very satisfactory indeed to be an architect, or even an humble carpenter — there have been many shining ornaments in that trade — and to be able to say: 'You see that door; I made it.' When we have a stratum of African society that can say: 'Look at that; I made it, or I helped to make it,' we shall not have to worry overmuch about the economy or the progress of the security of Kenya."

The Minister of Labour and Lands said that Kenya had only nine African employee trade unions, with a membership of fewer than 7,000, the rate of registration having been one trade union a year since 1946.

Government was not bent on forcing the pace; it had no desire to persuade unwilling workers into organizing themselves, and it recognized that it was impossible to build up a healthy trade union movement on a foundation of apathy on the part of the workers. Government's policy was to foster and control the development of trade unions on sound lines when there was a spontaneous desire among workers so to organize themselves. Trade unions had come to stay, and the question was whether they should be good or bad.

### Mau Mau a Salutory Lesson

The Mau Mau rebellion had shown that the trade unions were a convenient and ready-made organization through which subversive activities could be pursued under disguise, but Government could not cease to foster trade unionism merely because there was a possibility that they might be used for wrongful purposes. Abandonment of the present policy would probably produce labour unrest.

"I am aware that I am laying myself open to the charge of being unrealistic, starry-eyed, ivory-towered, and an ostrich with my head firmly embedded in the sand," continued the Minister, "whereas I am really trying to bring to bear on this matter that dispassionate objectivity, breadth of vision, and flexibility of thought which characterises the Government official."

"It is my opinion that trade unions in Kenya will have learnt a salutory lesson from the emergency. The activities which will lead them nowhere will be discouraged and disrepute. There is every chance that the Government trade unions will adopt a responsible attitude and conduct themselves on businesslike lines and thereby earn the respect of employers."

The Government had, he said, examined the law to ensure that power existed to prevent a trade union from departing from the main objects for which it was registered and from becoming a political body devoting its main energies to general political affairs.

There are three registered trade unions of employers with European and Asian membership.

## Adventurer's Paradise

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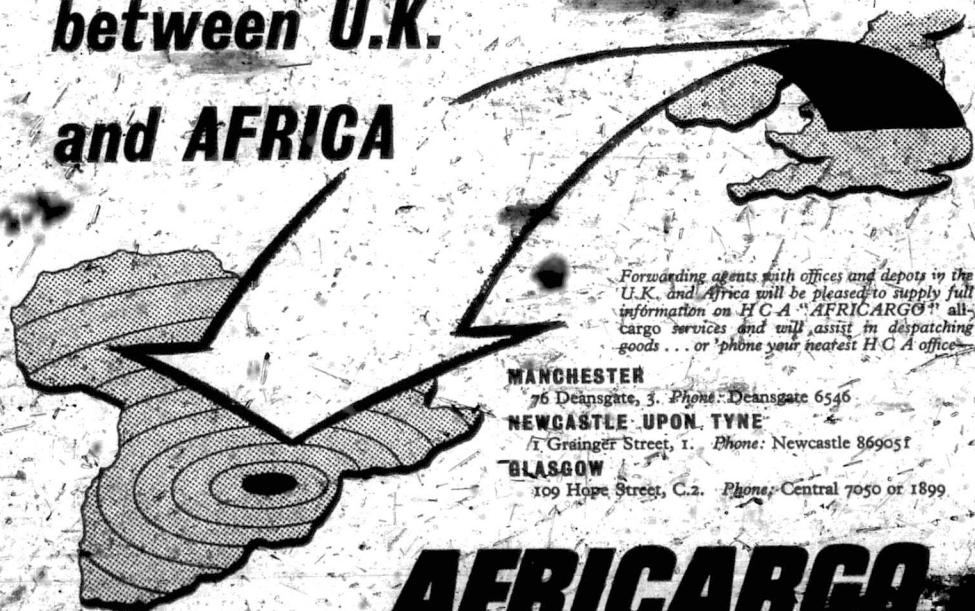
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## Federal Defence Expenditure Lowest in the Commonwealth

THE FEDERATION'S DEFENCE EXPENDITURE was the lowest in the Commonwealth, said Sir Roy Welensky when speaking in Ndola recently. Compared with the Federation's 8% of national expenditure, Britain spent 36% on defence, Canada 43%, Pakistan 61%, India 44%, Australia 20%, and South Africa 9%. The Federation, however, was spending more on defence than it could afford.

"I am the first to agree," he said, "that we should devote every penny we can to productive purposes in the economic sense, and would also agree that the demands on our resources for development are very heavy indeed. We must ensure that the forces we maintain are not only commensurate with our obligations, but are not excessive or unsuited to their purposes."

The Federation's primary war commitment was its air force, and its immediate contribution would be two day-fighter ground attack squadrons supported by a transport squadron. "These squadrons will be battle trained and capable of immediate action," said Sir Roy. He continued:—

"We have at home the obligation to maintain law and order and internal security. We have also the self-interest of defending our boundaries. The Middle East is likely to be a battle ground in any future war, and such is the pace of development in the air that in a few years aircraft based on the Middle East will be well within range of the Federation. So even if our only obligation were to ourselves we should have to see to the provision of adequate defences. Our obligations go much further, however, and in defence we are part of a Commonwealth organization."

The Government intended to lose no time in putting the new Territorial Force on its most efficient basis.

## Recruiting Civil Servants Where to Find the Best Men

THE FIRST REQUIREMENTS of a civil servant are scrupulous trustworthiness and impeccable honesty, says Mr. R. G. Turnbull, Chief Secretary, when he told the Legislative Council of Kenya that the best material which could be got was the man brought up and educated in the Colony who had gone home to take a degree and done his National Service in East Africa or elsewhere overseas. He did not think it axiomatic, however, that the young man from Timau was better than the young man from the Thames Valley.

Men for the Administrative Service were selected by an Appointments board which was quite independent of the Government. Its members were chosen for their experience in handling and selecting young fellows of the requisite type. Of the last nine successful candidates chosen for Kenya two only had university degrees; the other seven had been chosen on their experience in the field and of qualities of character which were apparent.

In the past 30 years perhaps 200 young Kenyans had taken their degrees at English universities, but not a score had applied for admission to the Colonial Administrative Service. Those accepted for Kenya had proved to be of the best possible material, and more of the same kind were badly needed. There was no question of the right men being rejected. He hoped more of the right kind would apply.

Mr. Usher said that official statistics showed that 42% of the Europeans employed in Kenya were in the public services. Self-employed workers and directors and partners without basic salaries were excluded, but even then about one-third would be in the public service, a serious matter.

## K.A.R. Dinner

THE ANNUAL UNION DINNER of the King's African Rifles and East Africa Forces Officers' Dinner Club was held in London last Friday. Good wishes were received from all units of the K.A.R., including the 1st and 2nd (Nyasaland) Battalions from Central Africa Command. Major-General W. A. Dimoline, Colonel Commandant of the K.A.R., described his recent visit to East Africa and Central Africa Commands, emphasized the excellent accommodation now being prepared for the Askari of the Central Africa Command battalions, and spoke highly of the state of training and morale of those units. The Federal Military Liaison Officer in London was one of the guests. Among those present were Colonel H. P. Williams and Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Blackie, former commanding officers of the 1st and 2nd (Nyasaland) Bns.

## New Kenya Department

COLONEL R. E. S. YELDHAM, who has been appointed controller of the newly-formed Supplies and Transport Department of the Kenya Government, was for two years responsible for the shipment of emergency stores from the U.K. to the Malayan Federation. He will be assisted by Mr. J. H. Warby, formerly superintendent of stores in Ceylon, and lately of the staff of the Crown Agents. The new department will provide a central stores and transport organization for the Administration, the Kenya Police, the Police Reserve, the Tribal Police, the Prisons Service, the Kenya Regiment, and the Kikuyu, Embu, Meru, and Farm Guards. The command will take over the duties of the current Kenya Transport Fender Board.

## Brains Trust

PRINCESS ALICE COUNTESS OF ATHLONE will be present at the brains trust session on Saturday afternoon of an Africa Day Conference organized by the Royal African Society. Anyone interested in Africa will be welcomed at the meeting, which is to be held at 2.30 p.m. in the assembly hall of the Royal Empire Society.



## Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist-Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories, and to give advice. It maintains Visitors' Information Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

**DAR ES SALAAM**  
Main Street (opposite  
the harbour)

**MOMBASA**  
Kilindini Rd. (Entrance  
to Dock Gates)

**KAMPALA**  
Shimoni Rd. (opposite  
Imperial Hotel)

**NAIROBI**  
Hardinge St. (opposite  
bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to  
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A.  
P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON the Association's new Branch is situated on the ground floor of the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 94-97 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 317 Haystack House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.



**"What subject is the Headmaster sweating up?"**

"Flooring. He's looking for some smart flooring for the new school, that will meet the needs of his Board of Governors. Really colourful tiles that will stand up to tropical conditions and give plenty of hard wear."

"That could be Semastic Tiles—they resist white ants and termites... and mould and fungus."

"How about heat and noise—it's a good idea to keep those down to the minimum."

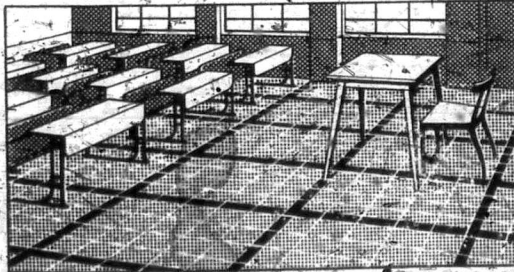
"The resilience of Semastic Tiles—which are non-slip by the way—makes them very quiet and easy to walk on... and they're certainly cool."

"In the event of structural sub-floor cracking occurring—how good is the effect on Semastic Tiles?"

"About as little as you could expect—Semastic Tiles conform to the sub-floor."

"Lightness and reduction of thickness are a great help flooring multi-storey buildings, too, of course... how about cleaning—probably unskilled labour will be the only form of cleaning available."

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## Council's Message to Trust Territories Must be Able to Protect Themselves

THE PRESIDENT of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, a citizen of the United States, has issued the following message to the peoples and Governments of the Trust Territories:

"In recognition of the 10th anniversary of the United Nations, the president of the Trusteeship Council is privileged to send the greetings of the Council to the Peoples of the governments of the Trust Territories.

"During the first 10 years of the life of the United Nations the world has seen an unprecedented advance in the affairs of all peoples progressing towards self-government. Many of these people now belong to countries which have graduated from dependent territories into self-governing independent nations. Some of these newly self-governing peoples have elected stable Governments and today stand at international influence. Others, through no fault of their own, have won a false independence in which their Governments are not yet strong enough to ensure their protection against influences which threaten to destroy the vestiges of their hard-won freedoms. Still others, and these are the ones the Trusteeship Council is principally interested in, are on the way to self-government.

### Difficult But Inspiring Years

"Taken altogether, it has been a difficult but most inspiring 10 years. Unprecedentedly there has never been another time in history when so many peoples in the world—especially in Africa and the Pacific—have had to adjust themselves to such great changes in their histories.

"In the great and continuing evolutionary process the paramount task of the Trusteeship Council is clear. Our duty is to encourage and assist the Trust Territories in the progress which they are making toward economic vitality and toward the goal of self-government or independence in circumstances which will enable them to assume an equal station among the free nations of the world.

"Let us never forget that among the most important facets which can happen in the modern world is the birth of new self-governing nations, and above all these nations must be capable of protecting themselves against all internal and external enemies.

## Solar Power

SOLAR POWER, a World Conference on Solar Power was held in the U.S.A. last week, can now be used to provide fresh water from the sea at about 6s. per 1,000 gallons, to pump irrigation water over hills, and to obtain drinking water from the air. Though Sir Edward Bullard, director of the National Physical Laboratory of Great Britain, foresaw that small machines using solar energy would become important in the tropics for refrigeration and irrigation, he expected the answer to the world's power needs to be provided by atomic stations. An American expert emphasized that a solar water pump would cost 10 times as much as a wind pump, and that solar cookers now being sold in India cost 16 times the price of crude oil burners.

## Southern Rhodesia's Elephants

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S elephant population is estimated at about 10,000 and experts consider that the herds are increasing by about 1% or 700 elephants every year, said the colony's Game Officer. Recent control measures are needed to protect African and European farms and gardens, but the number of elephants killed has not kept pace with the increasing herds, and there are more elephants in Southern Rhodesia today than there were before the white settlers arrived 60 years ago.

"Wherever a totalitarian Government has taken control the first target for its attack has been the Scout movement." Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.

## Anxiety About Uganda Nationalism Root of the Trouble in Uganda

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY said a few days ago, while broadcasting in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C.

"The roots of the trouble in Uganda two years ago was Uganda nationalism and it was the fear of the Baganda of being outnumbered in a greater Uganda democracy that led them to start a separatist movement.

"The new agreement intended to safeguard the Kingdom of Buganda and at the same time ensure that it will play its full part in the affairs of Uganda as a united whole. We find that all this as a satisfactory check on the rise of Baganda nationalism but the Baganda regard it quite simply as a triumph and victory for themselves. Baganda nationalism has never been to such a peak as it is at the moment. With this level being maintained, and, if so, will the Baganda leaders be able to control it and make the new constitution work?

"The second problem arises from the fact that the National Congress leaders were being cold-shouldered in the elections for the last year, with the support of the young intelligentsia, and being in a lack of interest still shown by the mass of the Baganda in the Protectorate's Legislative Council, won all our 100 Baganda seats in that Council as well as one of the 100 seats in the Council. So far as the elected representatives of the Baganda are concerned, it will not be the conservative and old-fashioned voice of Baganda which will be heard in the Legislative Council but the voice of Congress.

### Racial Issues

"The Protectorate Government is likely to be constantly subject to racial pressure of the kind which has successfully forced the pace of democracy in West Africa, Malaya, and the West Indies. It was very significant that the banners which flew over the road from Entebbe to Kampala to greet the Kabaka, included not only such slogans as 'He Has Triumphed' and 'Remove to See the King' but also 'Self-Government Now' and 'Free Elections for All Uganda.' Obviously there is now, as there was before, a sharp contrast between the nationalism and Uganda nationalism, and the two movements are going to arise out of the prospects of the internal conflict. We add the dangers of the repercussions of such political events. Uganda are bound to have both on the Sudan and Kenya, we may well temper our satisfaction at the return of the Kabaka with some anxiety.

## Inquiry Into Mengo Prison Riot

THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA, after consultation with the Kabaka Government has appointed a commission of inquiry to report on the disturbances in the Uganda Government prison at Mengo on October 17. The commission will sit under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Bennett, a High Court judge in Uganda. The other members will be Mr. J. P. Musoke, saza chief of Bayaga, Mbende, and Mr. Pantaleo Musoke, township chief of Masaka.

The commission is asked to establish the causes of the disturbances, the manner in which they were quelled, the conduct of the prison staff and the prisoners during and immediately after the disturbances, and the manner in which the staff and prisoners received injuries during and immediately after the disturbances.

The hearings will be open to the public. They will start on Monday next in Kampala and continue daily until the inquiry is completed.

## In Memory of Livingstone

NOVEMBER 16 is to be a day of commemoration of Livingstone's discovery of the Victoria Falls two centuries ago. At the statue of the missionary near the Falls the chairman of the Livingstone Memorial Society will conduct a morning service. Mr. Gilbert Wilson, grandson of David Livingstone, will unveil a bronze relief and a tablet commemorating his discoveries. In the afternoon the Archbishop of Central Africa will officiate at a service at which Lord Lovell, Governor-General of the Protectorate, will unveil a tablet recording the rededication of the peoples and the Federation of Churches calling, and colour to the works and ideas of Livingstone.





## African N.C.O.'s Achievements

## Fearless Leadership in Malaya

CITATION for the award of the Military Medal to Lance-Corporal Samsin Jamani, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, reads:—

Since his arrival in Malaya in November, 1954, Lance-Corporal Samsin Jamani has shown outstanding qualities of fieldcraft and leadership. On January 22, 1955, he was a member of a small patrol which in the afternoon was patrolling a road when it was ambushed by a large force of terrorists. Whilst this patrol was in the open, the Lance-Corporal Jamani realised that he could smell smoke and hear voices coming from a north-westerly direction. As a result two Communist terrorists were located some 300 to 400 yards away. Whilst his platoon commander remained with the killing party, Jamani and his platoon were sent forward to a flank with the intention of driving the terrorists towards the killing party. He made his way to within 10 yards of the terrorists before opening fire. He killed one of them and wounded the other, who ran down hill and was subsequently killed by the killing party.

## Acute Hearing

On the following day Lance-Corporal Jamani was in charge of a small patrol sent to collect water when he again smelled smoke and heard voices. He investigated and located a camp of two or three terrorists some 600 yards away. As it was late in the evening and the voices were fading he returned to his own camp and reported his discovery. Early next morning the platoon commander took out a patrol. The terrorist camp was very hard to find but Lance-Corporal Jamani indicated it to his platoon commander from a distance of about 15 yards by aiming his rifle at the direction of the camp and opening fire. The platoon commander and another man immediately joined in the fire, and the two Communist terrorists were both killed close to the water which they were using.

To credit for these four kills is entirely to Lance-Corporal Jamani. His fieldcraft and acute sense of smell and leadership took him and his companions to within such close range of the terrorists that they were killed instantly without having a chance to escape or even to fire.

## Japanese Competition in the Colonies

## Damage to Lancashire's Trade

MR. R. M. LEE, chairman of the Cotton Spinners' Association Ltd., said at last week's annual meeting of the company:

"During the past year 100m. yards of exports to Colonial territories have been lost to Lancashire, and much of this trade has gone to Japan. The Government's policy of giving equal consideration to Japan and facilitating Japanese trade in the Colonial territories has had harmful effects on the cost of production in this country."

"It is not unreasonable that we should ask whether such support given at this time to Japanese textile exports, which are at least double those of this country, is a sound policy, and whether any resultant benefits judged to accrue to this country or to the Colonies justify the ultimate disadvantages to both."

"Only by trade can the price level of an expensive which devolve upon the Colonial development, as well as Colonial defence. If it is to be accepted as a principle that the products of low-wage countries with which the Western world cannot compete are to be allowed freely into British territories to the extent which undermines our textile trade, and if, in addition, textiles from India and Hong Kong are to enter this country free of duty or retention in our home trade, then there is neither an immediate nor a long-term solution—particularly in spinning and weaving—available to the industry. Imports of rice cloth from low-wage countries can lead only to a corresponding decline in the consumption of cloth from the nation's own spindles and looms."

## Worst Fears Confirmed

It is expected that spinning and weaving should meet the full blast of world competition in the home trade as well as the Colonial territories, especially those covered by the Cango Basin Treaty.

The probable adverse effects of the conclusion of the Sterling Area Payments Agreement with Japan. Sufficient time has now elapsed for us to assess the results and we find our worst fears confirmed. In Nigeria imports of cotton prints from Japan have risen from less than 1% a year ago to 50% of the total cotton print imports during the first quarter of 1955, while those from the U.K. have declined from 22% to 3%.

The same trend has occurred in East Africa, where our own bookings for the 6 months to June of this year show a decline of some 40% compared with the previous year.

## Indians in Africa

MR. M. GOVAL MENON, Commissioner for India in East Africa, said in the course of a recent address to the Indians in the territories: "It was Africa that discovered Mahatma Gandhi and gave him to India and the world. In the difficult times ahead may the message of Gandhi be a beacon light of faith, hope, and inspiration to the peoples of Africa. Gandhi showed by his life and death that hatred and bitterness cannot solve any problems, and that love and truth are the panacea for all evils. The Indian in Africa has a major responsibility and a unique opportunity—let us make a pledge to give and work for our adopted land and its peoples, so that our future may be greater than our past."

## African Coffee Growers

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE in the Legislative Council of Kenya has referred to the repeated assertion of Mr. E. W. M. M. M., a senior African member, that African growers of coffee were limited to 100 trees. In the Meru district there were at present 10,784 African growers with 1,705,248 trees, on an average of about 170 and 24,000 growers in the Central Province had about 4m. trees, or more than 100 trees per grower.

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## Attracting Settlers from U.K.

LONDON OFFICE IS to be opened by the European Agricultural Settlement Board, the Government of Kenya. The Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Blundell, said in a speech last week that the plan was to establish between 50 and 400 tenant farmers and assisted owners annually for the next five years and to raise the number of farm managers and assistants entering Kenya each year to more than 100. It was also hoped to attract farmers who would not require any financial assistance. The Settlement Board envisaged an annual investment from Government sources in excess of £300,000, and experience suggested that that would be matched by twice as much from private sources. Since the end of the war, Mr. Blundell said, 162 European tenants and assisted owners had been placed on the land in Kenya, and 32 of them already owned their own farms. The new office will be a regional to the settlement branch in the East African Office. Mr. Colin Campbell, president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, will represent the Settlement Board in the U.K. for the first two years.

## Livingstone Relics

THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE MUSEUM has received a considerable collection of material connected with David Livingstone. It is the gift of Mr. O. N. Scott, a Canadian, and the last surviving relative of Livingstone's elder brother, John. The collection contains five letters by David Livingstone, one written by his father, and 212 letters, documents and photographs. Livingstone's younger brother Charles, who accompanied him on his expedition to East and Central Africa in 1858. Certain relics of Mary Livingstone, David's wife, are also included, among them the folding cutlery she used on her last journey on the Zambezi, a few months before the death of her husband.

## Handicap to Health

DR. MICHAEL GELFAND, a consulting physician to Salisbury Hospital, told the African regional conference of the Associated Country Women of the World that the greatest handicap to primitive health in the African was his backwardness in education and religion. "Health measures are unlikely to be successful without education and religious guidance," he said. "To the vast majority of Africans the causation of disease is bound up with their religion, and therefore they still resort to their primitive methods of treatment." During the discussion that followed Dr. Gelfand's address, it was pointed out that money in lieu of rations was a failure because Africans invariably spent the cash on tobacco, buns, and cigarettes.

## Uganda Prison Statistics

COMMITALS TO Protectorate prisons in Uganda last year numbered 7,695, against 6,452 in the previous year and the daily average prison population was 4,072 (3,476). Of the Africans committed 3,444 were Baganda, 446 from Kenya, 269 Barotsi, 236 each Basuto and from the Belgian Congo, 23 Bagishu, and 22 Acholi. Recidivism accounted for 17.3% of convictions (19.9%). There were 121 escapes during the year, but 92 of the prisoners were recaptured. These figures are given in the annual report for 1954 on the treatment of offenders in Uganda (Government Printer, Kampala).

## African Wages

THE HIGHEST PAID AFRICANS in Northern Rhodesia now earn £50 a month, a rise of 100% during the past 18 months, according to the Northern Rhodesia Labour Department's half-yearly survey. Last year only 24% of the Protectorate's total African labour force received more than £5. Now about half earn over £5 a month.

## News Items in Brief

Books will today open a book exhibition in Zanzibar sponsored by the East African Literature Bureau.

A grant of £45,000 for a Nairobi headquarters for the Boy Scouts Association has been launched by Governor of Kenya.

Work has begun on the reconstruction of the Rhodesia and Nyaland Court at the Institute, South Kensington, London.

A family budget survey among lower-paid African workers living in Nairobi locations is being carried out by the East African Statistical Department.

An African woman has for the first time been appointed to the pensible clerical staff of the Tanganyika Civil Service.

In January the band of the 4th Bn. The King's African Rifles will start a three-week tour in the Lango, Acholi, West Nile and Mudi districts of Uganda.

## African Orphan

Chief David Wangulu, addressing more than 800 Kikuyu at a meeting in Nakuru, Kenya, emphasized the responsibility for the care of African orphans in the town.

The annual report of the Caste Survey of the Reclamation Department of Tanganyika for 1954 has been published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.

Two Ethiopian police officers, Lieut. Colonel Dawid Legedem and Captain Girma Alemasru, are attending a five-month course in police administration in the United States.

The Urban Club of Addis Ababa has members of 17 nationalities. The president is the Ethiopian Ambassador to the United States and the vice-president the German Minister to Ethiopia.

Primitive rock engravings, found in Southern Rhodesia, have been dated at 10,000 years and 20,000 years. The engravings are of the Queen Victoria Museum, Salisbury.

Engravings of 100,000 years of terraces on eroded land have been sampled at a depth of three fathoms, each of a man and 20 men, bringing the total length of terraces in the West Hills to 20 miles. The cost was 10 cents of a shilling per foot.

African Home Guards, 420 of them, were guests of the 1st Bn. The Royal Irish Rifles at a special meeting at their camp near Narvasa, Kenya. The regiment is due to leave the Colony next month after nine months' service in Korea, and nine in Korea.

## Brussels Exhibition

Belgium has invited East and Central African Governments to take part in an international exhibition in Brussels in 1958, which will be on a scale comparable with the New York World Fair of 1939. About 60% will be spent on the project, and it is hoped that the exhibition will be visited by some 100 million people.

Some 5,000 African families are affected by the most serious drought which has occurred in the Delta district of Kenya in many years. Relief work, provided to enable the people to buy food, includes road and dam construction and tree planting. The African district council will pay £300 and the Government £1,000.

Experimental activities of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department are described in part II of the annual report for last year, published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, at 6s. 6d. It includes a report on the Government seed farm in Bupira, where 48 acres of rice yielded 405 tons of paddy in spite of a loss estimated at 20 tons from stamping by elephant and hippo.

## Nyasaland Voters Roll

MR. PAUL HITCHIN, the chief returning officer, stated that there are 2,203 names on the voters roll of non-African voters for Nyasaland drawn up for the territorial election next year. Those applying for registration numbered 2,748, of whom 1,041 were Europeans. Seventy-five European applications were rejected. Of the 377 non-Europeans applying, 40 were rejected, the main reason being inability to fulfil the two-year residential qualification.



## 220-kV CIRCUIT-BREAKERS

for the State Electricity Commission  
Victoria



Sixteen 220-kV, 5,000-MVA Shuntarc oil circuit-breakers have been ordered by the State Electricity Commission, Victoria, Australia. The illustration shows the installation at Yallourn power station where six of the circuit-breakers are already in commission.

Super-tension BTH 'Shuntarc' circuit-breakers are in service in many parts of the world's a recent order from the British Columbia Electric Company covers six 230-kV, 7,500-MVA units.

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## Union-Castle and Clan Line Merger

### Call for Extraordinary General Meeting

AN EXTRAORDINARY CONFERENCE in London last week, the Ordinary Stockholders' Committee set up by the holders of Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company stock, announced that it was taking immediate steps to convene an extraordinary general meeting to deal with among matters with the reorganization of the company. It was agreed that requisition of the meeting might take up to five weeks and that during that period the Union-Castle and Clan Line Steamers merger offer might be submitted, and accepted. The committee intended, however, to examine every means, including if necessary an application for an injunction, to prevent any attempt to put the merger through before the meeting could be held.

The committee, which represents more than 40% of the voting power in the company, had been informed that the Union-Castle Board was prepared to meet at 10 to discuss the proposed merger.

### Proposal for Reorganization

Lord Grantchester, chairman of the committee, said. The committee has been informed by the ordinary stockholders who appointed them that if the proposed scheme with Clan Line does not pass through in those circumstances, they would accept the reorganization of the share capital of the company whereby, in consultation with the representatives of the preference shareholders, adequate compensation will be offered in exchange for a modification of the voting rights of the preference shares. The extra return offered to Union-Castle preference holders by the merger proposals should be at least equalled by the compensation to be offered under the reorganization scheme he thought.

Details of the committee's voting power were given by Mr. H. C. Dring, who said that the ordinary stockholders convening the extraordinary meeting held £1,400,000 ordinary stock, £489,600 of 6% preference and 1,007,400 of 4½% preference shares. In addition, it had the support of 4,000 other shareholders owning ordinary stock and 600,000 of preference shares. Total support therefore amounted to 13m. votes, or just over 20% of the total voting power. Just over 50% of the ordinary capital holders supported the committee.

A full statement is expected to be issued shortly by the Union-Castle and Clan Lines.

## Salisbury's Skyscrapers

FOURTEEN NEW SKYSCRAPERS, costing millions of pounds, are now in course of erection in Salisbury or on the drawing boards. A spokesman for an estate agency in the city has said: "No doubt by the time these 14 buildings have been completed another 12 or so will be going up. Confidence and optimism were never higher. Buying and selling activities in the business centre have in the last six months beaten all records."

## Of Commercial Concern

Nyasaland's Producers Marketing Board hopes to interest overseas commission agents in the Protectorate's groundnuts of which a record crop has been produced this year. A mixed parcel of nuts, including some of average quality and 25 tons of selected hand-picked nuts, is being sent to European markets. So far the board has bought 10,289 short tons from African growers, and more is expected.

An offer to acquire all 490,000 ordinary £1 shares of African Theatres, Ltd., a company with interests in East and Central Africa at 55p per share, and all 800,000% cumulative preference shares at £1.10 per share, has been made by Fox Theatres South Africa (Pty.) Ltd. The offer, open until November 21, is conditional acceptance by all shareholders.

### Ten Prospect

Prospects for East African producers of medium and better teas are considered favourable by Messrs. Bovill, Matheson & Co., Ltd., whose weekly market reports point out that bright lots of new teas from the territories are being sold at auction in London at between 4s. and 4s. 6d. per lb., and plain teas from 3s. to 3s. 8d.

Rhodesia Railways has ordered 1,400 high-sided bogie wagons from Borsari, Lugo (South Africa), Ltd., and 440 wagons from Westrop & Emmell, Ltd. Orders for 20 water tankers and 20 road tankers vans have been placed with Ateliers de Construction de Fanilleurein, Belgium.

At last week's tea auctions in London, 6,328 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 2.7d. per lb. compared with 5,837 packages averaging 3s. 3.9d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 3s. 10d. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

Sisal is now considered undervalued, and a price recovery seems overdue. Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., current quotations call U.K. sisal at £76 per ton for British East African No. 1, £74 for 3L, £73 for 4, £72 for No. 2, £71 for No. 3, and £70 for 4L.

### Shipping Cargoes

There were no shipping berths at Mombasa on November 27 when 13,000 tons of imports and 17,000 tons of exports were on hand in the port area. During the preceding week 12 ships arrived and 10 sailed.

A survey has shown that the fish harvest from rivers in the Nyanza Province of Kenya yields annually more than 1,000 tons, worth £300,000.

Cotton production in the Geita district of Tanganyika has risen in the past seven years from 2,296 to about 34,000 bales.

A Dutch tender is likely to be accepted for extension works at Port Sudan harbour estimated to cost £778,000.

Enamel hollow ware is to be added to the schedule of the East African Industries Licensing Ordinance.

A new mill, capable of grinding 70 tons of maize daily, has been opened in Tanga by the Tanga Trading Co., Ltd.

### Dividends

Levy Sisal and General Investments, Ltd. — 20% plus bonus of 5% on the participating preferred stock and a dividend of 10% plus bonus of 5% on the deferred shares for the year to June 30 last (the same). Profit £50,995 (£60,847) before tax of £28,798 (£38,850).

Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd. — Final 2½% (20%) making 35% (30%) for the year to May 31.

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Kenya: Messrs. E. Roberts Ltd., P.O. 13, 647, Nairobi  
Rhodesia: Messrs. Willford Watson Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Ndabeni

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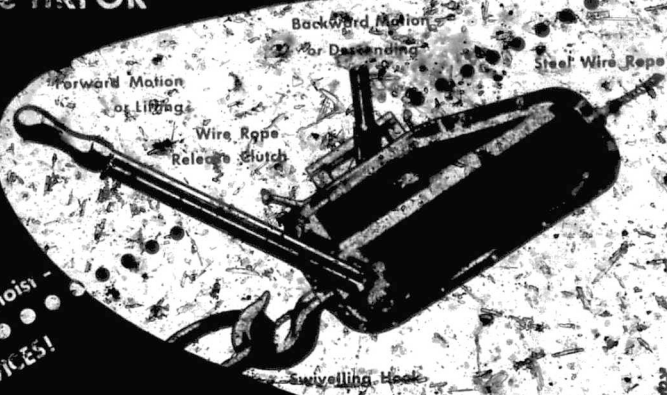
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## Kariba Road Contracts

JOHN LAING & SON (RHODESIA), LTD. have been awarded the contract for 15 miles of all-weather road to the Karibadam site from the Southern Rhodesian side of the Zambezi. Their tender of £461,795 was the lowest of four received, and was "very near the consulting civil engineer's estimate," states the Federal Hydro-Electric Board. The company has operated in Northern Rhodesia for eight years and has registered offices in Lusaka. This is the second large Kariba contract awarded to a Northern Rhodesian tenderer, the contract for cement until the end of 1956 totalling about 24,000 tons, having been placed with the Chibanga Cement Works, which submitted the lowest tender of three companies in the Federation manufacturing cement.

## Trading Stores Sold

ABOUT 50 EUROPEAN AND AFRICAN TRADING STORES in Northern Rhodesia have been sold to the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd. In September the corporation disposed of its department stores in Ndola, Luanshya, and Broken Hill to the Thomas Beattie Trust, Ltd. "Our other interests in Northern Rhodesia have now been disposed of to the Central African Merchandise Co., Ltd., formed specially for the purpose," Mr. Maize, the managing director, has said in Blantyre.

## Balwe Gwelo Extension

MR. R. S. GARFIELD FODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, announced last week the 30,000 square feet extension to Balwe leather shoe factory in Gwelo. The increase in capacity will give immediate employment to 100 Africans and ultimately 300 Africans, and 12 Europeans. The extension has cost £100,000.

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## Brooke Bond's Annual Report

### Deliberate Effort to Keep Down Tea Prices

BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD., a company with large interests in tea growing and distribution in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, after providing £130,000 for U.K. taxation and deducting a loss in the accounts of the parent company of £97,530, reports a gross profit of £467,202 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,261,651 for the previous year.

The loss resulted from a deliberate and sustained effort to stave off increases in the price of tea to the British housewife. Though we have never told our customers that the actual loss during the year of subsidising their "cuppa chaa" was £1,200,000, we have already had rewarding proof of their appreciation in terms of increased sales.

Interests of minority shareholders amounting to £130,370 and £285,000 is transferred to replacement reserves of subsidiary companies, but a provision of £287,847 for taxation of previous years is no longer required. Appropriations include £20,000 for the employees pension scheme, £30,735 for capital reserves, and £6,588 for the redemption of preference shares of subsidiary companies, and £367,530 for general reserve. A total of £108,885 was withdrawn from contingencies and stock reserves. Interest on the preference shares totals £35,750, and dividends totalling 74d per share £215,625, leaving a carry-forward of £42,102, against £958,147 brought in.

### Capital Reserves

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1m in 4% cumulative preference shares of £1, £150,000 in ordinary shares, and £2,850,000 in B ordinary shares, both of 5s. Capital reserves stand at £2,720,266, revenue reserves at £1,145,972, reserve for future taxation at £39,520, sundry provisions at £43,967, staff bonus, provident and pension schemes at £94,728, and sundry deposits at £1,345,266. Fixed assets are valued at £971,592, subsidiary companies at £5,847,945, and net current assets at £4,151,245, including £43,000.

The directors are Messrs. John Brooke (chairman), T. D. Rutter, deputy chairman, L. E. Gray, V. Blackwell, David Brooke, A. D. Dorrington, C. D. Warner, L. G. Green, W. Payne, C. W. Dudley, and W. G. Henshilwood, Messrs. C. D. Warner and L. G. Green are joint secretaries.

The 6th annual general meeting will be held in London on November 25, and will be followed by extraordinary general meetings for A and B shareholders to discuss an increase in the capital of the company.

## Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate

MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LTD., after providing £26,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £36,134 in the year ended June 30, compared with £24,699 in the previous year. General reserve receives £8,688 and dividends totalling 240d per share £20,000, leaving a carry-forward of £3,864, against £2,903 brought in.

The issued capital is £89,064, in shares of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £25,469. Fixed assets appear at £41,771, and net current assets at £59,193, including £104,492 in cash. There is a deferred liability of £27,900.

The company owns 1,676 acres, land of which 686 acres are planted with tea in full bearing, 55 acres in partial bearing, and the rest not in bearing. The year's crop yielded 550,496 lb. of tea for which the net average sale price was £1,449,197, or 15s. 10d. and the FOB cost 14,72d. (15,39d.) per lb.

The directors are Messrs. J. A. Doran (chairman), Commander J. G. Arbuthnot, R.N. (retd.), and Mr. C. A. Meakin, Messrs. Dickie, Anderson & Co., Ltd., are the secretaries.

The 32nd annual general meeting will be held in London on November 29.

### Spinal Outputs

Spinal Outputs Ltd.—122 tons of fibre, making 80 tons for 30 months, against 894 tons for the same period in 1954.

Central Line Spinal Estates Ltd.—190 tons of fibre, making 80 tons for 30 months, against 920 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

Co-ordinated Spinal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—270 tons of fibre, making 4145 tons for seven months.

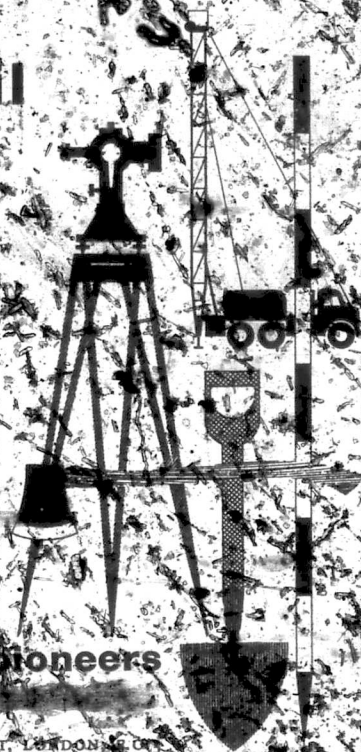
# Pioneering for Oil

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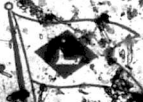
The search for oil is still an adventure, still an advance into the unknown. The oilmen are like the migrating cranes in Honser, settling ever onwards.



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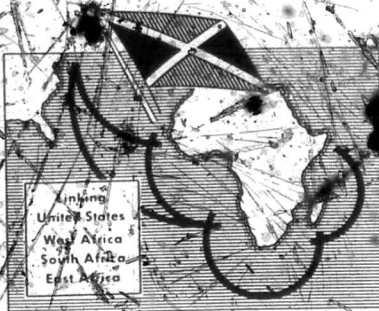
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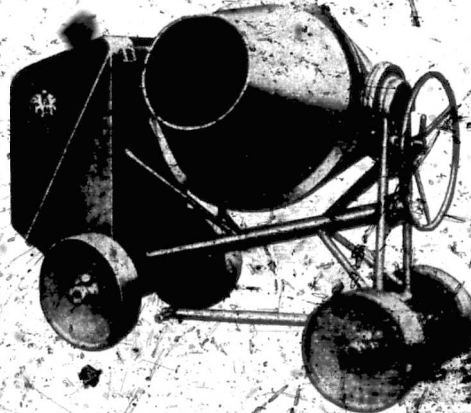
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1955

Vol. 32

No. 123

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE FALL OF THE SUDANESE GOVERNMENT** will not have come as much of a surprise to those few people in this country who have kept in close touch with political trends in

### Sudan Seeks A New Government

Khartoum, though such a development had been scouted by the National Unionist Party. Their able leader, Sayed Ismail El Azhari, has shown as Prime Minister astuteness, agility, urbanity, and inconsistency in approximately equal proportions, and, though there were evident weaknesses in his position, his admirers thought that he might contrive to maintain his ascendancy. Indeed, he may yet be found at the head of the new Government, which will be formed while this issue is being printed. At the moment of writing, however, that appears to be a probability rather than a certainty. As so often in the past, the struggle for power will be primarily influenced by the two great religious leaders, who, though they have seldom agreed on political matters, have both recently favoured a plebiscite on the future of the country in place of the proposed election of a constituent assembly for that purpose.

If Sayed Abdel Rahman El Mahdi and Sayed Ali El Mirghani can carry that common approach into the problem of selecting the next Prime Minister, the choice might fall on Sayed Mirghani.

### Will the Religious Leaders Agree?

Hamza, one of the outstanding leaders of the Khatmia sect of Moslems; but the rival Ansar sect, though insistent on Sudanese independence, might not be satisfied for long with that arrangement, despite Mirghani-Hamza's outspoken objection to any form of attachment to Egypt. In that respect his record is much more convincing than that of the leader who came to grief — because four of his Parliamentary under-secretaries suddenly withdrew their

support. Having caused the fall of the Government by their resignations, they quickly changed their minds, and at the weekend announced that they would again vote with their party in the House, but a few hours later two of them went back on that decision, and the human material with which party leaders in the Sudan have to work. Two of the four, at any rate seem to have lost their faith in Sayed Ismail's position, though shaken by their temporary defection, is not beyond repair. Negotiation and bargaining in private have marked the last few days, and the result will be let them to our readers before they can read these columns.

Timing of Sudan politics has gone badly awry of late. On the very day on which Ministers were preparing themselves for the unanimous vote of Parliament, cabinet discussions of the co-dominion, Greece, and Egypt, broke out in the southern provinces, which conditions are still chaotic, as the Council of Ministers announced that all foreign military forces would have left by November 14, and that day would thereafter be celebrated as a joint national holiday, the Government foundered, and the country has gone into a heavy fall.

### Need for Firm Administration

It is to be hoped that the Ministry will be able to adhere to a firm policy, which will benefit only the Sudanese and Egyptians, who will have to acquire the sobering experience of a few years of self-government. Some of the places are confident that this stage can still produce a unity of the Nile Valley, and that the Government will be able to ward

the majority in the south is decidedly advantageous from their standpoint. Union with Egypt, which would be advantageous for the Sudan, could scarcely occur if the new Prime Minister were Sayed Ismail El Azhari, Sayed Kirghani, Mamza, G. Sayed Mahgoub; the three candidates at the head of the field; but whoever the new head of the Government may be he will face a House of Representatives containing many unstable elements. All things considered, our guess would be that the second Prime Minister of the Sudan will be Mr. Azhari, whose first term of office has merited a longer period in control.

Some of the finest chapters in Britain's history in Africa have been written in the Sudan, but such is the indifference of millions of people today to the British contribution to African advancement that the withdrawal of British administrators and troops from the Sudan has passed almost unnoticed in the United Kingdom. If a thousand people were

stopped in the street and asked how their country have British troops, how been with them after sixty years, very few could answer, and if the thousand were restricted to readers of some popular paper, few refrain from applying to them the misnomer "scoundrels"; there might even be a nil return. Yet in no African territory has the British record been finer or more selfless. Gordon, Kitchener, Wingate and their colleagues and successors worked single-mindedly and magnificently to replace barbarism by law and order, to substitute tolerance for fanaticism and to bring to the people the gifts of medicine, education, transport, technical knowledge, and commerce. A more splendid metamorphosis in such a period and with such limited resources has never been achieved. Thousands of Sudanese deeply appreciate what has been done for them, though their politicians have with very few exceptions shown in public a mean spirit which has contrasted sharply with their generous acknowledgments in private. Why has the British public been so ill served in this matter?

## Notes By The Way

### Live Wire

THE LATEST WIRE among public relations officers in East Africa Mr. White was born in London for a few hours for the purpose of the Colonial Office, to receive other contacts, and to rush through the press for the Government of Buganda a pictorial record of the return of the Kabaka. When he was told that the Buganda authorities wanted to publish a report he pressed his news with promptitude and they very wisely asked the Protectorate Government if its Director of Information could be entrusted with the task. To the end of this month the booklet - in Luganda - will be on sale. To have found English printers who could work to a very tight time schedule is in itself a minor triumph, but any achievement will surprise those who are not acquainted with Mr. White and his cutting edge discharge of any job which he undertakes.

### Sense of Urgency

IN THE THREE YEARS IN Uganda Mr. White has transformed his department. It was unproductive when he took over, but within a few weeks he had introduced a sense of enterprise and urgency. He has since later been created a record for the Colonial Office by rendering to his Government on December 31 a comprehensive report for the year. This was set against the discharge departments, until now also been to complete their annual reports. Not all are yet as good as Mr. White as they might be, but the reports are at least now prepared, much more promptly than in the past. Other territories in the region of Central Africa Mr. White's interests are to get the best out of the people for them, but there is no doubt that he has been responsible for the change of attitude. It is a by-product of his training in public relations training for he went through the same as a prominent evening paper

in the United Kingdom which expected everybody on the staff to work hard and cheerfully before he served on one of the East African missions. This followed a couple of years during the war as editor of *British Ally*, the newspaper published in Moscow for H.M. Government, a year and a half in Teheran as press officer in the Embassy, and a spell in Cyprus as P.R.O.

### The Brood Nawl

I HAVE ADVISED several men who needed an understanding of public relations work to visit Mr. White's department in Kampala, and all were most impressed. One surprise for some of those friends was the discovery that the office did not think almost exclusively of presenting to the public what various departments of the Government wanted to have known - far too many similar departments in Africa still do. They found that Mr. White took the broader view that it was his duty to make not only official colleagues but non-official individuals and organizations contribute as much as possible to the advancement and better knowledge of Uganda. For instance, it was he who inspired the first radio and electricity exhibition, a novelty not only for Uganda but for all East Africa, and he so successful that it is to be an annual event.

### Kabaka's Return

HE ORGANIZED THE PURCHASE of the Kabaka's return to open the Owen Falls Dam. He has made the necessary arrangements for the return of the Kabaka. Few people can be aware that more newspaper correspondents and film and radio representatives had to be shepherded in Uganda on that occasion than at the time of the royal visit, largely because the United States film, radio, and television companies showed exceptional interest. I have heard of one camera man who claimed to have taken 1,000 pictures of the Kabaka.



rock, and the cinema and TV people said that the colourfulness of the proceedings had far exceeded their expectations. Uganda will consequently get worldwide attention. I should be surprised if any of those who were sent to the Protectorate to provide it left the country feeling that anything which could have been done was not done by the Information Department.

### Union-Castle-Clan Merger

THE DOCUMENT which invites holders of Clan and Union-Castle stocks and shares to exchange into holdings in a new company, The British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., could scarcely be more informative. Double the length of a normal prospectus, it includes information never previously disclosed, and provides a very strong case for the proposed merger. Even those people who impulsively and ungenerously assumed that the directors of the Union-Castle Company had failed to obtain satisfactory terms in their negotiations with Lord Rotherwick and his Clan colleagues should be shaken by the discovery that the terms arranged have the full support of two of the leading merchant banking houses in the City and of the auditors of both shipping companies. That those highly competent experts and all the directors of both the companies in their mind must carry the very serious burden of the

### Strong Expert Support

THE SUGGESTION made in some quarters that vital information was being withheld from the shareholders is shown to be entirely without foundation. The terms of the proposed merger, the publication merely of such facts and figures as would have complied with the legal requirements, the company make as full a disclosure as anyone could wish. Moreover, they show exactly how they reached their decisions, for the division of holdings in the new company. The overriding problem was that of the onerous requirement to be faced especially by the Union-Castle line. The Clan directors are frankly that the attraction of the deal from their standpoint is long-term. The main argument from the standpoint of the Union-Castle board must have been the conviction that the money for new ships could much better be raised in association with so strong a group as Clan. The terms of exchange are, I repeat, endorsed by financial advisers of the highest standing, but stockholders have plenty of time for cogitation and consultation, for the offer will remain open until the end of December. The committee which has opposed the deal has therefore ample time to requisition special meetings if it still wishes to do so.

### Fascinated by Theory

MR. A. C. DUNN, who served in East Africa during the last war, and has since controlled a centre established in Nigeria to develop powers of leadership in Africans, has written interestingly of that enterprise in a recent issue of the *Colonial Development Corporation's* magazine. The young men chosen for the course are those likely to become leaders of one kind or another. Because most of them are found to be possessed of "a fascination for theory and an abhorrence of the practical," the month's training is essentially practical. They do Commando-type physical training; climb a 13,000-foot mountain, out traces through pineal forests; and build roads, culverts, simple bridges, dams, and incinerators— all of which is a salutary shock to the type which begins by complaining that "gentlemen of our calibre should not be required to work in the rain."

### Awakening Awareness

BUT THESE WERE ALL ADMEN local councilors, headmasters, policemen, sanitary inspectors, cooperative assistants, supervisors of various kinds, and others, respond very well to the challenge. An interesting point

is that not one of the first 400 students could find a word in his own language for the idea of adventure which inspires the work. Another is that the young intellectuals from the towns were surprised to find themselves set to work alongside villagers on some project of community development, with the instruction that they must work with them in friendliness and humility, not with notions of superiority. To inculcate that useful lesson they stand waist-deep in a river to build a bridge, or seek a high tree to wax a block and tackle, or get lowered down a well. Though the aim is to develop character, it is termed developing "awareness"—the individual's own powers, of his duties and of the qualities and abilities of other people. Good work on similar lines is being done at mission and other schools in Eastern Africa, and in particular, at such centres as that in Uganda which Mr. R. E. W. Williams developed so soundly.

### New Deal in East Africa

A 10-PAGE PAMPHLET outlining the main problems of East Africa as seen by the members of the Royal Commission has been written by Mr. Philip Mason, Director of Centre of Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, which will publish it tomorrow. Having had the advantage of reading a proof copy I cordially recommend the booklet, which epitomizes the 482-page report, admirably, and also examines it in the light of discussions held at Nuffield College, Oxford, the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, and Chatham House itself. The pamphlet, entitled "A New Deal in East Africa," costs a florin, and I suggest that that sum should be promptly sent to Chatham House, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, by those who have it on their conscience that they have not read the Royal Commission report and will now probably never do so. Mr. Mason is a public affairs man in East and Central Africa who has done a heavy duty do not deserve so inexpensive an escape, and they owe Mr. Mason a special debt for his labour on their behalf.

### Africa Day Conference

THE AFRICA DAY Conference held in London last Saturday under the auspices of the Royal African Society was a most successful affair, and a large audience warmly applauded the suggestion of Mr. H. F. Macdonald, chairman of the General Purposes Committee, that there should be two such conferences next year, one in the capital and the other in a large provincial city. The morning session heard excellent addresses on the federations created in Africa— that of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, now two years old, and that of Nigeria, just half the age. In the afternoon brains must have been dealt briskly, candidly, and with good humour with all sorts of questions. The members were Miss C. E. Owen, Mr. Alan Gray, Mr. E. S. Iselson, and Dr. Davidson Nicol, under the sparkling chairmanship of Major Lewis Hastings. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, attended the afternoon session, and clearly enjoyed the sallies between floor and platform.

### Independence and Indices

COULD NOT A LITTLE MORE UNIFORMITY be achieved by the *East African Statistical Bulletin*, an excellent production, without compromising the independence of the territories? It is necessary in order to discountenance any trend towards East African federation, that the cost of living indices for Nairobi and Kampala, and those for Dar es Salaam on December 1, 1954, be published for Kampala on December, 1954.

The committee appointed to examine the need for economic assistance for primary and secondary industry has taken nine years to produce its report. Mr.

# State Initiative and Private Enterprise in Partnership

Mr. Arthur Gaitskell on the Gezira Scheme in the Sudan

**THE GEZIRA SCHEME IN THE SUDAN** is an example of statism and private enterprise in action as partners.

In its history since 1904 we can see the interplay of state initiative and private enterprise in attempting to reach the objectives of efficient production, a higher standard of living, and a fair distribution of that standard before such slogans as Communism, Socialism, Capitalism, and Imperialism came in to harden our adaptability to variety in the endless quest to better our human life.

The value of the Gezira story is that you can see the problem of human production from the blank page for the site of this example is in the tough country on the edge of the Sahara, where the rise in living standards had to start from the land and the water, for there were no other assets.

The story begins in 1898, when the British came to be the *de facto* power in the Sudan as a result of military conquest. They at once set themselves the task of introducing civilization. It may be argued today that this was imprudent; and, indeed, people in the Sudan now would resent the implication that they were uncivilized just because they did not practice European ways. But the attitude of policy was an attitude of trusteeship.

## Deliberate Planning

The British administrators in the first 10 years of this century would have been quite at home with planning and control as their tools. Yet no one would connect Lord Kitchener, Sir Reginald Wingate, and their team with left-wing ideology. In his first dispatch after the conquest in 1898 the British Resident in Egypt, Lord Cromer, specified the objective of introducing civilization into the Sudan: "Time is above all things required. The main condition of ultimate success, as I venture to think, that whatever measures are taken should be deliberate and that the work of reform should not be hurried."

While this quotation illustrates the basic emphasis on deliberate planning, as opposed to the kind of haphazard history of development in other regions, the human objective for the individual within this planning is illustrated by an instruction sent to his bureaucracy by the first Governor-General, Lord Kitchener, in 1898:

"Sudra and inspectors should learn to know personally all the principal men of their district and show them by friendly dealings and the interest taken in their individual concerns that our object is to increase their prosperity. Once it is thoroughly realized that our officers have at heart not only the progress of the country generally but also the prosperity of each individual with whom they come into contact, their exertions to industry and improvement will gain redoubled force."

Such exhortations when issued in the shape of proclamations and circulars effect little. It is to the individual action of British officers, working independently but with a common purpose, on the individual Natives whose confidence they have gained that we must look for the moral and industrial regeneration of the Sudan.

Those quotations account for the success of a great deal which was subsequently incorporated in the Gezira Scheme. No apology need be made for underlining the basic spirit of the project, for often it is that which determines its peculiarities and perhaps its fate. Certainly this was true of the Gezira.

*Being a much abbreviated version of an address given to the Royal Society on 11/12/54 by Mr. Arthur Gaitskell, lately chairman and managing director of the Sudan Gezira Board.*

The first problem facing the Sudan administrators in 1898 was money. The first year's revenue as a region the size of Western Europe was £100,000. The country had one economic asset, the Nile. A young survey engineer who was engaged in 1904 to make a survey reported that the great plain lying between the Blue and White Niles south of Khartoum, and called the Gezira (which means island or promontory), offered possibilities of irrigation by gravity flow if a dam was built on the Blue Nile near Sennar about 150 miles upstream from Khartoum. "The Gezira," his report concluded, "offers the best means of increasing the area of cultivated land and thus of augmenting from its one possible source the revenue necessary to meet the growing requirements of public expenditure, and assist the Sudan peasant by improved means of irrigation."

## Foundation for Enterprise

The Gezira was situated some 1,700 miles from the ports of Egypt and the cost of transport of any bulky product for export would be very costly. One of the first tasks undertaken was the building of a railway from the Blue Nile to the Red Sea coast, some 300 miles away, and the establishment of a port there. This work, essential before any money could be economically sunk in the Gezira, was completed by 1910 from £5m borrowed from the Egyptian treasury. As soon as this transport link was completed, private capital became more interested in the Sudan. A British syndicate offered to finance the construction of a dam and the canalization of 100,000 acres. The offer was rejected because the Sudan Government wanted to retain control of the dam. The story illustrates what primary importance attaches to basic public works as a foundation for enterprise.

Production of irrigated cotton had become a major source of wealth to Egypt, and as early as 1901 the Sudan Government began to send to cotton brokers for trade appraisal samples of Sudan cotton grown on small Government farms. This process continued regularly until 1910, made contact with the British Cotton Growing Association, and then, as they gradually led to an active interest being taken in the textile trade of Britain in the whole Gezira project, an interest which played no small part in influencing the British Treasury to guarantee the Sudan loans.

## How Peculiar Partnership Arose

Land use research led in the end to the peculiar partnership between the Sudan Government and private enterprise, and between both and the peasants. A unique feature of the Gezira Scheme. Although the Government had some small experimental stations, the land use research which mainly decided the form of this partnership originated in the experiments and experience of a private company. The Sudan Plantations Syndicate, on an estate at Zergab, on the main Nile about 100 miles north of Khartoum, the estate had been granted in 1902 to an American philanthropist, Mr. J. H. Hunt, whose intention was to teach the local Sudanese agriculture by importing Egyptian fellahs and mechanical tools by importing American Negroes as demes.

It was taken over in 1905 by the Sudan Government. The company began by growing cotton on a small scale, but shortly found that the lack of skill and even inclination to work on the part of the Sudanese inhabitants made the process unremunerative. How often we hear just these same criticisms still in underdeveloped lands! The Negro demonstration did a very partial job, and Negroes in this very Arab area were regarded as social slaves.

But the company's experiment with the Egyptian fellahs as tenant partners. In 1907 they had 10 such tenants.





so that these aids could be applied in the most economic and effective way to give the highest potential production.

The tenants in the first place were the landlords themselves if they wanted to be, for, having rented the land, the Government gave the owners priority options to take up tenancies on their own land. But no landowner was permitted to take up more tenancies than he could personally manage, which meant two or three units at most. On the rest of his land he was allowed to nominate members of his family or villagers whom he preferred but each of these nominees had to become independent on their own as tenants of the Government, not of the landlord. The financial effect of this solution would be hard to overstate. It enabled a scientific foundation for land usage to be insisted upon, an asset quite invaluable to the financial success of the scheme and it spread widely among the people the wealth accruing from the project, and uniquely in the Middle East, since it cut the landlord from any control of those benefits.

**The World's Biggest Co-Operative Estate**

The Gezira partnership was launched in 1925 with the opening of the great Senar Dam, two miles long across the Blue Nile and 90 feet down at its deepest which now services 100,000 acres of irrigation, the biggest co-operative estate in the world under one management.

It has rewarded its sponsors generously. This does not come only from the first four years of harvest, when El Dorado, five years of lean prices and baffling diseases nearly destroyed the Debt on the investment rose to £3m. In the rest of the Government accounts the company's shareholders saw no dividend, and the peasants no cash profits. Then the good foundations showed their remarkable food crops and carried on (as no wage farmer could have done) until-ingenuity and science, thanks to the basic standardization brought disease in check. Gradually, with good crops, economic soundness was re-established, until, with the wheat of fortune turning to a crop of food, yields and prices, this project in one year alone, in 1954, produced exports worth £1.5 million, a figure to compare with the £200 revenue from the whole country in 1898.

Today the Gezira provides more than half the country's revenues and has contributed millions of pounds to development projects, health, and education. Its activity in stimulating export and import trade, and without the Gezira, little financial basis for political independence.

To the shareholders in the company, after twenty years of their association with the Gezira, and during the distribution of the profits from 1954, the Gezira has meant a higher standard of living than other parts of the Sudan. There can be no question that the project has satisfied its original objective of creating a better life for its partners.

**Capitalist Imperialism**

Capitalist investment has tended to appear an acquisitive process, and the capitalist has often claimed to be the first promoter of a higher standard of living. In fact, the process has often had such a result, but the fact that the local national have come to depend on it has led to the conclusion that the foreigner is the dominant economic force in their country, that as a result he has the greater standard of living and often holds the political control, which they remained the working class and the second-class citizen.

The results tend to suggest that is termed capitalist imperialism, and its influence on the growth of Communism will surely be one of the major future features of our age. Yet while the local national respects the capitalist the latter himself, since he has a wider and more pleasant scope in the developed world. The undeveloped world, so far as the Sudan is concerned, has little skill and capital of its own, and the local national. Many today are seeking for new bridges between the suspicion and built a higher standard of living for mankind by the human associations, indeed, few have any sense of greater importance.

The form of capital investment in the Gezira is relevant to this problem in two ways. First, it was a partnership, 50 per cent of the local citizen, and the peasant rose and fell with the fortunes of the country. Secondly, there was a time when the tenant, in the case of the company, 40 per cent of the whole project, was the Sudan. In a very real sense, the Gezira was an investment in building up the local standard of living and local independence. It was a bridge from the undeveloped to the end of its time in 1954, and the public thanks of the Sudanese Parliament for building up the very capital which enabled the Gezira to carry on without foreign capital assistance.

**Humanization of Man in Society**

One is left wondering whether we, from our more advanced economies, are doing enough to appreciate why in poorer countries statism has become an indispensable element in economic and social policies, and enough in understanding and contributing to their problem of establishing a fair and efficient society. One is left wondering also whether the major problem of our age is, not so much, whether we should have state or private enterprises, whether statism is going to be something human or inhuman for the individual, whether it is going to operate more as a service to the individual than as an order.

Dr. Giddens in his book "New Hope in Africa" reminds us of Matthew Arnold's definition of civilization as "the humanization of man in society". We no longer talk of "introducing civilization" to poorer lands, for presumptions of superiority offend in our age, but as a contribution to civilization the attitude implied in this definition has seldom been more important to the world. In a sense this attitude is latent in the width of objective which the pioneers of the Gezira Scheme applied to economic development. It is that attitude which makes the story interesting to our own age.

**Lynette Plan Working Well**

**Governor's Address to Civil Servants**

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said when addressing the annual meeting in Nairobi of the European Civil Servants Association:—

"Constitutional reform in Kenya has advanced a further step and we now have a Government composed of both official and non-official Ministers. It will have been immensely impressed with the working of this new system. The official Ministers have succeeded in what they set out to do, and a new Government equally impressed with the working of which civil servants are the mainstay. Departments have voluntarily transferred their loyalty to the non-official Ministers. In this they have acted in the course of the highest traditions of the United Kingdom Civil Service whose members rightly claim that they serve Ministers, not Governments, holding no views with equal dignity to those of royalty."

In 1954 he emphasized the importance of protecting the civil servant from political interference and of safeguarding his future. He reiterated both these points, but also emphasized the corollary that civil servants should not expect to attain their personal ends by attempting to exert political pressure on their behalf.

**Influx of Temporary Officers**

Your president has said that one result of the Lidbury Report has been the influx of temporary officers. I do not think that this influx can really be attributed to the Lidbury Report. The point is that in emergency conditions Kenya has had to do what the United Kingdom had to do in war-time conditions—suddenly expand its Civil Service. In doing this it has on occasions been necessary to pay certain classes of technical men the salaries they command outside Government, which may appear to be high. A very large proportion of the service continues, however, to prefer the comparative security and reasonable remuneration in Government during both good and bad times to the speculative nature of commercial employment which in any case is normally liable to show less resilience in reflection of its employee's interests.

From the point of view of continuity of service, staffing on any large scale of Government departments by serving on temporary and contract terms is undesirable. Continuity is very important and Government in considering to what extent the future requirements of departments can be accurately assessed on a permanent footing, with a view to reducing the number of officers serving on temporary and contract terms and increasing the number of those serving on permanent and pensionable terms.



# Full Terms for Merger of Clan and Union-Castle Companies

## Joint Statement by Lord Rotherwick and Sir George Christopher

A NEW COMPANY — The British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd. — has been registered to effect the proposed merger of The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., and the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and on Monday the share and stockholders of those two companies received full particulars of the reasons which have caused the two boards of directors to agree on the scheme.

From the statement the following passages are taken —

The new company is authorized by the boards of the two companies to state that the two boards are agreed that, through amalgamation in the form now proposed, the best use can be made of the combined fleets of the two groups, while each company will retain its separate identity. As a result of this and the pooling of management skills and experience, the directors are confident that results will be achieved which in due course should yield lasting and substantial benefits to the members of all other concerns.

After taking into account all relevant factors, including the commitments and obligations of the two companies in relation to their present and foreseeable resources, the boards of the two companies are satisfied that the proposed terms are fair and equitable as between the different classes of stock and shareholders of Clan and Union-Castle. They strongly recommend the members of their respective companies to accept the offer, which they themselves propose to accept in respect of their own holdings.

### Financial Advisers Back Boards

The financial advisers of the two companies, Barnard Brothers & Co., Ltd., and Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd., and the auditors, Messrs. Messers, Cannon & Watson and Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., agree with the views of the two boards as to the fairness of the terms.

The members of both companies are being asked to place the assets of their respective companies in a common pool through the medium of a holding company and to share the profits and assets thereafter in a ratio which, in the opinion of the respective boards, financial advisers and auditors, is fair and reasonable. The fact that the asset values of the undertakings are high in relation to the existing market values of their ordinary stocks and that present and probable future profits are low in relation to those asset values, is common in varying degrees to both companies. The offer provides an opportunity for the members of both companies to obtain a continuing interest in the profits and assets of a more broadly based undertaking which will be a very important unit in Commonwealth communications.

Much thought has been given to the question of the ratio to which the equity capital of the new company should be divided. If the offer is accepted by all the holders of the ordinary stocks of the two companies, the equity capital will be divided as 65.4% to Clan and 34.6% to Union-Castle. Since this is in effect a merger of two continuing businesses, the boards of the two companies are satisfied that the division of the equity capital on the basis now proposed is fair and equitable. In arriving at this conclusion the boards have taken into account the profits earned and estimates given below, the problem of fleet replacement, and the present and foreseeable resources of the two companies in rela-

tion to this problem, and all other factors which they consider relevant.

When formulating their proposals the directors of both companies were aware that comparisons based on the published accounts for recent years were apt to be misleading since the practice of the two companies has been markedly different in the treatment of important matters including depreciation and initial allowances for taxation purposes.

### Group Comparisons

A joint report from the respective auditors sets out on a comparable basis the consolidated profits applicable to the ordinary capital of each company for the four years to December 31, 1954. On such basis the profits (before United Kingdom taxation) of the two groups, applicable to ordinary stockholders of the two companies, for the four years to December 31, 1954, were as set out below. The notes in the auditors' report deal fully with the basis on which calculations have been made.

Year	Clan Group	% of Combined Profit	Union-Castle Group	% of Combined Profit	Combined Profit
1951	2,637,138	43.3	3,439,726	56.7	6,076,864
1952	3,651,702	56.9	2,767,017	43.1	6,418,719
1953	3,115,752	60.8	2,012,484	39.2	5,128,236
1954	2,778,098	77.7	795,538	22.3	3,573,636

To the best of their ability and on the information at present available to them the directors of Clan and Union-Castle estimate that the profits for 1955 of their respective groups on the same basis as the above will be approximately —

Year	Clan Group	% of Combined Profit	Union-Castle Group	% of Combined Profit	Combined Profit
1955	3,428,000	65.6	1,800,000	34.4	5,228,000

In March, 1951, a major reorganization of the Clan group was carried through and the published profits of Clan for the years prior to 1951 are not on a basis comparable with subsequent years.

The contribution made by the ships of K&N Line, Ltd., (whose vessels are engaged in tramp trades as opposed to regular services in which the remaining vessels of both groups are principally engaged) to the profits of the Union-Castle group in the four years under review were: 1951, £797,916; 1952, £1,444,130; 1953, £945,192; 1954, £269,750. Profits earned from tramp steppings tend to fluctuate more than profits earned from the operation of regular services. The estimated K&N Line contribution for 1955 on the basis used above is £510,000.

The profits have been calculated after providing for depreciation on vessels at 5% based on their actual cost. The sums so charged in arriving at the estimated profits for 1955 are: Clan group, £1,230,000; Union-Castle group, £1,995,000.

### Depreciation Factor

Depreciation based on estimated current replacement cost would amount approximately to —

	On the basis of a 20-year life	On the basis of a 25-year life
Clan group	£3,050,000	£2,440,000
Union-Castle group	£5,000,000	£3,900,000

The estimated results for 1954 show an improvement on 1954 on the case of both groups and a relationship in favour of Clan of 65.4% (34.6%). The directors of the two companies are unable reliably to forecast future results because of the unpredictable factors of changes in fuel and crew costs, passenger fares. They have, however, calculated the comparative results for 1955 given above on the basis of the fact that the increases in fuel rates and passenger fares arranged during the year in respect of the South African and other trades and certain of the Indian trades, in costs, principally fuel and crew wages, had applied to all lines, in any, exposed

to be completed in 1957. It should be emphasized that this is only a theoretical calculation based on one year's adjusted estimates and can in no way be taken as a forecast of profits for 1956. It would show a substantial addition to the figures for each group and a relationship of approximately 6:59, (Union-Castle 42).

The auditor's report sets out the consolidated net tangible assets as at December 31, 1954, which amounted to £1,000,000. The assets are divided into two categories, namely, (1) tangible assets, and (2) intangible assets. The tangible assets are divided into (a) fixed assets, and (b) current assets. The intangible assets are divided into (a) goodwill, and (b) other intangible assets. The assets are shown on a consolidated basis.

### The Two Fleets

**Fleets.**—The present fleet of the Clan group consists of 57 ships with a total gross tonnage of 228,258; two ships in the fleet are over 10,000 tons, most of the remainder being cargo liners of between 6,500 and 9,000 tons. Eight of the ships are equipped for the carriage of refrigerated cargo. The average age of these 57 ships is about 11 years, the oldest having been built in 1936. The Clan group have on order six ships of some 8,000/9,000 tons for delivery between 1956 and 1958, two of which will be equipped for the carriage of refrigerated cargo. At December 31, 1954, the commitment for order was approximately £7m.

The present fleet of the Union-Castle group consists of 42 ships with a total gross tonnage of 513,652, and comprises (1) 11 mail ships of between 19,000 and 29,000 tons of these 11 ships were completed in 1948, one in 1938, two in 1936, and three vessels are 25 years old or over; (2) seven vessels of between 15,000 and 16,000 tons employed in the round Africa and intermediate services, of which four have been completed since 1949 and three were completed shortly before the 1939-45 war; (3) 12 cargo liners of between 7,000 and 10,000 tons of which seven are fully refrigerated vessels especially designed for the carriage of fruit; the average age of these 12 ships is about 10 years, the oldest have been built in 1935; (4) the vessels of the two ship-owning subsidiaries (both wholly-owned), namely 11 cargo vessels of between 5,000 and 7,000 tons of King Line Ltd., with an average age of 13 years, the oldest having been built in 1928.

Two passenger/cargo vessels of about 8,000 tons and two cargo ships of about 2,000 tons of Bullard King & Co., Ltd., the average age of these four vessels being 15 years, the two passenger/cargo vessels having been built in 1938 and 1945 respectively.

Union-Castle has agreed to order a new mail vessel of about 28,000 tons intended to replace the oldest mail ship, which new vessel is expected to be delivered by the builders in 1958. Two motor cargo vessels of about 6,000 tons are on order by King Line, Ltd., for delivery in 1957. The estimated cost of these three vessels is £7,750,000, to be paid by instalments during construction.

The two fleets together would consist of 99 vessels aggregating 941,910 tons, apart from vessels under construction.

### Heavy Burden of Replacement

**Ship replacement.**—The total estimated cost of replacing each ship in the two fleets with an identical ship built at current prices would be about £61m. in the case of Clan and about £100m. in the case of Union-Castle. The proportion of these heavy replacement ships would be December 31, 1964 (if not replaced in the meantime) have attained the age of 23 years or more would be approximately £9,600,000 in the case of Clan and approximately £51m. in the case of Union-Castle.

To enable Union-Castle to fulfil its obligations under a recent renewal of the ocean mail contract with the South African Government, three new mail vessels of improved type (one of which has already been ordered) costing at current levels a total of approximately £20m. will be required to replace mail vessels which are now 25 years old or more. The Union-Castle board recognize the necessity for making proper provision to meet these obligations.

The net current assets of Union-Castle group as shown in the auditors' report amounted at December 31, 1954, to approximately £10,000,000 and at the same date the comparable figure for Clan was approximately £2,000,000. In the case of Union-Castle all existing liquid resources will be required, together with substantial retentions from future earnings, in order to finance its future building programme. In the case of Clan the substantial number of ships built during the 1939-45 war will, if not replaced in the meantime, in the age of 25 years in 1964, to put the position of Clan in the next 10 years is relatively better than that of Union-Castle.

In our opinion the relative ageing power of Clan and Union-Castle, it is apparent that the replacement of old tonnage is a much greater problem for Union-Castle than for Clan. One of the strongest arguments for the merger is that

the resources of both companies are combined, the provision of the necessary finance to maintain the fleet and services at the highest level of efficiency will be more readily assured.

**Operating activities.**—One of the factors which weighed strongly with the boards of both companies in recommending the merger was that the proposed arrangement would combine the resources of both companies, an increase in a larger number of the activities of which would be more probably spread and at the same time less dependent upon the fortunes of one particular trade or predominantly one type of vessel.

The greater part of Union-Castle tonnage consists of ships which are dependent to a considerable extent on passenger traffic. The South African passenger trade has largely reverted to its pre-war seasonal pattern, whereby the major proportion of the first-class traffic from the United Kingdom is carried in the winter months, whereas the heaviest traffic of the post-war period has occurred in the summer months. This seasonal tonnage means that it is not usual for a ship to be heavily loaded on both the southward and northward voyages. Nine of the Clan ships are fitted to carry passengers and each of these carries 12 first-class passengers only.

### High Cost of Liner-Tonnage

The Union-Castle passenger ship tonnage is much more costly to build per ton than the type of cargo-liner comprising the Clan fleet and it is also more difficult to secure maximum revenue from predominantly passenger ships in seasonal trades than from general-purpose cargo-liners, for which the sailings can to some extent be adjusted to suit traffic demands. Rising labour costs affect passenger ships more adversely than other ships owing to the much larger crews which they must carry, and passenger vessels are also more expensive to maintain. These are some of the principal factors which give rise to the contrast between the cost of the assets employed by the two groups and the profits derived therefrom.

Clan, in addition to its trade with the African continent, maintains services with a number of other countries, including Australia, Ceylon, India and Pakistan. On the other hand, substantially the whole of the Union-Castle trade (with the exception of the tramp vessels of the King Line subsidiary) is with the Union of South Africa and East African ports.

Freight rates for the transport of merchandise to and from the United Kingdom are the subject of a long-term agreement with the Government of that country. This agreement has recently come up for renewal and the higher freight rates now agreed in from September 1, 1955, afford the prospect of increased voyage earnings for both companies. This new agreement provides for a review of freight rates at three-yearly intervals whereas in the case of freight rates with other countries in which Clan is engaged freight rates can be more readily adjusted. Clan has recently acquired a 50% interest in an established air transport company which, among other activities is developing passenger and freight services between this country and East, Central and West Africa, but it is still too early to assess the outcome of this venture.

**Dividend policy.**—A full distribution of the group profits for the four years 1950-54 available for ordinary stockholders of the Clan would (if allowance were made for profits tax at the rate of 27½%) on a basis as here represented, approximately 161% of its present earnings, which compares with the average dividend actually paid of approximately 18% gross. The corresponding figures for Union-Castle are approximately 27.5% and 72% respectively.

### Dividend Expectations

It is apparent from these figures that Clan has followed a much more conservative dividend policy, and any comparison based on the increased income which the Clan ordinary stockholders are to receive under the merger is compared with the increase in income to the Union-Castle ordinary stockholders, are to receive is, in the opinion of the directors of both companies, misleading if they regard this aspect of a necessary adjustment for the purposes of the merger rather than as a benefit to be taken into consideration when assessing its merits.

The directors of the new company expect to be able to pay a dividend on the ordinary capital of not less than 16% in respect of the year 1956 but do not feel able to give any indication of the ordinary dividend which will be payable in subsequent years, although it is probable that the amount of the dividend will be in excess of the amount which has to be faced in connection with the payment of the directors are conscious that shareholders are entitled to a reasonable return on their investment and are entitled to remain in the business, given the highly prosperous trading conditions and the realization of the merger dividend. It is the merger dividend which is expected to be gradually to increase the amount distributed to the ordinary shareholders.

(Continued on page 10)



# Peers Criticize H.M. Government Policy on the Sudan

## Continuation of Report from the House of Lords

LORD BIRDWOOD said that it was no surprise that those who had predicted a tragic outcome for the Sudan were right.

"I recall a friend of mine, back after many years of faithful service in the Sudan, telling me thirty years ago that already in the north they were talking of the spoils which would come from the south when the day of self-determination arrived. Reinforcing these crystal-clear divisions which we have all known divide the two Sudans, have lately come intrigue and bribery from outside.

"The amount of damage done by the Egyptian Minister of so-called National Guidance, consistently misguiding both the Sudan and his own country over the last three years, will take a long time to repair. Your Lordships may recall the story of a humble medical doctor in Torit who, in his innocence, firmly believed that he was going to receive the appointment of Director-General of Medical Service when the great day of Utopia promised by this Minister arrived.

"In assessing the present situation it is important that we should be quite fair to the Northern Sudan. I was glad to hear the tribute of the right reverend prelate to Sayed-Ismael El Azhari. Those of us who met him when he came to this country last year were impressed by his sincerity, his balance and above all, his complete integrity; and if any dissenting suggestions of any way out which I may offer appear revolutionary, they are made in the belief that it is our duty to help the Sudan as a whole in its predicament.

"The present situation seems difficult to assess. Whatever the truth as to the conditions, that there is reason to believe that the new administrators from the north who have replaced in the south their British predecessors were honestly making a brave effort to get on terms with the south and to identify themselves with the interests and wishes of the Southerners. Indeed, there is a story of a certain attempt to present an anti-Communist front against their less enlightened colleagues in the north.

### Meaningless Choice

"What about the situation of the Southerners? The constitution which was worked out by the Sudanese Commission in 1953, was agreed on by the Condominium Powers and gave the south about one-quarter representation in the Legislative Assembly, with two Cabinet Ministers. Years passed and to that a conference had been called at which Southern representatives opted for union with the north. But was that a free choice? Did those who made that choice have the slightest conception of the nature of the issues at which they were voting? No, of course. Certainly at the time a Mr. Martin, who had spent eight years as governor of the Southern Sudan, might have given us some belief that a free choice was made; it was meaningless.

"I can see nothing revolutionary in the nature of the proposal which would back the Northern Sudan to front the Southern Sudan just that freedom of choice which in themselves have been granted and from which they wish to turn their new nationhood.

"In 1953 a certain statute was prepared by the Sudanese themselves which gave the Governor-General special responsibility for the south. These provisions were broadened to include all people in the Sudan. It is important to note that at the time the Government made these announcements in which I have placed the emphasis, the Sudan included the Southern provinces. The Governor-General was given a veto at the elbow of the Governor-General of the Sudan, not as a veto; but I urge that the fact that the Governor-General's power in relation to these proposed minorities was considered at the time that statutory arrangements were made, and that the Governor-General is still in Khartoum, should not be overlooked.

"At this last moment, again, the Northern Sudan is persuaded to turn back to H.M. Government and seek us to reassume responsibility at least for the Equatorial Provinces to be administered as a trust, if necessary, as a United Nations trust. Could it not be that which would harness the existing talent which is ready in the north in partnership with Great Britain?

"I do not believe that at this kind of proposal were you carefully to the Sudan Government, they would be as im-

patient as to regard it as completely outrageous. Of course, I anticipate the immediate objection—that Egypt would make obvious charges. So far as Egypt is concerned, so much hangs on the good will of the Sudan, particularly in relation to such dreams and schemes as the High Dam project, yet so long as, doubt in instability reign in Southern Sudan, the south will surely remain the breeding ground for friction and intrigue as between the Sudan and Egypt. And before Egypt would condemn out of hand such a development she would do well to pause and consider whether security in the far south is not also a guarantee of her own security on her own back door.

"The poet talked of 'craven fear of being great.' That is a line of approach which many of those who have themselves served in the Sudan would support. I claim that a former 'greatness' yields to a new wisdom. 'Pray God that justice may not fall through craven fear, of being great, might govern a new hope for the Southern Sudan.'

### Lord Killiern's Views

LORD KILLEARN said:

"As the only member of your House present tonight who held the office of High Commissioner for the Sudan when it still existed, your Lordships might take it on us if I said nothing in the present debate. There can be nobody who does not deplore what has happened in the Sudan. Few of us are really surprised that things have gone wrong. When the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on the Sudan and other matters were being discussed, most of us felt strongly that, however the right be wrapped up, the south were in fact being sold to the wolves. That may be a rather strong and not very tactful way of putting it, but that is what it really comes to. We were really expecting much if we believed that things could work there without friction.

"The recent discussions about autonomy for the south, but I do not think that anybody could be surprised at the things which have happened in the south. It has perhaps been rather earlier than I thought and I do not think that we should ultimately there, but I do not think that we should be proud of ourselves. Now it is upon a difficult reason to be proud of ourselves. We must be aware that something of this kind could happen, which is perhaps not of so violent a nature, for it was something in the situation which was unwholesome.

"It is no good for anyone to say, 'I told you so' when some of us did tell you so; for saying that does not help anybody. The real question is: what, if anything, can be done about it? I was greatly relieved to hear that those people who have crossed the frontier are not to be returned, but that as political issues.

### Pleasant Stories

"I was largely dependent for information on what we know in Khartoum is to blame for not allowing representatives to go down and give us the picture; there have been unpleasant stories of shootings and relations.

"No good lord who has just spoken had a proposal which I do not think we can let this situation go by default. It may be an international commission or a Red Cross survey or something else, the Sudan Government would have to agree.

"Attention was made of self-determination. I should have thought the people there were hardly ripe for that at the moment, but I do not know why it should be indefinitely ruled out for the Southern Sudan, though it would be no solution of the present trouble. I should like to ask H.M. Government whether some form of inquiry might not be possible on the subject. We had a certain responsibility for these people, we still have an implicit responsibility for the results of our actions, as we have handed them over.

LORD RAGLAN: "Before the noble member speaks, I should like to ask him one question. I think certain responsibilities were placed upon the Governor-General by the agreement of 1951. I understood the noble marquess to say just now that the Governor-General could not do anything because he had no power. Is it really the case that responsibility without







## Mismanagement of African Company

### Official Receiver's Criticisms of Mr. Musazi

MR. I. K. MUSAZI, who was recently elected a member of the Legislative Council of Uganda as a representative of Buganda, is very sharply criticized in his capacity as President of Uganda African Farmers, Ltd., by the Official Receiver in Uganda, Mr. D. H. Hughes.

His report, submitted to the High Court, was ordered by Mr. Justice Sheehan to be forwarded to the Attorney General.

Prime responsibility for the company's failure was placed by Mr. Hughes on Mr. Musazi, whom he described, in Shakespeare's words, as a very superficial, ignorant and unwinding fellow.

The following extracts are taken from a long report in the *Uganda Argus*:

The Official Receiver submitted that the directors had failed to take all reasonable steps for proper books of accounts to be kept, wilfully made false statements in balance sheets, and failed to keep a register of members of the company. It was possible that offences against the Companies Code had been committed by the directors or some of them.

### Mr. Musazi's Responsibility

The director who must accept the prime responsibility for the failure was Mr. I. K. Musazi, the company's president and chairman of the board of directors. He was the one who persuaded investors to join the company and to invest their money.

It was he, therefore, who should have taken every reasonable step to ensure that the company was properly managed, that its business was conducted in accordance with the highest commercial practice.

Mr. Musazi, in a recent speech, had said he did not consider he was responsible for seeing that the company was properly managed.

On October 21, 1954, Mr. Hughes visited the registered offices of the company, which were a deputy's vast quantity of books, documents and records of the company collected in the offices, but which were not kept in any sort of order. It was obvious that the books and records had not been classified and indexed.

It was decided to remove the records to the Official Receiver's office, and two of the company's directors who were present said that they did not wish to be present when the papers were sorted. On completion of the sorting it was ascertained that a number of the company's records, including the main cash book and ledger, were missing.

Despite the most searching investigation, no opportunity has been given to the company to return the books, if they had been removed, neither of the books had been returned. Mr. Hughes reported: A number of receipt books were also missing.

The Federation of Uganda African Farmers, Ltd. was incorporated as a public limited liability company on August 19, 1952. The first directors were Messrs. I. K. Musazi, P. J. Swanko, E. Buete, B. M. Semanda, S. K. Lukabi, Y. Kikabi, and G. W. Lwanga. On June 2, 1954, Messrs. Lwanga, Lukabi, and Ewete resigned, and were replaced by Messrs. E. Utine, E. Kigozi, and J. M. Kimbo.

On January 11, November, 1952, but probably for some time before, cash received by the company was not banked, and a number of cheques, but not all, were cashed. The cash which had been received was taken from the bank by a person who had a key.

The management was so slack that the cash quite may have disappeared from the office, but a special account called the suspense account, had to be opened in the books because of the accounts being in a state of shortages and surpluses.

Mr. Hughes drew three comments from the examining accounts:

(1) It would appear that on July 31, 1951, the partner in the Federation paid £400 to a Mr. Bunjo, this sum being set up as £300 borrowed by Mr. Musazi from Mr. Bunjo, £48 for the purpose of paying for Mr. Musazi's expenses to London, and £50 being money borrowed to pay for the expenses incurred when Mr. Feather Brockway, Mr. Musazi's partner, came to Uganda.

(2) On October 31, 1951, a sum of 7,538, being the expenses incurred by Mr. Musazi in respect of a journey to London, was debited to the Federation's account.

(3) A considerable shortage with respect to lint cotton sold is shown in the accounts for the period ended December 31, 1952. Sales of lint cotton as shown in the accounts 237,058 cwt. of lint cotton was shown by the lint Marketing Board invoices, 274,460 cwt. a difference of 44,982 cwt.

Mr. Hughes submitted that his report disclosed a record of mismanagement which would be difficult to parallel in all the history of company formation and administration and which is certainly unparalleled in the history of limited liability companies in Uganda, had as much as been the case.

### Incompetent, Inconscient and Irresponsible

The directors, under the presidency of Mr. I. K. Musazi, have, it is submitted, shown themselves in their management of this company to be ignorant, incompetent, unconscient, and irresponsible.

Ignorant because Mr. Musazi possessed no knowledge of co-operation and co-operative principles, whereas the clear manner in which he organized the company that he had no more than a passing acquaintance with this subject.

Incompetent and inexperienced because he and his fellow-directors were unable to manage the financial success of any of the enterprises embarked upon by the company, despite the normally lucrative nature of some of these.

Irresponsible because they failed to create the company's constitution after the first or second year's trading when they ought to have known the results thereof, but carried on for a further period and even persuaded members and others to subscribe more money to the company.

They failed, despite the fact that most of the company's transactions were in cash, to ensure the enforcement of an adequate system of book-keeping and to take heed of the warnings of their treasurer and auditors regarding the lack of cash control and the keeping of proper books of account.

Mr. Hughes said that the directors had been assisted by the management of the company by certain Europeans, and, as Mr. Musazi had tried to place the blame for the company's failure upon the Europeans, it was necessary to say something of their activities.

They were merely employees paid to manage the company, and two persons who remained with the company for six and nine months respectively resigned when they found that they were unable to agree with the policy directed by the directors.

Mr. Hughes described a third European as a "harry-eyed visionary" who, even if he had any knowledge of practical experience of co-operative principles and methods of business management, of company law and practice, or of the buying and selling of commodities, had neither the strength of character nor the personality to persuade the directors of the error of their ways. Whatever his faults, it was necessary to absolve the directors from their responsibility for the failure of the company.

### Recommendations Ignored

Mr. Hughes said he thought it was true to say that Mr. Lukabi, one-time treasurer of the company, was conscious of the inefficient manner in which the directors permitted the financial transactions of the company to be conducted. He wrote letters to the other directors pointing out certain defects and making recommendations for improvement. The directors did not accept his recommendations and no corrective action was taken.

Mr. Hughes stated that there was little doubt that the company's losses had been caused by officers and persons who were not acting in their own purposes and interests of the company.

In dealing offences alleged to have been committed by the directors, Mr. Hughes said that in the balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 1952, they wilfully made a false statement in that they included as an asset the sum of 119,000, the value of a coffee-curing factory which Mr. Musazi when he knew that the coffee-curing factory had been sold on August 19, 1952.





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## Parliament

## Self-Determination in the Sudan

## Defects of Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement

THE SUDAN AND ETHIOPIA have been the subjects of many questions in the House of Commons.

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, Foreign Secretary, said in reply to Mr. H. R. Spence and Mr. Fenner Brockway.

On October 29 the Sudanese Prime Minister stated that it might be some time before the possibility of a decision on a shortening of the self-determination process laid down in the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of February, 1953, was fully explored by the political parties, and, until it was accepted or rejected, the Government would continue on the presumption that the future of the Sudan would be decided by a plebiscite or along the lines laid down in the Agreement. H.M. Government have decided to agree that a plebiscite be held, but have told the Egyptian Government that they consider that any proposal which the Sudanese Parliament may in the future make about a shortening of the process of self-determination should be given sympathetic consideration by the Co-dominion.

## Effective Administration First

MR. SPENCE: "Did the Minister make any proviso that no plebiscite should be held until an effective administration is again set up in the Southern Sudan? Does he not consider that Britain is under an obligation to see that such an administration must be in effect before a general election or plebiscite is held?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "If the plebiscite is held it will be part of the duty of the international commission to report whether the conditions are suitable."

MR. SPENCE: "Has my hon. friend made it definite that it must not be held until there is an administration actually in being and effective?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "We are one of the parties to the agreement of February, 1953, and cannot unilaterally denounce it. We must try to make it effective. Of course the situation in the Sudan is one of the things which causes us concern, but that in my view is not a ground for withdrawing from the undertaking that by one means or another the people of the Sudan should have the right to decide what their future should be."

CAPTAIN WATERHOUSE: "Do I understand my hon. friend to say that the international commission will not only have the right to supervise the election but also have the right to say whether or not conditions are ripe for the election?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "I think it would be difficult to operate the work of supervision without having some say as to whether it is possible to hold it at all."

## Protection of Interests of the South

MAJOR WALL asked what special steps H.M. Government proposed to take to protect the interests of the Southern Sudanese.

MR. MACMILLAN: "The Government in their capacity as dominus are watching with the closest concern the interests of the Southern Sudanese. In these as in other matters we are scrupulously guided by the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement. Meanwhile, our information leads us to believe that the Sudan Government, in taking measures to restore order after the August 18 fighting, have acted with restraint and with due regard for legal processes."

MAJOR WALL: "Is the Minister aware that many people feel that this country is not fulfilling its moral obligation to the Southern Sudanese? Can he say whether these people are not being victimized, and whether they will have a chance to express their views as to the future of their country without coercion?"

MR. MACMILLAN: "Yes, sir. We are certainly doing our best, and the Governor-General is doing all he can too. But the situation is, of course, difficult, and we are in the position that we can only influence it by the efforts of the Governor-General."

MR. CALLAGHAN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would instruct the United Kingdom delegate to the United Nations to refrain from voting against the proposal to test the validity of the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty, 1897, in the International Court of Justice.

MR. TURTON: "The proposal is not on the Agenda for the United Nations Assembly."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "But there are strong hopes that it will be. In any case, will the Under-Secretary take the initiative himself in referring this matter to the International Court in view of the increased disturbances out there? Tribesmen are being killed and arrested every day, and there will be more and more trouble unless the Government takes some action."

MR. TURTON: "I do not think H.M. Government will propose such a resolution."

MR. CALLAGHAN: "Well, they will be in trouble out there soon."

MR. RUSSELL asked what representations had been made to the Ethiopian Government about violations of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement in the area recently handed over to Ethiopia.

MR. TURTON: "Difficulties have arisen in the working of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of November, 1954. In accordance with the procedure established under the agreement representations have been made locally on a number of occasions by the British liaison officer, appointed under the agreement. These have not always been successful. H.M. Ambassador has then spoken to the Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who expressed concern and welcomed the proposal for a meeting with the Vice-Governor of Harar Province, which is to be held later this month."

MR. RUSSELL: "As this agreement was received with the greatest reluctance originally on all sides of this House will the Minister give an assurance that everything will be done to make sure that the agreement is honoured by the Ethiopians?"

MR. TURTON: "I will most certainly. The Ethiopian Government have always given us the assurance in the past that they intend to carry out the agreement, and I therefore hope that the meeting will bring about an improvement in the situation."

## Trial of Somali Chiefs

MR. J. JOHNSON asked the charges made by the Ethiopian authorities against Harar, chief local authority of Harar, and the reason had been given for his transference for further trial to Harar in Ethiopia, and whether the British liaison officer for the Haad would be present at his trial in Harar.

MR. TURTON: "Mohammed Begorreh was arrested on Ethiopian territory on October 4 and charged in the Ethiopian local court at Jigjiga with membership of an unlawful secret society and abuse of the Emperor of Ethiopia. After representations by you, representatives the case was transferred to the provincial court at Harar. Mohammed Begorreh was himself transferred to Harar on November 1 and was brought up in the provincial court on November 7 and was charged with the offence of one of 'breaking the law'. He was offered bail and pleaded not guilty."

The right of the British liaison officer to attend the trial, which is under the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954, has been officially acknowledged in this case by the Ethiopian authorities, and the assistant liaison officer in the area will attend the trial. Mohammed Begorreh has a defence lawyer by Mr. Consul, Harar, of assistance in a court of defence and is engaging a lawyer privately. The trial will take place on November 19."

MR. JOHNSON: "Is the Minister aware that the Ethiopians are getting up many others beside Mohammed Begorreh. They will not any more get away without asking any charge? They have got some in jail in Harar for at least 12 months before trial. Will the Minister give assurance that the liaison officer will be there and that he will do his best to cause the cessation of what to many seems uncivilized behaviour on the part of the Ethiopians?"

MR. TURTON: "Action was taken by H.M. Representative and the liaison officer and the assistant liaison officer will be present at the trial."

MR. ELWYN JONES: "Has Mr. Begorreh been given any particulars on the charge of breaking the law?"

MR. TURTON: "I gather that the charge under the law is a holding charge under Ethiopian practice."

## Dinner to Lord Malvern

THE RHODESIA AND NYASALAND CLUB held a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Tuesday in honour of Lord and Lady Malvern and Mr. and Mrs. Malvern. A full report and guest list will appear next week.



# Intimidation in Buganda Vernacular Press Demands Vengeance

THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS in Uganda continue to demand severe treatment of those Baganda chiefs who believed and acted that the Kabaka would not return. One has emphasized that in the old days Baganda towards in battle were shown no sympathy.

An article in the *Uganda Post* suggested that all chiefs known to be his enemies should be expelled before the Kabaka begins his reign in his kingdom.

The *Uganda Post* in (Luganda) blames the Katiikero (Prime Minister) of Buganda for being the "snakes" who had shown themselves enemies of the Kabaka.

*Uganda Eyogera* has reported three prosecutions against people who did not observe a holiday the day on which the Kabaka returned. One man was charged with digging in his garden.

Another man was charged with not being prepared to collect taxes. A third man was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and fined £25. A third man also charged with digging in his garden was remanded.

Last week a police party was sent to the village of Kampala to investigate the case of a man who had extorted in the Butaka area. When a house of a man said to have opposed the return of the Kabaka had been set on fire and destroyed, the case and both had been taken from other Africans, including two chiefs. The arrests were made. It is reported from Kampala that a native magistrate in the area had sentenced a man to a year's imprisonment and a fine of £25 for having vowed that the Kabaka would never return.

### "Man No Be Despised"

Another demonstration against a minor chief in the

same district was reported at the end of the week. He was alleged to have said that he would stand in the way if the Kabaka returned and to have asked: "Does a dog fight against a lion?" A crowd assembled outside his house, he was forcibly shaved, rubbed with butter, and made to undergo a naming ceremony, and then sign a document resigning his office as chief. The Congo newspaper, *Uganda Post*, has urged people not to use the man's former name, but to address him as *Epihene*, signifying "a man to be despised".

A chief who had venerated a snake against the return of the Kabaka was had it taken from him.

### Police Swept Area

Mr. Maswa made an county after for 20 years, told that he must give two cows tribute to a public teacher and district his father's money. A crowd of about 500 people, some of them from the district, gathered outside a police party and took away the cows.

They burnt down the house of the public teacher.

The new Katiikero, Mr. J. Kintu, expressed great sorrow at such happenings which he made a public statement.

Testifying before a commission of inquiry into the case at Kyoga in Buganda, at the time of the Kabaka's return, that some 600 prisoners tried to escape. Sixteen of them were convicted, said that after the disturbance the African warders took prisoners from their cells and flooded them until they were up to their necks. One prisoner had died, and others were badly injured. The inquiry is expected to last several days for about 20 witnesses are to give evidence.

On Sunday the Kabaka was ceremonially weighed, and the equivalent weight of silver in newly-hunted corn was handed to him as a gift by the Muslim and African Muslims of Uganda.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. P. DE V. ALLEN has returned to London from a visit to East Africa.

SIR CHARLES W. WILKINSON, lately chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, has returned to England.

SIR ANDREW STRICKLAND, chairman of the Rhodesia Land Affairs Board, sailed last week in the Bismarck for Castrol.

MR. H. H. J. CLARKE, British Vice-Consul in Beira, and MRS. CLARKE are on their way to Portuguese East Africa by sea.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Malaya, captained the England team in the annual cricket match against The Rest in Malaya.

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is to address the Royal Society of Arts at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, November 24, on his recent Commonwealth tour.

LADY EVE BURNETT, secretary of the Soil Association of Great Britain, is visiting Kenya and has undertaken to address several meetings organized by the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya.

MRS. M. J. COX has joined the boards of Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (East and British) and Portland Cement Manufacturers, both of which have large East African interests.

MR. HARRY CAMPBELL, president of the I.A.S. National Congress in Northern Rhodesia, has been in London. Before leaving he said that the purpose was to press for a clearer land settlement policy for Africans.

MR. S. A. DE SMITH, Reader in Public Law at London University, is giving a circle meeting of the Royal African Society in London on Thursday evening on "Recent Trends in Law". Dr. J. C. ELIAS presided.

COMMONWEALTH ASST. COMPTROLLER ALVIN GARDNER, Governor of Kenya, will speak on that subject at a joint meeting of the East African and Rhodesia Empire Societies at the War on November 17 at 8.00 p.m. at the Lyric Theatre.

MR. A. T. BROWN, Secretary of State for the Colonies, flew to Paris on Monday for discussions with the French Minister for Overseas Territories, primarily in connexion with the economic and cultural affairs in African territories.

MR. H. E. STOURTON, Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial Police, is due to arrive in Kenya on Thursday for a 10-day spell of inspection. During his 22 years' service in the Colonial Police Mr. Stourton has posted in Zanzibar and East Africa.

SIR P. YARWOOD, Minister of Social Affairs in the Sudan, and M. J. ASSAN, Minister of Agriculture, attended the 10th anniversary celebration of the Empire Exhibition in the Sudan. SAYED ABDEL RAHMAN MAHDI, who was invited, sent a delegation.

SIR CHRISTOPHER, one of the founders of the 100-year industry of Northern Rhodesia, is to be made a Freeman of Dublin in recognition of his generosity to the City. Among his gifts have been 84 canvases of the Parkston and contemporary schools to the National Gallery of Ireland.

COLONEL ARTHUR YOUNG, Commissioner of the City of London Police, and lately Commissioner of Police in Kenya, was a passenger in one of the veteran cars which made the London-Brighton run on Sunday. He made the fourth in 1903. Captain Sir Mr. F. S. DENNERT, president of the Veteran Car Club.

THE REV. HON. S. S. AMER, who died recently at the age of 81, left a £20,000 gross estate, but the net value of the property is not known. In order to pay the debts of the estate, the trustees have decided to sell the property.

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## Christmas on New Year Gift

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### rivalry among Mau Mau Gang Leaders - Dedan Kimathi's 'Honours' List

During October 1953 Mau Mau terrorists were killed in Kenya, 83 were captured, and 109 surrendered.

The official progress reports state that there is evidence of further disintegration of the terrorist forces into still smaller units, and of increasing disaffection and a falling between the two main terrorist leaders, Dedan Kimathi and Stanley Mathenge.

A letter giving a list of 100 "honours and awards" was intercepted. They were mainly "knighthoods of the Order of the Kikuyu Empire" and awards of the "Kikuyu Empire Medal". All were made by the "Commander-in-Chief" Kimathi to his own followers and made to anyone in Mathenge's gang. From this it is concluded that the breach between the two gangs is widening.

#### Policy with Prisoners

Sir Charles Markham, one of the members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has asked the Government to announce a consistent policy, immediate and long-term, in respect of terrorists captured or surrendered. He referred to rumours that some who had surrendered since the withdrawal of the surrender terms had not been prosecuted, and argued that the time had come for the Government to abandon its hesitancy and show severity to those who had failed to use their opportunities to surrender.

Mr. E. N. Griffith-Jones, Minister for Legal Affairs, replied that those captured were charged and tried if there was sufficient evidence, and that where there was not evidence of specific crimes they were prosecuted for emergency offences.

Mr. James Murray McNab, a field intelligence officer serving with the Kenya Regiment, was killed by terrorists in the South Kinangop district last Thursday.

When leading an attack on Mau Mau hide-outs. It killed 35 terrorists, who used automatic arms. Seven of the gang were killed and were seriously wounded, and food trucks, including other supplies. Mr. McNab's death was 27 miles from the Embay, and was awarded the D.M. (Distinguished Member of the Mau Mau).

#### Police Held Security Forces

Under the command of Mr. R. F. Lloyd at the Kenya Police, 100 of the police and 300 of the police and 400 of the police were held in a six-day strike. The strike was called off by the police on Saturday. The police were held in a six-day strike. The police were held in a six-day strike. The police were held in a six-day strike.

In a general meeting of the Mau Mau Emergency Committee, the committee decided to make a number of proposals for the improvement of the Mau Mau Emergency Committee.

Mr. Mackinnon, head of the Mau Mau Emergency Committee, originally had to accommodate the Mau Mau suspects. The Mau Mau Emergency Committee was held in a six-day strike. The Mau Mau Emergency Committee was held in a six-day strike.

#### Sheriff

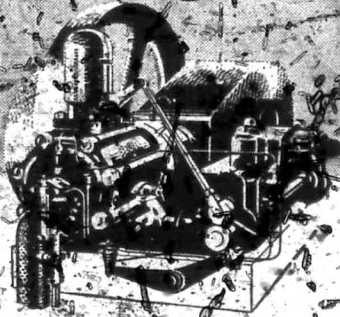
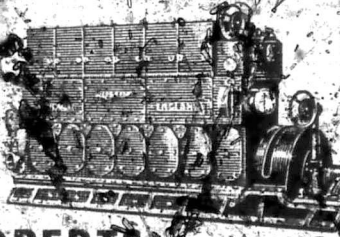
Lord Willoughby and General Assheton were among those nominated on Saturday at the annual ceremony for the selection of sheriffs for the counties of England. The ceremony was presided over by the Lord Chief Justice and the other judges of the High Court. The names were chosen for each county, and from them the Queen will later select the county sheriff. Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper was one of those named for the County of London; Mr. J. C. H. Jones for Suffolk; Lieut. General Sir Oliver Lees for Wiltshire; and Lieut. Colonel H. J. G. Jones for Oxfordshire.

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