

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 1, 1955
Vol. 32 No. 1625

30s. yearly, post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper.

Engineering Supplies?



First ask **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.**
P. O. Box 300, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Contractors' Plant—Mining Machinery—Electrical Equip-
ment—Water Treatment—Welding—Pile Driving Plant—
Cranes—Excavators—Grabs—Locomotives.

African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited NOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of
machinery and spares for sisal, sugar and mining plants.
Estimates given free of charge

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

Head Office: P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

London Correspondents: GRAY, BAWES & CO., LTD., 122, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3. (Phone: Avenue 44)

Queen Mother Invests Viscount Malvern

A. BORMANN & Company, Ltd.

Incorporated in Kenya

Trading Subsidiaries

Bormann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

Mombasa, Nakuru

Malindi, Mt. Kenya

Bormann & Co. (Uganda) Ltd.

Kampala, Kisumu

Specialists in the supply of
all types of electrical and other
equipment.

THE YORK AND LONDON CO., LTD.
Specialists in the supply of
all types of electrical and other
equipment.

DALGETY AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal
advances pending sale.
RECHANDISE Every requirement supplied from
stock or on indent.
SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passage
arranged by Sea and Air.
INSURANCE Fire, Marine, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance transacted.
VEGETABLE Packers and Salesmen.
LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

- KENYA**
NAIROBI - P.O. Box 96
Mombasa - P.O. Box 20
Nakuru - P.O. Box 100
- TANGANYIKA**
Tanga - P.O. Box 89
Dar-es-Salaam - P.O. Box 572
- UGANDA**
Kampala - P.O. Box 1011

HEAD OFFICE:
65-68 LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: Dalgety, Tanganyika
Telephone: ROYAL 6650 (4 lines)
Branches throughout
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND



E.M. SCHLUTER & CO. LTD.

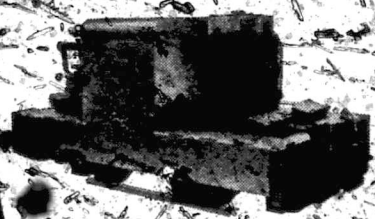
ESTABLISHED 1858

LONDON

LIVERPOOL

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN
EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA



new power economy

20% more tractive effort in this new
SIMPLEX DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE with
3-cylinder Diesel Engine Range 5-7 tons.



Represented in TANGANYIKA, KENYA

WIGGLESWORTH

COMPANIES (AFRICA) LIMITED
DAR ES SALAM, TANGA, NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA
London: Messrs Wigglesworth & Co. Limited, Trinity Square EC3

HEAD OFFICE: "AFRIKAANS" AMSTERDAM
 REGIONAL OFFICE IN AFRICA AT
 JOHANNESBURG, DURBAN,
 NAIROBI, PORT BERTH,
 AND SINGAPORE



REGULAR
 PASSENGER-
 AND CARGO
 SERVICE



CONSEA
 SERVICE
 IN
 BRITISH AND
 PORTUGUESE
 EAST AFRICA

UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIN
 AMSTERDAM

Highest Quality Products

CABLES
 V.I.R. Taped and
 Braided
 Alloy and Tough
 Rubber
 Sheathed



FLEXIBLES
 Silk and Cotton
 Braided Tough
 Rubber
 Sheathed

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.
 GARRATT LANE WANDSWORTH
 LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone: Battersea 2877
 Telegrams: Wandleside 2 and 3
 Agents Messrs. BUCKHEAD, MOORE & ROY

"Uganda Today and Tomorrow"

A comprehensive survey of the Protectorate 3s.

"Rhymes of the Old Plover"
 by R.R.M. 4s.

"Adiglig in East Africa"
 by R. C. Hatley & Hugh Copley 6s. 6d.

"Sunshine and Rain in Uganda"
 by Adjo M. Day 5s. 6d.

These books are published by and obtainable post free, from

"East Africa and Rhodesia"
 66 GT. RUSSELL ST., LONDON W.C.1.

We carry the goods



In 1935, 84,700 tons of sisal were transported to the ports by the Kenya and Uganda Railway and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Administration. The two systems had between them 2,314 of the covered wagons used to carry the baled sisal. In 1954 East African Railways carried 143,000 tons. They had in service 3,432 wagons, with a further 2,000 on order and most of these have now been delivered.

At the Ports new equipment installed as part of the E.A.R. & H. port mechanisation programme speeds the handling of the sisal. Fork lift trucks and other mechanical equipment—on which £300,000 is being spent—carry the bales from rail to transit sheds, and from the sheds to the quayside where new cranes, costing more than £1,000,000, hoist the sisal onto the ships which carry it all over the world. The contribution of the sisal industry to East African economy is a very big one and East African Railways and Harbours are by these means contributing to the prosperity of the sisal industry.

**East African
 Railways
 & Harbours**

THE LARGEST COLONIAL RAILWAY AND HARBOUR SYSTEM

Always building a greater East Africa

The only export trade that East Africa properly depends. But there can be no strong export trade without an efficient system for transporting goods to the coast for shipment overseas. That's why the facilities which the East African Railways and Harbours Administration provides and is constantly improving, developing and expanding so they can play their full and vital part in East Africa's economy.



HARVESTING THE SISAL CROP

Sisal—for durability and strength the world's cheapest fibre—makes one of the most important contributions to East African economy. It is the major industry in Tanganyika and, since the war, has contributed £100,000,000 to the territory's export economy. Sixty years ago 62 plants were brought from Florida to found the industry. Last year production in Tanganyika and Kenya was 210,000 tons—two-fifths of the world total—and 200,000 tons were exported, earning £13,000,000, much of it in dollars.

East African Railways and Harbours played a big part in earning that money—providing the transport to carry the sisal to the coast, and the dock facilities for the ships which carried it overseas. And what the Administration does for the sisal industry it does for all those industries which, by their exports, are helping to build a greater East Africa.

East African Railways & Harbours

PART OF THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION SERVICES



FAST REGULAR SERVICES
BETWEEN U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS AND U.S. ATLANTIC PORTS
TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS

General Agents
EAST AFRICA
STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES LTD.
P.O. Box 323, Mombasa
SOUTH AFRICA
JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS
P.O. Box 1906, Durban
EUROPE
JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO.
Tisbury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

FARRELL LINES

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

Rhodesia Agents: ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD, P.O. BOX 566, SALISBURY
ALLEN WACK & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD, P.O. BOX 1397, BULAWAYO

To South and East Africa

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

From Southampton

Warwick Castle	Dec. 1
Arundel Castle	Dec. 8
Athlone Castle	Dec. 15
Carnarvon Castle	Dec. 22
Edinburgh Castle	Dec. 29
Winchester Castle	Jan. 5
Capetown Castle	Jan. 12
Swallow Castle	Jan. 19

Via Madag. Via La Palma



**INTERMEDIATE AND
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES**
from LONDON and CONTINENT

Warwick Castle	London	Dec. 15
Durban Castle	London	Dec. 22
Kanya Castle	London	Dec. 29
Rhodesia Castle	London	Jan. 12
London Castle	London	Jan. 19
London Castle	London	Jan. 20
London Castle	London	Feb. 7
London Castle	London	Feb. 14

Out East Coast, from West Coast
Out West Coast, from East Coast
Out and Home, West Coast

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 37 NEWBURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.4 Tel: MAM 2359
 P.O. Box 100, MANAMA 2184
 West End Passenger Agency: 125 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4
 Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow
 All sailings subject to change without notice.

Robinson

MOTOR DRIVEN BAND SAW TYPE 9011

SUPER CLASS BAND SAW of exceptionally robust construction and pleasing streamlined appearance. Embodies several outstanding features including maximum protection for the operator, and is capable of excellent service.

- Main Features.** Powered by handied motor housed within machine frame. Endless shaft centre belt drive to bottom spindle.
- Top and bottom pulley spindles mounted on identical ball bearings.
- Aluminium disc-type pulleys easily detachable from spindle hubs for re-rubbing or replacement.
- Super-sensitive top pulley unit—fullerum-mounted floating type. Responds instantly to any variation of strain on saw.
- Cushioned weighting arrangement of completely original design for saw straining device. Efficient.
- Thrust switch automatically cuts off current when tension is taken off or if saw breaks.
- Ball bearing saw guides above and below table.
- Saw completely guarded except portion actually cutting.
- Table tilts up to 45° to right.
- Tilting table. Reversible for use on either side of saw.

Back view of machine with table tilted and cover removed to show drive



Represented by

GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD.

MARDINGE STREET 3, NAIROBI, KENYA

L1176

BRANCHES AT NAKURU, ELDORET, KISUMU, MOMBASA, JIRO, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM, MOGADISHU, ARUSHA, TANZANIA

CLAN HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

From SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

and other
RED SEA PORTS

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASA WEA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI & BERBERA

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

THE OWNERS

or

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.
MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers
STAVELEY & HOPE
LIVERPOOL

Chartered Agents
TEMPERLEYS, HAZLEHURST & CO. LTD.
LONDON, E.C.2

Sound judgement Makes a successful farmer

Successful farming is based on the careful weighing of the pros and cons of every move. In view of this, it is significant that so many farmers decide on K.F.A. membership. The advantages are obvious. Membership means that the vast resources, in every way of marketing and the other facilities, of the Kenya Farmers Association, are at your disposal.



UNITY IS **KFA** STRENGTH

THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OPERATIVE) LTD.

The Kenya Farmers Association (Co-operative) Ltd.

Branches and Depots at: ELDORET, NAIBASHI, NAIROBI, MOMBASA, THOMSON'S FALLS, RUGO, KERICHOA, TALB, NANKUKU, HOEY, BRIDGE, LUGARI, SOTIK, BUMBWA, NARO MDRU and RONGAI.
Managing Agents in Tanganyika—the TANGANYIKA FARMERS ASSOCIATION with Branches and Depots at: DARUSALA, MOSHI, MINGA.

*Loans for
Homes*

*Safety for
Savings*

Generous advances granted
to Home Owners on most
favourable terms



Investments received on
Share or deposit at attrac-
tive rates of interest

General Manager
H. M. DOUGHTY

FIRST PERMANENT
FORMERLY FIRST RHODESIAN
BUILDING SOCIETY

CHIEF OFFICE: PERMANENT HOUSE, BOX 24, UMBURA, N. RHODESIA

Other Offices in Tanganyika and Nyasaland

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

65 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLBORN 2224-5

INLAND TELEGRAMS: EASTAFRIKA
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page
Matters of Moment	451
Notes By The Way	452
Installation of Queen Mother	453
Winegate in Buganda	455
Kenya National Parks	456
Book Review: Inside Africa	458
Notes from the Sudan	460
Department	462
Letter to the Editor	464
Latest Mining News	466
Company Reports	474

Founder and Editor,

F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1956

Vol. 32

No. 1625

30s. per copy plus postage

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA. Sir Andrew Cohen, has rejected a proposal made in the Great Lukiko of Buganda, one of the principal bodies of the Protectorate, that a Commission of inquiry should investigate the cases of chiefs who are alleged to have been involved in the Kabaka's death during his exile by the word of Her Majesty's Government, that the rule would not be permanent and to the performing of his duties in his absence as the news in other columns makes plain, the campaign of those in the servants of the State to be beswaged by the individual agitators, among them chiefs and other adherents of the Uganda National Congress. The British Government could scarcely have done less to support its chief agents who deliberately got themselves to undermine their authority and the Kabaka's one statement on the subject could not have been under any more belated. It is therefore all the more necessary for the Protectorate Government to show its face.

Since the Kabaka must have known that his return were being invited to acts of violence and assassination before his return, and that that invitation increased at the time of the restoration of his throne, he had no right to exploit the people to gain his own ends and his own unity when great crowds gathered to greet him, and when his slightest request could have been complied to be instantly obeyed instead of seizing his first opportunity of calling off the witch-blinds which had been started, he said nothing of the subject for more than four weeks, and that it was the public was inevitably assumed by large numbers of people to signify

his approval of the policy of pressure and revenge. Consequently the agitators and the mobs obedient to their prompting became still more unrestrained. The absurdity of some of the cases recorded in the Lúganda newspaper would be amusing if the matter were not so serious because what is still being done reveals the full between the claims made for the Baganda treatment standards as shown by their actions. That is to say that there are not Baganda of character, courage and competence, what has been happening during the past month and a half shows, however, that men of that stamp are not in evidence. It is indeed optimistic to expect them to be placed in positions of power in present circumstances.

It is strange that the Kabaka's Government and the Lukiko have not seen the danger to themselves of a wave of emotion stimulated by Congressmen and directed against the chiefs (who in that part of East Africa are partly agents of the central authorities, not hereditary rulers with practical qualities interwoven into the very life of the tribes). Many of the educated and semi-educated young Baganda who are activists of the Congress have long despised the chiefs, partly because they represent established authority and are therefore a challenge to their own brassiness and ignorance, and partly because they covet the appointments open to such men. In general the chiefs represent a more experienced and commonsense class than the trouble-makers, and if many of them were to be overthrown by popular clamour and replaced by Congressmen, the whole structure would be greatly weakened. The interest of the newcomers would not be law, order and planned progress, but acceleration of a movement for self-government now, which if it were to succeed, would provide the most thrusiful (who are now not

Attacks on The Chiefs.

the most trustworthy and prestige power, and high salaries, on which, as Africans, they would pay no income tax, for the existing legislation discriminates unfairly in favour of Africans in this matter, and those newly in office would be most unlikely to regard as urgent any change to their personal detriment.

The attitude of the Kabaka's present ministers and of the members of the Great Lukiko, who have shown almost complete tolerance of the excitement of political passions by small numbers of extremists, would assuredly be different if they were brought to realize that they might soon become the targets of the organizers of discontent, who,

with few exceptions, have careerist ambitions which they scarcely trouble to camouflage. In a letter on another page the Rev. H. M. Grace calls for action by those Baganda who are capable of rendering sincere and prudent leadership to their people. At this critical stage, unfortunately, such men have been inactive. They may be arguing that their intervention would be more effective if the present effervescence were allowed to pass away, or they may consider that they would be better advised to avoid unpopularity. This second and unworthy view is tantamount to capitulation to the worst political elements. The first involves the risk that the men who have concocted the brew which has so excited the population may at no distant date offer something still more heady to their light-minded followers.

Notes By The Way

Unjustifiable Claim

A FORMER CIVIL SERVANT has argued in the Legislative Council of Kenya that, because the pound was worth 20s a score of years ago and is now worth not much more than 8s, it therefore in pure justice we are entitled to own and to half times the pension that we now receive. There is, of course, no justification whatsoever for that claim which rests on the assumption that former employees of Governments have a right to protection and perpetuity against the follies of Governments which ordinary citizens neither respect nor demand. Whereas many civil servants are neither so old nor taken out of service as they suppose, they take for a pension to support their retirement, their friends in business, agriculture, or one of the professions, not expecting a pension, made some provision in various ways. Like many civil servants they now find that what was intended to assure them an adequate and comfortable period of retirement provides nothing of the sort. But they do not expect the general body of taxpayers or an insurance company to recompense them for the fall in the value of money.

Official Pensioners

PART OF THE difficulty ran thus: "Pensioners are defeated by money which Government has put aside for a serving officer when he was pensioned. If you put 20s aside and spend it worth 8s in 20 years, you will not find many people affected by pensioning. You do, of course, but far more people are attracted by a pension today than ever before in British history. The official pensioners and the bargain with his eyes as sharp as that as the non-official who simultaneously begins a career in commerce or some other way. "We pensioners have nobody to blame except the circumstances of the time," Mr. Cooke argued, "but he promptly admitted that pensioning was not a particularly desirable thing. Why then should former officials be given special consideration and special compensation which are denied to the rest of the community?"

The New Untouchables

BECAUSE NORMAL PERSONS want pensions to be believed, there has been no strong public objection to some payment by British Governments in order to alleviate the lot of former officials. Consent to that course is a matter of grace, however, is very different from acceptance of a demand as a matter of right. The pity is that Mr. S. V. Cooke was not told that what he described as "pure justice" to former officials would be rank injustice to the taxpayers, and that official pensioners have been generously treated already. Instead, the official spokesman said that he has taken very careful note of the points raised and that they would be discussed with the Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika. Even worse is the fact that not one member of the House expressed disagreement with Mr. Cooke's plea — fundamentally, as I trust that many non-official members in all three territories will now oppose this insidious attempt to create a new class of untouchables. Everyone else is hit by inflation. Why should civil servants be exempt? Their pockets, like those of other people, must be affected if they are to do all they can to arrest this great damage to the realm.

Gay Reports

I CANNOT REMEMBER when I read so gay a report by the chairman of a great company as that by Mr. John Brooke which appears on other pages of this issue. Yet his story was not by any means of unprecedented propriety. On the contrary, he reveals that the company spent almost £1 m. in restricting the rise in prices for British consumers, who at one time were paying 1s. a pound less for a product than it had cost elsewhere. Those could scarcely be regarded as a reply to those who allege that the short selfish course, I hope that the result of these pages entitles me that notion, if it is not mendacious, will be gone through Mr. Brooke's statement that "Those who have no direct interest in tea growing (and the company has large estates in Kenya and Tanganyika) or tea distribution are recommended to regard it for its good humour."

Example Worth Emulating

THE COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT gives a page to an analysis of the gross income, which amounted to almost £873m. during the year to June 30 1956. To earn that income more than £723m. had to be spent on tea, coffee and other materials, well over £61m. on salaries, wages and employees' benefits, nearly £61m. on production, selling and overhead expenses, and £594,000 on depreciation. Of the balance of £13m. the tax-gatherers grabbed £1.3m. — and preference and ordinary shareholders received between them £249,000 for making it possible for the company to operate at all. That can scarcely be deemed excessive payment by any fair-minded person. If all companies would provide this kind of breakdown of income and expenditure there would be less excuse for the absurd misconceptions about profits which are now current in so many quarters.

Too Much Brevity

THE ODDS must be very high indeed against two bodies with the initials E.A.T.T.A. obtaining accommodation in the same building, however large. If a short-story writer were to arrange such juxtaposition for the purpose of his plot he would be accused of straining the credulity of his readers; yet that is exactly what has happened. Not long ago the East Africa Tourist Travel Association acquired London offices overlooking

Travalgar Square. It did not know that another tenant of the same landlord was the English Amateur Table Tennis Association until each began to get mail intended for the other. East Africans are therefore asked not to write merely to the E.A.T.T.A., as many naturally do. Will they spell out the first two words in at least 7 East African T.T.A. will satisfy the postal authorities.

Separatist Policy

IS THE SPIRIT OF SEPARATISM responsible for the decision of the Buganda Government to buy a house in the Bayswater district of London as a meeting-place and hostel for Baganda students? Within easy walking distance of the house, which is to be purchased, there is already an excellent and flourishing interracial club financed by the East African Governments and providing for the needs of many Baganda students. Much is to be gained by encouraging contacts between young students of all races, and it seems to me most regrettable that a movement towards tribalism should be supported by any authority in East Africa. The Government of Buganda has sent 30 students to Great Britain this year, and other Baganda are here at the cost of the Protectorate Government. I have no doubt that close and constant contact with other East Africans would be better for them than isolation in a building catering for members of one tribe only.

Queen Mother Installed Chancellor of London University

Honorary Degrees Conferred on Lord Malvern and Lord Salisbury

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER was installed Chancellor of London University on Thursday last in the Royal Festival Hall, London.

A more representative or colourful gathering of leading university figures could not have assembled for such a ceremony. Twenty-four United Kingdom universities sent their vice-chancellors or principals and two university colleges their principals, and 34 universities and five university colleges in the Queen's realms overseas sent senior representatives. So did 73 foreign universities and university colleges, the United States contingent numbering 30. There were delegates from behind the Iron Curtain and even one from Iceland.

Colourful Gathering

These guests, entering in procession and clad in gowns, hoods, and caps of many hues, were conducted to their places on the platform with impressive ceremony, which ran evenly to the timetable. Red predominated but there were robes of bright green, purple, yellow, and pink, one red velvet cloak with a gold fringe, black gowns with silver barred sleeves, and hats of many shapes.

With the procession of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. F. Cockwood, came the six graduates, the Bishop of London, Sir Richard Ligonier, the Marquess of Salisbury, Mrs. Pandit, and Viscount Malvern.

The Queen Mother's procession reached the hall at 11.15 and was sounded by eight trumpeters of the Royal Horse Guards in full state uniform of gold and lace tunics and velvet caps. Her Majesty was escorted by the chairman of Convocation, Dr. Dunneath. Her Chancellor's robe was of black and silk damask, richly adorned with gold. Her cap had a gold tassel, and a page in smart court-dress carried her train.

"May it please your Majesty," said the Vice-Chancellor when the Queen Mother was seated, "the deed of appointment confirming your election as Chancellor of the University of London has been read by

the Chairman of Convocation. On behalf of the University, I thank you, and I invite you to take the chair, my Queen."

There followed a second raffle, and after the Vice-Chancellor had expressed the deep sense of privilege of the university in Her Majesty's acceptance of the highest office in its power to bestow, he invited her always to uphold and defend the privileges and rights of the university, which were to hold forth to all classes and denominations, both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and fixed course of education, to promote research and the advancement of science and learning, and to organize, improve, and extend education of a university standard.

1,800 Commonwealth Students

The Chancellor, having made an affirmation in that sense, then addressed the assembly, pointing out that London had been the first university in the country to admit women to its degrees, the first to appoint a woman as a professor, the first to elect a woman as vice-chancellor, and today it has taken yet a further step. I thought you might wish me to direct your attention to an attitude so progressive.

"No other university in the country can rival our achievements in the field of Commonwealth and international co-operation. Of our students one in seven comes from overseas, and of a total of nearly 2,800, no less than 1,800 are from the countries of the Commonwealth. There are many people scattered throughout the world who look on their country as the land of their best years of their lives.

University Colleges in the Commonwealth

"I am particularly proud of the contribution which London is making to the development of the new university colleges in the Commonwealth. Universities provide the main source of the trained personnel which

must be created before full self-government can today be granted to any country. As President of the newly formed University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland I can claim a sincere personal interest in their welfare and their interest.

We have made great advances in Oriental and African studies and in the development of post-graduate medical education, and perhaps the boldest that we contemplate, in order to take our share in the urgent need today for more technologists, and so that it is to double the size of the Imperial College.

Despite pride in past achievement and hope for the future, humility was needed. Scientific progress, prosperity, and social services were not in themselves enough for they would fall us unless our moral and spiritual growth kept pace with our material progress.

High virtues had been alive in the work of those who had been engaged in the administration of the university and of those who had thought and taught there; the university had lived and grown by unselfishness, loyalty, devotion, wisdom, and goodness. It was for this and succeeding generations to keep those virtues alive and active.

The Public Orator, Sir Ifor Evans, then presented the honorary graduands, as the name was called each name while he read an epitome of the qualities and achievements which had earned the honour. In turn the knell before the Queen Mother to be invested with the hood of the degree. When they rose Her Majesty took the graduand's hand and said: "By authority of the Senate I confer upon you the degree of doctor of *honoris causa*."

Viscount Malvern's Services to Rhodesia

The oration in the case of Lord Malvern was in the following terms:

Chancellor, Viscount Malvern, we would honour an Imperial statesman now at the meridian of his renown. The truth of the adage of classical antiquity that there is always something new from Africa is endorsed by the record he has established of 22 years of unbroken service as a Commonwealth Prime Minister.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, of whose creation he is the major architect, was a concept of noble grandeur and is now a reality of practical good sense. It has shown the fabric of his political and social vision to be no insubstantial pageant.

We must take pride that it was here in London at St. Thomas's Hospital and the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, that he gained his medical and surgical skill. After his emigration to Southern Rhodesia before the First World War, he served not only in recognizing the personal health of his fellows and the well-being of the body politic. As a surgeon he knows the conditions of a healthy organism if the whole is to be sound, the parts must be sound.

Experience and the responsibilities of office have combined to reinforce the conviction that a calm and liberal spirit of tolerance is at once the foundation and the very life-blood of a civilized national society. In pursuing with good vigour and steady temperance the aim of racial co-operation and the building of a community in which merit and character, not race, are the condition for advancement, he looks onward to the time when the Federation, like Paley's world, will be teeming with delightful existence.

He is endowed with a heroic magnitude of mind. For what else could have emboldened him, when Prime Minister, to undertake the politically and imperially delicate task of operating on the Governor of his territory — a genuinely incisive demonstration of the Governor's confidence in the surgeon Premier's steadiness of hand, eye, and judgment?

In the University we have followed with acute interest the maturing of his magnificent plan for a University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury, for we shall be linked with it in a close and friendly academic bond. We rejoice that you, Chancellor, have graciously accepted the office of President of the new college which begins its life with happy augurs.

"I request you, Chancellor, by the authority of the Senate, to admit Godfrey Martin Higgins, Viscount Malvern, to the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*."

Two Decades in High Office

The oration in the case of Lord Salisbury contained these passages:

For all the finer traditions of English life, this been the home of some of our most noble families. It is a tradition of a mystical parliament which stirs them to give their best to the State. It is a tradition which has made the most important part of our government, the House of Commons, the most important part of our life. It is a tradition which has made the House of Commons, the most important part of our life. It is a tradition which has made the House of Commons, the most important part of our life.

The two decades in high office which he has held have been a record of statesmanship in the affairs of the Commonwealth. For a statesman has often appeared in the history of our country. We would honour him today for his noble service to the Commonwealth. His words are always wise and his counsel sound.

His faith in the character and ideals of our people, Commonwealth, and his deep-rooted belief in institutions that create an unshakable confidence among its peoples, remains a constant against the changes of time and place. For in foreign lands a new world of fellowship between nations and of mutual aid.

We honour a great Englishman who, by his service to the Nation and to the people of the Commonwealth, has achieved an already glorious page. I request you, Chancellor, by the authority of the Senate, to admit Robert Arthur James Gascoigne Cecil, Marquess of Salisbury, to the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*.

Commonwealth Press Freedom

Freedom of Access to Criticism

PRESS PROBLEMS in Colonial territories were the subject of a resolution carried last week at the eighth conference of the Commonwealth Press Union, meeting in Hobart, at read.

This conference is concerned at the difficulties experienced by some members in Colonial territories; it resolves that a co-ordinated, continuing effort be made towards the progressive removal of limitations on freedom of the press imposed by law or decree; recognizes that in some territories which the achieving or have recently achieved self-government management of the Government are naturally assiduous in assuming and guarding new powers and privileges, and may at times be unduly sensitive to Press criticism; recognizes that news-gatherers in these territories, in addition to the normal duties of responsible journalism, have a special obligation to show understanding of national aspirations and movements; and consequently reminds newspapers of the duty to fight for and Government of the duty to protect those liberties of expression on which they both depend.

Another resolution was passed in the following terms:

This conference, asserting that any encouragement of freedom of the Press anywhere in the Commonwealth is a matter of great concern to all members of the Commonwealth Press Union; recognizing that newspapers must ever maintain high standards of responsible journalism if they are to serve and deserve freedom of the Press; recognizing also that a continuing effort should be made by all newspapers to impress on popular opinion that freedom of the Press is not a private privilege but a fundamental public right; therefore resolves that the Council of the Union be asked to invite, invite, and editors in States throughout the free world to support the C.P.U. in a general exchange of views on the subject of any threatened or actual restriction of Press freedom.

Both resolutions were adopted unanimously, so as a precedent for the establishment of a fund to finance overseas travel by Commonwealth journalists.

An understanding that times critical Press of the Press as an effective spur to the activities of any Government. Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.

Violence and Intimidation Widespread in Buganda

National Congress Campaign against "Traitors to the kabaka"

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, has rejected a proposal made in the Great Lukiko of Buganda for the establishment of a committee of inquiry into recent disturbances. He refused the request because he considered that any inquiry would bring the state to a standstill and encourage people to make accusations against each other.

An official spokesman explained at the beginning of the week that the matter had been discussed with the Buganda Government, which had been told that the action suggested would be inconsistent with statements issued recently by the Kabaka and jointly by the two governments. The Kabaka had said: "Our forgiveness of one another in matters such as these is truly indicative of the greatness of a nation. Let us therefore look to the future and work together." The joint statement of the two Governments had included an admonition to the people to forget such matters now that the Kabaka had returned.

The Governor's reply, which has the full support of the Secretary of State, has been circulated by the Buganda Government to all county chiefs, with instructions to make it known that the time must abide by it.

Three Princes Dismissed

The Kabaka has dismissed three princes (Mawanda, Mutedi, and Simbwe) from his palace. According to the *Lupatula Press* they have been told never to enter it again unless specially summoned.

Five leading *saza* (county) chiefs have been ordered to appear before the Appointments Committee of the Buganda Government, presumably with a view to their dismissal.

Pressure, sometimes physical, to force the resignation of other loyal chiefs, often exercised solely by members of the Uganda National Congress continues. In one case, already reported, the Riot Act had to be read and tear gas used. The Kabaka's subsequent call to the tribe to abstain from vindictive action has still been published by one vernacular newspaper only. It was not made until he had been back for rather more than a month, and was so worded that one of the leading newspapers in England called it "a mild reproach".

The state of Buganda at present may be judged from the following facts, all of which have been taken from the vernacular newspapers.

Attacks and Extortions

Gombolola Chief, Blaso Kiviri, of Nakisungu, Kyagwe, was attacked by a crowd and "beaten very severely" for not having supported the campaign for the Kabaka's return. *Gumbuze* published a suggestion that he should be granted a piece of land in England for his loyalty to the British. Another report declared that he was beaten unconscious, rescued by a force of police, and taken to Mulago Hospital, where he was detained. He was dragged into the compound from a meeting of his council, and members of his family were assaulted when they tried to help him. The crowd was estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000.

Saza Chief Serwaniko, of Kyadondo, was denounced as the Kabaka's enemy by a crowd of about 4,000, and called upon to resign.

A schoolmaster for the Government was attacked in Buddi. He was rescued by police.

Abdulla Nsumbu, of Bugoye, Butambala, was attacked by a crowd, which, one newspaper states, wanted to cut off one of his legs which he had offered to be cut off at the Kabaka's camp. The police arrested the crowd.

One man is said to have paid £30 because he had declared that he would fight that sum if the Kabaka ever came back. This is the only case so far known of a non-African having been intimidated in this way.

A lame Mrochanda, Ernest Kibirige, of Wakaso, Busiro, was allowed to have declared that he would walk if Muteshi Council's villagers have collected £5 from him.

A beautiful girl who handed his new bicycle to a neighbour as a penalty in another village an alleged offender gave a crowd two fat sheep to kill and eat on the spot; and a parish chief was made to hand over his *kanzu* (gown).

A man who said that he would eat a dog if the Kabaka returned "has not yet made good his promise but his car killed a dog on the day of the Kabaka's arrival."

A chief charged with saying that he would remove his trousers and dance naked before the people if the Kabaka came back has been asked to fulfil his undertaking.

Cases in Native Courts

Many cases have been brought before Native Courts. One was against the *Saza* Chief of Kyadondo for offering to disinter his dead father if the Kabaka returned.

The deputy to *Saza* Chief Pokano has been charged with digging in his garden on the day of the ruler's return, for which offence another man has been fined £25. The accusation against one man was that he had said the Kabaka would not come back, because a mouse cannot have a say in a cat's court; he is like a small insect that falls in a big drum.

Another man's offence was that he could not pray in his mosque for a Kabaka who was not a Muslim. A son has announced that he will prosecute his father for declining to give him one head of stock, which he had promised in the event of the Kabaka's return. There are many reports of court cases for disloyalty.

Against Congress members prominent among them, come the demands that the Buganda Government should set up courts to try all so-called "traitors".

It has been argued in one newspaper that in the names of "traitors" were not published the men in question would be used to bring about further misunderstanding in the kingdom. With the result that the Kabaka's sentence will have more meaning, we cannot believe that we have won the battle if we do not know the enemies in our own houses. A leading article called upon the KatiKiro to remember that he is not to go on telling people not to kill other people's goats; the people want to see what the Buganda Government is doing to meet their requests.

Punishments Proposed

One proposal is that "traitors" should have their lands confiscated; another is that they should all be permanently deported (without any indication of where they are to be sent).

The *Uganda Post* has called for the prosecution of "all enemies and traitors to the Kabaka's return." No one is going to forgive any enemy. "Those who are chiefs in the government of His Highness should be dismissed of you should cease to regard them as your chiefs wherever you live in villages."

Another plea is that people accused of causing disturbances in Buganda should not be prosecuted in Protectorate Government courts but in those of the Buganda Government. "We fail to understand why people who are not concerned should involve themselves in these court cases." The paper added that those of remain in Protectorate Government jails ought to be removed to Buganda Government prisons.

Gumbuze declared that the people of Kyagwe had not condoned in their *saza* chief, and that when the Kabaka arrived presentations would be made not by him but by a deputy. It added: "The people of Kyagwe told the Queen not to go there and she did not. They drove Bishop Lutaya from the church. They told Bishop Brown not to return to Buganda without the Kabaka."

Lukiko Refuses to Thank Great Britain

According to *Uganda Eyobura*, a motion in the Great Lukiko by the representative member for Koki, which sought to record the gratitude of the Baganda to Great Britain for consenting to the return of the Kabaka from exile, was defeated by 173 votes to 36. The headline in the paper was "Lukiko Will Not Thank Queen."

A contributor to one of the Congress papers has suggested that November 30, the day on which the Kabaka was liberated, should henceforth be celebrated in his kingdom as Commemorative Day.

From another quarter it has been proposed that some special honour should be shown to the Baganda who refused to cut their hair or shave during the Kabaka's absence. The

"bearded people" have presented the Kabaka with two horses bought in Kenya.

One paper made great play with the allegation that at sitting of the Great Lukiiko no seat was provided for the Mukama of Toro and that Baganda chiefs who stood for him standing remained in their places.

A leading article in one paper has called on the five Baganda members of the Legislative Council of the Protectorate to resign. The same issue announced that a new political party was being started under the guidance of the Rev. Sparta Mukasa and two other persons.

Mumo declared that the next task before the Baganda was to achieve self-government, the pace to which should be set by the ministers in the Baganda Government.

Comment by "The Times"

"Purge in Buganda" was the heading given by The Times to a leading article which said:

"Reports of their alleged opposition to the Kabaka's return, because of their attacks on certain county chiefs in Buganda, are most disquieting. For some time certain vernacular newspapers have been advocating a witch-hunt and purge. There have been demonstrations in which one or two chiefs have been humiliated, or ill-treated by the mob. Last week the Riot Act was read and tear gas used by the police to protect a sub-chief. Now it seems that four saza chiefs are to appear before the newly-formed appointments board and

invited to resign, and the Lukiko may set up a commission of inquiry to examine allegations of disloyalty.

The position of the saza chiefs in Buganda is not easy. They are not hereditary, as are most African chiefs, but are servants appointed by the Buganda Government. Previously they were the personal appointments of the Kabaka. Under the new Constitution an appointments board has been set up on the lines of a Civil Service Commission, with a chairman chosen by the Kabaka.

"During his exile the duty of the saza chiefs and their subordinates whatever their private loyalties was to support a British administration, though it had at one time declared that the Kabaka could never come back. Otherwise orderly government could not have been maintained. The chiefs must take a great deal of the credit for producing the tranquil conditions necessary for the Kabaka's return. It is vastly unfair that they should now be victimized.

"Last week the Kabaka himself admonished those who took the law into their own hands, and the Katikiro (Prime Minister) Mr. Kimani had introduced similar appeals. The Prime Minister's speech added its voice to those of some of the vernacular papers. The recent murders at Rabat, which were the result of the exiled Sultan's return, show the lengths to which victimization can be carried in these cases. Buganda may be incapable of such excesses, but it is equally important that they should refrain from minor violence or injustices (whatever the means). It would be deplorable if the Kabaka's return and the new Agreement were to be marred and jeopardized by hatred and bitterness."

Sir Alfred Vincent on Preservation of Kenya's Game

Chairman of Royal National Parks Trustees Writes of Government Apathy

THIS IS THE FIFTH REPORT published since the establishment of national parks in Kenya. The first covered a period of five years from 1946 to 1950, and subsequently we have reported annually. On each occasion, and with increasing alarm, we have drawn attention to the insecurity of our national reserves, and to the continual challenge to the sanctity of our national parks.

These challenges in their positive form can be grouped as proposals mainly emanating from Government officers to devise uses for national parks in conflict with the objects for which the national parks were established. It is understandable that men charged with the specific duty of promoting a single project or the alleged welfare of a small group of people will allow their zeal to overshadow their recognition of wider and more far-reaching plans. These threats to the national parks will continue as long as humans retain any enterprise and ambition, but it is our duty as trustees to judge them fairly and contest them within the bounds of our obligations and powers.

Generous Share of Nature's Bounty

We who live in Kenya are fortunate to have been allocated such a generous share of nature's bounty, and as trustees of some of these natural assets our responsibility extends to the interests of people far beyond the shores of Kenya and to generations unborn. It is, however, disheartening when proposals to use portions of an established national park for other purposes, or plans to despoil a scene of beauty, find such favour with the authorities and our considered views go unheeded.

This leads us unwillingly to the conclusion that although national parks have been established in Kenya, they exist more in the nature of a concession by the Government of Kenya than as a realistic endeavour to protect our wild heritage. We are proud of the progress of the national parks both in Kenya and in adjoining territories, when judged in the light of the support and

*Being extracts from the statement of the chairman in the annual report of the Royal National Parks of Kenya.

interest of the public. Had such developments not been achieved, there now would have been even less chance of "saving" a reasonable share of our wild-life—gloomy picture indeed.

Proposals have consistently put forward to alter the boundaries of certain national parks to make them more favourable to provide more security for national reserves. It is our belief that such proposals are justifiable and in the best interests of Kenya and all people, have not been accepted, or, if accepted, have not been implemented. This is not perhaps to be unexpected when Kenya is fully engaged in a campaign against Mau Mau terrorists, and many of its men are involved either directly or indirectly in this calamity. As the Mau Mau organization shows signs of cracking under the pressure of the forces of the Crown, so eyes must turn to the reconstruction of our economic stability and to projects designed to establish the progressive development of Kenya.

Draffic Changes Essential

This return to more constructive activities, we need again emphasize our very profound conviction that wild animals in Kenya will not survive if restricted only to the faunal national parks as they exist today, unless there is a very great change of heart in the whole system and methods of preservation.

Anyone who believes that national parks and the protection of wild life are designed mainly for the benefit of immigrant races or visitors to Kenya is merely displaying ignorance of the facts. Admittedly, visitors to national parks in Kenya and those who embark on expensive hunting safaris are at present predominantly European, but the day will come, and we hope it will come sooner than most people predict, when the natives of all races in Kenya will learn to recognize the value and importance of wild life.

In our zeal to develop this primitive life to western standards, and in the search for the exploitation of the land, we must recognize the entrusted with irreplaceable legacies. We must set aside sufficient areas and take effective steps to preserve at least some portions of Kenya where the Africans of the future will be able to see the animals in their natural

state which form so much a part of their historical and tribal customs and legends. Even if the African tribes for some years to come continue to regard wild animals as gifts from heaven to be killed and used for their immediate needs, their wiser leaders will surely appreciate the vast monetary value of tourist traffic attracted mainly by the lure of big game.

Organized Poaching and Smuggling

There is today an organized smuggling ring operating in Kenya, and it has so operated for many years, taking annually a toll of hundreds of our animals both within and around national parks. The enhanced price of ivory and rhino horn has fanned a fire which was by no means without flame. African poachers in the hinterland, between the East African coast and the Tsavo National Park, operate in stealthy, murderous gangs to carry off anything which to them has some value.

Poisoned arrows, snares, and set bows make their task easy. This ghastly slaughter of hundreds of elephant, rhino, giraffe and anything else that may fall to their devices, drives the unfortunate creatures to seek refuge in new haunts, where again they are in danger of being destroyed to prevent them doing damage to Native agriculture and stock.

Poachers captured, only after dangerous and difficult exploits, are brought to court, where they receive sentences, sometimes of only a few months' detention or hard labour. Weeding a garden for a few months is no deterrent to a poacher who has secured a number of elephant or rhino and made a handsome profit. We are convinced that only those people directly concerned with preservation of game recognize the magnitude of this unjustifiable slaughter by poachers.

Those charged with the allocation of finances in Kenya fail to recognize the urgent need of the Game Department, the police and national parks sufficient staff to break this poacher racket, and if the judiciary fail to appreciate the gravity of these crimes against posterity, big game will be exterminated in many parts of Kenya. We see no difficulty in making a realistic effort to break the poaching ring, as without receptors and dealers the poachers would have no market. In any event, we can see no possible justification for not effectively prohibiting the carrying or manufacture of arrow poison.

Wanton Destruction

While this wanton destruction continues, it is futile to imagine that wild animals are safely protected within a national park or by restricting the numbers allowed to be shot on a licence elsewhere. Even if poaching were stopped in the Tsavo National Park — and it has been very materially reduced — it is of no avail unless poachers are also prevented from operating on its boundaries.

In this regard, we wish to pay particular tribute to David Sheldrick, warden of Tsavo National Park (East), and to his rangers, who have waged a dangerous and determined campaign against the poachers in the course of which one ranger was killed and others were injured.

The damage to wild life by the active campaign against Mau Mau terrorists in the forest zone cannot be assessed at this stage, but in our opinion the extent of this tragedy will only be apparent in years to come. The wild denizens of the forest previously accorded sanctuary in the Aberdare and Mount Kenya National Parks and in the adjoining forest estate have been subjected to aerial bombing, military patrols, and many forms of disturbance. As the terrorists were forced into these mountain strongholds, so the efforts of the forces of the Crown were intensified within the same zone. This was inadvisable, and the damage to the peaceful scene of nature is still a disaster, and the feeding and breeding habits of the forest dwellers have been very seriously upset.

Other places — remote from Mau Mau trouble — have not suffered unduly at all, except from the absence and pre-occupation of many members of our staff engaged in emergency duties. We find it impossible, however, to accept that a Mau Mau detention camp to accommodate thousands of prisoners should have been established in the Tsavo National Park. A site was chosen by the Government officers and under emergency powers a decision was made, in spite of our protests, to build this camp at Manyani. We were informed that it had to be near the Tsavo River to obtain water, and yet it is some 12 miles away from this river and draws water from an existing pipeline. Had it been placed some five miles further towards the coast it would have been

out of the park and been served by the same pipe road and railway, and in a place which is, our opinion, would have been extremely more suitable. The salinity of water and its offensive smell from this camp has forced us to divert the main park road to the lands. Rhodesia has spoiled the chances of this famous rock pool, and one of the show places of the park until the camp is removed.

Even with the strenuous efforts of the superintendent in charge in whose co-operation and endorsement a large portion of the park was made to appear, and the game and various forms of life have to the extent possible have been impossible to check. The establishment of this camp within the park is again a clear proof today that in selecting the site, when there were various equally suitable alternatives, the Government officers concerned were not willing to respect the sanctity or even perhaps the existence of this national park.

East Africa High Commission

Recommendations of Nairobi Committee

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has circulated the report of a sub-committee which had considered the services provided by the East Africa High Commission. The report is likely to be debated at a special session of the association to be held early next year, mainly to discuss the report of the Royal Commission.

The chief recommendation of the sub-committee is that the proposals contained in Colonial Paper 191 should be implemented, with certain reservations and modifications, and emphasis is given to the statement in that document that its proposals "involve neither political closer union nor the fusion of the East African Governments."

It is suggested that the Central Legislative Assembly should have power to legislate on the following subjects: funds for the expenditure of the High Commission; customs and excise matters, excluding tariff rates; and the right of suspended duty, income tax, excluding the fixation of rates and allowances; licensing of industries; defence; control of commercial motor transport; boards for the control of the disposal of scheduled agricultural produce; legislation for collective marketing; bankruptcy, company law, regulation of business names, inventions and trade marks; mining; collection of statistics; inter-territorial communications (road, rail, air, inland water, sea, posts, telegraphs, telephones, and radio); broadcasting; pensions for High Commission staff; meteorological services; inter-territorial research; Lake Victoria fisheries; Makerere College and related institutions; and local ordinances in respect of self-contained inter-territorial services.

Provision should, it is urged, be made for the High Commission to have revenue of its own by way of a fixed contribution from the general revenue of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, preferably based on a proportion of agreed taxation. This general principle of apportionment was recommended by Sir Samuel Wilson in 1929 and then accepted by the three Governors in 1934.

Certain modifications of the constitution as described in Colonial Paper 191 are recommended, especially a strengthening of commercial representation in the Assembly from names submitted by the territorial Ministers or Members of Commerce after consultation with organized commerce.

The sub-committee considers that there should be more centralization from headquarters in Nairobi, particularly in railway and postal matters.

Nyasaland Constituencies

MR. R. O. SINCLAIR, Chief Justice of Nyasaland, is to be chairman of the commission charged to recommend the division of the Protectorate into six electoral areas, and Sir Eric Thomas, a retired Southern Rhodesian judge, and Mr. R. M. D. Paynter, chief registering officer in Southern Rhodesia, will be members of the commission. The Nyasaland Association has suggested that Blantyre and Limbe should together form three constituencies, and that the others should be Lilongwe and North, (2) Zomba and every part of the town to the boundaries of Lilongwe, and (3) from Chole to Lilongwe with everything south and east of Chole. It was recently announced that 1,873 Europeans, 325 Asians, and five Coloured applicants had been placed on the voters' roll. Some appeals are outstanding.

Mr. John Gunther's Impressions of East Africa

Introduction to the German Version of the War in German East Africa

Mr. John Gunther's new book, "Inside Africa" (Harrish Hamilton, 30s.), is a simple and serious but not solemn attempt to bring within the covers of one volume a comprehensive account of the whole of Africa. It runs to 960 pages, including the bibliography, statistical charts, and index.

The author was sufficiently interested in Africa 25 years ago to begin collecting material about it, and he visited some parts of the continent in 1926, 1929, 1936, and 1943. Then, in 1952-53, his wife and he saw, at least something of almost every African territory, travelling more than 10,000 miles in the process and taking notes on conversations with 1,503 people.

"My real bibliography is people," he writes; but not all of them were as reliable as they might have been. Some evidently impressed him more than they do, considerable sections of the communities in which they live. If this caveat must be entered at once, it must not be thought to mean that the reviewer regards Mr. Gunther as a generally unsafe guide. In many respects he has acquainted himself as well as could be expected from any accumulator and arranger of facts who has not made a really deep study of African affairs over a long period. Lacking that discipline, he has inevitably written some things which will be defied and criticized by men with more knowledge and equal readiness to face unpleasant facts.

British Rule Best

Admiration of British rule is not disguised. He writes:

"Conscience plays a less and less honorable role in British statecraft. If I were an African I would rather live in a British colony than any other. The British do not give as much economic opportunity in some realms as the Belgians, and better pay as much political and racial equality as the French in Black Africa, but the average African in British territory has more copious access to the two things Africans need most: education and justice. In some of the worst of the disorders on occasion in Great Britain, the British Government has as its aim only the systematic training of Africans for self-government.

British rule is exceptionally elastic, and its methods do not vary from Colony to Colony; the emphasis is all on variations of degree. For all their blunders and vagaries, the British have consistently sought to be progressive, liberalizing, and just.

They have justice. Their legislative assemblies, even if embryonic, give opportunity for protest. There is no British colony even remotely in the position of, say, the Spanish Sahara.

Even the British, even if benevolent, have been afflicted by all manner of troubles in Africa lately. One of the things that annoys them most is that in these days defence does not necessarily pay off. Uganda, the model State, was stolen and straitened after the forced deposition of the Kabaka; many Africans in Nyasaland resisted to the uttermost incorporation into the new Central African Federation; and in Kenya the Mau Mau rebellion has wrought appalling havoc.

What a magnificent job the British did in the Sudan for 30 years their administration gave the Sudan education, justice, public order, and almost complete tranquillity, with opportunity for development even during periods of the most severe economic depression. The Sudan has never been a richer or more advanced country than it has now, ever been a step of a better society.

For all the one must say tribute to the good qualities of the Sudanese as well. Since World War II only one British battalion (400 men) has been stationed in the Sudan, and the Sudanese Defence Force has numbered more than 30,000 officers. All this in a territory that could easily have exploded into chaos at the moment of demarcation had ever been withdrawn. It is a credit to the British that they have been proud of themselves in the Sudan. And when time came for them to leave, they left the country.

The Sudan seemed to Mr. Gunther to be the best governing country politically in all Africa.

With the exception of Nigeria. He was impressed by his admiration, considered separately, and even for advancement.

From the standpoint of white settlers, Kenya appeared to him the "worst trouble spot in Africa." He appreciates the qualities of the white settler community, but only an inadequate understanding of the essential facts could have led him to write that "the white settler system is not only iniquitous, but unwarrantable. The areas of black land are expropriated without proper compensation." In its context every reader must reserve that judgment to the White Highlands of Kenya; and it is not a valid verdict.

White Settlement in Kenya

When white settlement began there could have been no question of compensation, for practically the whole of the area in question was devoid of African population. Consequently there was no expropriation and therefore no inquiry. On the contrary, land which from time immemorial had been unused, except for occasional grazing by small nomad groups, was brought into the service of mankind.

In the paragraph in which Mr. Gunther makes that unfortunate blunder, he concedes that the white settlers are not a feudal community, as is so often suggested.

Some still have sizeable estates, but the present trend is all toward the break up of the really big holdings, and the average Kenyan today covers only about 1,000 acres. Most white settlers are not baronial at all; they are yeoman farmers, or they are frontiersmen, and resemble closely the American pioneers in the days when the West was being opened up. They cleared out their own holdings, improved them, and do not want to lose what they have gained. Most are neither effete nor rich.

Farming in Kenya is by no means a matter of simple and rose-colored economic grasses and cleared settlers on a wholesale. A new comer today, by terms of British Government advice, must have a capital of at least £10,000 and working facilities if he expects to make any success of a Kenya farm.

Paternal, Not Imperialist

Then he puts the less favourable side.

Even though they constitute a small group, they are vigorously articulate and have marked character. They want to re-create a form of society that has long since disappeared. They wanted to get away from the red tape and the restrictions of life in England, with its regimented pattern, and live in a free, spacious country where, by God, every man suited the Union Jack at sundown and where an African was just a damned nigger and an Indian a wog. They were not so much interested in farming itself; they wanted space for its open spaces, the challenge of a new frontier, isolation and remoteness. They were looking not merely for profit but for Shangri La as well.

There is nothing to suggest, as a few words might have done, that very few settlers hold such opinions today. Before and immediately after the 1914-18 war a few hundred had that outlook — but it was almost a point of honor not to use the word "nigger," and "wog" had not then entered the local vocabulary. They were arrogant in their attitude to Africans, but disdainful.

This is the author's character sketch of the white settler Governor.

Mr. Evelyn Baring is a kindly, well-meaning, and well-meaning, but he is sensitive, high-minded, and very much of a liberal. He has been a perfect white settler's Governor, but he was too liberal, too temperate, to go all the way on their side. He was some extreme die-hard, practically thought of him as a traitor to his class. But he was unpopular with the Africans too, much as he had their legitimate interests at heart. Any Governor was bound to be unpopular during the Mau Mau crisis, because he had to take measures against the whole of the African community.

Lord Killearn on British Betrayal of Southern Sudan

Sharp Comment by Former High Commissioner of Southern Sudan

EVACUATION DAY, which could not be celebrated on November 14, as intended, since the Sudan had no Government, was held in Khartoum last Friday but the original plan for a great march of troops, police, tribesmen on camels, youth and sports organizations, and other groups was cancelled.

The parade was entirely military. It included units of the Sudan Defence Corps with the regiments of the Equatoria Corps, and an aircraft and overhead broadcast extracts from the Koran. The salute was taken by the Prime Minister and the Kaids.

On the previous day a Government spokesman had said that negotiations for a National Government had failed on account of the "unacceptable demands" of the Opposition. N.I.P. leaders have, however, been found that mollified by the appointment of 13 under-secretaries.

Missionaries Accused

So far the Governor-General has confirmed 72 death sentences passed in connexion with the mutiny in the Equatoria Province, and 21 others are under consideration.

Trial of missionaries in the Southern Sudan on charges connected with the mutiny began in Meridi last week, when Father Liso Martin, head of the Verona Fathers' Mission station in Tali, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He was accused of lending a truck to the rebels. In his defence he said that at the time he had no knowledge of the mutiny, and had lent the truck to soldiers who had promised to collect grain for him.

Mr. John Plumpré and Pastor Enoka, of the Church Missionary Society station at Yambio, were among 16 acquitted out of 25 persons charged with conspiring to overthrow the Government. The remaining 20 were sentenced to five years' imprisonment each. In his defence Mr. Plumpré presented an alibi showing his whereabouts practically every day during July and August. Khartoum reports state that Buon Ngangi, headmaster of the C.M.S. school in Meridi, has been sentenced to death.

Lord Killearn, a former British Ambassador in Egypt and High Commissioner for the Sudan, has expressed in the *Daily Telegraph* his view that the Anglo-Egyptian treaty was a betrayal of our duties to the Sudanese as their trustees. He wrote:

Treaty with Egypt Removed Safeguards

"The present trouble in the Southern Sudan was to be expected, and was in fact foreseen by many who know the country and its people. In the House of Lords, in a supplementary question which was ruled off order, I endeavoured to call attention to our heavy moral responsibility in that the safeguards proposed by the Sudanese themselves were scrapped by us under pressure from Egypt without, so far as I am aware, any consultation with the Sudanese.

"Some of us feel a sense of grave responsibility in regard to the 131 inhabitants of the Southern Sudan, and you may feel it worth while reminding your readers of how the present lamentable state of affairs came about.

"The original draft statute for the self-government of the Sudan was both drafted and approved by the Sudan Legislative Assembly, which was an entirely Sudanese body. It contained provisions and safeguards which were approved by both the Northern and Southern members of the Sudanese Parliament. It was duly forwarded for approval to the British and Egyptian Governments by the Governor-General.

"Although some of us felt at the time that the safeguards were still inadequate, this statute, drafted with the expressed approval of north and south, might have prevented the present situation from ever arising. In fact Britain negotiated an agreement with Egypt which, in the words of the Government

White Paper, involved radical changes in the statute and removed the safeguards originally inserted by the Sudanese themselves in their Legislative Assembly.

"This is a nasty black story. Our traders and police for many years past always was that we were in the position of trustees for the Sudan and the Sudanese people, and the day would come when they obtained national independence. 'But what have we done as trustees? Have we not betrayed our trust?'

Responsibilities Shirked

Mr. H. B. Lumboore, formerly of the Sudan, wrote:

"The real responsibility for what is happening must rest on our shoulders. The fate of the Southern Sudanese was decided in Khartoum, Whitehall, and Los Angeles by those too ignorant of the ends in order to present a neat parcel of independence to world opinion and too anxious to be credited with administration by Europeans of a subject race must not fail to be repressive and evil."

"As Equatoria Province first set, I was able to go unarmoured anywhere at any time over that vast wild area with complete safety (except from wild game). This astonishing confidence could be enjoyed by any man with a white skin in a land which is the nearest thing left today to Africa in the raw. It was due to the integrity, trust, and assurance in the richness of their task of the handful of British administrators that justice, security, and good government was brought to these parts.

"Now the present administrators dare not venture beyond town limits without armed escorts, and the country has reverted to bush. Education has ceased, and so must have medical and veterinary services, agricultural schemes, and so on.

"No one would pretend that our rule is invariably perfect. Too many of us British, though, are far too modest in our own estimations as administrators. It has become fashionable to shirk our responsibilities towards those we serve."

"In the Sudan Senate recently Senator Nyodho Okeish (Upper Nile) asked "whether the extravagance of some members of the Sudanese Parliament would not indicate a participation in the conspiracy which led to mutiny in the south." No answer was given.

Mr. Afyah on His Visit

Mr. Edward Afyah, speaking in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. of a visit which he recently paid to the Sudan, said, *inter alia*:

"Now that the British have gone both political parties, the National Unionists and the Ummia, are presenting a united front for complete independence.

"I found the movement in favour of complete independence sweeping the country and carrying away with it even members of the National Unionist Parties even the Government itself. What was the reason? In the first place it was the departure of the British rulers, because until they actually left the Sudanese were not sure that they were going to leave, and the idea of independence was suspect. Now that the British have left the Sudanese see that if they choose independence it will be the real thing and not a camouflaged form of British control.

"Reinforcing this first and most decisive cause, a number of subsidiary factors contributed to the sweeping growth of the movement. First among these was the deposition of General Neguib in Egypt. Neguib had been a hero in the eyes of the Sudan. He was born and bred in Sudan and was personally known to many Sudanese, and it was with him that they, once they were free, would have been a very strong link with the Sudanese disappeared from the Egyptian scene.

"Next came the execution of the six Muslim Brothers in Cairo who were implicated in the plot to assassinate Colonel Abdel Nasser, and overthrow the Egyptian Government. Muslim sentiment, and a very strong emotion, was easily exploited in the Sudan by a number of Muslim Brother sympathizers to create resentment against the Egyptian Government.

"Thirdly, the Egyptian Government, and more precisely Major Salah Salem, who until recently was in charge of Egypt's Sudan policy, blatantly overplayed their hand in the Sudan,

so that the Sudanese began to feel that the Egyptians were breaking the terms of the agreement and trying in various ways to bring pressure on the Sudan in order to force a revision of the agreement with Egypt. This created a reaction in the Sudanese.

The main objection is that the Egyptians are not doing their part. The Nile would not be a source of trouble if the Nile water were distributed between the Sudan and Egypt on the basis of the distribution of Nile waters. It is increasing so that if they were an independent country, they would have a better chance of getting their legitimate claims on the Nile than if they were united with Egypt as a junior partner.

Mistrust also arises from the consideration. The Sudanese are extremely anxious to preserve and develop their parliamentary democracy. They have made a great deal of progress and are desirous to join their fate to that of the country which has succeeded in parliamentary government and of a free military discipline.

An internal factor inherent in the Sudanese situation has been the independence movement. It used to be feared that independence would result in Sayid Abd-Rahman El Mahdi becoming king, and the idea of kingship was becoming very unpopular, particularly after the experience of Egypt. Now this fear has largely disappeared, partly because public opinion has reacted itself so overwhelmingly against the idea of monarchy and partly because El Mahdi himself has repeatedly and publicly repudiated any desire for a crown.

Combating Incitement in Tanganyika

Law Directed against Seditious Speeches

ONE AFRICAN MEMBER only voted against the Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance when it was adopted by the Legislative Council of Tanganyika after a sharp attack by Mr. Paul Boman (Lake Province) and a strong reply from the Member for Legal Affairs, Mr. A. J. Gratian Bellew.

Discussion was concentrated on the phrase in one of the sections dealing with sedition: "Any person who prints, publishes, or to any assembly makes statements likely to cause discontent amongst any inhabitants of the Territory."

In moving the second reading the Member for Legal Affairs emphasized that under the British administration there had always been freedom of speech and freedom for a man to do whatever it was the will for him to do. Visitors to the Territory had been impressed by the free atmosphere which existed, and it was Government policy that it should continue.

But in the past year or so some individuals had abused those rights, and when freedom of speech and action was abused it usually resulted in other people, generally law-abiding citizens, being deprived of their rights. Those who tried to promote ill-will between tribes or other sections of the public by speeches at assemblies had that effect. While law-abiding persons had nothing to fear from the ordinance, he hoped that it would curb the activities of evil-doers.

Stressing the safeguards, Mr. Gratian Bellew said that he would propose an extension of possible defences which an accused man might put forward, a statement made or published with a view to getting any matter altered by proper constitutional means would not be affected by the Bill, and no prosecutions would take place without the Attorney General's authority.

MR. I. C. W. BAYLON strongly supported the motion. MR. G. P. KUNAMBI, who claimed to be the only member who had "tasted the bitter fruits of incitement to violence," said that he believed that the phrase "likely to raise discontent" would cause discontent. Otherwise he supported the motion.

MR. M. S. DESAI agreed with him, emphasizing that "discontent" was a very vague word.

MR. S. K. GEORGE said that he was not convinced that freedom of speech and action would continue if the Bill became law.

MR. GEORGE declared that the Bill would end freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of the Press, that the aim of the Government was to end political development, that a man who was disliked by someone in authority might be persecuted, and that the victims would be those who were trying to establish justice in the country.

MRS. MAWALLE strongly supported the motion, which applied to all races, it was not true that it applied to Africans only.

MR. S. J. KIRUKA, subordinate Member for the Government in the Territory, very few of whom are interested in politics. This Bill covered the general interest of everybody in the Territory who wishes to live peacefully and tranquilly. Some Africans, including myself, wish to have this Bill to protect the general interest of those who are not very fond of politicians.

MR. T. W. TYRELL was opposed to the suggestion that the Bill would curtail political advancement. Government had made every effort within reason along that road. He supported the motion.

SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS said he was confident the Bill would meet with full support, since it would protect all right-minded persons who wished to express their views on matters of interest to the Territory and simple-minded Africans, who could so easily be led astray from subversive influences anxious to upset what the Government were trying to do.

MRS. K. F. WALKER appealed to all members of the public who valued true liberty to support the Bill. People of good will had nothing to fear from it.

MR. H. M. LUGUSHA asked the mover to find a more suitable word than "discontent."

MR. D. T. K. MKAWA also disliked that word.

Legitimate Grumbling Not Impeded

THE MEMBER FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS accepted some minor amendments, and explained that a critic with reputable intention could raise as much discontent as he liked; to quote from the Bill, he could raise his discontent about "errors or defects in the government or administration of the Territory, or any legislation with a view to the rectifying of such errors or defects"; he could raise all the discontent he wished "to persuade any inhabitant of the Territory to attempt to procure by lawful means the alteration of any matter in the Territory." In fact, so long as his intentions were those of a law-abiding citizen with the interests of the country at heart, he could grumble about almost anything.

But if a man of evil intention tried to cause disturbances by inflammatory speeches, he would be guilty of an offence. The Government did not intend to suppress political association.

The only charitable attitude to take about Mr. Boman's speech was to assume that he had not bothered to read the Bill.

One provision of the ordinance raises the maximum penalty for theft from three to five years imprisonment.

The Cross (Unlawful Possession) Ordinance was moved by the Solicitor General, who emphasized that theft of growing crops was a new thing. The difficulties or attending thieves and catching their conviction were often great, and the motion was designed to remedy the position.

MR. GEORGE was worried about powers of arrest being extended to farmers, and thought the period of 24 hours within which the farmer must hand over the thief to the police was too long. Otherwise he welcomed the Bill.

MR. KIRUKA thought it a very good Bill, subject to some qualifications. "I feel that leaving power in the hands of watchmen, overseers and servants is only making Africans kill one another. It is difficult to stop a man at night and ask him where he got the crops which he is carrying. He will have a knife, a stick, and a spear. He will naturally reply rudely, and fighting will start. The question concerning crops will just die down." He favoured some system of permits issued by the Native Authority for the removal of crops.

MR. INC. CHOPRA supported the Bill, but thought that compensation for wrongful arrest should be raised from £25 to £50. He also recalled that before "European" law was introduced in the Territory Africans had their own very simple system of dealing with thieves and farms. Formerly it was considered a person to be known as a thief. But he had seen a group of thieves going in cars ornamented with flags to the Prison Department to receive tickets, who had completed their sentence. Thieves should be fought by the community, not individually. He supported the motion.

MR. BOMANI dissociated himself from any system of permits. He urged heavier sentences rather than new legislation.

MR. BARGASH believed that the Bill should have been introduced long ago.

Parliament

Tribal Clashes in the Haud African Evacuation of Kariba Site

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week the Colonial Secretary was asked by MR. PETER FREEMAN (Lab.) whether he was aware that, although armed tribal wars between elders and British liaison officers passed into the former's hands in the area with the tribes from the Bechuanaland Protectorate, those tribes had engaged in pitched battles against themselves in the Haud, shot a British officer, and happened not to be travelling in the prime minister's car of the Administration (stoned the Shona employees [who are prospecting for oil] and the Ethiopian police barracks; and if he would take measures into the efficiency and discipline of the local police and other officials sent into Ethiopia with the tribes to keep order.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that he was well aware that a number of incidents had taken place in the Haud. He would not, however, allow a small fray which recently took place near the Ethiopian police lines at Awash to be described as a siege.

"I am entirely satisfied with the efficiency and discipline of the illalos and other staff employed in the Haud, but it must be understood that they operate under considerable difficulties owing to the restrictions imposed on their numbers by the 1954 agreement, the lack of police support in the Haud which they are able to enjoy in the Protectorate, and the obstacles put in their way by the Ethiopian authorities," the Minister explained.

Policy in Kenya

Replying to MR. FREEMAN, MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that our policy in Kenya was one of the progressive removal of restrictions, based on race, as and when practicable. It must be borne in mind, he said, "that some of the existing residential restrictions date from restrictive conditions on leases and the present arrangements of special assistance and protection to African town-dwellers are based on the existence of African localities. The Kenya Government is introducing legislation designed to remove the discrimination against Africans in the purchase and consumption of spirituous liquor."

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) asked how much the Kenya Government contributed to the upkeep of Nairobi's first multi-racial school.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Between September, 1953, and September, 1955, the Kenya Government made recurrent expenditure grants totalling £4180 of which £1,871 was paid from the Colonial Development and Welfare allocation of the Treasury."

MR. JOHNSON asked the Minister if he was aware of the anxiety felt by the Arab community in East Africa about constitutional changes in Zanzibar, and whether the Arab members were now attending the Council.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think that everyone who knows the circumstances is concerned that Arab leaders in Zanzibar should have withdrawn cooperation from the Sultan's Government and should be opposing measures of constitutional reform to which they had previously consented. At present two of the three Arab seats are vacant owing to resignations. The remaining Arab member has not been attending the Council but has attended the committee of the Council."

MR. JOHNSON asked what steps were being taken to implement the recommendation of the Kenya Wages Advisory Board that the housing factor of the urban minimum wage for Nairobi should be increased by 45 per cent.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Kenya Government have increased the allowance in question by 45 per cent from November 15."

MR. FREDERICK BROCKY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if it was within his authority that African populations in Northern Rhodesia should be evacuated in connection with the construction of the Zambesi River dam.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have not been asked formally to give my authority for the evacuation; when I am I shall first satisfy myself that the arrangements proposed are satisfactory. I am informed that between 2,000 and 29,000 Africans will be involved, according to the area to be flooded, which is not far from the North-eastern tip of the island of 1,000 square miles. The Government are considering what type of compensation may be necessary and its scale."

MR. BROCKY asked what constitutional changes were to be made in Northern Rhodesia prior to the election of the Legislative Council in 1958; and if the Minister would ensure

they include the extension of voting rights to protected persons on the same basis as to British subjects.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Consideration is being given to these proposals in Northern Rhodesia, but it may be some time before the Governor is able to put forward agreed recommendations."

MR. JOHNSON asked the Minister whether he would consult with the Governor of Nyasaland regarding the desirability of a commission upon the African franchise.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No. We are now in the process of bringing into effect the constitutional arrangements which I announced in June '53. It will be time enough to consider the franchise when they have been in operation for a little while and there has been opportunity for the kind of local consideration and consultations contemplated in my statement of June 15."

Queen's Commissions for Africans

MR. J. JOHNSON asked the Secretary of State for War how many Africans from Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia were taking courses for the Queen's commission.

MR. MACLEAN: "No Africans from these territories are at present training courses in this country. The difficulty lies in finding candidates with adequate educational standards. This is a long-term rather than a short-term problem."

MR. JOHNSON: "Would it not be a good thing to extend the African Colonial Forces? Since a large number of West Africans are taking the Queen's commission, why cannot we similarly extend to East and Central Africa?"

MR. MACLEAN: "We are waiting for suitable candidates to come forward. There is no attempt to keep them out; on the contrary, we should welcome them."

MR. A. STEWART: "Would not the hon. gentleman agree that it is desirable that Her Majesty's commission should be open to these men? What steps are being taken to find suitable candidates?"

MR. MACLEAN: "It is open and a further scheme similar to that obtaining for West Africa is shortly coming into operation for East Africa."

MR. W. J. STUART: "I am sure that what he is now saying is in direct contradiction of the White Paper published by the Colonial Office advocating the setting up of an African Sandhurst? What are the Government proposing to do about that White Paper?"

MR. MACLEAN: "That is another question."

Sir Robert Armitage

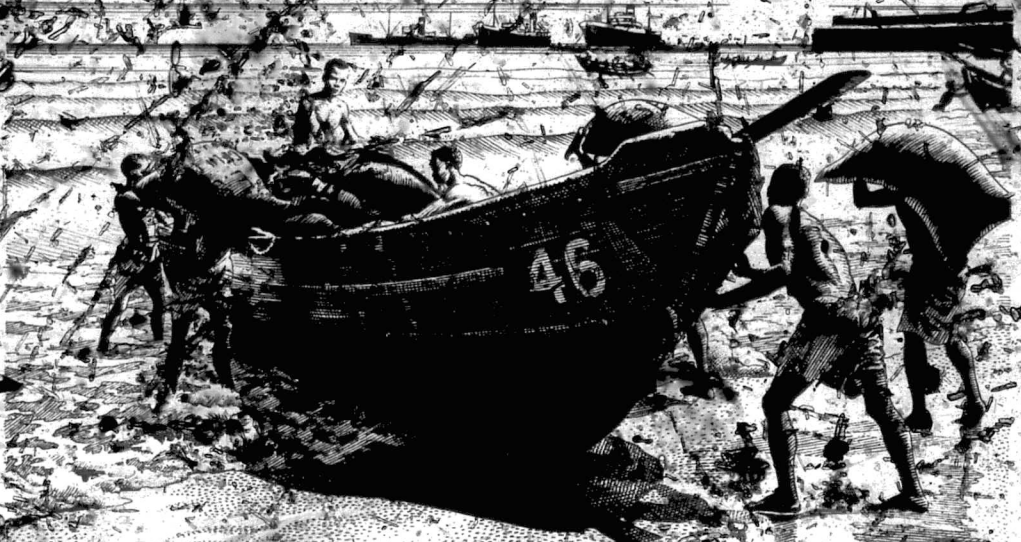
Wins Minister's Full Confidence

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Captain R. B. KENNEDY, Conservative Member for Arundel, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if, in view of the ability of the civil administration to deal effectively with the Arabs in Cyprus, he would say what steps had been taken to ensure that the two most senior civil servants responsible for the administration of the Colony during the period in question were not placed in positions of similar or greater responsibility elsewhere.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied: "None. I do not accept the implication in the question. These two officers were moved as a result of the recent reorganization of Government in Cyprus, involving the appointment of a Governor of high military rank and civilian Deputy Governor, and the abolition of the post of Colonial Secretary. Both the former Governor, whose appointment as Governor of Nyasaland has been approved by Her Majesty, and the former Colonial Secretary, who is an officer of great ability, retain my full confidence."

Congress Officials Convicted

TWO OFFICIALS of the Uganda National Congress have been sentenced as rogues and vagabonds. The treasurer of the Igulu branch was fined 200s, and the secretary of the Byoga branch 250s, with the alternative of three months' hard labour in each case, on charges of collecting money from the public and not being able to produce books of account or otherwise show how they had disposed of the sums received.



ACORA: This illustration is a tribute to the dashing watermanship of the enterprising Fanti paddlers who man the surfboats, a well-known feature of the waterfront of Accra. Plying between the shore and the ships of all nations, which lie at anchor over a mile out beyond the shoals, they skim fearlessly over the great waves in their slimy craft loaded with all types of cargo from cocoa beans to motor lorries. They play a vital part in the commerce of Accra, for the port has no deep-water harbour, though it handles about one-third of the imports of the Gold Coast.

Whether their skilful trade will continue to flourish is uncertain, for the great increase in the wealth and commerce of the Gold Coast has already led to an extension of the modern port facilities at Takoradi, while 17 miles to the east of Accra work is in progress on a new port at Tema.

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

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

GOLD COAST



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Letter to the Editor

Dupes of the Uganda National Congress

The Facts should be widely Publicized

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Sir - It was no surprise to me to read in your issue of November 17 the severe criticisms of the Official Receiver on the directors of the Uganda African Farmers Ltd. What is even more serious is that some of the directors are among the leaders of the Uganda Congress, a body with doubtless some able and honourable members but with far too many ignorant, incompetent and irresponsible officials and members who have been able to dupe the masses that they have got three or four of their members on the Legislative Council, and capitalized on slogans such as "We have got your Kabaka back again", "We have beaten the British Government", "We are fighting for you on self-government at once".

The Congress is spreading its tentacles over the Uganda Protectorate and unfortunately it is generally speaking the disgruntled and dissatisfied, somewhat better educated than the masses, who join up and collect money for headquarters to spend on subversive propaganda and joy rides to this and other countries.

It would be salutary if the Baganda could know who was responsible for the return of the Kabaka. Then they might be more able to know those leaders they could trust and those to ignore.

It is not difficult to enumerate some of the reasons why the British Government rescinded their decision. Influential public opinion in England made itself felt realizing that the constitutional crisis could not be solved by ending the Kabaka. Further, the Lukiko went over excellent denunciations to negotiate with the Secretary of State, and the well known able Baganda, with one striking exception, to tackle the constitutional issues at Namirembe under Professor Hancock's able leadership and direction. The Katikiro, too, and his fellow Ministers kept the country quiet during the two weary years and adopted only constitutional means to gain their end - a remarkable achievement. The Kabaka also played his part well in England, with dignity.

Not least, the Secretary of State thought it wise in his refusal to consider the idea of the Kabaka, the new constitution was accepted, met the King's delegates by agreeing with sympathetic understanding to certain modifications and alterations in the constitution.

The Congress way of helping matters was to send over a denunciation to demand the immediate return of the Kabaka before the constitutional problems were settled and to demand self-government at once; it also held Press conferences at which there was wild talk of riots and physical violence. Fortunately, the Secretary of State refused to see their delegation.

It might be as well to add that neither side won, and yet both got what they wanted: the one, the return of the Kabaka, the other, the new constitution which would make possible vigorous steps towards self-government for the whole of Uganda.

If this sort of information could be got through to the masses in Buganda and elsewhere in Uganda, there might be some chance of the Congress mending its ways, or of the emergence of a more stable and far-seeing political party. There is a nucleus of persons in vital touch with both worlds, outside the country, and inside, some of whom were in the various delegations sent by the Lukiko to this country and on the Hancock committee which sat at Namirembe. Some of them have had quite lengthy periods outside their own country and are able to measure the stresses that might wreck

orderly progress to self-government. There is no need for Uganda to go through such a situation as has arisen in the East Coast, which still within it the seeds of grave trouble. For it is not only the resentment of the Asiatics at the loss of influence in the central councils, but real and just nepotism, bribery, and corruption at the centre. Nyanja, too, despite the great wisdom of the Governor, has a long way to go before the Yorubas, the Ibos, and the sultans of the north can live happily side by side and coalesce at the centre. The Sudan's nightmarish on Uganda's border may be unthinkable in Uganda but there are stresses and strains between the various language areas which could develop into a fragmentation of the country, which could put off the orderly development of an Uganda nation for a generation or more.

Uganda could arise as self-government without strife and turmoil, if there are able leaders in every part of the Protectorate. Past history has been one of peaceful progress with great Church Synods looking the way to total federation in some such way as our own Church synods did centuries ago.

A political party with no base, slogans and inert opportunism, but with a constructive and far-seeing strategy, making haste slowly, is quite within the compass of the people of Uganda, particularly if it is carried out in the tradition set by the Katikiro and other Ministers during the late crisis. As Dr. Aggrey would say, the greatest enemy of the black man is not the white man but his lack. The National Congress, unless it can change its activities radically, could be Uganda's greatest menace.

Some 20 years ago I may say when I was at it again - I remember the three great struggles I had with the Baganda, the first being with the between myself and the Lukiko when Sir Abde Kagwa was Katikiro, over whether I was to be allowed to start a Boy Scouts in Mengo High School. I can give you a name given me then in 1931 which is no more paper."

Yours faithfully,
H. M. GRACE
(KALONDOZA)

An Indian looks at the Federation and its High Degree of Racial Harmony

By S. SAGGI, general secretary of the All-India Commission of Racial Relations who is touring the Federation, said in an interview in Salisbury.

"I have been most pleasantly surprised to discover that there is not nearly so much racial discrimination in the Federation as I had been led to believe. Had I not come here I should have held a completely different opinion. In India I had been told that whatever happens in South Africa by legislation and whatever happens in Rhodesia by convention, I now know that there is not entirely true."

Mr. Saggi found "quite a high degree of racial harmony in the Federation. Asians were not oppressed and they tolerated the existing social and educational disabilities because they believed that the policy of racial matters in South Africa would be put into effect. It will obviously take some time to produce a truly multi-racial society. There are no deep roots that they have in the Federation."

Mr. Saggi said: "The prejudices against Europeans in India and her colonies are completely unjust. Just as we had been ignorant of conditions in the Federation, so Rhodesians were ignorant about India."

He suggested that the Federation should be broadened in order to permit the immigration of Indian doctors, lawyers, and engineers in addition to the teachers, preachers, and wives who are at present admitted. "If that were done, the people of the Federation would realize that we are not entirely a nation of traders, interested in making money and nothing else."

East Africa War Memorial Inter-Racial Government in Kenya

GENERAL SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM will unveil on January 21 the East Africa Memorial to the 2,402 men and women of the United Forces of the Commonwealth who fell in Italian Somaliland, southern Ethiopia, Kenya, and Madagascar in the 1939-45 war and here no known grave.

The memorial, which is situated in the war cemetery six miles west of Nairobi on the Tigonis road, was designed by the Imperial War Graves Commission and the design by Major Stewart consists of a pedimented enclosure defined by a line of paving and containing 12 stone columns on which the names are inscribed, rising from the top. At the top of the enclosure is another column bearing the following inscription:

1939-1945

THE COLUMNS IN THIS ENCLOSURE BEAR THE NAMES OF TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED MEN AND WOMEN OF MANY BRITISH UNITS IN SERVICE TO THE BRITISH CROWN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN ITALIAN SOMALILAND, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA, KENYA AND MADAGASCAR BUT TO WHOM THE FORTUNE OF WAR DENIED A KNOWN AND HONOURED GRAVE.

Those commemorated in the memorial include 1,170 of the East African Forces, 236 of the West African Forces, 182 from the United Kingdom, 15 from South Africa, 11 from the Indian Army, and 11 E.A. Force.

In the war cemetery are buried 12 members of the Naval Forces, 1,899 of the Land Forces, 64 of the Air Forces, five of the Merchant Navy, and eight civilians, a total of 1,990 Commonwealthers were East Africans; 170 others are buried in other cemeteries in the city.

SIR EVELYN BAKER, Governor of Kenya, said when addressing the United Kenya Club in Nairobi.

The completely equipped man and the completely equipped nation do not exist. At a young man in India I saw action taken jointly by individual Indians and individual British working together and saving the Government and it seemed to me that the section possessed what the other lacked and vice versa. When the two combined the result was effective.

Can we attain this effective result in Kenya by making in constructive action? The idea behind creating a mixed Government is that we can get the will that Government has now been in power since 1948 and a half. Gradually I see a welding process going on. Its members all retain their individuality but they are coming more and more to act together and together to approach each problem. This is what we want.

Our problems are difficult to confront. They are easily argued very violent feelings, but violent feelings are no food. What is good is application to the problems and the use of imagination.

"I do think that once the individuals of one nation become a team, once they understand one another's point of view, once they develop an objective attitude towards each other, then the mixed team may be better than the team made up of one community."

"I am coming to believe that the mixed team is better than any other team. It is harder to weld together, but once welded, I believe, the hope that it will prove very effective."

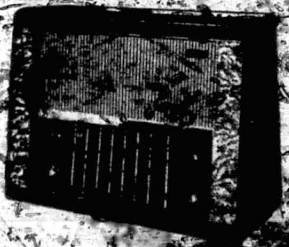
The Voice of Kenya has Monday for republicans and workers, and Sunday behind the scenes in London and the Kenya picture fairly before British eyes. The files of the cuttings from provincial newspapers bear testimony to meetings all over the country which have been represented in the Mass C. E. Owen, in a broadcast talk to East Africa.

MURPHY radio



Model TB 100 with battery Model TB 100 mains

For people who want the best possible reception from the largest number of stations, MURPHY radios are the indispensable choice. Fully tropicalized and therefore suitable for use in any climate. Murphy radios, radiograms, and battery sets are obtainable at reasonable prices. Compare the reproduction with other makes that probably look a lot more exciting and more expensive and judge for yourself. Let Murphy save you the cost of listening for a good many years to come.



Model TA 100 Mains

Sold and Serviced by:

THE MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE LTD

BRANCHES: NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, IRINGA, MUYA, TANGA, MOMBASA, NAKURU, ELDORAH, KISUMU, KAMPALA, KERICHO, MOROGORO.

PERSONALIA

SIR EDWARD WILKINSON has left for Egypt. HENRY and LADY CURRIER are visiting East Africa.

MR. AND MRS. J. W. TAYLOR have arrived in London from Nyamirani.

MR. ROBERT AMAN has been appointed chairman of Nawa Limited.

MR. HUGA BARCLAY has returned to Kenya from a short visit to England.

PRESIDENT TITO of Yugoslavia will pay a State visit to Ethiopia this month.

MR. J. D. J. PLATT has been appointed commercial manager of Hunting-Clan Air Transport, Ltd.

SIR BOGARD ORME and COL. M. president of the British South Africa Company left £102,446 (net £81,430) and paid £29,749.

MR. DAVID R. COLVILLE has joined the board of Rio Tinto Co., Ltd. and Rio Tinto Finance and Exploration, Ltd.

MR. R. J. PAGET, chairman of Messrs. Hubert Davison Co., Ltd., and MRS. PAGET arrived in the Argus at Castle last Friday.

LORIE TAYLOR SMITH has been elected president of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce.

SAYED HASSAN MOHAMMED BEN AMER and SAYED MOHAMMED OSMAN SHIBIRI are new attaches in the Sudan Agency in London.

SIR CHARLES MURPHY has been elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and LADY MARIAN MURPHY on a short holiday in Uganda.

MRS. HELEN AMERY has been elected to the executive committee of the Conservative Union's Members' Committee of the House of Commons.

SAYED OMER EL AWAD has arrived in London to join the Sudan Agency as chief visiting engineer. He was previously an Assistant Director of Irrigation in the Sudan.

Mrs. R. C. BUQUET will visit Jamaica this month as representative of the Federal Parliament at a meeting of the general council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

THE REV. C. HOUGHTON, of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, now stationed in Fort Johnston, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed vicar of St. Hilary's, Leeds.

MR. LEOPOLD D. DE ROTHENBACH and MR. ROLAND WILLIAMS, of the London banking house of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, have visited the Federation.

MR. EDWARD OWEN, managing director of Charter House Industrial Development Co., Ltd., has been elected director of Grosvenor Bank, which has offices in the Rhodesias.

MR. D. T. BLUNT, Minister for Forest, Development, Game and Fisheries in Kenya, has been appointed chairman of the Rural Wages Committee, in the same post as MR. R. G. TURNHILL.

MR. HAROLD HOLE, Australian Minister for Conservation, who visited East and Central Africa, received severe head injuries in an accident last week. His chauffeur was killed.

THE HON. JOHN BARRIE, elder son of the Earl of Strathmore, and Miss Susan Rose, daughter of Mr. Robert Renwick and Mrs. Joan Gwynne, were married in London last Friday.

SIR EVELYN WRENCH sailed last week for CAPE TOWN CASTLE to spend some months in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in connection with the office of Lord Milner, which he has undertaken to write.

MR. P. L. CARTER, formerly of the staff of the Castle Museum, York, and then of the Imperial Institute, London, has arrived in Uganda to take up his appointment as exhibition officer of the Uganda Museum.

MR. C. HANDELA BINA, Minister of Works and Commerce in Uganda, has been awarded the Order of the Crown of Belgium in recognition of his services as honorary consul for Belgium for a period of years.

MR. J. SIMON GRAHAM, in the past chairman of the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, has been co-opted to the committee formed by shareholders of ordinary stock of Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

CAPTAIN IAN GORDON, of the Royal African Airways Corporation, has received the Distinguished Flying Cross for his gallant achievement while serving in the Sudan with the Sudan Central Force.

DR. R. S. F. HENNESSY, newly elected to the Medical Services Department of the Royal Society of Arts at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, December 10, on "Some Social Effects of Tropical Medicine in the Commonwealth."

HELIK POLE, who has been a member of the board of the East African Airways since 1952, owing to continued ill-health, 29 or 30 years ago, was closely associated with the Sudan, which he frequently visited.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE EL KHAY, addresser of the Royal United States Institution last week of the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya, constantly referring to "rebellion" or "revolt" and seldom to the emergency. LORD CHANDOS president.

DR. KJOLBYE, newly leading the World Health Organization tuberculosis survey team in Somalia, is due to begin survey of the disease in the Somali Protectorate at the end of the year. The team will stay for three or four months in the Protectorate.

MR. F. M. BENTLEY, who lost his seat in Bebbin at the general election as the Conservative candidate in the by-election in 1954, caused by the death of the sitting Conservative member, Mr. Bentley has been elected chairman of the Joint East and Central African

As a Christmas or New Year Gift

Gifts made in East and Central Africa would
be greatly appreciated. Annual subscription
for the East and Central African Yearbook
of Geography, 1955.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
It costs 75s.

The ordinary edition for any destination
in the world costs 50s.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
66 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W.C.1.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION
IF YOU LEAVE IN EARLY MORNING, STAY AT THE
near Storrington in sunny downs and West
of the town, comfort, good food, 500 acres
grounds, covered in floor, bedrooms, 11 miles from
sea. Buses pass. Underground Station, Storrington.

Obituary

Mr. Gordon Cuffin Students first on non-wealth

MR. GORDON CUFFIN, who died at his home in Kildare, near Oxford, last Thursday, at the age of 71, was a long, thin, bald man with half a century and more of an active behind in his career in the public and private policy about the Commonwealth.

He is believed to have coined the latter of the term "The Commonwealth of Nations" which he used with the title of a book in 1936. Some years earlier he had been the reader with Philip Kerr, later Marquess of Lothian, of the "Foreign Times" quarterly journal for the revision of Imperial Affairs, and he remained a member of the editorial committee until his death.

From 1923 to 1927 he was at New College, Oxford, and then the Cambridge University, as a private scholar. The outbreak of the South African War and saw some fighting, but he was soon appointed one of the private secretaries to Lord Milner, thus becoming a member of the famous "Committee of Enquiry" into the South African War. He was also a member of the committee which set up the first South African Government in the Transvaal, and he was the first secretary in the "Foreign Times" journal for the most important of the year to open note that case. He was also one of the chief writers of the "Foreign Times" with new editorial board was adopted by Lord Selborne's statement of the case for South African Union.

His ideal accomplishment Cuffin began to preach the doctrine of Imperial Federation, arguing with similar minded conviction that the Mother Country and the self-governing Dominions should be treated as one kind of Commonwealth. He had much to do with the settlements in India and Ireland.

Probably not known to so many as he is, he secured the publication of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, which he continued to be closely identified with. His house in Kildare was considered his memorial, and was a number of times the host and hostess to the volume "The Commonwealth of Nations" (which he edited) and "The Commonwealth of Nations" (which he edited). He was the first editor of "The Commonwealth of Nations" at Oxford in 1934 and he received a Companion's Honour in 1949.

His great influence on the course of events has been exercised over decades, mainly by open talk or by private circulated memoranda. And above all by the

simplicity of his suggestions, and the charm which made other men follow his lead.

He was a teacher and prophet of the movement which led to the Amery, once called "the Amery", and then South Africa, and then to the conversion of the leading men of all parties and creation of the study groups which were to keep public interest in the Commonwealth alive during the war, and in a lesser, but a form was not to be dismissed more than in any other sense.

When the R.S.A. was started in 1916, Cuffin spent a year in the Transvaal and the Dominions to see how things were going. He was the first to study Commonwealth systems, and he called the creation of machinery for effective action.

When Mr. Amery's friends half a century came to sum up Lord Cuffin's life, they would say he would leave with you is that of a man who had a powerful influence which can be seen in the work of the by the various societies and the usual operations of political fame and authority. He was a man of ideas and in the early years of the Commonwealth.

He was a student of the University of Cambridge, who had been a member of the "Foreign Times" journal. He was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal, and he was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal. He was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal, and he was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal.

He was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal, and he was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal. He was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal, and he was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal.

He was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal, and he was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal. He was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal, and he was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal.

He was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal, and he was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal. He was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal, and he was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal.

He was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal, and he was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal. He was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal, and he was a member of the "Foreign Times" journal.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
40 Great North Street, London, W.C.1
PLEASE SEND ONE YEAR'S EDITORIAL COPIES FOR ANNUAL
SEND TWO POUNDS 75s. per annum
P.O. ORDER (if necessary)

Name and address
Trade/Capital please
Signature

DRIVE YOURSELF DATE FROM £50 TO

LONG TERM HIRE
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS
MILEAGE CHARGE

CHASLEMERE FINANCE
MOON'S HOUSE, OFFICE 137, ALDERMERE, ENGLAND
140 Chaslemere Drive, 140 Chaslemere Drive, 140 Chaslemere Drive

Tributes to Mr. and Mrs. Perwill

Thanks of Africans and Europeans

KENYAN FARMERS in the Machakos district of Kenya have presented their district commissioner, Mr. D. M. Perwill, and Mrs. Patricia Perwill with a silver tray, silver cigarette case and a pair of binoculars in recognition of their exceptional services.

Mr. Frank Howden said that the Machakos district owes a deep debt to the Perwill's who had handled the Mau Mau ably and firmly when some young men of the Kamba tribe started to join Mau Mau gangs in the firm belief that the area had been spared the horrors of Mau Mau, losses which would otherwise have fallen on it.

Mr. Perwill said in reply that the peaceful conditions of the area was due largely to the excellent relations between the Kamba and the European settler community, whose members had always taken a great interest in the welfare of the Kamba Reserve. The Kamba tribe had done more than he to keep away Mau Mau; individual Kamba had been targets of the gangs, but the tribesmen themselves had kept the rebels out.

Prevented Spread of Mau Mau

Warm tributes to Mr. and Mrs. Perwill were paid at a tribal gathering by Chief Mwangi Kioko, of Iveti, in bidding them farewell before they left for furlough in England. Mr. Perwill, he said, had prevented the spread of Mau Mau into the area, had begun closer administration and was responsible for the introduction of local councils, while Mrs. Perwill's work among Kamba women had been unforgettable.

An African woman club leader said that until Mrs. Perwill had started her work among them they had not known the liberty of speaking before men, now they could attend meetings and express their views.

Livingstone's Aims and Ideals

Redevelopment Service at Victoria Falls

AN "SERVICE" commemorating the centenary of the discovery of Victoria Falls, Lord Jellicoe, Government Minister for the region, unveiled a plaque to Livingstone at the foot of the waterfall, in the nearby bush.

Between 100 and 200 people of all races heard the Archbishop of Canterbury, Edward Paget, dedicate the plaque, which records the assembly of men and women of all races who rescued the lives and the country "year by year" on the high African lands which inspired Livingstone. He said that we cannot afford to ignore the economic and material aspects of development, but this great enterprise is doomed to failure and to be the disgrace of Africa.

Msgr. Hubert Wilson, a grandson of Livingstone, had earlier unveiled a commemorative plaque at a service conducted by the Rev. Cecil Horrocks, Chairman of the London Missionary Society.

£80,000 Sports Home

SIR CHARLES GRIFFIS, Chief Justice of Uganda, has launched an appeal for £80,000 for headquarters of the Uganda Sports Council, all the foundation is completed, it will cost about £200,000. On 10 acres of land leased from Kampala University, the sports home will provide dressing rooms, showers and lavatories, first aid post, and first aid room, first aid clinic, first aid dispensary, first aid building and a swimming pool, a canteen, a canteen building, a bath and shower, a gymnasium, a stadium for cycling and coaching, a clubhouse, changing and committee rooms, and dormitory and staff accommodation.

KIKUYU

Christian Aid to Rehabilitation

EXTRACT FROM REPORT prepared by the Government of Kenya on the rehabilitation of more than 50,000 detainees and 1,000 convicted murderers in Mau Mau. The first report is issued by the Department of Community Development and Rehabilitation, the portfolio of which is held by the only African Minister in the Government and so it is of special significance.

Those who become disillusioned with Mau Mau and break away seem to take heart and become eager in their resistance. Almost invariably they are quick to accept the statements about the activities of Mau Mau leaders with whom they had been associated. These admissions, which clearly represent a loss from the minds of the concerned, seemed to leave them rudderless. Although they had rid themselves of Mau Mau beliefs they had not as yet found any alternative allegiance. The influence of Christianity appeared at this stage to provide a new sense of direction, and large numbers responded to the work of Christian ministers and elders. The influence of these good men, together with the rehabilitation programme, has clearly encouraged the former Mau Mau leaders to take a stand against Mau Mau.

The Churches are making a major contribution to the rehabilitation of convicts and detainees. Where camps are situated near to missions, the missionaries visit them, to arrange services and Christian teaching. In more remote camps resident chaplains are often appointed. In some camps churches have been built, and it is intended that such churches be provided in all camps as soon as possible.

A considerable reduction has been apparent among convicts and detainees as a result of this work of the Churches. Many of the rehabilitation staff employed by the Government have been recruited with the help of the missions, and they are playing a major role.

The Government has not yet met the Church's £100,000 appeal for the Kikuyu Rehabilitation programme. The Christian Council of Kenya which has the following immediate and most urgent needs: the training of Christian leaders, pioneer health work, women's work, training of rehabilitation officers, mobile units and emergency literature, training and upkeep of community centres in Nairobi.

This is a challenge to British Christians

WILL YOU (or your Diocese) send £5 to The Secretary, Inter-Church Rehabilitation Service, Dept. E.A., 10 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1.

(Cheques should be made payable to Inter-Church Aid and Refugee Services and crossed "A.C.")

Decisions on Kenya Income Tax Comments on Committee's Proposals

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has rejected many of the recommendations made in the report of the Income Tax Committee though it expresses deep appreciation of the care and thoroughness with which that body carried out the inquiry entrusted to it.

The decisions of the Government are given in detail in Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1954 (Government Printer, Nairobi, 50 cents) which the following are extracts.

A number of the recommendations of the committee have already been met and passed into law in the East African Income Tax (Management) (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1954, and further recommendations are acceptable to the Government in whole or in part.

The Government cannot, however, accept the proposition put forward in paragraph 13 of the report, in which the committee states—

... seems to us that East Africa provides a unique and original example of a system of income tax legislation in that, at any rate, we have one legislative body responsible for a part only of the whole legislation—the most important part of that part being that concerned with the definition of and method of computing income—and other independent legislatures responsible for determining the rates of tax which are to be applied according to the circumstances of the taxpayer to his income, as determined under enactment of the first-named legislative body.

If we are right in this, the system should, provided it is properly applied, be a unique and much-needed opportunity, and the mechanism for achieving a more realistic measure of income tax purposes and a better distribution of equity as between taxpayers, than has been achieved up to date. The emergence as factors of consequence of lack of realism and inequity has, of course, been brought about by the gradual and therefore insidious increase in rates of tax to which we have already had occasion to refer; correction of this inequity has been impeded and even prevented by

the fact that income tax has come to play such an important part in the public revenue that it has not been possible to make such correction without making major adjustments in the rates of the general system of taxation unless the revenue was to suffer very seriously, and consequently it has been easier or politically expedient to let the position continue or grow worse.

To our mind, the High Commission, in its approach to the task of legislating on the management and collection of income tax, should not be concerned with revenue considerations, except to the important but nevertheless limited extent of ensuring that the machinery for collection and management is sufficient, and that schemes for avoidance and evasion are not allowed to flourish. In fact, the High Commission should be capable of being more impartial and just in its approach to the problems we have indicated than can be, or has been, any Government charged with the dual task of determining what is to be taxed as well as at what rate it is to be taxed.

No Insidious Increase in Rates

The Government cannot agree that there has been an insidious increase in rates of tax. In fact, company tax has risen by only 1s. from 4s. to 5s. since 1942. As a result of the increases in the rates of child allowances and of the introduction of the education allowance and the old age allowance, and as a result of the reduction in the rate levied on the first section of an individual's chargeable income from the 1942 rate of 2s. on the first £250 to the present rate of 1s. 50 cents on the first £400 of chargeable income, individuals with the same income are in many cases paying less tax now than they would have paid on the same income in 1942 or 1948.

For example, a married man with one child and an income of £1,000 a year paid £368s. in 1942, £976s. in 1948, and £845s. in 1954. A married man with two children and an income of £1,500 a year paid £3,064s. in 1942, £2,356s. in 1948, and £2,274s. in 1954, including the surcharge on chargeable income in excess of £800, and a married man with three children and an income of £3,000 a year paid £22,135s. in 1942, £9,462s. in 1948, and £21,463s. in 1954, including the surcharge on chargeable income in excess of £800.


The Government also cannot accept the implication that the East Africa High Commission could have a policy different from that of the Territorial Governments. The Central Legislative Assembly derives its authority from the territorial legislatures, and no Bill to amend the East African Income Tax (Management) Act could be introduced into the Central Legislative Assembly without the agreement of the territorial Governments.

Differences of Policy Unacceptable

The Government also cannot agree that changes in the definition of "income" or, in other words, changes in the definition of what is to be taxed—should be made without regard to the effect of these changes on the rate at which income is taxed.

The committee itself recognizes this point, as is shown by the following extract from paragraph 8 of the report: "It is in fact difficult to discuss the study of many sections of the Act of considerations concerned with effective rates of tax and the pattern of those rates. Indeed, to attempt to do so would be wrong, if only for the reason that success in the endeavour would almost certainly mean the reaching of conclusions divorced from, and therefore not applicable to, reality."

Some of the major recommendations which could be implemented only if corresponding increases were to be raised by substantial increases in the standard rate of tax or by the uses in indirect taxation. It is felt that changes of this nature cannot be accepted by the Government unless it can be clearly shown that the result of the changes would compensate for the inevitable deterrent effect on the development of the



Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organization supported by local private enterprises, 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:

<p>DAR ES SALAAM Mzig Street (opposite the harbour)</p> <p>MOMBASA Kilindini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)</p>	<p>KAMPALA Shimoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)</p> <p>NAIROBI Horseshoe (opposite bus terminus)</p>
---	---

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 office is situated on the ground floor of the British Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be made to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 75-97 Smith Street, Durban.

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

Colony of a substantial increase in the standard rate of company tax or other forms of taxation.

It must also be recognized that a time when Kenya is facing a large deficit on the Colony's budget, and when the Colony is dependent upon substantial grants from H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, is not a time at which concessions which would involve a reduction in tax receipts can easily be made. In fact, the Government at present has to examine ways and means of finding additional revenue to finance the increased commitments arising out of the emergency.

Having referred to the appointment last September of a commission to inquire into income tax in East Africa, including Zanzibar, and to those recommendations of the committee to which effect was given in last year's amendments to the East African Income Tax Act, the sessional paper continues (in part):

Income from Outside East Africa

The Government is unable to accept the following recommendations:—

Tax should not be charged in respect of income derived from or accrued outside East Africa, whether such income is remitted to East Africa or not.

East African residents can in a number of countries overseas make investments on which, as non-residents of the country in which the investment is made, they pay little or no tax. If income received in East Africa from these sources were exempted, it would mean that residents could live here without paying tax anywhere. While this might result in the receipt of more overseas income in East Africa, it would tend to drive more capital out of East Africa. It is felt that there is no reason why the East African rate should not be paid where income is in fact brought into the country.

The loss of revenue if this recommendation were to be accepted would be of the order of £75,000 a year, and might become much greater if the export of capital was encouraged in this way. For these reasons, this recommendation cannot be accepted.

Five Year Basis

An individual should have a right to exercise not more often than once in five consecutive years, to have assessments revised on the basis of tax being charged for each of five consecutive years on an amount of income equal to one-fifth of the aggregate income for the five years together.

An average of five years, as set out in the examples in Table IV of the report, would reduce the tax payable in all but a few isolated cases of individuals. In some, there would be a reduction in revenue in the one case of £1,562, and the Treasury would have to refund £345 in the other. To allow averaging over this period would cause an overall reduction in revenue and would result in an irregular flow of revenue, which could embarrass the Government financially.

Clubs which derive not less than three-quarters of their gross receipts on revenue account from members should not be subject to tax on the annual value of their club premises.

This recommendation has already been considered by the Government and rejected. Members of clubs benefit from the occupation of premises owned by them, and should pay tax in the same way as owner-occupiers by private houses.

The law in relation to interest and dividends should be radically amended so as to put the treatment of dividends on a similar basis to that applied presently in the case of interest and (with some exception) tax should be deducted at source on payment of all interest and dividends.

The Committee points out in paragraph 71 that great caution is necessary in considering whether or not this recommendation should be implemented. It is not to say that the existing method of dealing with company dividends is not entirely satisfactory in any country where income tax is imposed, and tax is deducted from dividends, but the Kenya practice is based on normal practice elsewhere, whereas the proposal of the committee has—as far as is known—no precedent in any other country. The recommendation is designed to assist the administration of the law, but it is not believed that it would, in fact, do so.

The Government also cannot accept the committee's view that there is no difference in principle between dividends on share capital and interest on borrowed money. The existing

practice is known and established and, in fact, the Commissioner of Income Tax advises companies whenever asked to do so on the rate of tax to be deducted:

In the case of agricultural undertakings an option should be extended for the cost of capital expenditure on a wide range of improvements to be claimed as a deduction in full from income of the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Farming is the major industry of Kenya, but it is a matter for consideration whether it is advisable to distinguish from other forms of productive industry, all of which contribute toward the development of the country. The view of the committee is that, in giving the taxpayer a generally better off, the annual expenditure he claims deductions spread over a number of years approximating to the life of the asset concerned.

The recommendation would leave an option to the taxpayer and, without knowing how the option would in fact be exercised, it is not possible to estimate the effect of the recommendation on the revenue, but the loss in the initial year might be as much as £400,000—a loss which the Government could not accept in present financial circumstances. Nevertheless, the Government considers that this important matter should receive special study by the commission appointed to inquire into income tax in East Africa, including Zanzibar; this study to have due regard to the need for maintaining the revenue.

Income of Married Women

The income of a married woman should be assessed on her separately as though she were a single individual, subject to the exercise of an option by both parties to a marriage to the effect that their combined income should be assessed as to one-half of each on each of them separately, as if single individuals, with a suitable provision for apportionment of personal allowances between them.

The option to divide incomes between husband and wife would reduce so substantially the tax at present payable that it would have to be restored by a complete revision of the rates of tax and personal allowances. If the examples on page 88 are studied, it will be seen that effect on the recommendation is to relieve the more wealthy families of an increasingly large proportion of tax. For example, the proposal would reduce the tax payable by a married couple with no children by some 5% on an income of £1,000 a year, and by some 36% on an income of £2,000 a year.



Praise for the Federation Mr. Gordon Walker's Tribute

MR. P. C. GORDON WALKER, M.P., lately Socialist Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in a "Calling East Africa" broadcast from London:

"I regarded the foundation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as very important, and, indeed, it was against the official line of my party on this and made it clear. It seemed to me very important for a whole lot of reasons, one of which was the setting up of another great State besides South Africa — a great political and a British State there."

"The new developments towards the ending of the industrial colour bar on the Copperbelt and the general attitude of Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky are very good, and I think the Federation is making very rapid, very encouraging progress, more than I had really hoped for. I was prepared for it to have much rougher weather than this and will support it."

"I am very pleased about it. It might well be that this new State will ultimately acquire the leadership south of the Sahara, because it will not only be a powerful State economically and in other ways but have a much stronger moral appeal than South Africa has — unless South Africa changes."

Exciting Evidence

SIR CECIL WEIR, chairman of the British Machine Co., Ltd., and the British Tabulating Machine Co., Ltd., said in Salisbury during a recent visit that he found "most exciting evidence" of rapid development in Southern Africa. "I had not realized the full extent of this development, and shall carry back to Britain a vivid impression of the Federation," he said. He added that new countries like Rhodesia had a considerable advantage in competing with older economies because they could start with the very latest equipment and avoid the dead weight of antiquated machinery, not easily taken out of production, which handicapped their rivals.

Partnership Policy of the Federation Sir Saville Garner's Impressions

"IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN REALIZED that there is a tremendous economic future for the Federation, but I did not expect to find such a buoyant atmosphere as Salisbury's," said Sir Saville Garner, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, during his recent visit to the Federation.

He said that he had served in many parts of the Commonwealth and had for a long time tried to get to Africa, which had an enormous potential for development — and possibly for friction.

"The Federation has a particular place in Africa, and a special responsibility in view of the partnership policy. This line is very much welcomed by the United Kingdom Government and we are watching the experiment with almost sympathy. The establishment of the Federation was a great pioneering step forward, in keeping with the best pioneering traditions of Central Africa."

Roads Reserved for Big Game

AS ELEPHANT, rhinoceros, buffalo, and lion in the Serengeti National Park become progressively more used to motor traffic, they make increasing use of the park roads during the hours of dusk and darkness, and in the interests of the safety of visitors it has been decided to close the entrance gates at Lódoro (Olden Road) and Banagi (Western Serengeti) to all in-coming vehicles at 6 p.m. instead of 7 p.m.

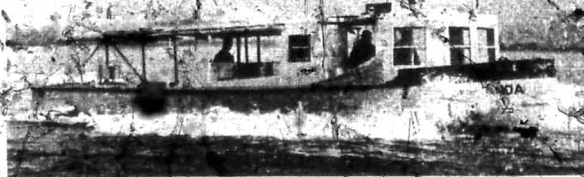
Rhodesia House

THE TELEPHONE NUMBER of Rhodesia House has been changed to Covent Garden 1212.

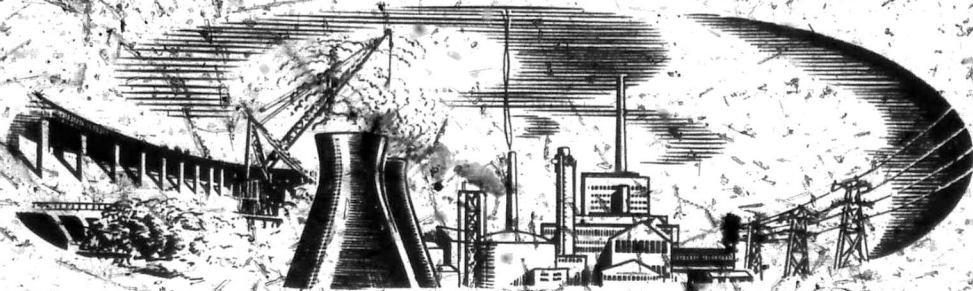
MAMBANDA

This 42-foot shallow draft vessel was specially designed for use both as a fast passenger carrier, and for towing barges of ten ton capacity in the Capetowns. For greater manoeuvrability and astern performance on her, 12-inch draft she is fitted with the ALDOUS patented flap at the after end of the tunnel and, with her speed of fourteen knots is, with her sisters, Muzuka, Malende and Mokoko, giving a creditable and economic performance.

All these craft were specially designed and built for service in Africa by



ALDOUS
SUCCESSORS LTD
BRIGHTLINGSEA, ESSEX
ENGLAND



ELECTRICAL POWER

HYDRO · THERMAL · NUCLEAR

Reyrolle

with over 50 years specialised experience
can provide all switchgear and associated
equipment pertaining to

control

Expert technical consultation freely available, followed
by efficient tendering, manufacture, testing, packing,
installation, commissioning, and servicing—anywhere.

MODERN A.C. NETWORK ANALYSIS

LATEST AND LARGEST RESEARCH STATION

We have installations at SALISBURY, UMNIATI,
UMTALI, BULAWAYO, SHABANI, QUE-QUE,
GATOOMA, WANKIE, MORTON, PILABUSI,
LUSAKA, NDOLA, KITWE, LIVINGSTONE,
MUFULIRA, NKAMA, AND LIMBE.

Contracts for OWEN FALLS, KAMPALA,
LUGOGO, TORORO, JINJA, AND KAWEMPE.

REYROLLE

Local Offices:

EQUIPMENT LTD
P.O. Box 1110
Sadler Street
NAIROBI

C.M.B. ENGINEERING
(RHODESIA) LTD
P.O. Box 409
N BOLA

A. REYROLLE & CO.
(RHODESIA) LTD
P.O. Box 1975
SALISBURY

A. REYROLLE & COMPANY LIMITED

HEBBURN

COUNTY DURHAM

ENGLAND

News Items in Brief

Elgon Nyanza is the name of a newly-created administrative district in North Nyanza, Kenya.

Kakumula Municipal Council has approved a site for another cinema capable of seating 500 people.

In memory of Mr. Arthur Firmin, the well-known mountaineer and photographer, a hut is to be built on Mount Kenya.

The British India liner *Nowsheera*, which arrived in London last week, brought two rhinoceroses from Kenya for Edinburgh Zoo.

Mr. Billy Graham, the American evangelist, had long talks with three Kikuyu students at the university when he recently visited Oxford.

Ministers in Kenya may take vacation leave after completing two years of residential service, at the rate of five days for each month completed.

In February there will be introduced into the Legislative Council of Kenya a Bill to permit Africans to sell and consume spirituous liquor.

A Nandi has been detained by the Kenya police in connection with the murder in Nakuru on November 7 of Mrs. Helen Milton and her daughter.

The Missing Link, the Rhodesian consultancy business established in London by Mrs. Rosalind Merton, has moved to 22 St. Giles High Street, W.C.2.

A broadcast appeal for temporary nurses for the King George VI Hospital in Nairobi, to replace six nursing sisters drafted to treat poliomyelitis patients, produced only one reply.

Ethiopia has issued three new sets of postage stamps, in celebration of the Emperor's silver jubilee, of the Justice Fair in Addis Ababa and of the anniversary of Ethiopian Airlines.

Lack of funds is crippling the work of the Anglican Church in Northern Rhodesia, says the diocesan magazine, Mission Income has remained almost static over the last decade, but costs have doubled.

The minute-to-minute positions of trains running between Mombasa and Nakuru were shown at the exhibit of East African Railways and Harbours at this year's Royal Agricultural Show in Nairobi.

A severe cut in unnecessary imports is envisaged in the budget presented to the Sudan Parliament last week, when the Finance Minister, Hammad Tewfik, announced the re-introduction of import licensing and increased duties.

Mr. Harold Whipp and Mr. Chaudhary Mohd. Sharif have been found not guilty in the Supreme Court of Kenya, on charges of conspiring to defraud Nairobi City Council. Mr. Whipp was also acquitted on three charges of attempting to defraud.

Some rare birds, including five species not previously recorded in Southern Rhodesia, and an interesting collection of mammals have been brought back to Bulawayo by a National Museum expedition to the Vumba forest in the Chimanimani Mountains.

Formation of a Federal scientific research council to co-ordinate and direct research, and to disseminate scientific knowledge obtained from all over the country, has been urged by Dr. J. M. Blair, retiring president of the Rhodesia Scientific Association.

Twenty Sudanese who were formerly officers of the Sudan Defence Force, from which they had retired on pension, have been recalled and reappointed in the ranks held at the time of retirement. Three Sudanese have arrived in Scotland for an 18 months' course of training as air pilots.

An Asian school, the Star of the Sea School, and the Arab boys' primary school in Mombasa won the challenge cup for girls and boys respectively, in a physical education competition in which 54 teams of girls and boys from 21 European, Asian, Arab and African schools took part.

An offer of better water supplies costing £20,000 has been declined by the Orma, a tribe of Galla origin in Kenya. The money was to have been a loan to the African district council and conditional on the council imposing grazing control and collecting grazing fees. The offer will remain open for a year.

Christmas Gifts to Civil Servants

The Hon. Mr. G. M. M. M. has reminded the public that civil servants are not to receive presents from traders, who are asked not to make gifts of value at Christmas or on other occasions. There is, however, no objection to gifts from personal friends or of diaries, chocolates, and similar articles of little value from retailers to regular customers.

"For the first time Kenya's accounts and the audit are up to date," Mr. Stanley Gherrie, chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, has told the Legislative Council. Until about a year ago the accounts were 13 months in arrears. Mr. J. L. Bidloch, who stressed the importance of an internal audit system, said that until recently the P.W.D. had not even a stock verifier.

The Sudan Football Association has decided to invite Egypt, Ethiopia, and other African countries to send teams to play in the Sudan, which expects to fit within a few weeks from the pending Czechoslovak team. The secretary of the association recently told Hungarian representatives that if that country would send a team to play at least three matches in the Sudan they would be guaranteed £500 per match.

By royal charter the University College of the South West of England, at which many Africans have studied, has become the University of Exeter, with power to award its own degrees. The Marquess of Salisbury, president of the college, could not accept nomination as chancellor owing to the pressure of affairs, and the first holder of that office is Mary Duchess of Devonshire. The first vice-chancellor is Dr. J. W. Cook, hitherto principal of the college.

Mr. J. H. Lewis, Commissioner of Prisons in Kenya, has broadcast an appeal for Christmas comforts for the staff of the prisons. The number of warders has risen from 1,600 in 1952 to 14,000. Conditions, especially in isolated stations, are frequently hard and uncomfortable, and the work, which is often dangerous, has none of the excitement of the Army or the police. With few exceptions, the African warders have proved loyal and faithful servants of the State.

A new constitution for Mombasa's African council and the local advisory councils, announced in the New Year, provides for about 25 members to be elected. All are now nominated. Candidates must be over the age of 25 who have been resident in the locality for at least a year. They must have a proposer, seconder, and five supporters, be fully literate in Swahili, and be in regular employment of property owners. No one who has been sentenced to imprisonment of six months or more in the preceding five years will be eligible. Women may stand for election.



PRODUCTS

British made throughout

For over 20 years the House of Ellam's has been known for fine quality of workmanship in the manufacture of their various products.



The ELLAM'S M100 Electric Rotary will produce up to 120 crisp, accurately counted copies of the most intricate letters, folders or manuscripts per minute and is world famous for its new COPY CONTROLLED INKING SYSTEM.

Ellam's also manufacture various other models from which to choose.

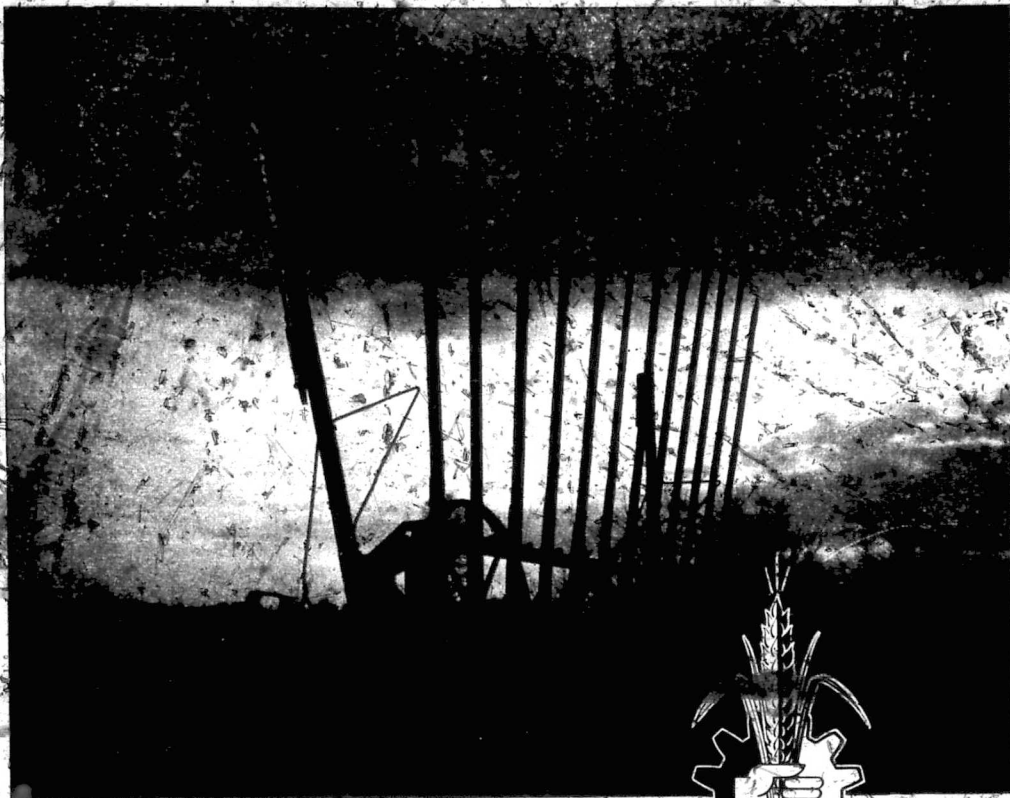
The highest quality materials are used in the manufacture of Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Stencils and Duplicating Inks.

M100 Electric Rotary Model Guaranteed 10 years

Write for Brochure

ELLAM'S DUPLICATOR CO. LTD.

Busey Hall Rd., Watford, ENG.



The world is a field

In terms of food for its peoples, the world is a field... but its soil varies: so too do its crops and its climates and conditions, and the needs of the men who work the field.

**FORDSON
MAJOR**

That any one tractor can adapt itself to be right for so wide a variety of factors is in its own way — the most valuable contribution to mechanised farming all over the earth. The **FORDSON MAJOR TRACTOR** is the result of long years of study of world farming; that is why the farmers of five continents acclaim the broad and brilliant thinking behind every tractor which is driven off the line at Dagenham, England.

A PRODUCT OF FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED - ENGLAND

For further details contact: Duty & Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia; Hugger Limited, Nairobi, Kenya; The Standard Co. (Africa) Ltd., Kampala, Uganda; African Lanes Corporation, Bulawayo, Nyasaland; Riddoch Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika

African Railway Managers' Conference Eight Administrations Represented

A CONFERENCE of general managers of railways in Southern Africa was held in Nairobi last week. Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, said at the opening session.

"It gives me very great pleasure as chairman of the East Africa High Commission to welcome here the heads of the South African Railways and Harbours, the Rhodesia Railways, the Nyasaland Railways and Trans-Zambia Railway Company, the Serviços dos Portos, Caminhos de Ferro e Transportes da Província de Moçambique, the Companhia de Caminho de Ferro de Benguela, the Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga and the Compagnie des Chemins de Fer du Congo Supérieur aux Grands Lacs Africains.

Link Between Gauge Systems

"Of the eight railway administrations represented at this conference, the East African Railways and Harbours is the only one which will not be physically connected with its neighbours by rail once the link between the two Belgian companies has been effected, as it will be shortly between Kamina and Kabalala. There will then remain only the 80-mile steamer link from Albertville to Kisumu across Lake Tanganyika, between the 3 ft. 6 inch gauge systems of Southern Africa and the metre gauge Central Line of Tanganyika.

"We look forward to the time when there will be a call for the physical joining of this line not only with the Kenya and Uganda sections, but with the systems further south, and to this end new works are undertaken and locomotives and rolling-stock built with a view to the ultimate conversion of the East African metre gauge to one of 3 ft. 6 inches.

"It strikes me as most statesmanlike and praiseworthy that your managements should come together irrespective of nationality to discuss your common problems and interests. Amongst railwaymen there is a natural common bond which transcends frontiers, political barriers, and confines of race and language."

The science of plant protection

THE MODERN WAY TO HEALTHY COFFEE CROPS



Keep your coffee healthy and free from fungus diseases with our copper fungicide.

'Perenox', the modern copper fungicide containing 50% metallic copper, in the form of cuprous oxide, has been thoroughly tested under East African conditions.

USE

'PERENOX'

Representatives through South-East Africa
AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICAL
INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
2nd FLOOR, NAIROBI

Plant Protection Ltd



Of Commercial Concern

That charges for meals on East African Railways should be increased from today has been recommended by the Transport Advisory Council.

M. N. Didiaris, of Blantyre, Nyasaland, plans to build a cinema costing about £40,000 in that town and a bakery costing £28,000 in Chibhira.

Nevasa, a new 20,000-ton British India troopship, which was launched yesterday, was named by Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter, wife of the Minister of Transport.

There were two ships awaiting berths in Kilindini harbour on November 23. During the preceding week 13 ocean-going ships arrived and 15 sailed.

Robert Hudson Ltd., report group current assets on June 30 at £2,751,856 (£2,546,826 in the previous year), liabilities at £736,109 (£697,254), and reserves at £1,030,910 (£859,777).

The Manica Trading Co. Ltd., has just opened a branch office in Pioneer House, Lusaka capital of Northern Rhodesia. There are already branches in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Blantyre, and Beira.

Building plans approved by Salisbury City Council in October totalled £566,409. The total since the beginning of the financial year on July 1 is nearly £2m., almost double the figure for the same period last year.

The reserve certificates to the value of £350,000 have been sold in Kenya since the scheme was introduced in the Colony last July. Issued in units of £25, they are valid for three years and bear interest at the rate of 3% per annum.

Mr. Allen Draper, a director of William Birtwhistle & Co. Ltd., has been appointed an expert adviser to the working party set up to report on the cotton spinning and weaving industry in the Federation. He will visit the three Federal territories.

New Union-Castle Liner

The keel of the 28,000-ton Union-Castle liner PENENNIS CASTLE was laid at Harland and Wolff's yard in Belfast on Monday. The vessel, which will carry 700 passengers and a crew of 400, will join the mail service from Southampton to South African ports.

In last week's auction 4,043 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 4.19d. per lb., compared with 4,627 packages averaging 3s. 3.65d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 6d. for consignments from Tanganyika and Uganda.

Revised estimates of acreages under cotton in Uganda at 14m. acres show a slight reduction on last month's figure and a decline of 140,000 acres compared with last year's total. Conditions continue favourable in most districts, and the estimated crop at 365,000 bales is above that of last season.

Earnings of ports administered by East African Railways and Harbours Administration in September totalled £367,392, an increase of £110,011 compared with the same month last year. General imports rose by 61,098 tons to 1,056,679 tons, but exports at 103,969 tons decreased by 12,113 tons. General cargo imports at Mombasa reached a record total of 126,297 tons.

Coffee growers in Uganda, nearly all of them Africans, received £6.8m. for their crops last year, compared with just under £5m. in 1953. The Department of Agriculture expects production to double within a few years. In Bugisu, where arabica is grown, nearly 14m. seedlings were sold last season at four cents of a shilling each. In Busoga robusta seedlings were sold at two cents.

Mr. O. W. Roskill, a London industrial consultant, has been appointed by the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry to investigate the economics of the manufacture in the Federation of synthetic nitrogenous fertilizers and nitrogen compounds for industrial use. Mr. J. R. G. Lamb has already arrived in Salisbury to begin such investigations locally on Mr. Roskill's behalf.

Uganda's exports during the first seven months of this year totalled £31,375,642, compared with £28,723,190 in the corresponding period of last year. India took almost £10½m., of the total. Great Britain's share was £5.6m., that of the U.S.A. £4.5m., of Western Germany £2.5m., and of Italy £2.2m. In the same period Uganda's imports were worth £22.5m., compared with £13.6m. last year. The steel industry lost almost £11m.

Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., in their balance sheet for June 30 show issued capital at £2,541,409 (£3,767,272), capital reserves at £238,140 (£48,370), reserve reserves at £3,082,301 (£2,255,621), specific reserves at £1,426,587 (£1,358,546), minority interests at £118,097 (£125,356), fixed assets at £2,269,028 (£2,284,897), trade investments at £2,221,075 (£847,794), current assets (net) less fixed loans at £5,816,953 (£6,366,874), and goodwill at £227,384 (£163,870).

**BIG...
STRONG...
TOUGH**

IS THE A.E.C.

MAMMOTH MAJOR



The A.E.C. 'Mammoth Major' 6 with Tasker 25-ton top frame low-loading trailer, is used by the Growth Agents for transporting heavy road-making equipment in Fiji. A similar vehicle is in service in Northern Rhodesia.



IN WORLD-WIDE SERVICE

A.C.V. SALES LIMITED

BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND

Distributors for Uganda and Rhodesia:

NORTHERN RHODESIA
Rhodesia Development Motors Ltd.
St. Patrick's Road, P.O. Box 174,
Ndola

SOUTHERN RHODESIA
Rhodesia Development Corporation Ltd.
P.O. Box 115,
Salisbury

General Agents:
A.C.V. Sales Ltd.
P.O. Box 115,
Salisbury

MINING

Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa

Net Dividend Income Exceeds 1,500,000

THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd., report net dividend received and accrued from New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., at £55,594 for the year ended June 30, compared with £53,125 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares requires £100,742, and a dividend of 3s. 6d. per share on the ordinary shares £452,413, leaving £9,673 to be carried forward against £9,673 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £11m. in 6% first cumulative preference shares, £11m. in 6% second cumulative preference shares, and £41m. in ordinary shares. All of £1 denomination. Share premium account is £182m. Current assets stand at £54,471,000. Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., appears at £2,200,000, and current assets at £554,264, including £1m. in cash.

The directors are Mr. R. G. F. Newman (chairman), Sir G. S. Harvie-Watt, M.P. (deputy chairman), Sir Joseph Ball, Sir Richard Snedden, the Hon. B. M. P. Preston, and Messrs. F. E. Cottell, W. H. Geikie, J. Cunningham M. Macleachan, R. H. A. Neuschilg, and A. G. Williams. The secretary is Mr. C. L. Waterhouse.

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

Prospecting in Nyasaland

SIR ELLIS REID, vice-president of the British South Africa Company and in Blantyre last week, said the Chartered Company and a South African mining group would start intensive prospecting for minerals in the entire area of Nyasaland after next year's rains. A five-year agreement, under which the group had exclusive mining rights in the area, had been signed by the company and the group, which would send teams to the area and also use aircraft to survey purposes.

Nchanga Open-Cast Mining

ONE OF THE LARGEST MAN-MADE HOLES in Africa is being dug in Northern Rhodesia to enable Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., to mine a body of ore which cannot be exploited by traditional copperbelt deep-mining methods. The hole will be about 300 feet long and 800 feet deep at its lowest point. Before production or ore can be sent between 7m. and 8m. tons of overburden must be removed. The capital cost will be about £21m. The labour force will be 40 Europeans and 400 Africans.

Wankie Development

A LARGE AREA between the two collieries at Wankie has been set aside by the Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., for open-cast mining. The coal is now mined to 200 feet, but open-cast mining will enable it to be mined from 100 feet. The cost of such an extension of the company's plant is estimated to be about £1m.

El Oro Mining

GENERAL MINING AND EXPLORATION CO., LTD., have received acceptance, in respect of approximately 95% of the shares of General Explorations, Ltd., and the offer of one share for every five General Explorations Ltd. shares has become unconditional.

New Consolidated Gold Fields Report

Net Profits 1,300,944, Dividend 1,555,594

THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd., report net profits of £1,300,944 in the year ended June 30, compared with £1,377,310 in the previous year. The sum available to the company is £1,277,836. Investment and exploration reserve receives £405,000, and general reserve £207,000. Provision for pensions amounts to £52,601, and dividends to £553,594, leaving a carry-forward of £1,672,294, against £1,672,150 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £11m. in 6% first cumulative preference shares, £11m. in 6% second cumulative preference shares, and £41m. in ordinary shares, all of £1 denomination. Share premium account stands at £182m. Current reserves at £3,681,346, including £1,956,677 at £335,000, provision for pensions at £385,494, and current liabilities at £6,273,414. Fixed assets appear at £525,351, investments at £1,033,671, and current assets at £8,342,205, including £1,341,300 in cash.

Among the company's mining interests are holdings in the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., and Mofolo Gold Mining Co., Ltd., in Rhodesia; the South African Mining Co., Ltd., and Gama Gold Mining Co., Ltd., in South Africa. The company is also in partnership with the British South Africa Company, and Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., in Chartered Exploration Ltd., and associated with Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., in prospecting in Northern Rhodesia, and in agreement with Masvingo Mines, Ltd. The directors are Mr. Robert A.G. Newman (chairman), Sir G. S. Harvie-Watt, M.P. (deputy chairman), Sir Joseph Ball, Sir Richard Snedden, the Hon. B. M. P. Preston, and Messrs. F. E. Cottell, W. H. Geikie, J. Cunningham M. Macleachan, R. H. A. Neuschilg, and A. G. Williams. The secretary is Mr. C. L. Waterhouse.

Magundi Copper Mines and Minerals

MAGUNDI COPPER MINES AND MINERALS, LTD., incurred a loss of £17,000 in the year ended June 30, compared with a loss of £23,802 in the previous year. Sums of £75,260, £10,288, and £275 have been written off chrome claims and buildings, chrome claims development and share investment respectively. The total adverse balance transferred to the balance-sheet is £111,875.

The issued capital is £200,000 in shares of 5s. Current reserves stand at £2,639, and current liabilities at £86,005. Fixed assets appear at £74,719, mine development at £3,370. Fixed assets on current investigations at £1,313, subsidiary company at £10,000, and current assets at £94,061, including £92,000 in cash. Owing to the state of chrome market the mine has been placed on a ceasing basis. Prior to the closure the financial position of the company acquired certain copper locations in Northern Rhodesia. The name of the company was changed to its present one in May 1955.

The directors are the Hon. B. M. P. Preston, M.P., Messrs. J. B. Hoskins, G. D. Brown Macintyre, and H. T. Lewis, with Messrs. G. G. White, N. A. Douglas, R. A. Hill, L. C. Newman, and R. G. F. Newman as alternates. The London committee consists of Messrs. L. Maxwell Davis and H. W. Newman.

The fifth annual general meeting will be held, as usual, in Southern Rhodesia, on December 28.

MANICA TRADING COMPANY

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS SHIPPING, FORWARDING AND INSURANCE AGENTS

LONDON OFFICE: 101, 102, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2

- BEIRA, P.O. Box 14
- SALISBURY, P.O. Box 776
- BULWAYO, P.O. Box 810
- GWELI, P.O. Box 100
- BLANTYRE, P.O. Box 486
- LOURERCO MARQUES, P.O. Box 557



Salisbury is the capital and chief administrative centre of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is an important and growing industrial and farming centre. Here, as in many parts of Southern Africa, there is opportunity for business enterprise. There are five branches of the Bank in Salisbury where every banking service is available.

**THE STANDARD BANK
OF SOUTHERN AFRICA LIMITED**

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Company Reports

Brooke Bond and Company, Limited

Tea Drinking Subsidized to Extent of £1,250,000

Net Profit after Taxation Only 0.5% of Turnover

MR. JOHN BROOKE'S REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BROOKE BOND AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on Friday, November 25, 1955.

The following is the circulated statement of the chairman, MR. JOHN BROOKE.

TRADE UPS AND DOWNS — At June 30 last we came down to earth again thankfully and not too badly vindicated, after a rather exhilarating ride on the tea trade big dipper. This form of entertainment is traditional, but for some time past we have been lulled by these gentle movements of loss and gain on roundabouts and swings.

PROFIT FOR THE YEAR — Group profits are down from £1,199,120 to £357,492.

Losses dealt with in the parent company's account amounting to £1,250,000 are the result of a deliberate and sustained effort by Brooke Bond and Company Limited, to stave off increases in the price of tea to British housewife. Though we have never told our customers that the extra cost during the year of subsidizing their "cuppa" was £1,200,000 we have already had rewarding proof of their appreciation in terms of increased sales.

More fortunate than some tea firms who closed their accounts earlier in the year, we had to provide for stock losses in the parent company.

The credit of £182,000 to profit and loss account is mainly the result of over-provision for superannuation for overseas staff.

Turnover up from £68m. to £87m.

TURNOVER FOR THE YEAR is up from £68m. to £87m. mostly due to higher tea prices; the net profit after taxation amounted to only 0.5% on that turnover.

TRADING PROSPECTS — Tea speak with conviction — all goes well.

The tea market has remained firm for many weeks and sales have been excellent to date. For the weekly sales are within reach of a half a million (from plenty of digits) we set our heads on a pedestal a little time ago.

If conditions seem a bit tame compared with the excitement a respite is none the less welcome.

MINORITY SHAREHOLDERS' INTEREST in the profits this year is much larger, due to extra profits gained by our Assam plantation company, Brooke Bond Estates India, Limited, in which the Indian public has a large shareholding.

TAXATION — PAYMENTS have been made this year to ward off the settlement of the excess profits tax liability of the group. This has enabled us to bring back to profit and loss account £220,000 of tax relief provided in the past.

BALANCE-SHEET — BROOKE BOND AND COMPANY, LIMITED — certain major changes have been made to the balance-sheet of the parent company.

(1) The asset of shares in subsidiary companies has risen by £2,679,974 and is as follows:

(a) Capitalization of £1,500,000 of shares in subsidiary companies during the year by issues of fully-paid ordinary shares.

(b) Amounts written off shares in subsidiaries in the past no longer considered necessary. £ 2,000,000

(c) Transfers to the company of shares in existing subsidiaries, etc. £ 469,974

£2,679,974

This increase does not reflect purchases of new subsidiary companies in any way.

(2) The credit of £2,218,000 for the items mentioned in (a) and (b) has been taken to capital reserve.

(3) The trading previously carried on by certain United Kingdom subsidiary companies was taken over by the parent company on July 31, 1954. This led to a partly for the increases in fixed assets and net current assets shown in the accounts.

Stocks Worth £194m.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE-SHEET — STOCKS — 22 Gross stocks have again shown a big rise in value (of over £14m. to £194m.).

Group stocks in our accounts at June 30, 1955, amount to £194m. The large increase of £14m. in our stocks shows the development of the business as well as the rise in the price of tea.

FINANCING OF STOCK is an ever-increasing problem (we seem to mention it every year). These huge stock increases have been financed without calling for any new capital in the past six years.

ADDITIONAL PERMANENT FINANCING CAPITAL will be required for the development of the business as well as for the financing of stock. The ordinary way of being taken in order to raise additional funds is an explanation in the circular enclosed with these accounts.

GALAHU, CEYLON TEA ESTATES AND AGENCIES COMPANY, LIMITED — In August 1955, Brooke Bond Ceylon, Limited, in a successful bid for the shares in Galahu and obtained a 50% share of capital. Payment was made out of the Galahu of 3,230 acres of good mature tea in Ceylon and spacious tea warehouses in Colombo.

Incidentally, Brooke Bond Ceylon, Limited, is the largest trader of tea in Colombo, with a record turnover this year. It is the distributor of packet tea in Ceylon, and maintains a large stockpile in its own tea garden, Udaveria.

Sharp Reaction in Tea Prices

TEA PRICES — **TRADING** — Prophets and under-traders, we said last November: "Only a slight improvement in the supply position is needed to bring about a sharp reaction in tea prices at the auctions." After that, legitimate delay which follows a prophesy and after a rise to a record level in plain tea in January last, a steep fall occurred. It is a general realization that more tea was available than had appeared possible.

A prolonged dock strike and subsequent upset of shipping schedules had obscured the true statistical position. This sudden fall prevented backers from selling their stocks at remunerative prices. Ferocious competition to be amongst the first to reduce packet

prices led to very heavy losses being sustained, and many firms avoided failure only by a narrow margin. Whilst maintaining our pockets for long periods of falling prices, we have replaced our cost, we received once again a vital measure of support from our flourishing plantation companies. At times our subsidiary companies dealing in coffee (and also in Cameroons) had faced difficulties owing to a slump in that commodity and as violent as the slump in tea, but our contacts were of very well, with large crops and excellent prices.

BROOKE BOND INDIA LIMITED. — During the year Mr. W. G. Henshilwood handed over the chairmanship of Brooke Bond India to Mr. G. V. Krishna Rao, a senior Indian director. After 26 years' service with Brooke Bond India, Henshilwood comes home to join the family board and to take a share of the increasing export sales responsibility.

Started in the turn of the century by Mr. J. F. McKay, Brooke Bond India Limited is the largest and most profitable firm in India, employing 8,000 Indians at 10 levels throughout the business. The Indian workmen number 1,600.

Forty-two Years' Service

MR. NEVILLE BROOKE. — During the year Mr. Neville Brooke retired from the board after 42 years' service with the company. His immediate successor, the directors placed on record the considerable services rendered by those associated companies created by Mr. Neville Brooke, and his personal direction, especially The Brooke Bond Tea Company, Limited. Really, the tea has kept a vast number and various products of tea in many parts of the world over the years. (Some shareholders may not know The Brooke Bond Tea Company's motto: "A tea house that keeps a promise.") It was recorded with great pleasure that Mr. Neville Brooke's retirement was not the close of the period of 120 years' service in Brooke Bond and Company, Limited, by second generation members of the family, the sons of Arthur Brooke, the founder.

MR. DAVID BROOKE, elder son of Mr. Neville Brooke, took over from his father to take his father's place as ordinary director.

MR. LESLIE GRAY. — During the year Mr. Leslie Gray, our longest serving director, was awarded the O.B.E. for his work as chairman of the Distribution section of the Tea Division of the Ministry of Tea. Mr. Gray's first job with Brooke Bond in September, 1912, was was to buy tea for the world, but nowadays he is responsible for buying more tea than any other man in the world.

Practice Building

ADVICE TO CHAIRMEN. — When my father, Mr. Gerald Brooke, retired he told me, on one side and said: "I am glad you are getting a good start as one of the tea trade ups, my boy. Smile now and get plenty of practice at smiling, because when you come to one of the tea trade downs you will have to go about with that smile fixed on your face, or the staff may think you are not in your senses." I was reminded of this advice when I was told by one of my friends of the tea trade when I was in London. It is one of the more natural things to do, and it is one of the more naturally successful things to do, and it is one of the things that my people who do not need to know what I am doing, do very well.

Thanks to the directors, all members of the staff, and the business in the past year. Our members of staff throughout the business deserve a special vote of thanks. They have shown a fine appreciation of our duties, responsibilities, and have met a very heavy demand upon their time and skill during a long series of price changes. I hope our directors will not object if I advise the shareholders that after we decided to try and stop prices from going higher, no one wished to change his mind or to do anything else when things became difficult.

The report was adopted, as were resolutions submitted to the extraordinary general meeting for an increase in authorized capital of three million £ shares of 10s. each, and an increase in the borrowing powers and voting rights for the B shareholders.


Rhodesia Railways

INVESTMENT IN RHODESIA RAILWAYS had more than doubled in eight years, said Mr. J. S. McNeillie, general manager, at the Rhodesia Railway Yearly Dinner when opening his annual conference in Bulawayo. Mr. McNeillie, who is Deputy Minister of Bulawayo, said that this expenditure would have been an impossible task for a private undertaking, and if the Southern Rhodesian Government had not decided to take over the railways in 1947 the position would have been disastrous for the country. In 1947, the Government paid something less than £25m. for the railways, and by the end of 1954, 150 million £ had been loaned to the railways amounting to nearly £64m. The European staff numbered 3,800 in 1944, and 4,500 in 1948, and over 8,500 now for Africa. The relative figures were about 16,000, 13,000, and 11,000.

Tanganyika Statistical Abstract

THE FOURTH ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT for Tanganyika compiled by the East African Statistical Department has been published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, at 7s. 6d. It contains analysed information under the heads of population, migration, transport and communications, external and internal trade, water, fuel and power, agriculture and animal husbandry, forestry, industry and commerce, public finance, banking and currency, prices, employment and earnings, and consumption. The figures are usually up to 1954, with some for 1955 years.

SIGAL SUGAR-CANE CARRIAGES
MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
TRUCKS, SLIPPERIES, SWITCHES, ETC.
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



HUDSON
RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.
RALEIGH HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
London: 27, Victoria Street, S.W.1. ABB 777/8
Singapore: Leadenhall Street, P.O. 163, Dar es Salaam
Nairobi: Kenyatta Street, P.O. Box 667, Nairobi
Cape Town: Wilford Walk, P.O. Box 1, Cape Town, N.S.W.

GELATLY-HANKEY & Co. (Sudan) Ltd.
Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants
Sudan: Port Sudan, Port Mocha, Wad Medani, El-Zobeid, Sudan and Aden, and Sudan, Jeddah, Yemen, Marseya, Aden and Asmara (Eritrea), South (French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Djibouti (French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

GELATLY-HANKEY & Co. (Sudan) Ltd.
London: 1, Liverpool Street, London, E.C.2.

Baker and Company, Limited

Mr. D. Abel Smith's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BAKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on December 15 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated review by the chairman, MR. D. ABEL SMITH, M.C., for the year to July 30, 1951.

Australia has again enjoyed a bountiful season, and on the whole seasonal conditions in New Zealand were not unfavorable. Our satisfaction at the continued increase in the size of the Australian and New Zealand wool clips has been tempered by problems which confront us in providing the handling and season modification required.

The profit for the year, after providing for all expenses and taxation (other than profits tax on distribution) amounts to £781,633 compared with £840,497 for the previous year. Although earnings did not quite reach those of the boom years 1951, the net result, due to a reduced charge for taxation, is a record for the company.

Following the rather gloomy picture which I gave you a year ago in regard to the prospects in East Africa, Mr. G. S. Hunter, our managing director, paid a brief visit to Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda in November, 1954. As a result various re-organizations were carried out, including the closing of the sub-branch at Nachingwea in Central Tanganyika, in which district the prospects of early development had not come up to our earlier expectations.

It is pleasant on this occasion to be able to report a distinct improvement in the situation in East Africa. Not only has there been a reduction in the losses under which our own staff and the white community at large

had been living and working, but also a notable recovery in our earnings has been apparent. This has been coupled with a useful reduction in working expenses. The net result is that our East African organization has once again been able to make a substantial contribution towards the profits of the company as a whole.

Progress in Secondary Industries

Political unrest has not retarded development to the extent that might have been expected, and during the year progress has been made in a variety of secondary industries, in the supply of electricity, in commercial and public building, and in the improvement in communications and port facilities. Even so, the delays of 12 months or more which confront shippers of general cargo to the port of Mombasa are disturbing, increasing as they do the risk of our Branches finding themselves over or under stocked in imported merchandise lines.

It is early to say how permanent the improvement in the political situation may prove to be. Measures for the suppression of active terrorism by the Mau Mau appear to be approaching a successful conclusion, but these measures are largely preventive. It is to be hoped that the more constructive action which is being taken to remove not only genuine grievances but some imaginary ones fostered by people of ill will, will go far enough to induce a change of heart and to promote good relations between the three races.

It is to be hoped, since the war, been aiming to improve our organization, to lay the basis of our operations, and so to spread the overhead over a wider field, we are therefore able to face the future with more confidence than might otherwise be possible and, although it might be prudent to expect some reduction in profits, being likely, I do not think there is any occasion for undue pessimism.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

DAKES SHELAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1950		1951		1952	
Number of Consumers	Annual Consumption	Number of Consumers	Annual Consumption	Number of Consumers	Annual Consumption
1,000	£70,000	1,200	£85,000	1,500	£100,000
100	£10,000	120	£12,000	150	£15,000
10	£1,000	12	£1,200	15	£1,500

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. - Nairobi, Kenya
 Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, Kampala, Uganda, Kisumu, Kenya, Mombasa, Kenya
 TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. - Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika
 DAKES SHELAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. - Dares Salaam, Tanganyika
 LONDON OFFICE: Queen Street, E.C. 4, Tel. No. 2046. Tel. add.: RUOFLAB, LONDON



The Office of the Company's East African Headquarters at Mombasa Branches:

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

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

Steamship Agents

The African Mercantile Co. Ltd.
 1st, Swinburn House, 71-73, St. Sepulchrs Lane
 London, E.C.3

EAST AFRICA

Are you Seeking Fresh Fields for Investment?
 Have You Considered?

East Africa
 Kenya — Tanganyika — Uganda — Zanzibar?

There are many opportunities in these rapidly developing territories

For information regarding:

- Imports - Exports - Commerce
- Farming - Settlement - Minerals
- Investment - Travel
- General Conditions

Apply to:

THE COMMISSIONER,
 EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, GRAND BUILDINGS,
 TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.

Telephone: 71 Whitehall 5701-5703, 5938-397

Telegrams: Messagers, Rand, London

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic to the Copperbelt

2,000 miles in transit from U.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIAN BORDER

Through Bills of Lading Issued

FOR SHIPMENS' AND

Anglo-Somali Railway Company, Princess Mary, 48-50 St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C.2

Imperial Traffic Agents, Leopold Walford Shipbrokers Ltd., 48-50 St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C.1

LYKES LINES

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

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
V.S. "Ruth Lykes"	late Dec.	early Jan.
"Louise Lykes"	late Dec.	early Jan.
"Mayo Lykes"	mid Dec.	mid January
"Charles Lykes"	late Dec.	mid Jan.
"Leslie Lykes"	early Jan.	mid Feb.
"James McKay"	late January	early Feb.

For further particulars apply to:

LYKES LINE AGENCY, INC., DUBLIN, LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL

LESLIE J. ANDERSON HART AFRICA LTD., MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR

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



Yes
THIS is
the
answer!

The
Ford



ZEPHYR

SOLD AND SERVICED BY

THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

KAMPALA, PO BOX 500 (Telephone 3121). And at JINJA, MBALE, FORT PORTALLO
BY THE UGANDA CO (LONDON) LTD 16 Byward St, London, E.C.3. Tel: ROYal 6486-7-8. Grams: Ugacol, Biltgate, London



For
Lower Building Costs
Easier Workability
and
Better Finish
use

ROCKLINE

**THE
IDEAL BUILDING LINE**

Manufactured by
Uganda Cement Industry limited
TORORO
UGANDA

P.O. Box 174

Telephone 69