

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 22, 1955

Vol. 32, No. 1628

30s. yearly post free
Printed at the G.P.O. as News

Mining Machinery



First and **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.**

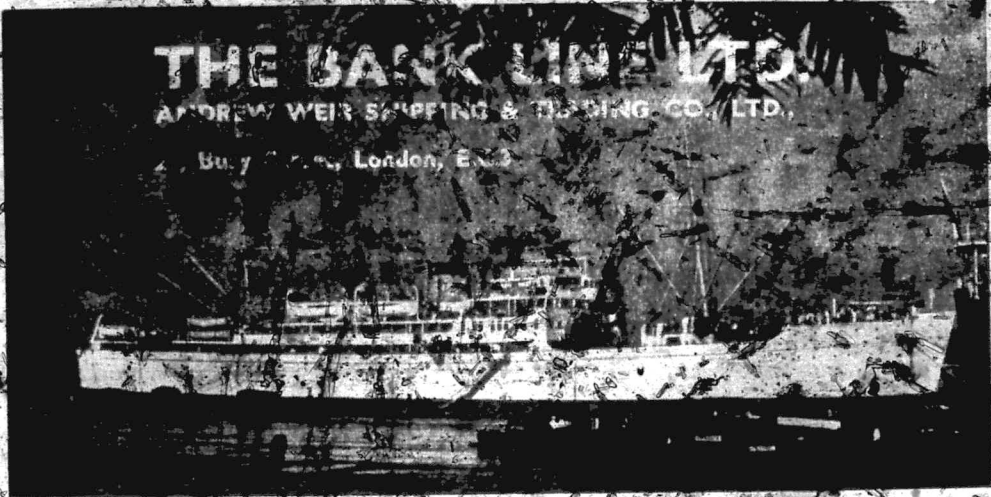
P. O. Box 39, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Suppliers of:

Compressors—Rock Drills—Diamond Drills—Conveyor Systems
Surface and Underground Locomotives—Excavators—Generating
Plant—Electric Motors—Underground Lighting Systems—Welding
Equipment—Diamond Drill Crowds—Concentrating
Plant—Concrete Mixers—Electrical Switchgear and Motor
Control Gear.

Explosives—Heavy Chemicals—Cyanide

A Merry Christmas to All Our Readers.



THE BANK LINE LTD.

ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO. LTD.

Bury Street, London, E.C. 4

OPERATING THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

EMPLOYING FAST VIBRO SCREW MOTOR LINERS WITH EXCELLENT CARGO ACCOMMODATION, DOCKING AND STEVEDORES' CARRIED

Between RANGOON, CHITTAGONG, CHANNA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO and SOUTH and EAST AFRICAN PORTS

Details of Freight, Passages, etc. from ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO. LTD., 21 BURY ST., LONDON, E.C. 4 or from any Travel or Shipping Agent

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provides the link between Beira and Nyasaland (with connections at Dande And for Tete)


A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbete Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates a night service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbete and Blantyre to Malima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipoka Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Heldi" for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

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

Hotel Office in Nyasaland: Limbete
London Office: City Wall House,
79/81, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information apply to
The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
HAYWARD
GORDON'S WAY
Telephone: Whitehall 2040 Cable: NORHODCOM LONDON

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

OSLO

Regular Sailings between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE

East African Ports: MADAGASCAR, REUNION and MAURITIUS

KEELER, BRYANT & CO.
22, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

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

Save time and money
with *Gison* products.

Rapodec plastic-emulsion paint

TUNGOLAC

Specialty recommended for use where ever paint is attacked by water or extremes of temperature. "Tungolac" dries fast in 6 hours, 1 gallon covering 10 sq. yards.

HALL'S SYSTEMER

Hall's Systemer is the famous and finest Water Paint obtainable. Being oil-bound, ease of application and remarkable covering capacities combine to make it ideal for interiors where a fine flat finish is wanted.

Represented by

GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD

Branches at Nairobi, Eldoret, Kitale, Kisumu, Mombasa, Juba, Kampala, Mbale, Dar es Salaam, Tanga

10 DUNDING STREET,
NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY.



Rapodec is an entirely new paint, based on a plastic-resin emulsion which combined with carefully selected pigments gives excellent coverage and durability.

- Washes clean with water
- Under normal conditions no special primer is required
- May be washed down soon after drying
- Has excellent can stability
- Excellent for exterior work
- Excellent for interior work

EDM. SCOUTER CO. LTD

ESTABLISHED 1858

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN

EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA



Le Tourneau Westinghouse World Renowned Earth-Moving Equipment



Automatic Tournapull w/E-18 Carry scraper

WIGGLESWORTH & COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

DARES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA
Agents: Wiggleworth & Co Limited, Trade Square, EG

LYKES



LINES

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

	Loadings South Africa	Loadings East Africa
s.s. "Lykes Lykes"	loaded	mid Dec./ late Dec.
s.s. "Maso Lykes"	late Dec./ mid January	mid/late January
s.s. "Christina Lykes"	late January/ early Feb.	—
s.s. "Leslie Lykes"	late January/ early Feb.	late Feb./ early Mar.
s.s. "James Lykes"	late Jan./ early Feb.	—
s.s. "Kenneth Mackenzie Lykes"	mid Feb./ early March	—
s.s. "Ruth Lykes"	late Feb./ early March	mid/late March

* If sufficient tonnage is available, these
ships will leave for the U.S. Gulf Ports.

For further information apply

LYKES LINES (AFRICA) INC. 40 CANNON
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

MSLIE & ANDERSON EAST AFRICAN LTD.
MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAM,
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR

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

BALING PRESS

HAND, POWER, or ELECTRIC DRIVE
FOR MAKING COMPACT Bales IN ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS.



Simple in operation

Also Manufacturers of Fibres, Scottling
and Brushing Machinery

Complete Sisal and Similar Fibre
Factories supplied by order.

Special Machines supplied to
Clients Own Requirements.

HARTLIEF BROS., LTH.

ENGINEERS

LETCHEWORTH

Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LETCHEWORTH

ENGLAND

TRADE
SIROCCO
MARK

"The well-known trade name 'Sirocco' has
been synonymous with tea machinery for the
proverbial three-score years and ten, and with fan
engineering for over half a century. Coupled with
the name of Davidson & Co., Ltd., Sirocco
Engineering Works, Belfast, 'Sirocco' has become
a hall-mark of quality throughout the world for the
advantage of products manufactured by this well
established and progressive firm. There is a
'Sirocco' machine for every stage in the
preparation of the tea leaf."

Extract from

"Review of British Industry"

in the long run...

it pays to install

Sirocco
equipment



Full illustrated sectional catalogue available on request from

LETTLE ROY & TYSONS, LTD.

P.O. Box 100, Nairobi, Kenya

P.O. Box 72, Kericho, Kenya

and at Kampala, Uganda

HORACE HICKLING & CO., LTD.

P.O. Box 3, Cholo, Nyasaland

DAVIDSON & CO., LTD.

Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, N. Ireland

SERVICE...

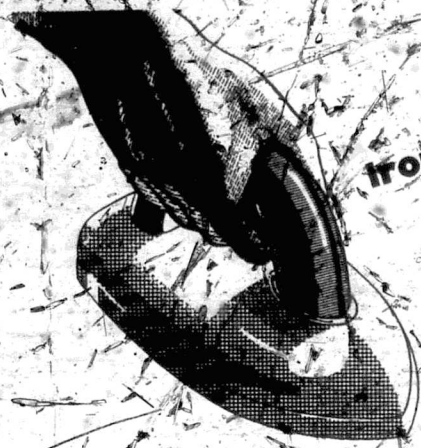
The Standard Bank provides a skilled and comprehensive service in every banking field, and behind the every day efficiency of its working, is a 50-year-old tradition of informed service to the industry and commerce of South, Central and East Africa.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(REGISTERED AS A COMMERCIAL BANK)

BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT SOUTH, CENTRAL
AND EAST AFRICA. AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland



Ironing out Problems

is a feature of farming

And as every farmer knows, there are plenty of problems connected with the business side of farming. Membership of the Kenya Farmers Association, however, helps to resolve them. That explains why so many farmers rely on the vast resources of this co-operative organisation to relieve them of so many of the problems connected with the business side of farming.



The Kenya Farmers Association (Co-operative) Ltd.

NAKURU

Branches and Depots at ELDORET, NAIYASHA, NAIROBI, MOMBASA, THOMPSON'S FALLS, MOLO, KERICHO, KITALE, NANYUKI, HOBEA, BRIDGE, LUGARI, SOTIK, LUMBWA, NAKURU, TORU and RONGAI.
Managing Agents in Tanganyika—the TANGANYIKA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION LTD., with Branches and Depots at ARUSHA, MOSHI, IRINGA and UWEMBA.

Loans for Homes

Safety for Savings

Generous advances granted to Home buyers on most favourable terms



Investments received on Share or deposit at attractive rates of interest

General Manager
H. M. DOUGHTY

FIRST PERMANENT FORMERLY FIRST RHODESIAN **BUILDING SOCIETY**

Assets Exposed

CHIEF OFFICE: PERMANENT HOUSE, Box 426, LUSAKA, N. RHODESIA
Branch Office in Tanganyika and Nyasaland

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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

Cables:
EASTAFRIC, London

Telephone: 4000

Inland Telegrams:

EASTAFRIC, Western, London

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Challenge of Africa — A poem	577	Economic Report	582
Sudan: Declares Independence	578	East Africa	584
British Medicine in Uganda	580	Egypt: Economic Report	586
Game in Tanganyika	581	Parliament	588
		Latest Minutes	590
		Commonwealth	590

Under and Editor:
F. S. Jowett

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1955

Vol. 32 No. 1528

10s. yearly post free

CHALLENGE OF AFRICA

Come on, young men — a tramp's call — Come out
Rhodesia needs you, and while far to north
The fate of East and Central Africa
Lies in the balance — and the time is short,
The issue urgent.

Come, then, for some of the world's sake, the seas,
Ships of a fashion that is new and bold,
Roaring with water and with the smoke
Two snow-capped mountains, and a trail of ice,
One — that the smaller — keep your eyes, his Man,
Ponoclastic Man, should shift the position
The fabled source of the Nile are
To probe and fashion
Feed the wild with life, and over all
An air that throbs adventure

Yet a land
Where the great human lot is to solve
The fusion, co-existence, harmony
Between the varied races, some free
But most — a catchment — a fever
To test the British genius
Wise, guided by time-tested, goodwill'd men,
The Southern Federation has devised
A pattern of work, for it is
A pattern of work, for it is
A pattern of work, for it is
A pattern of work, for it is

Such is the meaning of our work,
But yet to do. Your country, note,
Her firm and peaceful ways, her arms
See Kenya, where George Medals may be won
At what a price! Gaze from Uganda's edge
(Siege perilous) into Sudan, one Nile
Our sacred ward, and marvel truly
Old Egypt's wrapped and spiced dead, it seems
Have, by some magic, come alive again
To run amok.

So come, young men, assured
That God goes with you. Work may well be hard;
'Tis hardy work and worthy to succeed
You must have done your all to aid our Queen —
God bless her — and her Commonwealth.

A.L.

Sudan Now a Sovereign Independent Republic

Independence Declared by Resolution of Parliament in Khartoum

THE SUDAN is now a sovereign independent republic, so declared in its Parliament on Monday.

After long negotiations a committee representative of all the political parties decided at the end of last week that back-benchers from both sides of the House of Representatives should move and support a motion that "We, the members of the House of Representatives assembled, declare in the name of the Sudanese people that the Sudan has become an independent, fully sovereign State. It was agreed that the sanction of the co-dominion, Great Britain and Egypt, should be sought to an immediate declaration of independence.

The committee, though it reached agreement in that sense, failed to produce the National Government, which there has been an increasing demand.

Telegrams from Khartoum allege that the Prime Minister did not want an inter-party declaration of independence because he had hoped to gain prestige by making the declaration on behalf of the National Unionists Party; he is also said to have wanted to disregard the co-dominion. A Minister was sent to Cairo at the weekend to inform the Egyptian Government, and the Governor-General's office communicated with H.M. Government.

Three other motions were tabled in the following terms:

"That as there should be a Head of State as soon as independence is declared, we resolve that a committee of five Sudanese should be elected to exercise sovereign powers until the Head of State has been elected in accordance with the final constitution of the Sudan."

"That an elected Constituent Assembly should be formed to draw up a final constitution for the Sudan and to draw up electoral laws for the forthcoming Sudanese Parliament."

"That demands of Southern members regarding federal government for the three southern provinces should be given full consideration by the Constituent Assembly."

These resolutions were adopted unanimously by the House of Representatives and are expected to be approved unanimously by the Senate today.

Prime Minister's Statement

It was on Thursday last that the Prime Minister first announced in Parliament that he proposed to declare the independence of the Sudan on the following Monday. He went on:

"It is the duty of my Government to complete Sudanization and the evacuation of foreign troops and to unite the Sudanese for the cause of complete independence. The first two duties have been achieved. The third duty has also been achieved, and it only remains for it to be announced in this House next Monday. I hope that all members without exception will be able to attend this sitting to vote for it."

It was promptly pointed out in Khartoum that such a declaration would be unconstitutional, but it was felt that it would be accepted by the co-dominion, Great Britain and Egypt, which had had warnings of the intentions of Mr. Azhari, who had first made his proposal to the leaders of various political groups some seven weeks earlier. The attitude of the Opposition had then been that they could not endorse the plan unless a National Government were formed to guarantee impartiality.

Subsequent attempts to form a Coalition had all failed, the chief obstacles being disagreement about the Prime Ministership and the form in which independence should be declared. During the past week or so

a third problem had been added, namely, that of a "regency commission" to exercise the powers of the Governor-General, Sir Knox Helm having suddenly resigned.

Statements of Two Sayeds and N.U.P.

The full text of the joint statement recently issued in Khartoum by the two Sayeds, Abdel Rahman El Maldr and Ali El Mirghani, has now reached London. The official English translation is in the following terms:

"Now that God has willed the realization of the great hope that the country has for long been cherishing and that we have met and agreed for the sake of God and the country, we are pleased to announce our determination to stand together for the good and prosperity of the Sudanese nation and for her freedom and full sovereignty.

"And we are keen that the country should pass through this crucial stage peacefully. To reach her desired future we appeal to all Sudanese to forget their persons in the interests of the service of their dear country, and of the realization of her aspirations. Only stability and security, which are essential in the present these circumstances, can prevail.

"We hope this will prepare the suitable atmosphere for co-operation among our followers and supporters, and we also hope that this will make possible the immediate coming together of all political parties for the formation of a National Government which will be a safety valve for all and protect the country from any possible danger."

The National Unionist Party thereupon issued the following statement:

"A joint meeting of the Parliamentary group and the executive committee has unanimously decided to accept in principle the formation of a National Government on the following basis:

"(1) National Government means no more than taking part in government in accordance with the constitutional procedure and does not mean the acceptance only if it serves best a national interest, the realization of complete independence to which no conditions or commitments in the way of alliances, treaties or concessions to a particular power are attached. This indeed, is the wish to which the Sudanese have agreed and which they have expressed on all occasions.

"(2) Self-determination and independence should be realized through the shortest means—that is by a resolution adopted by the present Parliament, to which should be delegated the powers of the constituent assembly to complete the remaining stages, such as the laying down of the constitution and the electoral laws."

Demand for National Government

"(3) The National Government should be formed immediately after the declaration of the consent of the co-dominion to amend the constitution accordingly.

"(4) To ensure the conclusion of an urgent agreement, all constitutional rights should be left intact.

"(5) If the Opposition agree to this basis they should be represented in the National Government in proportion to their representation in Parliament."

The supreme council of Coalition parties at once declared that that statement was tantamount to rejecting a National Government. The country's needs were stated as follows:

"(a) Realization of the independence of the Sudan and its full sovereignty through the shortest and safest practical means, which the National Government consider suitable, be that through this Parliament or plebiscite and the constituent assembly if circumstances so demand.

"(b) Replacement of the Governor-General immediately after the declaration of complete and clear independence by a Sudanese committee to act as head of the State during the period between the declaration and formation of the Sudanese Parliament under the new constitution.

"(c) Enaction of the constitution and all other laws and statutes by a national committee appointed by the National Government.

"(d) Enaction of electoral rules for the Parliamentary elections.

"(e) Holding of elections for the new Parliament under the constitution and in accordance with electoral rules.

"(f) To protect the civil service and ensure its stability.

"All this is proof that the desired National Government will aim at the protection of the country's higher interests, because the co-dominion will not possibly respect any decision put

inward by a Party Government whose Parliamentary majority is very small and unstable.

But the National Unionist Party, in trying to remain as long as possible in power, is planning for time by putting forward conditions which render the formation of the National Government impracticable.

It makes it a condition that the co-dominion should come in advance of the decision of the present Parliament on the independence of the Sudan. Does the N.U.P. believe that the consent of the co-dominion is the shortest and latest means of the realization of complete independence?

Policy of Coalition Parties

The Coalition parties are anxious to form a National Government immediately, because they are convinced that the country cannot take a decisive step forward towards complete independence and full sovereignty through the shortest and safest means unless a National Government supported by all political parties and other national organizations is formed, so that the country can withstand any internal or external threats as one united front with common objectives and strong determination.

The Coalition parties, in demanding the formation of a National Government, did not think of the ministerial seats which should be allotted to one party or the other; they cared only for the formation of a National Government in the true sense of the term in which all parties should be in the majority, so that the true spirit of sincere co-operation should prevail to achieve the purpose in view.

The N.U.P. conditions can only be interpreted to mean that the party wishes to maintain the Government's special powers under the Self-Government Statute, supreme command of the army, and the Prime Minister's powers of dismissing Ministers. This conflicts fundamentally with the formation of a National Government, in which many provisions in the constitution must be held in abeyance in view of the exceptional circumstances through which the country is passing.

The statement evoked with the declaration that the Coalition parties would welcome the immediate formation of a National Government only if it were not to be subject to the consent of the co-dominion, since the National Government is a national affair, whether the co-dominion agree or refuse to consent to an amendment of the Agreement. The formation of National Government should, of course, be made before any other step is taken.

Governor-General's Resignation

When Sir Knox Horn, Governor-General of the Sudan, arrived in London by air from Khartoum at the end of last week he said that he preferred not to indicate how long he would be in England. Telegrams from Khartoum suggest that he will be in the United Kingdom before leaving that he would be back in three weeks and could if necessary return within 48 hours.

The unexpectedness of the resignation is evident from an official statement issued in Khartoum as recently as December 6 reading: "The Governor-General has arranged to leave Khartoum on December 15 for a private visit to the United Kingdom. He expects to return early in January. Less than a week later it was officially announced that he had expressed the wish to resign for personal reasons."

Sayed-Isma'il El Azhari denied in Khartoum last week that his Government had promised Her Majesty's Government permission to establish an air base in the Sudan.

Nationalist Resignation

Sir Stewart Symes wrote in a short letter to *The Times*:

"In a fashion he is bound to discount the importance of national prestige, yet it remains a vital element in successful government, more especially of underdeveloped peoples. We British were concerned by political circumstances to lay down our trust for the good government of the Sudan. We have made the surrender which you will not pass on our prestige — an alien one — to any Government which is beyond our power.

"Repinings about past handling — or mishandling — of a delicate diplomatic situation can serve no useful purpose. To cavil at a rough handling by Northern Sudanese caught in an alarming situation in the Equatorial Province is equally futile. The health of the Sudanese Northerners and their confidence will slowly depend on the installation at Khartoum of a stable Central Government which can enjoy popular

support and acquire the requisite authority to conduct an orderly administration of the country's affairs.

Those of us who believe that standards of honest and efficient government set up by British administrators in the Sudan will not be easily overthrown may retain our optimism undiminished by the able grasping paws of a young and inexperienced State."

Achieving Nationhood in Africa

Sir Charles Dumas has written in a letter to *The Times*:

"I have not a doubt that at the time the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1954 was concluded the possibility of transference (or reversion) to Uganda of the Equatorial Province of the Sudan was considered but discarded for good and sufficient reason, but I question the validity of certain grounds for that decision adduced in your leading article entitled 'Breakdown of Confidence' [which was quoted in *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* last week].

"Until 1914 the Uganda Protectorate extended to slightly beyond Juba, the headquarters of the Equatoria Province, and having travelled from Nimete in Uganda to Juba, a comfortable car ride of between four and five hours, I am unaware of any enormous geographical difficulties between these places. As you say, the Northern tribes of Uganda are akin to those of Southern Sudan, but I cannot agree that the latter areas far removed from the Baganda as they are from the Northern Sudanese.

"The culture of the East coast is that of the Arab world, that of the Baganda is essentially of Negro Africa, to which the Southern Sudanese also belong. I do not say that the tribes of Southern Sudan and of all Uganda wholly belong together, but much the same applies within Uganda itself, indeed throughout tropical Africa in varying degrees — in extreme degree as between north and south Sudan.

"When all is said and done, the situation in the Sudan is a striking example of the malicious idea that the splintered peoples of territories arbitrarily carved out of the mass of Africa have become nations merely by reason of having been joined under the rule of alien Powers. They have yet to achieve nationhood, and it is a matter for agreement between those Powers."

Results of Mau Mau Confessions Improvement in Appearance and Health

AT THE END OF LAST YEAR 18,965 firearms licences were held in Kenya by Europeans and 8,271 by Asians. During the first nine months of this year 1,774 applications for renewal from Europeans and 91 from Asians were refused and 1143 new licences were granted to Europeans and 169 to Asians. Appeals to the Ministry were made by 12 Europeans, of whom 35 succeeded, and by 122 Asians, of whom 26 succeeded.

Mr. Tom Askwith, Commissioner for Community Development in Kenya, has written in the course of an article in *Corona*:

"With encouragement the detainees begin to confess to their own association in Mau Mau. 'Brain-washing,' I hear you remark. 'You may be right, but there is no force about it, apart from the force of example — just the astonishment of seeing a companion spill the beans and obviously enjoying it and, what is more, suffering no evil consequences. The process is traditional among the Kikuyu, and somewhat crudely known as 'vomiting.'

"There is no doubt whatever that these adherents of Mau Mau experience relief through getting the filth out of their systems. What is more, their physical appearance and health improve, their eyes become clear, they address direct and confident, their skin begins to shine and their hair blackens. A Kikuyu elder once remarked that they lost their leopard look, meaning, no doubt, the Mongolian slant of the eye which is so apparent among those who have taken the more advanced oaths."

Triumphs of British Medical Services in Uganda

Dr. R. S. F. Hennessey on the Difficulties and Achievements

WITCH DOCTORS still play a part in local affairs, but are not too proud to seek help from less orthodox practitioners when they are themselves afflicted by stubborn complaints, said Dr. R. S. F. HENNESSEY, lately Director of Medical Services in Uganda, when he spoke in London to the Royal Society of Arts on "Some Social Effects of Tropical Medicine within the Commonwealth."

In the course of his address, Dr. Hennessey said: "When we consider the effects of bringing European culture, with its diverse and forceful activities, into close contact with communities whose ways of life for centuries have been relatively simple and untroubled, who had no written language, who had found no use for the wheel, the saw, or the sail, we can readily see the adjustments of an exacting kind have been called for. The arrival of a small group of Europeans acted like a social enzyme among the tribes of East Africa, accelerating and facilitating reactions on an increasing scale. Attitudes and codes of values were modified in a short span of years.

Physical conditions of life are undergoing marked changes, especially in the urban areas associated with industrial development. A new outlook on conduct and responsibilities is being formed. It is to be expected that people whose traditional ways are being rudely disturbed should sometimes feel anxieties about what is happening to them, like the chief who said: 'What Western civilization has done for us is to put a square bed into a round hut.'

Stress of Modern Life

"We, too, may sometimes entertain doubts regarding the blessings which our mode of life may confer upon people who have been used to a less complex existence. We should not overlook the fact that some 45% of all hospital beds in Europe and North America are occupied by psychiatric cases and that the so-called 'stress' diseases are a heavy affliction. These 'misfortunes,' we must reflect, are part of the price which will doubtless have to be paid by those we are teaching to take their place in our modern world.

"Good health is primarily dependent upon good nutrition, but, leaving nutrition aside, we can now claim with some justification to be able to restrain the great killing diseases which caused large epidemics not so long ago. Given unlimited funds, it would probably be within our power to reduce to negligible dimensions such mass endemic diseases as malaria, hook worm, yaws, leprosy, and the like; it is a question of providing an adequate supply of trained workers and the necessary materials, assuming that the communities at risk have reached the stage of understanding and willingness to co-operate.

"In Uganda one of the most notable changes in the popular attitude towards Western medicine arose from measures taken to control syphilis which had a high incidence and was the cause of widespread morbidity. It was from the rapid growth of confidence in the efficacy of arsenical preparations for the treatment of syphilis shortly after the First World War that an atmosphere was created which favoured the use of therapeutic methods far removed from those of the witch doctor. In a short spell of years illiterate and unopiated people were converted to a firm and unshakable belief in the power, not only of the white man's medicine, but of the injection technique itself, as a panacea for all ills.

"The dramatic way in which syphilitic lesions affecting the reproductive organs responded to treatment quickly hit the popular imagination. The birth of healthy babies to

women who had had a series of miscarriages or had produced a series of essentially syphilitic infants was an example of therapeutic success which could not be overlooked. Thus the advent of a potent drug for a widely feared disease, together with the establishment of a system of diagnosis at which sufferers could get specific treatment, greatly accelerated the evolution of a new social attitude, in which trust and optimism replaced suspicion and anxiety.

Swift Growth in Number of Patients

The prestige of the indigenous 'witch doctor' began to wane at least as far as the treatment of diseases with conspicuous external manifestations was concerned, the exogenous practitioners received increasing respect. The numbers of new patients seen at Government medical units in Uganda rose steeply. In 1912 new patients in all categories numbered 87,493. In 1922 the number was only 97,348, but by 1932 it had risen to 684,835. Ten years later the figure was 1,488,511, and in 1952 6,000,000 patients were treated.

The introduction of sulphamides, penicillin, and other powerful remedies has reinforced the popularity of European medicine. Indeed, these advances have brought social problems as well as benefits, for it was soon realized that bugs stolen from Government medical units could be sold at attractive prices to unqualified persons who were prepared to take advantage of a gullible public. Activities of this kind have been on a considerable scale. Since the discovery in the early years of the century that trypanosome infection was transmitted by the tsetse fly, the need to break contact between man and the fly has led to the enactment of administrative controls which were new to the people when they were designed to protect. The gravity of the situation in Uganda, coupled with early public recognition of the effectiveness of the measures taken to check an epidemic which is estimated to have cost 200,000 lives between 1900 and 1907, evoked a general spirit of co-operation.

The most radical control measure was the wholesale evacuation of the population from a zone about two miles wide along the shores of the northern shore of Lake AVictoria. The inhabitants of numerous islands. As a result of this policy, the association between man and the tsetse fly, *Glossina palpalis*, was quickly reduced. Human trypanosomiasis rapidly decreased, the estimated number of deaths falling in Buganda Province from about 8,000 to 1905 to 82 in 1912 and to three in 1915.

"The highly successful policy of moving the population from tsetse-infested islands led 20 years later to the charge that the move was a diabolically subtle arrangement to enable trypanosomiasis to be kept alive in its original haunts, ready for re-introduction to the mainland if the population became obstreperous. The modern use of aerial dusting to control insect vectors of disease was similarly interpreted in some quarters as evidence of evil intent, in spite of careful public explanations.

Attack on Simulium Fly

"The land bordering the Victoria Nile between Lake Victoria and Lake Kioga, a distance of some 45 miles, has for many years been the hunting ground of a small blood-sucking fly, appropriately called *Simulium damnosum*. This fly breeds in large numbers in the aerated river water and spreads far and wide throughout the neighbouring countryside. It is often found over 30 miles from its breeding places. Not only does the fly inflict injury which is painful and irritating, out of all proportion to its size, but it transmits filarial worm which causes a chronic inflammation of the skin, in some cases the worm also damages the eye, and blindness is not an uncommon sequel.

"As a result of experiments in Kenya, Canada, and the Belgian Congo, it was found that low concentrations of D.D.T. introduced into the river water or sprayed on the vegetation on river banks were capable of interrupting the life cycle of *Simulium*, and it was decided to attempt to control the fly in the Victoria Nile by this means. In 1953 the insecticide was introduced into the river from a launch, the aim being to achieve a concentration of some 0.5 parts per million of D.D.T. over a period of 30 minutes, repeated on six occasions. The source of the river water flowing from Lake Victoria is over 200 yards wide, and the flow of water is approximately 600 cubic metres per second.

"The treatment produced dramatic results. The flies disappeared completely from the scene within a few weeks, not a single larva being found after careful examination of breeding places along the 45-mile stretch of river where they had previously existed in millions. In places where over 200 adult flies were being captured per hour before the operation,

not a single fly was found three weeks later. Although there has since been some evidence of re-infestation, it seems likely that a highly irritating and dangerous pest can in future be kept under control, if not eliminated completely, by a simple and inexpensive form of treatment.

The task of persuading a largely rural population to adopt more hygienic customs has been formidable. The problem was to find effective means of convincing Africans that there was little value in getting cured of a disease if they returned to the environment and behaviour which led to their becoming ill. The major environmental defects were bad housing, lack of sanitary arrangements, and dangerous water supplies.

Mud and little houses of poor construction, lacking proper foundations, were generally damp, ill-lighted, and badly ventilated, often shared with farm animals, without cooking facilities worthy of the name, surrounded by scraps of domestic refuse, and infested with rats, ticks, bugs, fleas, and other undesirable fauna. Often overcrowded, they favoured the transmission of plague, meningitis, relapsing fever, and respiratory diseases, to say nothing of yaws, leprosy, and a host of skin infections. Similarly, lack of domestic sanitation, together with the unprotected sources from which water was drawn, led to a high incidence of enteric and dysentery infections and worm infestations.

Informing the People

These sequences of causes and effects are hard to bring home to illiterate people. Nevertheless, the patient work of the Uganda health staff has been steadily productive, and their efforts in recent years have been greatly strengthened by carefully planned shows, which are now a regular feature of district life. These shows are organized jointly by Government departments, which generally include the Medical, Agricultural, Animal Husbandry, and Community Development Departments.

They generally last a week and make liberal use of posters, models, cinema films, informal talks, and practical field work. Their popularity has been high, and the policy of restricting the health teaching to each show to a single subject, such as domestic sanitation or house construction, or the protection of water supplies has earned good dividends. The standards of environmental sanitation have risen very noticeably, and many people now show real pride in their homes.

Housing is a acute problem in peri-urban areas, where unskilled labourers often live in hilly insanitary and overcrowded surroundings. Governments are very much alive to

the situation, but the solution of what is frequently a most complicated political and economic tangle is not likely to be achieved quickly.

All the activities I have mentioned here have been paralleled and aided by one special service of immense importance—the training of African medical work. During the past 30 years schools have been set up to train African doctors, health inspectors, nurses, midwives, laboratory technicians, and so on. The Uganda Government now employs over 900 trained African workers, including 47 doctors, 95 health inspectors, 682 male and female medical assistants and nurses, and some 180 ancillary staff of various grades. Although small in relation to the needs of a population of over five millions, this body of men and women forms a useful nucleus from which the country's medical services can be expanded. Their effect on social attitudes represents one of the major contributions which tropical medicine can make to a backward country.

Achievements Epitomized

My few haphazard examples convey some idea of the results which our work so far has produced. The introduction of an effective anti-syphilitic treatment facilitated the acceptance of modern medical services; sleeping sickness and leprosy control measures helped to promote ideas of communal responsibility in regard to disease prevention, while furthering demographic study and reducing tribal antagonism; urban malarial control has had great success in the reduction of conditions in which administration, social services, and industries could develop efficiently; the dramatic control of disease vectors by modern insecticides has created a demand for the extension of these operations, in which African local authorities have already participated; the prevention of disease by environmental measures has been intensified by many communities, stimulated by mass health education aiming specially at the improvement of housing, water supplies, and sanitation; and the local training of medical and health staff has not only enabled effective techniques to be applied more widely than would otherwise have been possible but is helping to create an informed public opinion.

It would seem justifiable to conclude that some policy of lacking tropical disease by an integrated use of preventive and curative measures has had some success in creating a healthier society. The long-term effects of this concern must be predicted. For the immediate future, the concern must be to find means of helping these growing populations to obtain additional food supplies.

Six Elephants Shot Every Day in Tanganyika

Points from Annual Report of Game Warden in the Territory

MR. G. H. SWYNNERTON, Game Warden in Tanganyika, ends his annual report (Government Printer, 3s. 4d.) with a note of pessimism, saying that the past year had seen reductions in an already inadequate staff, an increase in the intensity of legitimate hunting, continued lawlessness among the poachers, and increased demands for chop protection so that less supervision could be given to the fauna, and the start of a nibble at one game reserve. He hoped that that nibble would not "become a lion's sized bite."

The department had, however, succeeded in three valuable new controlled areas, and the game had suffered little from disease and drought. As usual, the report has many passages of general interest, among them the following:

Nerve-Racking Experience

One party visiting the Ngurdoto Center in the Mount Meru game reserve had a nerve-racking experience. When approaching their car for the return run to Arusha, they found an elephant calf rubbing itself on the leader. At this moment the calf's mother, backed by four other elephants, broke through the forest fence, and seeing the calf in what they thought was considerable danger, set up a tremendous screaming and trumpeting. While the game warden covered the elephants the visitors retreated to the top of the hill and waited until the elephants had calmed themselves and withdrawn into the forest.

"While photographing a hartebeest, the district officer at Mpanda thought he heard a lorry approaching. He continued with his work. After a while, when the lorry appeared to get no closer, he looked up and saw above him a growling lioness sitting in the branches of a tree. When detected the lioness sprang down and bounded off into the grass.

Elephant Control

"Six elephants were shot every day in 1954, a total of 2,283, which showed an increase of 233 from the 1953 figure. Most elephant control work is in the Southern and Eastern Provinces. Despite this heavy toll—average annual figure over the past five years is 2,230—elephants more than hold their own. In the Tanga district, for instance, they destroyed some 2,000 coconut trees at Gombero, to the dismay of the Department of Agriculture, which is building up the coconut industry there.

Mr. P. L. Achard, of Iringa, wrote: "I had always considered elephant and rhino to be immune to wild dog. However, when following up the spoor of a large rhino, I came across the scene of a very definite encounter between dogs and rhino which continued for approximately two miles. There were no human footprints, so the possibility of domestic dogs must be ruled out. Subsequently, on shooting the rhino, the heels of all four feet were noticed to be quite badly torn, there was also a fair amount of slash in the neck of the rear leg. There is no shortage of small game in the area, so that it was not a case of the dogs attacking the rhino out of desperation."

A battle royal between a full-grown lioness and a three-quarter-grown hippo took place in the shallow waters of the Ruaha River around midnight. It took the lioness 15 minutes before she finally put the hippo out of its agony. This is reported by the same ranger, Morogoro, who states that the incident took place within 30 yards of his tent. Mr. E. A. Thomas witnessed the killing of an adult impala by four crocodiles within three miles of Singida. They cleaned the carcass in just over 15 minutes while he watched from within 20 yards of them.

The Provincial Commissioner, Tanga, reports: "A young man of Handeni, had some of those hairbreadth escapes from death that one can hardly credit. Very early one morning he and a companion were on their way to a well when they came on a large bull elephant. Seeing its menacing attitude, he whistled shrilly with his hands to try and frighten it off, whereupon the elephant charged from about 20 paces away. The young Mzee, clad only in a light-coloured blanket, promptly took to his heels across the open *shamba*, which had just been hoed and was still riddled with tree stumps, but had only taken a few steps when his blanket tripped him up, sending him headlong, while the blanket fell a pace or two to his right side.

"The elephant saw the white blanket (ignoring the man who was less easily visible in the dark soil) turned and it fell on his knees, and began to gore a savagely with his tusks at the same time screaming with rage and throwing earth into the air with his trunk. The young man got up, stepped over the prostrate man, so that he now lay beneath the stomach and between the hind legs of the elephant, went down on his knees again and once more attacked the blanket.

Rhino Can Stand on Their Hind Legs

Finally satisfied that he had disposed of his adversary, the elephant collected up his trunk all available stacks of weeds which were still left on the *shamba* and heaped them over the blanket. He took considerable care over this, and then got up and went thoughtfully on his way, having paid no attention whatsoever to the terrified man who had all this time been lying on the ground unhurt.

"Mr. G. R. Jewell reported: "Between 22.5.54 and 21.6.54, while camped at Chinyangiti, four miles south-south-east of Ilkungi in southern Singida district, in a fairly open *miombo* woodland area, I came upon what I consider positive evidence that rhino and greater kudu can stand on their back legs and browse. The evidence was in the form of deeply indented

spreads in the foot of trees that had obviously been browsed off at their base. In the case of the rhino, a number of branches were broken under the weight of the animal.

Poaching in Many Areas

There were complaints of poaching from many areas. District commissioners of Morogoro and Shinyanga reported the regard of the law by local Africans and mass killing by persons from the diamond fields. The District Commissioner of Mabora feared that the remaining rhino in the province would be exterminated by illegal hunting, and the game ranger for the same locality wrote: "The illicit meat hunting was prevalent."

The District Commissioner, Handeni, attributed the too numerous game offences to insufficient control over the vast number of muzzle-loading guns in the district, and the game ranger at Morogoro wrote that all forms of poaching and smuggling were rampant and that all communities had been concerned in it, the worst offenders being Europeans in cars who hunted at night and Africans with miles of wire traps and nets.

From the Lukwa controlled area came the report: "A list of fauna in the area included species which are rare in other parts of Tanganyika, i.e., oukuu, and several others which here find their southern limit in this part of Africa, i.e., topi, the East African giraffe, honor reedbuck, and dikdik. About 24 species of game animals occur, a few in great abundance. In addition, about 400 species of birds are found, including unbelievable numbers of water fowl and migrants during certain seasons. Several visitors during the year were enchanted by the scenery and the timeliness of the wildlife."

The heaviest elephant tusks obtained, 126 lb., was shot on control in Kibondo district. The two heaviest horns shot on licence, weighing 125 lb. and 141 lb. and 120 lb. and 124 lb. respectively, were obtained in Masaland. The heaviest fawn horn, weighing 107 lb. and 113 lb., came from Kibondo.

As a result of much hunting crocodiles are becoming scarcer and more wary. Two trophy dealers in Tabora bought 2,201 skins between them and one catcher on Lake Tanganyika. The heaviest crocodiles, Most hunters operated at night, found the crocodiles in the light of a torch strapped to the head.

Outlook for East African Agriculture and Industry

Kenya's Exports Will Outpace Other Territories, Say Investigators

IT IS APPARENT that the postwar increase in the production and export of agricultural commodities from East Africa will be continued in the next 20 years. The reasoned forecasts of the likely trends of exports are summarized in the table below:

Expected Volume of East African Exports (thousands of tons)

	Kenya		Uganda		Tanganyika	
	1954	1974	1954	1974	1954	1974
Sisal	32	40	—	—	168	200
Coffee	14	30	35	80	19	46
Cotton	—	4	72	89	—	—
Timber	2	10	—	—	—	—
Wattle	24	45	—	—	—	—
Tea	5	21	—	—	2	2
Permethrum	2	6	—	—	25	—
Fishes & Skins	4	6	—	3	6	—
Livestock	—	3	—	—	6	—
Dairy Produce	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oilseeds & Nuts	9	16	18	—	46	60
Beans & Peas	—	—	3	—	10	23
Phosphates	—	16	—	—	—	—

Two significant trends are apparent in this table: commodities which are now or are expected to become the major export items. In the first place, the weight of goods exported from Kenya will increase at a significantly faster rate than exports from Uganda, which in turn will be going faster than exports from

Tanganyika. By the greater part of the increased volume of trade will therefore be flowing through Mombasa.

Kenya's Prospects Better Based

The second feature is that in the case of Kenya the expansion is spread over a larger number of commodities, and in this respect appears to be more soundly based than in the case of the other two territories.

Shipments of some other commodities such as cereals — will tend to vary appreciably from year to year, owing to the possible effects of weather on the harvests. Exports of this size will tend to keep fairly low, since Government policy is expected to aim at encouraging only a small surplus of production over current demand each year.

Prices obtained for overseas sales are likely to be below those ruling internally, and therefore of uneconomic to induce production of estimated requirements. It does not appear, however, that in the next few years greater capacity will be provided, so as to result in a more even level of export availability from year to year than has recently been the case.

Wheat and rice production is likely to be insufficient to meet home demand, and exports of up to 50,000 and 100,000 tons a year respectively may well be required principally for Tanganyika.

Being taken extracts from "A Study of Trends in the Economy of East Africa," a report prepared by the Economic Intelligence Unit for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

Inter-territorial trade, which was not included in the above table, will almost certainly become more important. For example, sales of softwoods by Kenya to Uganda are likely to reach 40,000 tons a year when the reforestation programme matures; the movement of white timber from the Eldoret region to eastern Uganda is also likely to become increasingly important. Greater movements of wheat will be made from Kenya to Uganda, and to a lesser extent to Tanganyika, while restrictions on the export of natural sale of maize to relaxed Uganda will allow an export of perhaps 500,000 tons a year to the other territories.

Internal Traffic

Internal traffic will also be rising steadily. Higher incomes in agriculture and industry will lead to greater demand for roadstuffs, clothing, and other consumer goods, and this will affect the demand for transport in two ways. In the agricultural areas, food requirements will be met mainly out of local production, but all other needs will involve transport from the appropriate centres. As African incomes rise and the number and nature of African needs increase, the movement of goods to these areas will grow.

In the reverse direction, greater demand for products from the populated areas, and especially where industrialization is advancing, will cause a considerable increase in the present traffic from agricultural districts to town markets. The improvement of communications in the vicinity of towns in order to facilitate the smooth marketing of agricultural produce therefore seems to be an essential feature of future development plans.

The conditions governing the development of manufacturing industry in East Africa are considered on balance to be favourable.

The factor of labour is not considered a major obstacle to development in the short term, as three to five years' measures are in hand to solve the main labour problem, and the longer-term measures are being planned. The present and near-future requirements of labour in considerable expenditure on training and supervision, and this will always be so in any development. The position with respect to labour, stability and the shortage in the amount of training and supervision required. Some employers have already solved the problems connected with African labour by careful training and the provision of housing and other facilities. A much more general and widespread solution may be expected within 10 years.

No Lack of Funds for Good Prospects

Finance can usually be found for the good prospect. Government-sponsored agencies in Uganda, and recently in Kenya, assist in the provision of finance. No shortage of finance is likely to hamper soundly-based industrial development.

The cement industry is the much-heralded one so far established in East Africa. Extensive plans exist to expand the output, and other industries of similar scale and importance are planned. The textiles industry and an integrated margarine and soap industry are expected to come into production within a few months. Sheet glass industry is envisaged and a pulp and paper industry is under consideration. Both these projects may quite possibly be realised within five years.

Considerable expansion is planned in the rubber industry, which have been established for some time. The two outstanding examples are tobacco manufacturing and footwear. Other light industries, manufacturing such products as household utensils, metal, window and doors, bricks, tiles, and other building materials, and paints, can to increase their output. Together these industries amount to a considerable proportion of the total output of manufactures.

An important prospecting method in mining may expand very greatly in Tanganyika — a development which could lead to East Africa becoming self-sufficient in sugar within a few years. At present an increasing quantity of sugar imports are required each year.

The cotton-textile industry in its various forms is growing up in parallel with a number of manufacturing and processing industries which use its products. The production of one industry is thus creating demands for the products of others, and in this and other ways industry is creating its own markets.

Kenya is likely in the next five years substantially to increase her present lead as the principal manufacturing country of East Africa.

In industrial planning it is most difficult to look more than five to seven years ahead, and the pattern beyond the early 1960's is necessarily less clear. It can, however, be stated that the pattern beyond 1960 will be governed mainly by the industrial growth which by 1960 will have taken place. This factor will favour Kenya, as industry tends to create its own markets and so to promote its own development once a substantial scale and degree of production has been achieved.

While several important projects are expected to come to maturity in Uganda in the next five years, and growth will be rapid, the scale of the industrial sector of the economy will not approach the significance which industry will attain in the economy of Kenya.

In Tanganyika a steady growth of light industry has been proceeding in the post-war years, but the number of new industries which have been firmly planned for the future is small, compared with the other territories. It must therefore be concluded that on the evidence available — and in respect of statistical data this is sadly lacking — the secular trend, which is steadily upwards, will continue without very great variation.

For East Africa as a whole there is clearly a limit to the industrial development which may be expected in the next 20 years. No really heavy industries are expected within this period. The market could not support such basic industries as iron and steel, heavy engineering, electrical engineering, heavy chemicals, etc.

Setting the General Pattern

Much development of industry is taking place, and more is planned, especially in Kenya, but when this is completed the course of the next five to seven years, the general pattern and scale will be set for the following 10 to 15 years, during which time a period of consolidation and expansion of existing industries is more likely than the continued establishment of new industries.

Although the mining industry in East Africa is of relatively minor importance in the economy as a whole, its output in Tanganyika contributes over 14% of the total value of exports of Tanganyika. Plans for the future development of mineral resources lead to the expectation that output there will grow in the next few years, as a result of better diamonds and other minerals, and possibly petroleum.

Important future mineral developments are likely to occur in Uganda where mineral production has hitherto been very small. Copper, tungsten, and the strong possibility of quite large scale production of phosphate, should every measure improve Uganda's relative position as a producer of minerals.

In Kenya the expansion of the existing sodium carbonate industry is the most important aspect of development which may be expected.

Future trends in mineral production in East Africa will be likely, therefore, to continue to favour Tanganyika. Mineral production there is likely to remain the highest in East Africa. Uganda is likely to make considerable progress from a base of very low mineral production, and the Sakus Hills complex is expected to overtake Kenya in both the value and volume of mineral production.

Although some progress may be expected, unless oil or some other important mineral is discovered in large quantities, no very large rise in the scale of economic importance will be achieved by the East African Mining Industry in the next 20 years.

Border Problems

AFRICANS IN ABOUT A DOZEN VILLAGES on the frontier between Northern Rhodesia and Northern Tanganyika have not shown whether they live in the Protectorate or in Portuguese territory, and according to Mr. P. A. C. Sherrard, D.C., at Lusaka, "all the villagers appear to be indifferent about which Government they belong to." The confusion arose when the British and Portuguese disagreed about the boundary at the beginning of the century. A treaty was reached in 1903, but the wording was vague. Last year the Federal and Tanganyika Governments made a claim on land rights for these Africans, but the claim was found to be complicated by the fact that some of their gardens in Portuguese territory and their houses in Northern Rhodesia, and vice versa. An attraction to the Africans was that Portuguese officials never visited them to collect taxes, but they complained, however, that they were sometimes recruited for unskilled labour.

MR. GRIFFITH: "Why I do not know, but whether he will again consider the action which he has taken in this House..."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It was nice to conduct our discussion on the floor of the House..."

MR. GRIFFITH: "The Colonial Secretary is accused in my articles in the Daily Mirror of spreading slanders against the Attorney-General..."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sorry to hear that..."

MR. GRIFFITH: "I am sorry to hear that..."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sorry to hear that..."

MR. GRIFFITH: "I am sorry to hear that..."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sorry to hear that..."

MR. GRIFFITH: "I am sorry to hear that..."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sorry to hear that..."

MR. GRIFFITH: "I am sorry to hear that..."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sorry to hear that..."

which according to Mr. Fenner Brockway's Council..."

MR. J. HYND (Lab.): "I am sorry to hear that..."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I look forward in due course to the introduction of elections in Zanzibar..."

African Farms in Tanganyika

MR. GERRARD CRADDOCK (Lab.) asked in whose authority..."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sorry to hear that..."

MR. CRADDOCK: "I have been informed that more than 11,000 plants were destroyed..."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, sir, and certainly not..."

Zanzibar Hydro-Electric Scheme

MR. SWINGLER: "I have been informed that..."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sorry to hear that..."

MR. SWINGLER: "I have been informed that..."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have every confidence in the Governor's scrupulous regard for the interests of those people in the development plan..."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would consider the Government of Kenya with a view to reopening discussion with the Kenya Government with the object of ending the fighting in the Colony..."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The terrorist gangs have been broken up into small groups, and there is now no effective leadership..."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Did not the negotiations at the beginning of the year fail because the Mau Mau leaders had lost control of the conditions? Would it now be possible to reach some of the leaders, in spite of the fact that the right gentleman has given in order to bring about the fighting and allow reconstruction to begin?..."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sorry to hear that..."

Employment in Central Africa

MR. J. HYND (Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would ensure that whenever special commissions or committees of inquiry were appointed to examine conditions of employment in Central Africa, provision would be made for the representation of such bodies of the African white workers..."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Whenever any such bodies are appointed in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland, I have no doubt that the Governor concerned would give the most careful and sympathetic consideration..."

PERSONALIA

LORD CRAIGMYLE has joined the board of the Milford Docks Co., Ltd.

MR. J. K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN, M.P., has undertaken an operation for appendicitis.

SIR MILES THOMAS has been appointed a member of the Air Registration Board.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, M.P., has returned from her brief visit to Kenya for the *Daily Mirror*.

DR. ALBERT SCHLESINGER, sailed from London on Friday to return to his hospital at Lamu, Kenya.

MR. ERIC BAUMANN will be in this country on leave from Kenya for about three months early next year.

DR. R. STANTON, officer-in-charge of the maize rust research scheme in Kenya, has visited East Africa.

SIR FRANCIS and LADY ELPHINSTONE-DAILYMPLER are passengers in the *WARWICK CASTLE* for the Cape by the East Coast route.

DISCOUNT HUDSON will leave London at the beginning of January to re-visit Rhodesia. He expects to return about the end of March.

MRS. JOHN RIDDOLD has presented certificates to 35 African women at the close of the term's work at Kisumu Homecraft Centre.

MR. JOHN PIPER-RUSHAW and MISS EMID PIDSEY, who were married last week in St. George, Devon, are to leave shortly for Rhodesia.

THE MRS. J. W. NORFLETT, RHODESIA and MRS. GREENWILKINSON are, on their way back to Rhodesia, travelling by sea to the Cape.

MR. J. THOMPSON, chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, left London Airport on Monday for Entebbe after a short business visit.

MR. J. W. BURNETT will leave London by air on December 20 to return to Uganda in order to resume his work on the pre-history of the country.

MR. G. SCHLESINGER, executive director of the Schlesinger Organization, will leave London for Rhodesia last week on the *LEINBURGH CASTLE*.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, reached London Airport last Friday, after attending meetings of the United Nations in New York.

SIR HARRY and LADY GILLIES are about to leave for visits to Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, and New Zealand. They expect to be away from London for four months.

LADY GILLIES is head of the overseas mission of St. John's Ambulance Brigade, who recently visited East Africa. She flew to London last week at the urgent invitation of the Governor.

MARSHAL TITO, President of Yugoslavia, was presented with the keys of the city on his arrival in Addis Ababa last week. He is accompanied by MR. POPOVIC, the Foreign Minister.

A. HORROCKS, Senior Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the Union of South Africa, has been elected chairman of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

MR. MUHAMMAD ZAROUK, Leader of the House of Representatives in the Sudan and member of the Commonwealth Communications, has been elected vice-president of the National Communist Party.

MR. GRAHAM ROSE, an entomologist, and MRS. ROSE left England last week to experiment with a new agricultural spray in Nigeria, the Belgian Congo, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE was received in audience by the Queen last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Nyasaland. LADY ARMITAGE had the honour of being conveyed by Her Majesty.

MR. M. ARNOLD, Deputy Director (Livestock) in the Agricultural Department of Jamaica, has been appointed Chief Veterinary Research Officer in Tanganyika, where he is expected to arrive at the end of March.

MR. C. H. BECK, with a fleet of 244 cars, has been appointed of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., will retire at the end of this month. The new secretary will be MR. ALEX HALL, who has been in the service of the company for 27 years.

MRS. FRANCES P. BOLTON, a member of the House of Representatives in the Union of South Africa, and of its Foreign Relations Committee, who recently visited South, Central and East Africa, made a brief stay in Sudan on her way north.

MRS. GERALDINE MASTON, who won the contract to organize at the Guildhall School of Music and appeared in several productions in this country and South Africa, is serving as a Red Cross worker in Rhodesia. She has charge of 19 Lukuyu villages.

MR. J. W. RUSEY is now managing the Zanzibar branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa. MR. J. A. GUIDO, having proceeded to leave, MR. H. ARTHUR has assumed the management of the branch of the National Bank of India on the departure on leave of MR. A. H. PEARSON.

MR. SENIOR UNDER OFFICER A. E. GAYLOR, a Rhodesian cadet, was awarded the sword of honour at last week's Sovereign's Parade at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. He was one of the first of the Federal cadets to enter Sandhurst, four of whom have obtained commissions.

DR. EUGENE P. DVORNIS is to make a year's study of the Federal Civil Service under the auspices of the Ford Foundation. Dr. Dvornis visited Rhodesia two years ago to examine the role of political parties, and his thesis earned him a doctorate at the University of California, where he is a public administration analyst in the Federal Office of Governmental Research.

A Christmas and New Year Gift

Friends in East and Central Africa will appreciate an annual subscription to the *AN Edition of*

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
It costs 75s.

The ordinary edition, for any destination in the world, costs 30s.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66 GERRARD STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

HOUSE FOR SALE

GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, 2nd floor, Essex. Fully furnished, 2000 sq. ft. Greenhouse, front garden, double garage, South and North-west aspects, with central heating, two main bedrooms, opening on to a large lawn, and a garden. Apply to Mr. J. W. Rusey or would sell for further. Easily maintained. Daily help and gardeners work included. Apply Mowbray Garden, Solicitors, 11, Cottage, College Lane, Figgis Arch, Woking, Surrey.

Obituary

The Earl of Clarendon

Former Governor-General of S. Africa
 THE EARL OF CLARENDON, Lord Chamberlain from 1946 until 1952, a former Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, a past chairman of the Royal Empire Society, and a devoted servant of the State, died at his London home last week at the age of 83.

The Rt. Hon. Sir George Herbert Villiers, sixth baronet of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., was the only son of the fifth Earl, who had married a daughter of the third Earl of Normanton. He was educated at Eton and succeeded to the title in 1914.

He was a Lord in Waiting to the King in 1921-22, having for the two previous years been Chancellor of the Amrose League. Then he was for three years Chief Conservative Whip in the House of Lords and Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms. He was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs from 1925 to 1927 and chairman of the Diseases Settlement Committee, and then for two years chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

General Hertzog's Request

He went to South Africa as Governor-General on succession to Lord Athlone in 1930. His services during seven years in the General Hertzog Government were widely in the Cape, with Lady Clarendon, and both met great interest in his suitable personal service of all kinds, and at the request of the Union Government, his term of office was extended. The Governor-Generalship comprised some of the worst years of the world slump, during which his energy and understanding influenced the country appreciably.

On his return in 1937 he founded a Kilmacshannon Club, and shortly afterwards succeeded to the post of Chamberlain, an office which he held with distinction on ceremonial occasions.

He served the Royal Empire Society as Chairman with great devotion, and therefore seldom missed a meeting of the council. He was also a frequent attendant at its public meetings, and a staunch supporter of its aims.

Lord Clarendon was a most modest, courteous, and tactful member of a family which has given great service to the State. He brought to public affairs a sharp sense of duty and a ready and accepting charm.

He married in 1912 a daughter of General Berkebeck, a sister of the sixth Duke of Devonshire, and was joined with a son and two daughters.

Captain A. S. Hemphill

Captain A. S. Hemphill, a pioneer of civil aviation in East Africa, died in London last Thursday at the age of 60. He began flying in 1913, joined the South Lancers in 1914, and served in France, and two years later transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. At the end of the war he went to China as a flying instructor, but in 1925 returned to London to join a group of underwriters specializing in aviation business. He became president of the International Union of Aviation Insurers, a member of the A.I. Registration Board, a member of the committee of the Royal Aero Club, president of the London Aero Club, and deputy master of the Guild of Air Pilots, which presided over the Commission of Civil Aviation set up by the Government in 1929 and 1930. He made C.O.B. flights

Professor P. A. Buxton

Authority of Tsetse Flies

PROFESSOR PATRICK ALFRED BUXTON, F.R.S., who died at his home in Geneva last week at the age of 72, had been attached to the Department of Entomology of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine since 1922, and Professor of Medical Entomology in the University of London in the last 12 years.

The eldest son of the late Alfred Powell Buxton, he was educated at Rugby School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was later a fellow. He underwent medical training at St. George's Hospital, London, and after qualifying in 1917 saw war service in Mesopotamia with the R.A.M.C.

After demobilization he became entomologist to the Government of Palestine, but left that country two years later to lead a medical and scientific expedition to Samoa. Later he made a number of visits to East, Central and West Africa to study the tsetse fly problem, on which he published a monograph in East African Notes (1947) and the Natural History of Tsetse Flies (1955), a volume of more than 800 pages.

He had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1943, and was made C.B.E. four years later. He served on the Medical Research Council and the Colonial Medical Research Committee, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine. He was keenly interested in the history of natural history and in gardening.

He had married Muriel, the fourth daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Hon. W. S. Forbes Rice, and leaves a widow, one son, and four daughters.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Richard

Bishop of Mombasa for 18 Years

THE RT. REV. RICHARD DAVID HEYWOOD, D.D., who was for 18 years Bishop of Mombasa, died last Friday in Kenilworth, Warwickshire, in his 72nd year.

He was the eldest son of a Rev. Canon, and was educated at a school in Brighton, at Wellington, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. in 1911, and his M.A. in 1913. He was ordained in 1912, and his first curacy was in Leyton, a suburb of London, soon with a wife, Isabel, who was also married Miss Isabel Stanley, who survives him with three daughters at the marriage.

He came to India in 1914 as principal of the Church Mission Society's Theological College in Calcutta, whence he went in 1916 to take charge of the mission in Gurgaum, Bombay, before returning to his 15th curacy there, he was the secretary of the C.M.S. for Western India. He was uniting chaplain of the British in Bombay.

In 1919 he was consecrated Bishop of Mombasa in East Africa, and served in that office in East Africa until 1937. During his bishopric the new Diocese of Central East Africa was created from the East African, and Mombasa area which had been called to administer. He was deeply interested in all the problems of the Africa which he left on a account of the ill-health of his wife, Mrs. Heywood. He was then nearly 70 but he was asked to accept the appointment as Assistant Secretary of the continued staff office and

ANDERSON, the Indian woman who lived in Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, died at the age of 100 on 10th December. She knew that she was born in that area during the great flood. As there were two great floods about 20 years apart, she was either 70 or 100.

Federation's Policy of Partnership

Comments of American Consul-General

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT had hailed the Federation's partnership policy as a great act of statesmanship, Mr. L. W. Steere, American Consul-General in Central Africa, said in Unifair recently, adding:

"We should deplore it deeply if this great design should be managed or undermined by the development of intolerance, international differences, or the greatest dangers in the early stages of the country's existence."

Mr. Steere praised the character and nature of the Federal public service, and welcomed the Government's adoption of A.T.U. policy, that participation in its Geneva sessions had made the Federation part of the international machinery for the development of trade between all leading free countries. Development was linked with African advancement, he thought, it was no longer practical for a small minority population to maintain indefinitely its dominance over a large majority of another race; but he believed that it should be several decades or generations before the African people were sufficiently advanced to play a role of full partnership in the Federation.

Looking to the future, an outsider cannot help but be impressed with the importance for the Federation of mutual faith and the attitude of co-operation and good will which prevail in Southern Rhodesia," he said.

Mr. Steere wondered if there was not a real danger of African leaders who either advanced Africans becoming frustrated and hostile, if they were not given some tangible recognition as advanced and civilized people which they would enjoy in the same time. "This is one of our most serious problems and one about which time does not permit you to be negligent. I know your leaders are well aware of this problem and are concerned about it," he continued.

"But I must confess I have not found many European in Rhodesia who appear to be giving much serious thought as to how, as a practical matter, to secure the continued operation of responsible Rhodesian leaders in times and trials that lie ahead. That good will would be needed if what had recently happened in the Middle East had any implication for Southern Africa, who can deny the possibility?"

Communist Threat to Africa

South Africa Wants Southern Bastion

MR. STRYDOM, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, said a few days ago that his Government took a serious view of Russian interest in Africa and that because the supply of Soviet aircraft and military equipment to Egypt and other countries in the Middle East exposed Africa to the danger of the spread of Russian influence, it was essential to secure the active co-ordination of all countries in Africa south of the Sahara in the co-ordination of their defence and other mutual interests.

The mere fact that in any war the Canal and the Suez Canal would be closed and shipping severed and the southern tip of Africa mustering the Union into the conflict, and it was therefore obvious that the territories of Southern Africa and the other countries interested in these territories should be in the closest contact. The Union wanted to play a full part in the defence of Africa.

Mr. Erasmus, Minister of Defence, spoke on the same subject at the same time. "There," he said, "needed a Southern bastion more than anything else and it was urgent that the 22 countries concerned should work out the need in practical terms. The expansion of the Defence Force in the Union as a result of determination to defend the country but the possible dangers of Communist aggression meant that defence could not stop at South Africa's borders. Co-operation was essential that Communist influences were fast infiltrating into the Middle East and thence into Africa making continuously neopopular the claim of defence which existed."

Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme

and Wait for Nuclear Power

SIR MALCOLM BARROW, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, said in Diapytis recently that the Kariba hydro-electric scheme might be expected to justify itself financially long before nuclear power could be economically available in Central Africa.

Though critics of the Government's hydro-electric policy said that hydro-electric power would be out of date, the best expert information was that it would be some 10 years before nuclear power would challenge hydro-electric power in Rhodesia, and even then it was felt to be doubtful.

"We have to find power for the Copperbelt in substantial quantities by 1960, earlier if possible. Long before 20 years pass Kariba will have justified itself financially in comparison with the progressive development of thermal power as an interim measure till nuclear power is available, and the same conditions will probably apply in the case of power from Matopos."

In discussing the Shab Valley project, Sir Malcolm Barrow said that he hoped to dispel the impression that, because financial provision had been made only for the dam, the decision to go ahead at all would be "just a soap" and that the scheme would not go further. That was not the case. Money had already been raised for the first stage of the scheme, but to speed up the rate of development was a matter of urgency, and he was therefore glad to allocate the necessary money from the new contingency fund provided in the Government's 1955-56 financial development plan.

"Behind the permanent barrage at Matopos, which has already been completed, and a Williams farm, definitely by very long before the creation of hydro-electric power from the Kariba dam is justified."



the tobacco that counts

Letter to the Editor**East African Statistical Bulletin****Indices Calculated on Different Bases**

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR.—Under the heading of "Independence and Indices" you have asked why a little more information could not be achieved in the East African Statistical Bulletin by placing the cost-of-living indices for the three Capitals on a comparable basis.

I would draw your attention to the first table (F1) in the section of the September Bulletin dealing with retail prices and cost of living, which shows the cost-of-living indices for the three capitals on a comparable basis (viz. December, 1951 = 100).

I am sure that you would be the first to deplore the non-publication of valuable information merely because it was not available for all three territories. The cost-of-living indices are calculated on different bases because the development of statistics has not been uniform throughout East Africa. Throughout the Bulletin I have attempted to provide, wherever possible, comparable information for those seeking comparisons, as well as providing detailed information on those territories for which data is available. It would, I believe, be retrogressive not to show the cost-of-living index for Nairobi based on a pre-war year, since this is the only indication available in East Africa of changes in prices and the value of money since before the Second World War.

Yours faithfully,

Nairobi.

J. MARTIN,

Director E. A. Statistical Department

The Statistical Department must of course work with the material available to it, but it is surely reasonable to ask that the three territories which it serves should set themselves to provide comparable facts, for now and then, but as a normal practice. (Ed.)

Permanent Showground for Uganda**Governor's Tribute to Mr. Tom Watson**

MORE THAN 100 exhibitors spent upwards of £50,000 between them in preparing displays for the trade show in Uganda which was opened by the Governor last Thursday, and to which visitors came from Kenya, Uganda, Ruanda-Urundi, and the Belgian Congo.

"We who live and work in Uganda have absolute confidence in its future," said Sir Andrew Coker, "and this show is a factual and balanced reflection of the life of the country." There has been steady improvement in the standards of farming and of conservation since his arrival four years ago, and the splendid work of the departments concerned had received excellent co-operation from the Native Governments and African local authorities everywhere.

Because such exhibitions needed a permanent showground at least one must be provided, and perhaps a second somewhere up-country. The Governor concluded:

"This show is being held under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Natural Resources, there can be no more suitable occasion for me to express the very deep appreciation of the country to all that the Minister, Mr. Tom Watson, has done for Uganda. Greatly to the credit of all of us throughout the country, he is shortly retiring. Uganda has had no more skilled, vigorous and devoted servant."

Mr. Watson has led a splendid team with imagination and breadth of vision. He has been here during a vital period in the country's development. When the history of this period comes to be written, I am sure that, through his leadership, his planning, his chairmanship of the Production Committee, he will be recognized as having made as great a contribution to the progress of Uganda as any single person.

Mr. H. Shelton, chairman of the organizing committee, who had suggested the creation of an Uganda Shows Corporation, which the Government should grant a capital sum, paid about a third of the work of the Secretary, Mr. O. H. A. Flynn, over the past six months.

Mr. Joseph Kiwanuka's Defence**"Aim to Bring Peace to Buganda"**

JUDGMENT WILL BE GIVEN TOMORROW in the case in which Mr. Joseph Kiwanuka, proprietor of the *Uganda Post*, and Mr. Apollinaris Ddamba, editor of the paper, are called upon to show cause why they should not forfeit bonds of £100 each for failure to obey an order of the court to be of good behaviour and keep the peace.

In the Mases District Court last week Kiwanuka told the magistrates, Mr. T. Maloney, that the aim of his paper was to bring peace and stability in Buganda; that, having been ordered not to publish the names of people who were known as "traitors" to the Kabaka, he had refrained from publishing them; that the paper had merely given the news about those who had opposed the Kabaka's return, and had not been stirring up trouble; that other vernacular newspapers had published similar news; and that he had not published the statement condemning violence which had been issued jointly by the Protectorate and Buganda Governments because it had appeared in other papers and would have been stale by the time it could be published in his journal.

Ddamba similarly denied that he had broken his bond, and that the paper had not done anything to suggest to readers that they should commit acts of violence or intimidation.

For the Crown, Mr. G. B. Stide submitted that the case had been established and that the bonds should be forfeited.

Cotton Price Outlook

MR. JOHN LINDLEY, president of the British Cotton Association, told the annual meeting last week that the large surplus of cotton in the United States must produce lower prices, and that the need was for an initial fall of from 8% to 10%, with a clear announcement of policy in regard to further adjustments. One advantage of such a reduction would be to discourage other countries from increasing the existing surplus.

**Service for Visitors**

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

DAR ES SALAAM

Main Street (opposite the harbour)

MOMBASA

Kilindiini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

KAMPALA

Shimoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI

Harrogate St. (opposite bus terminus)

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

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

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative in East African Airways Corporation Salisbury House, 24-27 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 217 Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Oil is our way of life

The Rev. Sydney Smith once said that his food of heaven was eating *vide de foie gras* to the accompaniment of truntings. You yourself may be a vegetarian and not like music with your meals. Yet you will have your own conception of a pinnacle of happiness as the first point of Better Living.

It is not for the modern Petroleum Industry to interrupt your dreams. Oil is content to get on multiplying the basic amenities of your life on this earth. It makes your transport quick and safe; it feeds the engine; it lubricates the machines of factories. Oil provides the element for new dyes, new materials for the modern synthetic fabrics. And oil helps at your home, too. It provides an essential ingredient for the washing powder that your wife uses. The linoleum on her kitchen floor, the floor in which she preserves her eggs, her rubber mats, her iron, and gloves, the elastic curtains in her bathroom, even the small vase on her dressing table... Petrochemicals have been at work in their manufacture, which probably accounts for their high quality and low price. The name SHELL may not be on them, but Shell Research stands behind them.

Petroleum in its crude form, dredged from the desert, marsh and jungle, is an unfriendly looking substance, dark, often sticky, sometimes smelly. But the products of its refinement oil, the wheels of life, clean, smooth and most of all, shiny.

SHELL research points the way

THE SHELL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, ST. HELEN'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.7



To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE	
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH EAST LONDON and DURBAN	
*Edinburgh Castle	from Southampton Dec. 29
*Winchester Castle	Jan. 5
*Cape Town Castle	Jan. 12
*Spring Castle	Jan. 19
*Pretoria Castle	Jan. 26
*Abidjan Castle	Feb. 2
*Athlone Castle	Feb. 9
*Camaroon Castle	Feb. 16



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICE	
from LONDON and CONTINENT	
*Kerry Castle	Jan. 12
*Rhodesia Castle	Jan. 19 Jan. 20
*Bloemfontein Castle	Feb. 1 Feb. 2
*Dunnottar Castle	Feb. 9
*Bismar Castle	Feb. 16

*Out East Coast, home West Coast
*Out West Coast, home East Coast
*Out and Home West Coast

UNION CASTLE LINE

Head Office - 3 FINCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3 Tel. MAR 156
 Cable Address - Union Castle, LONDON, E.C.3
 General Manager Agency - 125 Pall Mall, London, SW 1 WLL 1216
 Branch Offices in Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow
 All sailings subject to alteration without notice.

Loan from Canada

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT is negotiating a \$100 million loan to Canada. The Federal Finance Minister said in Salisbury recently that when he was in London he was approached by a representative of a Canadian financial institution that negotiations are for a \$100 million loan to the "Canadian Loan of 1954, Holdings for Australia". If the discussions succeed, it will be the first time that Southern Rhodesia or the Federation has raised a private loan on the American continent.

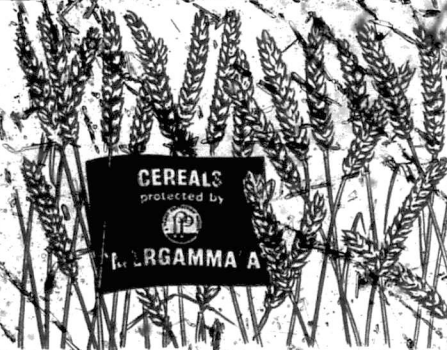
Scientists' Enterprise

"THE SCIENCES ARE BETTER than I expected, and the response was very good," writes Mr. E. R. Green, a young clerk of Gwelo, in his report on his visit to Britain. He has received one definite acceptance of a site for a tile and cement-tying manufacturing and insurance firm, nine industrial concerns, five of which will definitely be coming to the Federation within the next 18 months to two years, and from four others which consider there is every possibility of their starting in the Federation within the next few weeks. They will come to Gwelo to see what he has to offer.

Chairman of Committee

MR. DERMAID WILLIAM CONROY, Q.C., Solicitor-General in Kenya since October, has been appointed Chairman of Committee of the Legislative Council. He will also deputize in the absence of the Speaker. Born in London in 1913, he was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Derbyshire, and called to the bar in 1937. From 1939 to 1946 he served in the London Irish Rifles, and an demobilization went to Northern Rhodesia as a Crown Counsel, later becoming a legal draftsman. Two years ago he was promoted Attorney-General in Gibraltar, where he twice acted as Colonial Secretary.

The science of plant protection



'MARGAMMA' A SEED DRESSING PROTECTS CEREALS FROM THE BLACK WHEAT BEETLE AND DISEASE

'Margamma' A is a dual purpose seed dressing containing organo-mercury for the control of seed and soil borne diseases and 'Gammexane' Gamma BHO for the control of soil pests attacking germinating seed. As little as 3 ozs. per acre of 'Margamma' will protect your crops.

Always insist on 'Margamma' A and be sure of good application and disease free plants. Write for full details to—

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LTD. BOX 5488, NAIROBI

Plant Protection Ltd



Mr. G. G. G. G.

MR. W. D. GULLY, on his way back to Zambia to secure more suitable methods of choosing non-ministerial members of the Legislative Council. While the task has been entrusted to him, he takes up the duties of Minister for Education, Labour and Lands in Zambia. Mr. Gully, who has been acting as Minister since September, will resign his duties as Secretary to the Department. Mr. Gully, now aged 43, who was educated at Glasgow Academy, St. Andrew's University and St. John's College, Cambridge, became administrator of the Kenya in 1936 and D.C. of Fort Hall, Uthmaniyah, Kenya in 1938 and went to St. Vincent as administrator. Early this year he spent some months in Kenya examining suggestions for new methods of selecting African representative members for the Legislative Councils. He is one of the few Kenyan officials who speak Kiswahy fluently.

Call-Up/Cut to 18 Months

FROM JANUARY 1 the period of compulsory national service in Kenya will be reduced from two years to 18 months, though the Government still retains the right to keep in the forces for the next 12 months those who may be required to serve for any reason. There will not be an immediate release of all who have completed 18 months, each discharge being staggered over a period which is hoped to restrict to three months.

Trends Items in Brief

A Territorial Army Battalion is to be formed in Northern Rhodesia.

Two air raids on Nairobi on December 8 for the murder.

Water for the Kariba Gorge Dam will be raised shortly for two spill heights, 370 feet and 380 feet above the bed of the Zambezi.

Immigrants to the Federation during September numbered 1,704 of whom 672 were from the U.K. and 734 from the Union of South Africa.

Of 16 men who quitted Kenya after receiving calling-up papers, five were brought back to do their service, and four have been charged with non-compliance with the National Service Ordinance.

A town plan showing the construction of the Kariba Dam, from the surveys to the official opening in four or five years, is to be made by African Film Productions for the Federal Hydro-Electric Board.

East Africa Railways and Harbour have issued a deck calendar for 1964 which has a coloured illustration for each month. All are interesting, perhaps none more so than of Native fishing boats in Kavirondo Gulf, Lake Victoria.

The national memorial to General Smuts is to be erected on the north side of Parliament Square, London. The statue, the work of Sir Jacob Epstein, is in bronze, and will stand on a plinth pedestal of grey granite from South Africa.

The cancellation of several land confiscation orders against Kikuyu in the Kiambu district has been notified in the *Kenya Official Gazette*, inquiries having shown that their names were erroneously included in the original orders.

The Tanganyika branch of the Central Africa Society has changed its name to the Tanganyika National Society, because many would-be supporters thought that the term "National" implied some form of tie to the Central African Federation or to Kenya.

Many Colonial students in this country will be able to spend an important part of the Christmas holiday with a British family as a result of offers of hospitality received by the British Council from private sources and arranged by the churches and voluntary organizations. The Council has planned 20 Christmas vacation courses for which 750 students from 80 countries will take part.

The Rhodesian and Central African Annual for 1955 reviews largely by illustrations, conditions in the Rhodesias and New Zealand. There are artists' impressions of the Kariba Dam and the new University College of Rhodesia and Nyaland, and contributions about transport, development, big game, and conservation of natural resources, the improvement of agricultural methods, and the development of industries.

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICES



EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINEA & MTWARA

also to
RED SEA PORTS

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, SADIH, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI & BERBERA

For particulars of shipping rates, conditions, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCHANTS CO., LTD.

MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:
STAVELEY, STAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL

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

MWANZA INDUSTRIAL DO LOBITO

MANUBITO

CAIXA POSTAL 17 LOBITO, ANGOLA
Cables Manubito

STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS

LINER AGENTS FOR

CLAN LINE, LLOYD TRIestino
HALL LINE, SOUTH AFRICAN LINES
HOUSTON LINE, ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL,
CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN S.S. Co., LTD.
SOUTH AFRICAN LINE, DAERA LINE

AT LOBITO

Sub-Traffic Agents
BENGUELA RAILWAY
THROUGH R/L SERVICE U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A. VIA LOBITO.

BELGIAN CONGO
Cameroun, P.O. Box 100, Entabekville, Bas

NORTHERN RHODESIA
Schulman, Ltd. P.O. Box 67, Ndola N.R.

London Office
LEOPOLD WOLFORD SHIPPING LTD.

40, SOUTH BURY AVE, LONDON, E.C.3
AYEbus 62121 Cables: WOLFORD, London



SERVICES

CLEARING & FORWARDING
INSURANCE, SECRETARIAL
SALES DISTRIBUTION

TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING) LTD
P.O. Box 410, Mansion House, Nairobi

Subsidiary Company Offices:
NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,
TINJA, DAR ES SALAAM, MOROGORO
and MWANZA

U.S. Correspondence:
Reynolds and Gibson
30, Broadway, Street, E.H.

Turner and Newall Report Increased Profit

TURNER AND NEWALL, Ltd., after providing for provisions and taxation, has reported a profit of £1,942,285 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,700,000 for the corresponding period in the previous year. Provision for taxation no longer needed, amounting to £384,000, has been added to trade receivables of £100,000. The net movement of fixed assets during the year is appropriated by a balance sheet statutory reserve. Reserve for future taxation—£182,000, including allowances—of £1,000,000, and the proportionate profits available to minority shareholders, is 56.7%. Of the balance of £1,260,285 for 1955, £526,097 is carried forward as statutory levings, 20% is available for appropriation by the company, £2,421 is allocated to general reserve and £2,000 to the welfare fund. Total £600,000 has been set aside for working draw-downs in the subsidiaries. Interest on the preference shares amounting to £8,345, and dividends totaling £25,000, £1,173,000, £1,146,000, and £1,000,000, is provided against 1955.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 10,000,000 £1 shares, of which 9,944,733 are held in the company. Stock, capital reserve, and other reserves total £1,494,733, reserve for future taxation of £1,000,000, and current liabilities of £6,210,321. Net assets are valued at £28,312,000, of which £1,211,924, and current assets of £136,082,000, including £1,061,600 in cash.

Company has large interests in associates in Southern Rhodesia and has a controlling interest in Porters Cement (Rhodesia) (Pty) Ltd. and Anglo-Siam Cement Porters (Siam) (Industries) (Public) Ltd.

Secretary Messrs. W. W. H. Shephard (chairman), J. G. Scott (joint managing director), and joint managing director, R. H. Turner, G. W. Wilson, and J. G. Scott.

A general meeting will be held in Manchester on January 30, and a copy from the chairman's review appears on another page.

Of Commercial Concern

Cotton growers in the Senegal, Malina, Mubende, and Busuira areas of Uganda will be paid 55 cents of a shilling per pound for first quality raw cotton this season, and the price for other areas will be one cent less. When making the announcement the East Marketing Board said that it expected a loss of about 32 cents on every pound of lint cotton sold, so that on a crop of about 350,000 bales £25m. would have to be drawn from the cotton price assistance fund.

Leonard Wallford Shipping Ltd., general traffic agents of the Benguela Railway, who operate a through bill of lading service with Lobito in Northern Rhodesia, announce that their subsidiary, H. Schulenburg Ltd., whose head office is in Ndola, have now established branches in Kitwe, Luanshya, and Mutulira for the local handling of rail passenger and air freight traffic to and from these destinations.

Two cement companies, the Large East and Central African interests have declared dividends. Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., and British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., are both to pay 15% on the £1 ordinary shares. The former has both made final distributions of 15%. Sir George Bate is chairman of both enterprises.

Total railway revenue of East African Railways and Harbours for the first 10 months of this year was approximately £14,470,055, of which £19,368,831 was derived from goods traffic and £1,618,415 from passengers. This represents an increase of £1,892,300 compared with the same period of last year.

Cocaine, which may now be freely prescribed by doctors in Great Britain, is being made in this country by the extraction of the alkaloid from the juice of coca leaves. That process is an improvement of the original Dutch-Swedish method of producing it from the bile.

In this week's auctions in London 4,461 packages of African teas were sold for an average of 32 4/32d. per lb. compared with 367 packages averaging 3s. 6 3/8d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 113d. for a consignment from Nyasa.

British Electric Traction Co., Ltd., which recently acquired control of a group of road motor companies in East and Central Africa, has bought a controlling interest in the largest group of road motor, purchasing, and removal undertakings in Canada.

Employees other than porters and unskilled workers, may now obtain from Dan or Sialang central employment exchange employment record books similar to those of domestic servants in the town. Similar facilities are to be provided in Malindi.

Mitchell Cox & Co., Ltd.—Final dividend of 15% on £25,000,000 for the year ended June 30, 1955. Group trading profit was £1,805,000 (£1,502,317). Consolidated net taxed profits were £262,000 (£500,200).

Nyasaland's rice crop is double last year's, and will be more than enough to meet the demands of the whole Federation. A record for the use of paddy was taught from African farmers.

To maintain deep water berths at Malindi, construction of which has been approved by the Kenya Transport Advisory Council, are expected to cost £1.2m. and to be completed by 1957.

The 74th Statistical Abstract (for 1951-54) of the Commonwealth and Sterling Area produced by the Board of Trade has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 17s. 6d.

Dea Plantations, Ltd., are to pay a dividend at the rate of 4% per annum for the half year ending December 31 on the 20% cumulative participating preference shares.

A government delegation consisting of two members of the Government and the manager of the National Bank has visited the Sudan to discuss trade relations.

Yamouso exports a sugar crop for the 1955-56 season of about 23,000 metric tons, of which some 500,000 tons will be exported.

Wanda Industries, Ltd., produced 62 tons of steel in November, making 325 tons for five months against 250 tons for the same period last year.

Robert Hudson, Ltd., report that net profits of the group for the year were £233,214, despite shrinkage of steel.

The farms for coffee planting in the southern district of West Nyanza Kenya, is 10,000 acres within 10 years.

Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., report a loss for the year to June 30 of £5,702 (£5,294).

Buret Tea Co., Ltd., Kenya, has declared an interim dividend

Lord Altrincham

KENYA'S OPPORTUNITY

Memories, Hopes and Ideas

This most important and timely book is a valuable contribution towards the solution of the problems now afflicting Kenya.

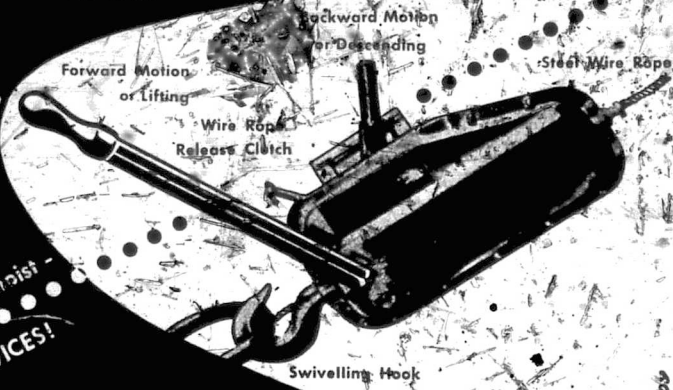
The late Lord Altrincham, formerly Edward Grey, was Governor from 1946 to 1951.

THE SUNDAY TIMES... passionately felt plea for a reversal of present policy... all deserves to be read... with an open mind.

FABER & FABER

The 6 Assets of the TIRFOR

- ➔ 1) Portable
- ➔ 2) Quickly put into Action
- ➔ 3) Unlimited Cable Travel
- ➔ 4) Operating in any Position
- ➔ 5) Load Movement Controllable to one-thousandth of an inch
- ➔ 6) Safety Features: essential parts doubled



1 TIRFOR -
 combining winch and chain hoist -
DOES 1000 SERVICES!

Weight: 42 lbs
 Power: single line - 3300 lbs,
 with multiplying sheaves - up to 10 tons

Exclusive Agents:

SUDAN: Mitchell Cotts & Co (EA) Ltd.,
 P.O. Box 221, Khartoum.

KENYA: Mechanical Handling Ltd.,
 P.O. Box 3362, Nairobi.

UGANDA: Twentsche Overseas Trading Co. Ltd.,
 P.O. Box 162, Kampala.

TANGANYIKA: Van Eeghen & MacLaine (EA) Ltd.,
 P.O. Private Bag, Dar-Es-Salaam.

*Manufactured by
 Secall SA Luxembourg*



THE SIGN OF THE BEST SALT



★ 1-lb cation of free-running table salt - plain or iodised



★ 2-lb drum of free-running table salt



★ 3 1/2-lb carton of household salt



★ 1-lb carton of cooking salt

a packet for every purpose

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Representatives throughout East Africa
 African Explosives & Chemical Industries
 (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 5600, NAIROBI

TRANSPORTERS IN TANGANYIKA

and ZANZIBAR

USE



Ford's Thames Commercial vehicles from the 5 cwt. van to the 5 ton petrol and diesel trucks have proved ideal under East African conditions, and are backed by FORD parts and Maintenance Service renowned the world over.

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

Office: Arusha

Branches at: DAR ES SALAAM, MOMBASA, ARUSHA, MOSHI, IRINGA

Citizenship, the Root of Race Problem

Canon Gibbons' Views

UNDER THE HEADING 'We Rhodesians' the monthly magazine of the Anglican Church in Southern Rhodesia, which Canon R. G. Gibbons edits, has published a leading article which concluded in the following words:

"What we have to realize is that while we are still working for the great mass of Africans, we should be working with a growing number of them; that while the mass of Africans still need special care and treatment in the towns, a growing number should be living under the common law without registration certificates and passes and urban Africans by-laws; that while the mass of Africans may be content with sub-European and sub-economic housing, a growing number, by reason of their education and employment, need housing of the European character and are prepared to pay for it; that while the mass of Africans are being away from our big towns, a growing number need ready access and professional accommodation, because they are ready to take a part with us in running the country, which is theirs as well as ours."

Legal Rights and Privileges

"It is the question of citizenship which is at the root of the problem of race relations. We must establish the point that on certain conditions the black man may become a Rhodesian citizen, with all the legal rights and privileges of a white Rhodesian citizen. That does not mean that he must be allowed to share your table or your club or send his children to your children's school. In England the squire and the farm hand both have the vote, are both under the same law, but there need be no intermarriage or intrusion into domestic life. Nor need there be here."

"Any Rhodesian who has sat in our synods or on our diocesan boards will know what common citizenship means: working together easily and naturally at what concerns us all, and going our several ways when the meeting is over; sitting together in council, but worshipping each in our own church if we prefer to do so. A Rhodesian's house is indeed his castle, but Parliament, like synods, must become common ground."



The Federation with a Future RHODESIA and NYASALAND

For

TRADE — TRAVEL
FINANCE — FACILITIES
and INFORMATION

Consult:

The Office of the
High Commissioner for
Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Rhodesia House, 429 Strand,
London, W.C.2

Telephone:

COvent Garden 1242

MINING

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. incurred a loss of £3,852 in the year ended June 30, compared with a profit of £20,828 in the previous year. The parent company earned a net profit of £1,906, and after writing on advances to a subsidiary company of £2,018, showed an advance balance of £5,229, against a credit of £1,785 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £194,000 in shares of 2s. 6d. Current liabilities stand at £1,124. Fixed assets appear at £1,447, subsidiary companies at £188,845, and current assets at £5,229, including £1,735 in balances with bankers and building societies.

Total production at Adamas was 71,864 carats. On re-assessment for final sale there was a loss of 35,900 carats and the net caratage of 11,828 was sold for £103,001, equal to £8,708 per carat, for a profit of £19,916.

The directors are Messrs. E. S. Donaldson (chairman), H. J. Deyer, R. W. Ferguson, W. R. V. Hoar, H. A. Menkin, and L. H. Oates. The London committee consists of Messrs. R. Cruickshank and A. F. Tekner, and the secretaries are Messrs. R. B. Taylor and Hoar.

The 31st annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 29.

R.S.T. Exploration

THE AUTHORIZED CAPITAL of Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration Ltd., has been increased to £100. The company was incorporated in July, with a nominal capital of £100, to provide machinery for the investigation of mining propositions, not necessarily associated with copper, submitted for its consideration by individuals or organizations outside the groups exploring fields of activity. Headquarters of the exploration company's field organizations have now been established in Salisbury and technical staff engaged. The parent company has stated that the activities of R.S.T. Exploration are in addition to the long-term planning programme which the group is carrying out in a programme covering about 41,500 square miles in Northern Rhodesia.

Gold Fields Rhodesian

THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., have offered to buy the whole of the issued capital of the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., except the shares already owned by New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., in exchange for an allotment of one fully-paid ordinary share of £1 in Consolidated Gold Fields for every six shares of Gold Fields Rhodesian. The directors of the Rhodesian company recommend acceptance of the offer, which will remain open until January 12.

Rosterman

MAR. A. MOREING, chairman of Rosterman Gold Mines Ltd., said at the annual meeting in London last week that the sale of the company's assets in Kenya should be completed within two or three months, and that a special meeting of shareholders would then be called to consider the company's future. If it were liquidated they might receive about 34s. per share (5s.). The alternative would be to seek new properties.

Mining Dividends

UCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD. declared 12s. equivalent net dividend of 7s. 6d. (5s.) per unit in respect of the year ending March 31, next.

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. Interim Div. equivalent to 2 net dividend of 5s. per unit of stock (the same).

Copper's New Peak

ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE has now reached a record new price of £40, following the latest rise caused by news of a strike on the mines in Chile and by a month's rise in copper stocks in London.

Wages Arbitration

THE NORTHERN CHAMBER OF MINES has agreed to arbitration of the African Mineworkers' Unions demand for an increase in wages of 6s. 8d. a shift.

Miners' Report for November

THE MINING INDUSTRY in 1955 was treated for 3,277,000 tons of mining production in 1954 and 3,396,000 for October.

Company Report

Turner and Newall, Limited

Very Satisfactory Results

Increased Demand for Products

MR. W. W. F. SHEPHERD'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TURNER AND NEWALL, LIMITED, will be held on January 10, 1956, at the Chartered Accountants' Hall, Manchester, when it is expected that Mr. W. W. F. SHEPHERD, the Chairman of the company, will preside.

Mr. Shepherd's statement to the stockholders has been circulated to them with the report and accounts and, after dealing with the accounts of the company, it contains a detailed review of the company's operations during the year to September 30, 1955, both at home and abroad.

Asbestos Textile Products

The following are extracts from the statement:—

Demand for most of the basic asbestos textile products of Turner Brothers Asbestos Company, Limited, has continued at a high level throughout the year. Some additional capacity has already been brought into commission at the Rochdale factory under the long term modernization scheme, but this has not proved sufficient to meet steadily increasing requirements. It is expected, however, that the position will be largely relieved by further plant installations during the current year, principally at Huddersfield, but also in the new textile and plastics factory at Hindley Green, the construction of which is now well advanced.

The existing factory at Hindley Green for the manufacture of belting products has operated at full capacity in practically all sections, the most noteworthy feature being the successful completion of the initial programme of plant installation and modification in connexion with the manufacture of fire-resisting conveyor belting for underground use in collieries. Further technical improvements are under consideration in this field, and also in the manufacture of V-section transport belts.

Good progress has also been made with the new manufacturing unit for the production of belting trucks, which is now well established. The results achieved so far encourage the belief that substantial commercial and technical advantages will be derived from the progressive development of this unit.

"Ferobestos" Range

Production of asbestos textile products and of treated fibres for use as Sprayed "Limpe" asbestos has been well maintained at the Leeds factory of J. W. Roberts Limited, and further steady progress in the latter field should be made possible by recent technical developments. During the year, this company took over responsibility for the "Ferobestos" range of technical plastics from Ferobestos Limited, occupying temporary offices for the purpose in Bolton. These are adjacent to the intended site of new premises, construction of which will commence early in 1956.

A substantial increase has been achieved in the output of Glass Fibres, and the recently acquired subsidiary company in Northern Ireland concerned with the manufacture of glass textile products, but attention has been chiefly concentrated on laying

sound technical and commercial foundations for future expansion. It is believed that this will bear fruit progressively during the ensuing year.

Periodo, Limited

During the past year Periodo, Limited, has continued to experience increased demands for brake and clutch linings and other friction materials, and the volume of sales was the greatest ever recorded. The higher turnover relates to both home and export markets—the latter in spite of particularly intense competition and dock strikes.

The substantial addition to the Chapel-en-le-Frith factory, to which I referred last year as being in progress, has been completed, but this additional capacity was hardly sufficient to enable production to keep pace with the growing demand. Further expansion of output is planned during the current year as the company proceeds with the installation of significant additional and replacement plant. In parallel with this investment in plant, new processes are being developed which will result in increased efficiency and offset difficulties arising from shortage of labour.

A new distribution and service depot has been built and opened in Sheffield to provide our motor engineering and other trade customers in the area with greater facilities than could be extended when the district was served from the company's Leeds depot.

Reference has already been made to the fact that responsibility for the "Ferobestos" range of technical plastics has been transferred from Periodo, Limited, to J. W. Roberts Limited. This will enable greater concentration to be given to the marketing of the other products of Periodo, Limited, as well as permitting fuller and separate attention to the growing possibilities in the plastics field.

Asbestos Cement Company

The experience of the Asbestos Cement Company, Limited, during the year confirms the encouraging prospects of which I referred a year ago. There has been an active demand for the company's products for all types of building applications and in the developing countries overseas, and although conditions generally were strongly competitive, results achieved are very close to the record established in the previous year. The excellent reputation of "Everite" asbestos cement pressure pipe continues to be of great assistance in the expansion of export markets, and the present year promises well both at home and overseas.

Last year I referred to the welcome improvement in demand for the products which are supplied to the electrical industry under the trade marks "Sandanyo" and "Aluminate", and noted that this would be maintained throughout the year. This improvement continued throughout the year. Research and development work continues to be most rewarding, and the evolution of new products which have been well received and are selling in increasing volume, as also in the achievement of greater economy in the use of raw materials and

what is perhaps still more important today conditions in the employment of labour.

Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the company's programme of the modernization of plant and buildings. Although intensive competition conditions prospects for the coming year are good at home, however, the position will be influenced by the effects of the credit policy of the Government, but subject to this the company is likely to continue to operate at a high level of activity for some time to come.

The demand for the products of The Washington Chemical Company, Limited, during the year under review continued at a satisfactory level. Whilst there were signs of slight easing in the demand from certain specialized fields of consumption, the development of special forms of magnesium for industrial uses has taken place with the result that the company's total volume of sales, both at home and overseas, reveals a gratifying increase on the previous year's figures.

Contracts completed by Newalls Insulation Company Limited, in heat, cold and sound insulation have exceeded the record figures reported last year. Despite diminution in the construction of large passenger liners, the Marine Contracts Department of the company has been fully employed on oil tankers and cargo vessels.

Land contracts carried out included the insulation of power stations and important chemical plants throughout the country. Newalls' well-known 85% magnesium and asbestos insulations are predominant in this type of work. Export business in insulation materials continues to develop favourably, and visits of officials to several overseas territories have assisted in consolidating the position previously established.

Export Business Satisfactory

The total volume of export business from our United Kingdom factories during the past year showed an increase over the satisfactory figure of the previous year.

This increase would have been greater except for the effects of the dock strikes, and consequently whilst we can regard our position in the export field as very satisfactory.

This year our board recommended a final dividend of 20% on the ordinary stock making, with the interim dividend of 5% already paid, a total distribution of 25% for the year. Our compares with last year's total distribution of 22 1/2% and your directors consider it to be satisfactory. Trading profits are not basically different from those of a year ago, nor does the charge against shareholders for taxation vary greatly, but changes in these items are in the right direction and, after due consideration of prevailing national conditions, your board have felt justified in recommending the modest increase in question.

The Outlook

In my statement of last year I indicated that while we could not expect to be able to report increasing profits, we considered ourselves well equipped to take our full share of world business whether at home or overseas. This proved to be the case during the past financial year, and I consider its results to be very satisfactory.

Dealing with the future, however, we cannot see very far ahead, and while the conditions in the early part of our current financial year remained favourable there are here and there indications that the strong demand which is now being experienced may not be maintaining throughout the whole of this financial year. At present, however, the demand is very satisfactory and our overseas companies in particular appear momentarily to have emerged from the trough which they are in on a year ago. Accordingly, we shall continue to work for the best of the current period we shall remain highly vigorous but, so far as the general outlook is concerned, we can only hope that this country will be maintained.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

Associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. AND DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.



UNITS GENERATED:	2,274	11,093	22,560
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS:	2,904	11,093	22,560
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION:	170 million units	225 million units	210,451,140
CAPITAL:	£70,000	£84,000	£10,451,140

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD.
 P.O. Box 691, Nairobi. Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki.
 System: A.C. 415/230 volts, 3 phase.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 P.O. Box 1, Tanga.
 System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 P.O. Box 236, Dar es Salaam. Branches at: Arusha, Esoma, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Lindi, Mtwara, Morogoro, Pemba, Tabora, Mwanza, Zanzibar.
 System: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.



The Offices of the Company's East African Branches are:-
 Kampala, Nairobi, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba, Mwanza, Mole, Gedi, Mwanza

Imports of all classes of:-
 Building Material, Hardware, Furnishings, Piece Goods, Textiles, Stationery, etc.

The African Ceramic Co. Ltd.
 111-113, Strand, London, W.C.2.

... for investment.
 Have you...

East Africa
 Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar

There are many opportunities in these rapidly developing territories.

For information regarding:-
 Imports, Exports, Commerce, Farming, Settlements, Minerals, Investment, Travel, General Conditions.

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

Telephoned: 5701-2-3
 Telex: 339

Garnet, 111, Strand, London

DOBITO

WEST COAST BORO
 NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route from
 Victoria Coast East

Saves 2000 miles in transit
 from U.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
 FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIAN
 BORDER

Through rail goods being
 issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY
 General Traffic Agents
 London, York, Bristol, Birmingham, Southampton, London E.C.1

from **EAST AFRICA**

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

TWO COMBINED EUROPE AND
 TOURIST SERVICES
 SUEZ CANAL WEEK FROM
 NAIROBI

AIR-INDIA
 INTERNATIONAL

35 CURZON STREET, LONDON, W.1

THE NAME



in UGANDA

MEANS

CARS
TRUCKS
TRACTORS

AGRICULTURAL
EQUIPMENT

AND

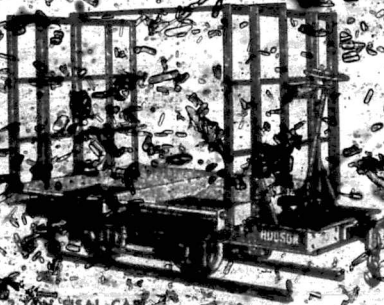
THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

FULL FACILITIES FOR ALL FORD PRODUCTS
KAMPALA P.O. BOX No. 1 (Tel: 2407/8) - JINJA P.O. BOX No. 79 (Tel: 353) - NAALVA P.O. BOX No. 71 (Tel: 19)
FORT LUGARD Private Bag (Tel: 22)

THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD, 10 STWARD STREET, LONDON, W.1. ROYAL 6484 (3 L)

Hudson

THE ESTABLISHED BUILDERS
WITH
THEIR EXPERIENCE



CANE CARS
TIP TRUCKS
MINE CARS
TURNTABLES
CROSSING
POINTS & TRACKS

3 TON SEAL CAR

ROBERT HUDSON LTD, RAHEBURY, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, ENGLAND
Telephone: 0494 5171
London: 25 Abchurch Lane, Telephone: 01-403917
Lancaster: 100-102, The Strand, Telephone: 01-530123
Leeds: 100-102, The Strand, Telephone: 01-530123
Liverpool: 100-102, The Strand, Telephone: 01-530123
Manchester: 100-102, The Strand, Telephone: 01-530123
Newcastle: 100-102, The Strand, Telephone: 01-530123
Nottingham: 100-102, The Strand, Telephone: 01-530123
Sheffield: 100-102, The Strand, Telephone: 01-530123
Sunderland: 100-102, The Strand, Telephone: 01-530123
Wolverhampton: 100-102, The Strand, Telephone: 01-530123

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

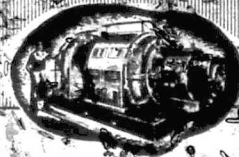
Thursday, December 29, 1955

Vol. 32

No. 1429

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

Electrical Equipment



SOLE AGENTS: SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.

P. O. Box 380, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Local Agents: Latreuch Motors Ltd., The Heap & Co. Ltd., Lyga Industries Ltd.,
Mure, Welding, Tools & Co., Oldham & Son Ltd., Thom Electrical Industries Ltd.

Generating Equipment — Motors — Batteries — Rechargers — Lighting and
Charging Equipment — Transformers — Arc Welding Equipment.

African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited

MOMBASA

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

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

Head Office: P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

Local Correspondents: GRAY, DAVES & CO., LTD., 122, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3. (Phone: AVENUE 4680)

The Imperial Factory Inadequately Considered



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

PARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

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

General Agents

EAST AFRICA
STEELE & GENERAL AGENCIES LTD.
P.O. Box 323, Accra, Ghana

SOUTH AFRICA
JOHNSTON, RENNIE & SONS
P.O. Box 1066, Durban

RHODESIA
JOHNSTON, RENNIE, SON & CO.
Bury Court, 59, Mary Axe, London, E.C.2

Rhodesian Agents: ALLEN WAGG & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD. P.O. BOX 98, SALISBURY, RHODESIA
ALLEN WAGG & SHEPHERD (RHODESIA) LTD. P.O. BOX 98, SALISBURY, RHODESIA

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates on the same service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet, from Limbe and Manlyre to Salima (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipinge with the Railways. N.Y. "Lake Lin" for all Lake Nyasa Lines to Mwaya (for Mure), Tanganyika.

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

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

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information ONLY TO
The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
HAYMADE
LONDON

Telephone: WRI 1111, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE DE LOBLO

Republic of
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FRANCE

EAST AFRICA
MADAGASCAR
REUNION
MARTINIQUE

KELLY & CO. LTD.
22, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4

Agents in East Africa
THE AFRICAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

A. Baumann & Company, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Trading Subsidiaries

A. Baumann & Co. (East Africa) Ltd.

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru,
Dadaab, Kisumu, Musare

A. Baumann & Co. (Uganda) Ltd.

Kampala and Masaka

Wholesale Suppliers of Electrical and other Engineering Supplies

With resident consulting and installation engineers

Agents for:

Electricity, refrigeration and
air-conditioning

THE VISCO ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

Electric traction, lifters and water cooling towers.

H. H. BIDDEE LTD.

Ventilation

ED. SCHLUTER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1855

LONDON

LIVERPOOL



SPECIAL COMPANIES

EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA

DALGETY

AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal
advances permitted

MERCHANDISE very large stock supplied from
stock of all countries

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passages
arranged by Sea and Air

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

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business

BRANCHES

KENYA

NAIROBI P.O. Box 20
Mombasa Nakuru
P.O. Box 20 P.O. Box 20

UGANDA

Kampala P.O. Box 100
Tanga Dar-es-Salaam
P.O. Box 21 P.O. Box 572

HEAD OFFICE:

65-67 LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone: "Dalgety" London ROYAL 2650 (4 lines)

Also Branches throughout
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

the DARKEST



but BRIGHTEST

WITH

SHERWOODS

PAINTS

WIGGLESWORTH

London Agents: The Eastern & African Trading Company Limited, 100, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BARKHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

also by arrangement

RED SEA PORTS

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, apply

to THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD
MOMBASA

Local Brokers:

STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.

11, RIVER STREET

General Agents:

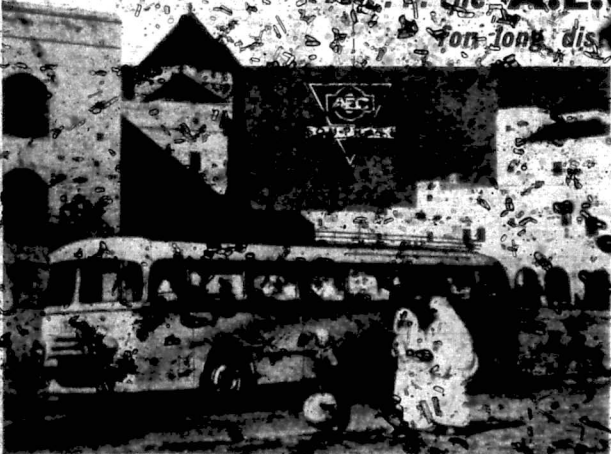
HAMPREYS & HASTON CO. LTD.

LONDON

A tough traveller

The 'REGAL' has EXTRA STRENGTH AND STAMINA

the A.E.C. 'REGAL' MK. IV for long distance coach or bus services



Distance and tough country do not matter to the sturdy A.E.C. 'REGAL' MK. IV. For it has the six-cylinder power in its 120 or 150 H.P. engine. Considerable the most rugged long distance coach service of the 'Regal' bus work. Superb steadiness and control at speed; the quietness and absence of vibration of a flat underfloor diesel engine; the rugged handling for the driver—these are a few of its outstanding features. The A.E.C. 'REGAL' MK. IV is found where extra ruggedness and reliability are required. And wherever it has a virtually unlimited life and maintenance requirement to keep it in trim and continually in service!

SALES LTD., EXPORT DIVISION, 60, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND

Dist. agents for Uganda & Rhodesia:

NORTHERN RHODESIA: RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD., P.O. Box 124, Ndola
SOUTHERN RHODESIA: RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, P.O. Box 124, Ndola
UGANDA: THE UGANDA CO. (AGENTS) LTD., P.O. Box 1, Kampala

Dist. agent for East Africa & Rhodesia:
HAMPREYS & HASTON CO. LTD., P.O. Box 124, Ndola



Size

no object



Core and windings of the transformer shown alongside

Large transformers designed and built by Metropolitan-Vickers are in service throughout the world. This is one of the ten single-phase transformers for 75 MVA 15,254 kV 3-phase bank for hydroelectric station in Europe.



METROPOLITAN-VICKERS
ELECTRICAL LTD. · TRAFFORD PARK · MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Member of the ABE group of companies

Leading Electrical Progress

E/A 505

S & L TUBES

WELDED OR SEAMLESS STEEL TUBES

In all sizes up to 72" diameter suitable for all markets, including

SCREWED & SOCKETED TUBES Black and Galvanized.

STEEL WATER MAINS, with Spigot and Socket joints, Flange joints, Johnson Couplings, or with ends prepared for welding at site. These conduits are supplied coated with bituminous solution both inside and outside, or with heavier protection if desired.

TUBULAR POLES for low and high tension Electric Lines, Telegraph, Telephone and Lighting.

GALLEY & ROBERTS LTD.
HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI

Branches at NAKURU, ELDRET, KISUMU, JINJA, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM, MOSHI, & ARUSHA

To South and East Africa

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

From Southampton

Winchester Castle	Jan. 5
Capetown Castle	Jan. 12
Stirling Castle	Jan. 19
Pretoria Castle	Jan. 26
Aland Castle	Feb. 2
Athlone Castle	Feb. 9
Carnarvon Castle	Feb. 16
Edinburgh Castle	Feb. 23

Via Madeira. Via Las Palmas.



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
from LONDON and CONTINENT

London

Kenya Castle	Jan. 12
Rhodesia Castle	Jan. 19 Jan. 20
Joemfontein Castle	Feb. 7 Feb. 8
Dunnottar Castle	Feb. 14 Feb. 15
Braemar Castle	Feb. 16 Feb. 17

Out East Coast, home West Coast.
Out West Coast, home East Coast.
Out and Home, West Coast.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 3 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel. MAN 2550
 Passenger Dept. MAN 9104
 West End Reception Agency: 125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. WHITES
 Branch Offices in Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.
 All services subject to alteration without notice.



THE OTHER
Salisbury



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 SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland

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 the 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.

NAKURU

Branches and Depots at: EDORET, NAIVASHA, NAIROBI, MOMBASA, THOMSON'S FALLS, MURURU, MICHOKI, KIBALE, NANYUKI, HOEY'S BRIDGE, LUGARI, SOTIK, LUMBWA, and MANGALU, KANGALU.
Manager: Agents in Tanganyika—the TANGANYIKA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION LTD. with Branches and Depots at ARUSHA, MOSHI, IKINGA and UWEMBA.

*Loans for
Homes*

*Safety for
Savings*

Generous advances granted to Home buyers on most favourable terms



Investments received on share or deposit at attractive rates of interest

General Manager
H. M. DOUGHTY

FIRST PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

Assets Exceed
£4,000,000

CHIEF OFFICE: PERMANENT HOUSE, 44-46, LUSAKA, N. RHODESIA
Other Offices in Tanganyika and Nyasaland

EAST AFRICA & THE RHODESIA

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

Cables: EASAFRIC, London. Telephone: HOLBORN 2245. Telegrams: EASAFRIC, Warrenton, London.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	607	Reconstruction of	
Notes By The Way	608	Government's	616
National Government		Personality	618
in the Sudan	609	Parliament	620
Secretary of State and		Latest Mining News	631
Mrs. Caine	610	Company Report	632
Union-Castle States			
ments	613		

Founder and Editor:

F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1955

Vol. 32

No. 1629

30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOR THE PAST SIX DECADES

Great Britain has provided the Sudan with an administration of the highest quality, which transformed anarchy, bloodshed, slavery and starvation into freedom, peace, progress and prosperity. Yet on the day which followed last week's declaration of independence by the Sudanese Government not one of the popular London newspapers considered the event, or the magnificent British record in the Sudan, worth even a diary paragraph, let alone editorial comment. Since the mass circulation Fleet Street dailies completely ignored the occasion (apart from brief news reports, some of which were less interested in the solid facts than in hashbacks about Major Salah Salem, 'who danced in his underpants'), is it surprising that Britons in general should have failed to realize the significance of this latest development? Probably not one person in ten thousand in the United Kingdom understands how the magnificent work of more than half a century has been jeopardized—as a direct result of Sir Anthony Eden's stubborn insistence on rating the appeasement of Egypt above the well-being of the Sudan and acceptance by his party of premature submission to the ambitions of a tiny minority of politically-minded Sudanese.

Sadly few Conservatives in the House of Commons consider nowadays that it is their duty to keep British achievements overseas under the notice of the public, and fewer still are prepared to question the policy, or lack of policy, of their leaders in that connexion, though they may be very critical in private, and though great harm may be done to the mass of Africans by the precipitate grant of political power. Not many Ministers have a good record from the Imperial standpoint. There are enthusiasts like

Mr. Comox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, but those who are similarly devoted to the cause constitute only a small company. Political parties are inevitably influenced by the attitudes and actions of their leaders, and, most unhappily, the record from the Colonial standpoint of the present Prime Minister (and of his predecessor) has been consistently disappointing. It is greatly to be hoped that Mr. R. A. Butler, who at the Treasury was as sympathetic to Commonwealth needs as circumstances permitted, will now use his wider powers to ensure that the policy of H.M. Government is developed after full consideration of all Imperial factors.

Until fairly recently Colonial affairs moved so slowly that the general public was scarcely aware that they affected Great Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth, and still less the world in general. Now every one interested in social, political, or economic developments must recognize that the swift and often dangerous changes in the overseas territories of the Commonwealth are of immense importance to all free nations. There is no evidence, however, that this transformation in the situation has assured for the Empire that priority of attention at the highest levels in the Mother Country which it demands—for if the Commonwealth and the Colonies are not made the daily concern of the Cabinet as a whole, wrong decisions must frequently be taken. All sorts of follies have been committed—the war by British Cabinets, Conservatively as well as Socialist, in respect of Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Cyprus, and other areas, precisely because there was no adequate appreciation of some of the major problems, which, for lack of forethought, became rapidly greater, graver, and more complex.

What has recently happened in the Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, and Somaliland should have shaken ministerial complacency and aroused the strongest feelings in Parliament, members of which ought to have maintained a stream of public criticism until they were satisfied that the right policies had been adopted and the right men put in the right places. Can anyone say that that has happened over the main problems of Eastern Africa in recent years? Of course, not. Protests have been casual, not sustained, and have consequently been quickly forgotten, and it would be impossible to name more than a few members of the House of

Commons who have been willing to face unpopularity in Mr. Whips' office because they were determined to declare the misgivings to which they confessed in private. What has happened in the territories mentioned above has not surprised those who were well informed, but although some of them expressed their fears on one or two occasions, they unfortunately refrained from that constant criticism which might have changed the whole course of Government policy. If principle, not expediency, had been dominant, Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan would all have been spared their present tragic situation.

Notes By The Way

New Minister of State

FROM THE AFRICAN STANDPOINT the best thing about last week's changes in the Government is that Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, have been left undisturbed. There had been repeated rumours that Mr. Lennox-Boyd was to leave the Colonial Office, but I did not credit them for — short of the Prime Ministership presumably — I am sure that there is no post in the Cabinet which he would prefer to that which he fills so ably, cheerfully, and courageously. His chief political associate as Minister of State is now Mr. John Hare, who takes the place of Mr. Henry Hopkinson. Mr. Hare, who has for some years been keenly interested in African affairs, was for a time a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, and has therefore kept abreast of developments in the territories. An interesting point is that his brother, Lord Listowel, a Socialist, held the office to which he has now been appointed.

Mr. Hopkinson's Peerage

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Mr. Hare, and Lord Lloyd (who has been Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for a short period) may be expected to show themselves a good team. They must, however, expect a harassing time, for they have to deal with as serious a collection of problems as the Colonial Office has ever faced. Mr. Hopkinson, who goes to the House of Lords, had discharged his duties with quietness and zeal, but he was not at his best in dealing with tricky questions in the House of Commons; and perhaps his departure from the Colonial Office is not unconnected with his statement some time ago that self-government would "never" be granted to Cyprus. "Never" is political dynamite, as the case of the Kabaka in Uganda has recently shown.

Mr. Alport's Appointment

THERE WILL BE WIDESPREAD PLEASURE that Mr. C. J. M. Alport, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, has his foot on the first rung of the ladder by his appointment as Assistant Postmaster-General. He will certainly use his opportunities, for he is a hard worker, has the gift of quick assimilation, is a good debater, and speaks fluently. He has not hesitated to put some questions in the House of Commons which the Whips were certain to dislike; and his advancement will be the more cordially welcomed on that

account. Mr. A. D. Doids-Parker, likewise a former chairman of the Joint Board, who has been Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, returns to the Foreign Office. He, too, knows East and Central Africa well.

Incompetent Use of Personnel

MANY BAD CASES of misuse of official manpower have been cited on the radio over the years, but as shocking a report as I can recall is the statement from Mairindi in a Kenya newspaper that that coastal settlement has had June district officers in three years. Presumably the total includes men who acted in the post, the average incumbency of which has thus been just four months. The best administrator whom Kenya possesses could scarcely be expected even by the musical chair specialists at headquarters to stamp his personality on any district in 120 days. Again I suggest that every non-official member of the Legislature should make it his business to note all changes in administration personnel in his electoral area, and to give publicity to all cases of unreasonable transfer. The Government would become distinctly more businesslike if that were done for a few months by all the elected members.

Elephant v. Giraffe

HAS ANY READER EVER seen an attack by an elephant on a giraffe? I do not recall ever hearing or reading of such an incident until a news report last week stated that an elephant had killed a pushful giraffe in the Kruger National Park, South Africa. Apparently the two animals met when approaching a crossing place, took fright, and made simultaneously for a small opening. The elephant pushed the giraffe aside, but that much lighter animal unwisely tried to force its way past the big pachyderm, which thereupon drove its tusks into the giraffe and killed it.

Azure Brow

SMALL WONDER that the Hansard reporter has recorded Mr. S. V. Cooke as having said that to say no wrinkles on the aged brow of a Minister when he had in fact referred to his "azure brow". It takes a dictionary several times to get "serenity" as a figurative meaning of "azure", from the original sense of sky blue, and so naturally to the vault of heaven, the word moves by gradations to "unclouded" and thus to "serene". I do not remember having previously heard the adjective applied to "brow". Perhaps it is not uncommo in Mr. Cooke's native Ireland.

Mr. Azhari to Lead National Government in the Sudan

Federal System To Be Considered for the Southern Provinces

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT has been formed in the Sudan after weeks of negotiations. Ismail El Azhari, leader of the National Unionist Party, which had pertinaciously resisted pressure for a Coalition, remains Prime Minister. The Cabinet of 15 has seven N.U.P. members and eight representatives of the Opposition parties.

When agreement was at last reached it was stated in Khartoum that the leader of the Umma Party, Abdullah Bay Khair, would be concerned with Mr. Azhari, in allocating the portfolios, that whenever Mr. Azhari was absent a Minister from the present Opposition would preside, and that there should be no dismissal of any Minister without consultation with the full Cabinet.

All the Press reports hitherto published in this country about developments in the Sudan have suggested that the first of the four motions unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives dealt with independence and that the fourth concerned the possibility of federal government for the three southern provinces.

Four Motions

According to a telegram from the National Guidance Office of the Government, however, it was the first which concerned federal administration in the south—as though Southern M.P.s. had insisted on that assurance before they supported the other three motions. Their official phrasing has been given as follows:

(1) "That the House is of the opinion that the claims of the Southern Members of Parliament for federal government for three southern provinces be given full consideration by the Constituent Assembly.

(2) "That an address be presented to the Governor-General in the following terms: 'We the Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled declare in the name of the Sudanese people that the Sudan is to become a fully independent sovereign State and request their Excellencies to ask the two Condominium Powers to recognize the declaration forthwith.'

(3) "In view of the fact that the creation of a Sudanese Head of State is a necessary consequence of the recognition of the independence of the Sudan, the House is of the opinion that a committee of five Sudanese be elected by Parliament to exercise the powers of the Head of State under a temporary constitution to be enacted by the present Parliament until such Head is elected in accordance with the provisions of the final constitution of the Sudan; that the chairmanship of the committee be on a monthly rotation, and that the committee lay its own rules of procedure.

(4) "That the House is of the opinion that an elected Constituent Assembly be set up to draft and approve the final Constitution of the Sudan and electoral laws for the future Parliament."

Federation the Best Remedy

An Arab from the Western Sudan having proposed consideration of a federal form of government for the south, the leader of the Liberal Party, Mr. Benjamin Lwoki, said that federation would be the best remedy for the disunity which had to be recognized.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub, emphasized that minority rights must be considered, and that federation would not imply essential secession of the southern provinces. The Leader of the House described unity of the Sudan as a noble idea which must prevail, and then announced that the state of emergency was to end at once in the Upper Nile Province and in the Bahr el Ghazal within a few days.

The resolution on independence having been moved by two back-benchers from the Western Sudan, who thanked Great Britain and Egypt for honoring their word, the Leader of the Opposition recalled that the Sudanese had refused the perpetual unity of the Nile Valley proposed in the Sidky-Bevan agreement and re-

jected suggestions that they were not ready to govern themselves.

For the government Mr. Mubarak Zafarug said that the close ties between the Sudan and Egypt had held fast in spite of strained relations. "All the ability and acumen of the Sudanese must be needed to create a nation based on democracy and justice, in an atmosphere in which all citizens could breathe freely.

The first act of the Prime Minister after the adoption of the motions was to interview all the foreign liaison officers in Khartoum and ask them to transmit the declaration of independence to their Governments.

On the following day the Sudan Agency in London announced that the British and Egyptian Governments were understood to have welcomed the declaration, and that their formal recognition might shortly be expected. That would bring to an end the provisions of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1936 and transfer to the Sudan Government all the responsibilities now vested in the Condominium.

Egypt having failed to persuade the Sudanese to accept any form of closer union, the tone of the Cairo newspapers has completely changed. Degradation of the Prime Minister and other individuals in the Sudan has been abandoned, and the whole Press now takes the line that Egypt has forgotten the past and wants only the friendliest relations and maximum co-operation.

An urgent need from the Egyptian standpoint is revision of the 1929 agreement on the division of the Nile waters, for until that problem is settled Egypt cannot proceed with the great High Dam project, which would involve flooding about 150 miles of Sudanese territory up-river, the disappearance of the town of Wadi Halfa, and the removal of some 70,000 people.

All but nine of the 150 Sudanese troops interned in Uganda since they crossed the Sudan-Uganda boundary in August have been told that they must remain in Uganda, where they would be helped to find employment. The Sudan Government has applied for extradition of the nine Sudanese officers, including the O.C. of the Sudan Defence Corps in Entebbe, who drove into Uganda last week and interviewed them in the Gulu camp, but the men refused to return. If the authorities in Uganda consider that their alleged crimes were of a political nature they are entitled to raise the application for extradition.

Prime Minister's Opportunism

The New Statesman and Nation commented:

"The Egyptian decision to settle the problem of the Sudan's future status by a plebiscite under international supervision was badly received in Khartoum; the Sudanese Government has taken the law into its own hands by simply proclaiming Sudanese independence.

This popular move demonstrates once again the supreme opportunism which brought Azhari to the top in Sudanese politics and is likely to keep him there. The Opposition, based upon a twin demand for immediate independence and a Coalition Government had been growing stronger and more united in recent weeks, and it seems probable that he would have to yield. Now, by abruptly dropping the plebiscite, he can claim all the credit for independence without having to concede the Opposition's demand for a National Government.

His basic weakness remains: he lacks his victory in the first Sudanese elections to Egyptian hands and the support of the Arabist Aala, and he will not have to go to the country without either. But there are signs that he is angling for the southern vote, and in any case the initiative is in the time being. There may be a coalition—but it will not go against his term, and if, as seems sure, the coalition is Monday's declaration, there will be less need for a plebiscite.

The Economist wrote in the concluding paragraph:

"Sudanese politicians have a reputation for second thoughts—about the terms of union with Egypt, about ousting and then reinstating their Prime Minister, about making the final decision on independence by parliamentary methods or by plebiscite. But once a country has formally proclaimed itself free amid scenes of rejoicing, it does not change its mind.

" Britain and Egypt, somewhat breathless from the effort to keep up with the veering intentions of the Parliament, may reflect a little ruefully that the careful plans they hammered out two years ago to ensure the Sudanese a genuinely free choice as to their future have gone slightly awry. Ismail Azhari, the Prime Minister, may have short-circuited the elaborate arrangements prepared for his country's emancipation, but if he had been content to accept all the prescribed motions would the result have been substantially different?

" The cause of close integration with Egypt, which the Prime Minister and his party formerly championed, has long appeared lost. The Sudanese are feeling more and are fully confident that they can stand on their own feet. They have lost no time in devising a kind of presidentialism to take over the functions of the retiring Governor-General. If this five-member body proves as firmly above party as its proposed composition suggests, it might be hard to see a seizable, even if

only interim, replacement for a British official whose position has become that of a helpless target for xenophobic attacks.

Ismael El Azhari has startled Egypt into bringing Major Salah Salem, its former Minister of Sudan Affairs, out of a four months' obscurity, and he has sped south like a greyhound released from its trap, perhaps with some urgent questions about the High Dam project.

" The Prime Minister has by no dramatic move strengthened at least for the moment his own shaky parliamentary position; he has publicly acknowledged the federalist inclinations of the Southerners, though he may yet have trouble in satisfying them; and, by cutting a Gordian knot to which he himself had contributed a few twists, he has at all events replaced uncertainty, which in a country like the Sudan breeds fear, by the simpler bulliness of a *fait accompli*. The omens are not, then, unpropitious at the moment when the Sudan joins the comity of sovereign nations.

M.Ps. Quite Free to Talk to Colonial Officials

Sharp Exchanges Between Mrs. Castle and the Secretary of State

IN AN ADJOURNMENT DEBATE in the Commons last week, Mrs. Barbara Castle, Labour member for Blackburn, answered what she described as unwarranted attacks made on her by the Secretary of State for the Colonies as a result of her recent visit to Kenya.

MRS. CASTLE said: " During questions to the Minister, hitting out wildly in reply to questions which merited a careful and detailed answer, fell back on unwarranted devices in an effort to hide the fact that he had no answer to the points raised. He took a course of action which, I think, is unprecedented in this House. He quoted a remark which I was alleged to have made to the Attorney-General of Kenya during one of two lengthy private conversations with him in Nairobi, when we discussed together the case of Kamau Njehina.

" Since my return from Kenya I have scrupulously refrained from quoting, either in this House or in any of my articles I have written, what the Attorney-General said to me during those seven or eight hours, because I had a better concept than had the Minister of the behaviour expected of an hon. member. The only reference I have made to the talks that I had with the Attorney-General appeared in one article in which I said: 'For hours we went into the parlour together, and his was as anxious as I to see that justice was fully done.'

" It is quite intolerable that the Minister should have extracted one alleged sentence, and thrown it at me without any warning in substitution for a reasoned answer to a serious question. How does the Minister know that what he quoted was a fair record of the conversation? Was he now going to tell me that there was a tape recorder under the Attorney-General's table? If not, what right had he to accept as the correct version of the conversation that given by only one of the parties to it?

Challenge to Secretary of State

" Does the right hon. gentleman think it proper to take one sentence out of its context unless he is prepared to lay before the House the full papers concerned? I challenge him to do this because if he will lay before this House a full verbatim record of those two conversations, if he has such a record, I shall be fully vindicated in the questions which I have already asked on the case of Kamau Njehina, and the questions which I shall continue to ask because the Colonial Secretary's methods will not intimidate me from doing so. If on the other hand the Minister has no such verbatim report, I challenge him to admit it to spoil the fair behaviour, and to withdraw unreservedly the accusations he made.

" Believing that I am entitled to the conclusion that the Minister is unfit to act as an impartial judge of what is happening in Kenya and to answer this House about its troubled affairs,

" I say that the Colonial Secretary justified his action on quoting this sentence but of context on the ground that I had been guilty of publishing 'monstrous slanders' against the people of Kenya in my articles in the *Daily Mirror*. Those articles were not privileged, and the slanders of which he complained were not made under the security of this House, but in a newspaper. If any person considers himself libelled by what I said he has a course of action open to him to claim redress. But if the Colonial Secretary had troubled to check the facts, he would not have used that intolerable word 'slander.'

" I have my articles here. The Minister has read them. Will he give me one instance of a libel in those articles? Is he referring to the reference to the increase in venereal disease in the Nyeri district as a result of the separation of husbands and wives which has arisen from the emergency? The district commissioner of Nyeri was standing by my side when the sister commissioner at Tumutumu made that statement.

Manyani Camp

" Perhaps he was referring to what I discovered at Manyani detention camp. Has he consulted the commander to ascertain whether the men whose names I gave were in the camp in the circumstances stated in my article? It is I who have been slandered by the Minister quite destructively, because I am afraid it reflects the attitude that one finds too much in Kenya today — of meeting any criticism, however serious and responsible, by hitting back in a blind and violent fashion.

" One of our camps was led by the trade union movement, which is recognised by the Kenya Government and affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and which also British unions are affiliated to, has been shadowed and hounded by the secret police in Kenya. This is no doubt one of the things which the Colonial Secretary would call a monstrous slander. But since I sought to raise this matter on the adjournment, a serious new development has taken place which I think fully justifies everything I wrote.

" When I was in Kenya meeting these trade union leaders I was said to me by one of the one African: 'What you set back we shall pay for this now it is reported that the offices of the Federation of Labour in Nairobi have been raided by the police, that documents were searched, files taken away, and no one has been able to find out the purpose and result of that raid. The C.F.T.U. has been in touch with the Colonial Office in an attempt to obtain further information, and has the general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, Mr. Tom Mboya, who is in this country studying trade union and social matters at Ruskin College.'

" I should like the Colonial Secretary to tell us whether the deputy general secretary, Mr. Gaya, who is acting in his absence as liaison officer between the Kenya trade unions and the C.F.T.U., has been arrested. I am sure that the charges against him? It is clear that the Government since I left Kenya are only too painfully in accord with what I feared might happen — that Africans who talked to me freely in an attempt to put their problems before the House would be penalised as soon as they left.

" I went to Kenya for two reasons: first, because Colonel Young, who was sent to Kenya last year to reorganise the police, resigned before his contract was finished because he disagreed with the attitude of the Kenya Government; secondly, because the case of

Kamau Kichina proved that the abuses to which Colonel Young had objected were still taking place. "In view of the alarming details of this case," I asked the Colonial Secretary if he would institute a high-level official inquiry from this country into it. He insisted that he did not think an inquiry of any police reforms were necessary. In view of his own testimony, I felt that I must myself make independent inquiries.

Colonel Young's Resignation

"As a result I have discovered that Colonel Young resigned because he wanted to put up a police force independent of the administration, as the police force in this country is independent of the administration. He found in Kenya that the police regarded themselves as a department of the Government, as such a unit that, instead of considering themselves as independent agents of the law, who should impartially and ruthlessly stamp out abuses, they considered it wiser rather to side with the agents of the local administration, from whom they are obliged to take instructions, whether or not action should be taken when abuses occurred.

"When I made this point in my question to the Colonial Secretary he drew his hands in horror, and he was producing a monstrous and slender out of the hat, surely it is common knowledge that in the enforcement of law and order in Kenya the police are responsible to the provincial and district commissioners of the Government. We believe that this system has been responsible for a number of the abuses which have troubled the House.

"Kamau Kichina was an African labourer employed at a home-guard post. His money disappeared from his post and he was suspected of having taken it, probably to contribute it to Mau Mau funds. He was therefore taken to a nearby police station where the European police officers Fuller and Waters, proceeded to question him. They held this man for five days without a warrant, without a trial, and without officially having him arrested, and during that period he was beaten, tortured, suffered exposure at night, and was denied food until he eventually died.

"On the day he was detained his arrest was reported to the senior district officer in the area, Mr. Richmond, a regular member of the Administrative Service, who sent one of his district officers, Mr. Bosch, to report on the case for him. Mr. Bosch was later accused of having abetted the maltreatment of Kamau Kichina and was found guilty.

"More alarm still was given by the junior district officer, Mr. Copen, was involved. He visited the prisoner at the same time as Mr. Bosch and saw him lying down, clothed only in a blanket, save his hands being fettered and saw him being dragged up the hill with his hands manacled in front of him. He admitted in court that when the C.I.D. officer in inquiry he made a statement which was deliberately designed to mislead. The Colonial Secretary told me on October 26 that this man's contract of service had been terminated. It has been allowed quietly to have his services and no other charge has been preferred against him.

District Officer's Admissions

"The senior district officer went away and Kichina was being held in prison. He admitted in court that he saw the prisoner twice during those five days of maltreatment which eventually led to his death. He admitted that on the second day he visited the prisoner before a *baraza* and told the village that it was clear that Kichina had stolen the money, although this man died *proving* his innocence to the end. He said in court: "I also told them I would take action against Daruwani village unless the money was recovered." He admitted having in this way incited the villagers against Kichina and that he handed the prisoner to the village elders and told them to do what they could to help to get him to confess.

"Two days later, the day before Kichina died, he brought him before another village *baraza*. One of the African tribal policemen said of the condition of the prisoner that day before he died: "Kamau seemed to be very sick, and he smelled very badly like putrefaction. He was incapable of walking or standing. Mr. Richmond was in charge of the *baraza*. When Kamau was brought in from the *baraza* he could not walk and had to be supported by two men."

"Last week the Colonial Secretary said he had no information whatever to support the statements I was making, suggest that it is fantastic for the Minister to make a statement like that when he had already told the House two months earlier that he was quite satisfied that no inquiry was needed in this case.

"Had the Colonial Secretary checked the court records of the case before he told us that an inquiry was not necessary, if the Colonial Secretary had checked for several days with the Attorney-General, he would have found that I could not be

so complacent about it, or deny that there was no evidence to confirm the facts which I put before him on the other day, challenge the Minister to tell the House that the Attorney-General of Kenya denies the facts as I have stated them. He cannot deny them; they are in the court records.

"What has happened to this senior district officer, Mr. Richmond, who went to far greater lengths than I think that I have had time to recite, and who so incited the village, at least this wretched, helpless prisoner, that the villagers tried to lynch Kichina who had to be dragged away in a motor car and Rover to save his life?

"At the inquest this district officer with an important evidence and later admitted that he had done so. He promised the doctor, the medical witness, the doctor, telling him that he had seen signing the day before, and that he was then perfectly well, and the doctor said at the inquest and preliminary inquiry that he had not made as thorough an investigation of the injuries as he would otherwise have done because of the misleading statement made.

"I ask why no action has been taken against the district officer, whose professional conduct the Minister rushed to defend last week. Why is it that on October 24 two months after these events had been revealed that this district officer had been transferred to Kisumu, Mombasa, with the same rank and the same status as a member of the House? Shame!

"All this cries out for inquiry. There are 104 questions which have never been asked by the Colonial Secretary as they ought to have been, proper if he cared passionately for the name of British justice. Why was the charge of murder against these two police officers, Fuller and Waters, dropped? On October 26 the Colonial Secretary told me that it was because the medical evidence of Dr. Brown was not strong enough. But the evidence was strong enough at the inquest to cause the magistrate to suspend the hearing, and to say that a case for a charge of murder had been made out. Why was that evidence omitted at the preliminary inquiry seven days later?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Reply

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD said in the course of his reply:

"There is a statement which I should like to make. I quoted in the House last week a remark which I said that Mrs. Castle had made to a senior officer in Kenya, and which she rightly recognized. I think, as perhaps being a remark which might or might not have been addressed to the Attorney-General of Kenya, I made this statement, because of the concern of the House, expressed by, among others, Mr. Griffiths and in the following week by the Leader of the Opposition. Perhaps the House was concerned that it might be thought that no M.P. in the future might be free to talk to officers of Colonial Governments without the risk of what they said being quoted without their foreknowledge in this House.

"I think that, on reflection, there is a good deal to be said for that anxiety. I made a mistake in what I did, and I am sorry that I should have occasioned this anxiety. I am sorry for any embarrassment that it might bring to the Attorney-General of Kenya, who, like all his distinguished colleagues, is only too glad that M.P.s and others should know about the work they are doing and help to get the whole picture into perspective. Members need have no anxiety on this score so far as I am concerned.

"While I recognize that I made a mistake in this matter, that does not mean that I can allow to go unanswerd some of the very sweeping charges made by the hon. member.

"She said that it was about time that I, as Secretary of State, should make publicly some of the charges she made, and she was particularly particular to the most distressing case, and I wish that she would have said that I would do so.

"She said that I had, and through the newspapers, made a statement on October 13 on this particular case in which I said that the Governor and I had been greatly distressed by the case, and I attempted whatever was made to defend the seriousness of a disgraceful state of affairs in which police inspectors — a chief inspector and temporary district officer — were convicted of acting contrary to the fundamental principles of British justice. No one attempted to question the action. No one, so far as I know, said for

...the hon. lady drew attention to the fact that in the whole of Kenya, and in other countries in which there are no fundamental laws, it would have been possible to have done so. I think she was correct in saying that if she had made it clear that everyone here should at least be satisfied that the people of Kenya had not been treated in a manner which had happened.

The hon. lady referred to the district officer, Mr. Richmond, whose conduct at the moment of inquiry under the Colonial Regulations, I shall make a statement about that when the House is enabled if the inquiry is then over, as I imagine it must be. At the moment the matter is *sub judice* and it would be unfair to make any comment about it.

In reference to the medical records, the Supreme Court records have been placed in the library of the House. I propose to allow the records of the preliminary inquiry, including the medical evidence, to be placed in the library.

MRS. CASTLE: Would the hon. gentleman also allow the evidence of the inquiry, held several days before the preliminary hearing, to be placed in the library, because that is what I want?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: I can certainly do that. I am always glad to give evidence in Kenya, or anywhere else, of a impartial observation of what is going on. The truth, but I am sorry to hear from myself the state of mind in which the hon. lady stepped into the aeroplane when she was leaving the news papers are correct, she will need no education from the white settlers. That did seem a clear indication that the object was to support conclusions at which she had already arrived. I have no feeling that she went out in a prejudiced way and not as an impartial observer. That, of course, is going to be a matter of what she said of its value.

The hon. lady accused me of having said that the news papers had slandered the people of Kenya and she asked me to draw attention to the particular passages in those articles which I did. I could ask her to look again in the article of December 12, in which she will see. The motto of the news papers was "foot first" and ask questions afterwards.

MR. Justice Wainman

That does appear to me to be a fairly sweeping charge to make against the security forces in Kenya at any stage of the emergency in view of the individual courage and heroism which has been shown in Kenya. Why did she not quote at the time the what was said recently by Mr. Justice Law, in Kenya. This is yet another example, and there has been several of late, of the high standard of discipline attained by the trial corps, and the guards in the Centre, and the end of their reluctance to even obvious terrorists if they had a chance of capturing such a man gave personal names to themselves.

In the same article she drew attention to a visit she paid to Manyani, where she saw the father of a boy who had been killed, and gave the impression that two officers had been sent to Manyani to prevent their giving evidence consequent to the death of the child. The Attorney-General, to whom the hon. lady has paid tribute, satisfied himself and the Government that the confession of those two people was entirely unconnected with that case.

I do not know whether that formed part of the conversation the hon. lady had with the Attorney-General, but I have not got a record of it. There certainly was no recording machine, but if reference was made to that incident I am quite certain the Attorney-General would have reassured the hon. lady that there was no question whatever of those two incidents having any connexion.

MRS. CASTLE: When I got back from Manyani just before I returned to this country I had this case before the Attorney-General, and all the evidence of a disturbing nature I found. He said that he would look into it. May I also point out that four of the five men interviewed told me that although they had been in the camp for two months they had not seen any way of escape since being detained?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: That is another matter. The Attorney-General has certainly gone in great detail into this matter and satisfied himself and the Government

that there is no connexion whatever between the two cases.

In the article she had said, finally, to say what the hon. lady said — his denial that anything about the death of his son, and made it into a charge that some team must be operating in Kenya which prevented the father from knowing the truth, but the Attorney-General is absolutely satisfied that the facts are fully evidenced to the hon. lady. There is no question of there being any connexion whatever between the two incidents. The hon. lady regarded the fact of the father not knowing of the death of his son as being so inherently improbable that he must have been acting in fear of his life.

MRS. CASTLE: The father denied to me that Etopo police officers had killed his son. He denied that to me in the detention camp when I saw him, although he was present at the inquest where the European officers confessed to killing the boy, saying he was trying to escape. I have an unwillingness to that because my interpreter at the camp, as the official police department interpreter who was the only medium through which I was allowed to speak to the prisoners, a Surel, the Colonial Secretary must find something strange in the evidence.

South of Trade Union Offices

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: The original charge was that these men were detained because they might have something to disclose to save on the course of the C.I.D. investigations. They have said that and the Government and the Attorney-General have said in regard to the new suggestion made by the hon. lady that they have heard of it — I shall certainly look into that point.

As regards the raiding of the I.C.F.T.U. offices in Nairobi and suggested that that had been done because the trade union officers there had been hospitable to her during her recent visit. The so-called raid on the association headquarters was a routine measure of investigation into the disclosure of certain stolen property. It had nothing political in it at all. The I.C.F.T.U. on this matter. On December 12, 1955, it was stated on a charge of receiving stolen property and was remanded by a magistrate until January 12. Is the hon. lady satisfied with that or is she still suspicious?

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: Am I right in saying that the T.U.C. has made very strong representations to the Secretary of State, do we gather that those representations will be carefully considered and steps taken to prevent this kind of thing being done to the trade unions this country?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: I entirely agree about the work of trade unions in Kenya, and elsewhere. This incident in Kenya had nothing to do with their work. We shall touch with this incident will be the House informed. We are anxious to strengthen and enhance the work of the union movement. But one of the things which has caused anxiety has been a fear in which Mau Mau had generated the trade union movement.

When I saw the T.U.C. some months ago, I had to explain that the trade unionists had been detained in connexion with Mau Mau activities during Operation Anvil and that only after careful and detailed examination by the special branch, it had been decided to release 17 out of those 50. That is why I am always anxious to help the work of genuine trade unionism. I could not possibly allow a different law to apply to trade unionists as such from that applied to other people.

Mr. Goya's Arrest

MRS. CASTLE: Would not the Colonial Secretary admit that Mr. Goya, the official representative of the I.C.F.T.U. in Nairobi, who has been arrested, has never been suspected or charged of Mau Mau activities?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: I certainly can say nothing of the sort, and I am only too glad to see that the hon. lady is absolutely right. That makes it all the more important when I say that his investigation had nothing to do with Mau Mau matters, but was concerned solely with a routine search of property which had been taken.

Now, I have asked me a number of questions about the work of Colonel Young. We had a full discussion about that in the interests of the public. My duty is to the future rather than to the past, do not propose to discuss it again.

However, a great deal of action has been taken lately in the important security position in Kenya, and the most happy relations and good co-ordination between those of administration and in the police and other services, and to see to it that the emergency is in an

(Continued on page 628)

Union-Castle Reply to Criticism of Merge Proposals

Mr. George Christopher Asks Stockholders for a Vote of Confidence

MR. GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has written to all the stockholders:

"As I stated in my letter of December 7, an extraordinary general meeting is to be held on January 5, at which Mr. H. C. Dwyer intends to propose that I and five of my colleagues be removed from the board and that he and four others named in the notice be appointed as new directors."

In view of the existing situation where certain members are actively attacking your present directors we welcome the opportunity of seeking a vote of confidence.

Your directors do not in any way question the right of members to criticize their action, or, if they so wish, to remove them from office. They resent, however, the accusations of irresponsibility and failure of duty which have been made during the last weeks.

The letter contains the following list of requisitionists of the general meeting:

Name	Address
New York and General Trust	119 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
City and Foreign Investment Trust	117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
Colonial Securities Trust	117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
Consolidated Trust	119 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
European and General Corporation	117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
Government and General Investment	117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
Government, Stock and Other Security Investment	117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
International Financial Society	117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
London and Overseas Investment	117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
The Municipal Trust	117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
The Omnium Investment	117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
Peninsular Investment	117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
The Premier Investment	117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
Second Consolidated Trust	117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
Union Commercial Investment	117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2
Birmingham and District Investment Trust	Stratton House, W.1
Bath Electric Traction Company	Stratton House, W.1
Electrical and Industrial Investment	Stratton House, W.1
Jack Albert Billmeir	Wentbrook, Eldstead, Goddington, Surrey
Harold Charles Drayton	Thampton Hall, Wheetstead-Bury St. Edmunds
Robert Phillip Wyndham Adams	Hone Farm, Babraham, Cambridge
Francis Wainwright House	St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1
John Robin Grey	Crickwall, Bredgar, Sittingbourne Kent
Wilfred Moore	Chesed, Chiddingfold, Edenbridge, Kent
Miss Mary Shaw	29 Priests Way, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19
Christina Gibson	10, St. James' Court, Eastbourne
Thomas George Walker Wood	34 Southborough Lane, Bromley, Kent
John Aubrey de Mathews	17 Beachborough Road, Bromley, Kent
Arthur William Parsons	Leacroft, Westhall Road, Warrington, Surrey
Kenneth Edgar David Perkins	1 Foresters Drive, Wallington, Surrey
John Douglas Barber	2 Parkway, Marney, Guildford, Surrey
Howard Lawrence O'Malley	4 Grosvenor Court, Grosvenor Hill, S.W.19
Denzil Hilda Carls	36 Cottessare Gardens, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex
Reginald Arthur White	Carlton Colombe, South Park, South Godstone, Surrey
Charles Arthur White	Brookly, Ifield, West Sussex
Philip Brian Tuson	63 Falmouth Avenue, Highams Park, Essex
Theresa Ann James	5 York Mansions, S.W.5
John James	17 Park West, W.2

Class of capital	Regd. High. Net at Oct. 31, 1955 £ nom.	Regd. High. Net at Nov. 21, 1955 £ nom.
Ordinary stock	2,000	16,400
6% A preference shares	Nil	2,844
Ordinary stock	Nil	1,100
6% A preference shares	Nil	13,200
Ordinary stock	Nil	1,100
6% A preference shares	Nil	4,000
Ordinary stock	Nil	31,780
6% A preference shares	Nil	51,000
Ordinary stock	Nil	6,000
6% A preference shares	Nil	2,500
Ordinary stock	Nil	1,000
6% A preference shares	2,000	39,500
Ordinary stock	Nil	46,000
6% A preference shares	Nil	4,000
Ordinary stock	Nil	9,000
6% A preference shares	Nil	13,000
Ordinary stock	Nil	12,000
6% A preference shares	2,600	35,000
Ordinary stock	Nil	24,100
6% A preference shares	Nil	35,600
Ordinary stock	Nil	40,320
6% A preference shares	Nil	4,000
Ordinary stock	Nil	4,150
6% A preference shares	Nil	40,800
Ordinary stock	Nil	22,530
6% A preference shares	Nil	3,720
Ordinary stock	Nil	28,580
6% A preference shares	Nil	17,200
Ordinary stock	Nil	1,200
6% A preference shares	Nil	1,100
Ordinary stock	Nil	97,500
6% A preference shares	Nil	42,000
Ordinary stock	Nil	2,900
6% A preference shares	Nil	32,000
Ordinary stock	Nil	25,700
6% A preference shares	Nil	9,932
Ordinary stock	125,000	125,000
6% A preference shares	Nil	2,300
Ordinary stock	Nil	2,300
6% A preference shares	Nil	12,000
Ordinary stock	Nil	6,000
6% A preference shares	Nil	11,850
Ordinary stock	Nil	4,000
6% A preference shares	Nil	20,000
Ordinary stock	Nil	2,300
6% A preference shares	Nil	25,000
Ordinary stock	Nil	23,500
6% A preference shares	Nil	34,500
Ordinary stock	Nil	18,500
6% A preference shares	Nil	22,300
Ordinary stock	Nil	19,000
6% A preference shares	Nil	22,000
Ordinary stock	Nil	2,000
6% A preference shares	Nil	2,000

nominal total 134,000

Including transfers lodged prior to that date for registration.

Purpose of Meeting

It is vital that members should understand the purpose of the meeting. It has in fact been requisitioned by the assistance of an attempt by a section of stock and shareholders to secure control of the board, and in connection it should be pointed out that of the 38 members who have requisitioned the meeting, only one, Mr. J. A. Billmeir, was on the register on October 3, 1955, the date of the preliminary announcement by Union-Castle and Clan, although in the case of three others transfers of stock into their names had been lodged for registration prior to that date.

It should also be noted that among the requisitionists are 17 companies of which either Mr. C. Drayton or Mr. R. P. W. Adeane, or both, are directors. Both these gentlemen are proposed by the requisitionists as new members of the board.

The merits of the offer made by the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company are not usually the subjects of the meeting, and it should therefore be made plain a detailed argument on this point.

Matters for Consideration

There are, however, certain matters of a more general nature which should be cleared up before you cast your votes on the resolutions to be submitted at this meeting.

Most of the criticism appears to arise from the fact that your board has no confidence in the future of Union-Castle. This is not so far from being the case as the factors mentioned in my letter of November 17, we believed, and still believe, that the broad community of interests with Clan may be of the long-term benefit of our members, and it is for these reasons, and in no defeatist spirit, that we have strongly recommended the proposal to members.

None of the comments of the committee representing a section of ordinary stockholders has caused us to change this view.

The comments of this committee with their emphasis on assets values, reveal a fundamentally different approach from that of our directors, which is on the basis that Union-Castle and Clan are two continuing businesses. While asset values cannot, of course, be ignored, in a continuing business they are of less importance than earning capacity.

In the first paragraph of their letter of December 2 Mr. C. Drayton, Mr. J. A. Billmeir and Mr. R. P. W. Adeane state that the members who have requisitioned the forthcoming extra-ordinary meeting have been forced to do so "as the only effective way to stop the proposed merger."

My colleagues and I do not know what this means, as a representative of the British and Commonwealth offer is a matter for each individual member to decide for himself. We fail to see how ever if the requisitionists were to succeed in removing the present directors and getting their nominees elected in their place, the new board could properly deprive members of the right to decide for themselves.

Messrs. Drayton, Billmeir and Adeane state they "do not consider that the Union-Castle should be run economically or efficiently for a number of years." This can be only a matter of opinion, and is, to say the least, a somewhat bold statement to make without full knowledge of the facts.

Problem of Time Lag

Again in their letter of December 2 they state emphatically that our rights must go unopposed with the co-keel building, "over-sharpening" because, although in the long run things do doubt, to adjust themselves in this way there is invariably a time-lag, which for experienced shipowners is their biggest problem.

"I cannot allow to remain unanswered the unwarranted suggestion that Union-Castle has been negligent in not building more ships."

Since the end of the 1949-45 war Union-Castle and its subsidiaries have built or acquired seven passenger ships (including normal ships) as well as 12 cargo ships. These 19 ships represent a total gross tonnage of about 23,000 and an outfit of over £23m.

In addition, three mail ships and two large cargo ships have been ordered, and are now in course of construction, being approximately a further 10,000 gross tons and costing another £7m.

It was the board's view that it would have been impudent to enter into any commitments beyond these before the conclusion of the negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa, which were bound largely to determine the conditions under which our trade would be conducted in the next 10 years.

In their letter Messrs. Drayton, Billmeir and Adeane lay emphasis on the raising of money from outside sources for the replacement of vessels. We have never argued that it would be easier for British and Commonwealth to raise money than Union-Castle itself to do so.

"One of the objects of the proposed fusion of interests is to avoid so far as possible the necessity for raising new money, by combining the interests of Clan and Union-Castle and so facilitating inter-branch assistance, and when required. We see no reason why this view should be departed from."

"It has always been the policy of your board to finance its investment programme to the maximum possible extent from the earnings, including the retention of preference dividends. Messrs. Drayton, Billmeir and Adeane's letter that the responsible board ought not to have varied the terms of the offer, is a statement that we should be attacked for not acting in view of the fact that we have ultimately succeeded in obtaining a more favourable offer than our ordinary shareholders have been offered. Drayton, Billmeir and Adeane give no indication of the intentions of going forward a settlement of the rights of preference shareholders, without making it clear how this would be achieved. They do not however give any indication of their policy, or the proposal to follow if elected, but a mere adjustment of shareholders' rights is not a matter of policy in relation to the conduct of the business of Union-Castle."

"I do not intend to enter into a discussion upon the respective merits of the present board and the gentlemen whom you are asked to elect in their place. We, your present directors, ask for your support to enable us to proceed with the policy which your board believe will result in a strengthened Union-Castle capable of carrying on the traditions which have been built up a proud tradition during the period of more than a century and to ask of you, therefore, to confirm your present directors in office."

Whether or not you have already given a proxy or indicated your support for the committee, I hope you are now satisfied that there is no one for reorganizing the board in the manner proposed by the requisitionists and that you will therefore express your confidence in the present directors."

Requisitionists' Statement

Messrs. C. Drayton, J. A. Billmeir and R. P. W. Adeane, three members of the Stockholders' Committee, but not the committee as such — replied as follows in a letter addressed to the members of the Union-Castle:

Our George Christopher and his co-directors state that they welcome the opportunity of seeking a vote of confidence at the extra-ordinary meeting called for January 5. It is difficult to understand the enthusiasm of the board in this matter if one looks at the following factors:—

(1) Under the present direction profits before taxation attributable to the ordinary stockholders fell progressively year by year from a peak of £3,597,26 in 1954 to a figure of £1,975,58 in 1954.

(2) The board has negotiated what is in effect a 'take-over' of the Union-Castle by the Clan Life interests in a form which gave the members of the Union-Castle no opportunity to discuss the desirability of terms of such a scheme at a properly convened general meeting.

(3) The board refused to meet members of the Ordinary Stockholders' Committee when requested to do so, even though this committee had at that time received the support of 1,500 stockholders representing over 40% of the ordinary stock of the company.

(4) The board has failed to reply to many of the questions put to it by the Ordinary Stockholders' Committee in connection with the proposed scheme.

It is not surprising, although it claims not to be defeatist, has recommended surrender of the control of the Union-Castle, clearly indicated a lack of confidence in its own ability to continue Union-Castle as a profitable and independent concern.

In their circular the directors of Union-Castle have taken great care to point out that certain shareholders have acquired their shareholding since October 3, 1955.

"It is remarkable that they do not at the same time inform stockholders that the Clan Life interests were registered as the holders of little or no ordinary stock on October 3, 1955, the date of the original circular announcing the proposed merger, and that on November 8, 1955, they had become beneficial owners of £798,888 of ordinary stock. The giving of such information, including the estimate of the Union-Castle for 1955, was not published until January 1956, 36 days after the date of the original announcement."

It has been criticized for being nebulous regarding its proposals towards the preference shareholders. It would have been well for us to be more definite in view of our intention to consult with representative preference shareholders before putting forward any concrete proposals. We do, however, reiterate that adequate compensation would be made in exchange for a modification of their voting rights.

"There is common ground on which both the Union-Castle board and ourselves are in agreement. They are ready like ourselves, to change the management, but while we are ready like

to change the management so that the future fruits of good management accrue to the ordinary stockholders of Union-Castle, the present directors wish the fruits to be shared with others.

"We strongly recommend you to ignore the proxy sent to you by the directors asking for your support, and in case you have not signed a proxy in favour of the directors, another proxy as enclosed which much reaches us on 29th January 2, 1956."

The directors of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., have announced that the offering of shares for acceptance of the offer to stockholders of the East London Steamers, Ltd., and Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has been extended from December 15th to January 3rd next.

East and Central African Problems

Broadcast Discussion

UGANDA. **GORDON WALKER** As claimed most of the attention of Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., and Mr. J. C. Gordon Walker, M.P., lately Socialist Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, when they discussed African affairs generally in a "Calling East Africa" programme of the BBC.

MR. ALPORT said: "We have been increasingly distressed at the intimidation and victimization of those who loyally followed the direction of the Government of the Uganda Protectorate during the period of the Kabaka's exile. Public opinion here will judge the success of the new experiment largely by how effective are the steps taken by the Government—the Kabaka's Government—in particular—to protect the loyal subjects and served to the best of their ability as saza chiefs or whatever it may be during the Kabaka's period of exile."

MR. GORDON WALKER "I agree. This feeling is just as true in London. Party circles as in Conservative circles in the whole experiment of trying to create a constitutional monarchy in this continent is on trial. That is the real issue. It has only been settled on paper so far. The Kabaka and his supporters have to face this challenge to adjust themselves in the way that they've given their word they will."

ALPORT: "But it does not depend entirely on them. It depends on the interpretation of the final decision of the minds of these vast masses of the Buganda people because if they do not understand what constitutional monarchy means, the temptation to move towards the old conception of a great tribal chieftain will be very strong indeed. It must be resisted by those who are advising the Kabaka."

Kabaka's Responsibility

GORDON WALKER: "And by the Kabaka himself. After all, a great deal in 1956 will turn on his own strength of character and readiness to stand up an undertaking that he has given, which everybody agrees is in the interest of the whole of Uganda. Buganda cannot live without Uganda or Uganda without Buganda."

ALPORT: "Kenya will have elections in 1956."

GORDON WALKER: "That may be one of the most important things not only for this year but perhaps for this coming half-century."

ALPORT: "We must decide whether we are to continue with the experiment of multi-racial government. It has undoubtedly been a success; it has become more than a mere coalition as it was in the early days. I believe that it is going to gain the support of all the moderate element, particularly in the European community. It is a rate I hope that's the case. The alternative is one which one does not want to contemplate."

GORDON WALKER: "This is the season of good will. I think ought to say that regard Olofin Tyttelto's action in maintaining the multi-racial government in Kenya as one of the most important and hopeful things that has happened in Africa. I willingly concede this as a great success for Conservative colonial policy, and I echo your hopes that this will come off reasonably. You said that all moderates

among the whites will back it, but I think that is true. I feel that the moderates should insist on the importance of trying to carry the extremists with them. I think that too much emphasis is given to the need to

wait until a multi-racial government is wanted from the whites. I think all the races and if we are that sort of thing the whites have got to get in touch. I don't think the whites should be frightened of splitting along party lines—those who are for a federal government, and those who are against it."

After all, if a party government is ever going to mean anything, one has to have these distinctions of opinion which as far as possible are based upon any racial groups. The challenge is not going to be only to the Europeans. It is going to be to the Africans as well, because they may have to face the problem of a new form of electoral system which means that they will have to base their point of view on a wholly different racial point of view, but accept the responsibilities that come with democratic forms of representation and election. The Gupta Report is very important that.

Challenge for Africans

GORDON WALKER: "I agree. I think this is a very important challenge for the Africans, but I don't see how in a society where the whites are obviously the more progressive the Africans can be expected to take a non-racial view if the whites push in the forefront of everything the need to keep a complete united European front. I hope those who want this multi-racial government to succeed will come out and fight and split against the extremists among the whites. There will be division among Africans, no doubt, on the same lines—those who want multi-racial government and those who want pure black government."

ALPORT: "I think the problem that faces the Africans is much more that of trying to overcome the fragmentation which is occasioned by tribal loyalties of African origin rather than overcome the inter-racial difficulties which undoubtedly exist. Until Africans are prepared to sink their tribal loyalties in a larger loyalty, it is going to be very difficult for them to work a parliamentary government, the sort of constitution we envisage for Africa, particularly if it is based upon

GORDON WALKER: "I agree. Very grave difficulties facing Africa. It is encouraging the better of us has thought it necessary to mention Mau Mau as far as the problem is concerned in 1956. We tacitly assume that that is a problem behind us and that is a tremendous thing."

ALPORT: "That, I agree, is one of the most encouraging things that has happened in East Africa. You were kind enough to say that the multi-racial government was our great success. I think we've had another success since we've been in power, and that is the emergence of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

GORDON WALKER: "It was, after all, started by the Labour Government. You completed it."

ALPORT: "I accept that. The honeymoon period there is to be more or less over and the Federation is now up against some really difficult problems—the inevitable in the early years of a union of a new great political unity."

GORDON WALKER: "I think that is true. Personally, I am very pleased with the tremendous progress this Federation has made. They might have run into terrible trouble in the first year if they had not behaved awfully well really—and I am particularly encouraged that the white trade unions on the copper belt have at last agreed to accept some degree of African advancement in skilled workers. That seems to me perhaps the most important thing of all, because that was the root cause of a basic and dangerous colour bar there."

Salisbury Municipal Election

BOTH WOMEN CANDIDATES were elected in the recent Salisbury municipal election to fill four extra seats on the city council. There are now 16 members, five of them women. The results were: Mrs. D. M. Campbell, 1,719; Mrs. D. Divaris, 1,437; Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, 1,279; Mrs. A. Graves, 1,196; Mrs. E. Richards, 1,066; Mr. L. Parsons, 968. Total number of voters on the electoral register, 2,392, on July 20th, 1956.

The Government does not regard the present constitutional arrangements as a step towards the dominance of Africans or of any other community in the governments of the Colony. The Chief Secretary of Kenya speaking in the Legislative Council.

Reconstruction of U.K. Government

The New Ministers of State for Colonies

MAJOR CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT were announced last week by the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden.

So far as the Commonwealth is concerned, the most important new appointment was that of Mr. John Hare as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, in place of Mr. Henry Hopkinson, upon whom the Queen has conferred a barony.

Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, has become Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, his place in the Commonwealth Relations Office being taken by Commander A. H. P. Noble.

Mr. C. J. M. Wilson has received his first appointment in the Ministry as Assistant Postmaster-General. Another M.P. with African interests who has been given his first ministerial post is Mr. Richard Wood, now Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

The ministers of the Colonial Office and Commonwealth Relations Office are now as follows:

Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, THE RT. HON. JOHN ABRAHAM LENNOX BOYD
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, THE RT. HON. JOHN HARE
Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, LORD LLOYD

Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations Office, THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF HOME
Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, COMMANDER A. H. P. NOBLE

Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations Office, THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF HOME
Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, COMMANDER A. H. P. NOBLE

Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations Office, THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF HOME
Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, COMMANDER A. H. P. NOBLE

Biographies of new and retiring ministers with East and West African connections are given below in chronological order, with ages, salaries and (in brackets) the names of the former holders of the offices.

Aspirant Postmaster-General (Mr. Edmund Leitch, 50, plus £300 for Parliamentary salary. His portfolio of Golden Square, 1950, increasing his majority after the election, and that of the Joint East and Central Africa House, the present speaker in Colonial debates. Director of the East African Political Centre, 1945-50. Served as a staff officer in East Africa Command during the last war, and at one time commanded a company of the K.A.R.

Dodds-Parker, A. D., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 47, £1,300 plus £300 of Parliamentary salary. Held this staff post from November, 1943, to October, 1952, when he became Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. Served in the Sudan Political Service for a number of years. Joined Grenadier Guards in 1939, and served in Middle East and North Africa, Italy, and France. Was chairman of British Empire Producers' Organization and of Joint East and Central African Board from 1947 to 1950. Member Banbury since 1945.

Gimmans, L. D., Assistant Postmaster-General, 48, £1,300 plus £300 of Parliamentary salary. A frequent speaker on Colonial topics. He was in the Colonial Service in Malaya from 1920 to 1934. Has been a member of a number of Parliamentary delegations to the Colonies. Served in the artillery in France in the 1914-18 war. Was also awarded a baronetcy.

Hare, John, Rt. Hon. Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, 41, £1,300 plus £300 of Parliamentary salary. 44, £1,300 plus £300 of Parliamentary salary. Is a brother of Lord Harewood, former Labour Minister of State for Colonial Affairs. Served in the North Africa and Italy in the last war. Vice-Chairman of the Conservative Party from 1946, until recently. Chairman of London Municipal Society, 1947-52. Formerly a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central Africa Board.

Hopkinson, Henry, Hon. Member, is raised to the peerage. Resigned from the office of Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations post he had held since 1952. Secretary Overseas Trade, 1952. Was in the Diplomatic Service for distinguished Stockholm, Cairo, Lisbon, Rome, and at the

Foreign Office, designed to enter politics. Member of the Conservative Parliamentary Secretariat, 1933-35. Has visited East and Central Africa to represent Taunton since 1950, when he captured the seat from Labour. His elevation will cause a by-election — one of the pending.

Lloyd, The Rt. Hon. Selwyn, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Macmillan); 51, £2,000. Was Minister of State, and then Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, 1951-52, during which time he visited the Sudan. Served as a staff officer during the war. Recorder of Wigan, 1948-51.

Noble, Commander A. H. P., Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations (Mr. Dodds-Parker); 47, £1,500 plus £300 of Parliamentary Salary. Was Parliamentary and Financial Officer to the Admiralty for four years, and Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Eden, 1947-51. Entered Royal Navy, 1926. A.D.C. to Viceroy of India (Lord Linlithgow), 1930-35. Commanded destroyers during the war, winning the D.S.O. and D.S.C. Government observer at Bikini atomic hydrogen tests, 1946. Has represented Chislehurst since 1945.

Macmillan, The Rt. Hon. Harold, has become Chancellor of the Exchequer, succeeding Sir Anthony Eden as Foreign Secretary. His portfolios have included those of Defence, Housing and Local Government and Air. He has served as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and Minister Resident in the Middle East, when he was concerned with East Africa Command. Entered Parliament in 1924. Served with Grenadier Guards in 1914-18 war.

Thomas, The Rt. Hon. J. P. L., remains First Lord of the Admiralty and has been created a viscount (which means that there will still be one Service minister in the Upper House). Was P.P.S. to Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, between 1932 and 1936, and to Mr. Eden, when he was Dominions Secretary, 1939-40. Formerly Lord Commissioner of the Treasury and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty. Vice-chairman of the Conservative Party, 1945-51. Has sat for Hereford since 1931.

Wood, The Hon. Richard, Parliamentary Secretary, Minister of Pensions (Bing, J. G. Smith); 35, £1,500, plus £300 of Parliamentary Salary. Is the second surviving son of Lord Halifax. Won his seat last year as president of the University Mission to Central Africa. He lost both legs when serving with the R.R.F.C. 5th Squadron, 1917. Increased majority at the last election.

Land Confiscation in Kenya

Fulfillment of Development Conditions

IN REPLY TO A QUESTION by Mr. Stanley Gherrie about the confiscation of land because the development conditions had not been fulfilled, the Minister for Pensions, Labour and Lands said in the legislative council:

"The Government has no power to confiscate land for non-fulfilment of development conditions. If a lessee has failed to comply with those conditions and does not voluntarily surrender his lease, Government has to proceed by way of an action in the Supreme Court under section 83 of the Crown Lands Ordinance with a view to obtaining judgment ordering forfeiture of the lease.

Before such an action is instituted the most careful examination of the case is made by Government. The fullest consideration is given to any representations made by the lessee, and it is customary practice to grant at least one extension of time after the expiry of the building period. No such extension is begun unless the Government has given at least one month's notice to the lessee specifying a condition which must not be observed.

If an action is instituted the court is empowered to grant relief against forfeiture of the lease upon such terms as may appear just, and in exercising this power it is guided by the principles of English law and the doctrines of equity. In the event of the court's judgment in favour of the Crown the lease is forfeited to the Crown, and a refund of expenditure incurred by the lessee is payable out of the Government's warrant.

MR. GHERRIE: "Is it the intention of the Government, having once made a profit out of the land in the first instance, that on a resale they make an additional profit at the expense of the original lessee?"

THE MINISTER: "The answer, sir, is that it is not the main intention of Government to make a profit. It is the main intention of Government to see that land is properly developed, and that land does not lie idle which could be used by people who would develop it."

Letter to the Editor

**A Scholarship at Cambridge
Mr. Mayanja's Reply to Mr. Chesterton**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR: It is, of course, true that the late Field-Marshal Smuts studied at Cambridge and took up arms against the Queen's Government and tried to be one of the foremost statesmen of the British Commonwealth of his age, with even a place in Mr. Churchill's war-time cabinet.

No doubt history might repeat itself, but if Mr. A. K. Chesterton had read the passages about my scholarship in Mr. Brockway's African Affairs — which was quoted in a review in your journal, and which he, Mr. Chesterton, quotes — he should have realized that I have no wish to be employed in Government service, and that I made this an essential condition of accepting the scholarship. I hope Mr. Chesterton is not suggesting that the Government of Uganda will press-gang me into its service against my will.

There are several reasons why I should not cover a post in the Civil Service of which not the least worthy is the disagreeable knowledge that such employment might subject me to criticisms of the moral and intellectual stamp of Mr. Chesterton's without the possibility of defending myself.

Yours faithfully,

K. MAYANJA

LONDON, W.2

In a culture, not colour, which separates or unites
— The Rt. Rev. Frank Thomas, Bishop of Nyasaland

**Kenya African National Congress
Registration Refused by Kenya Government**

AN ATTEMPT to form a Kenya African National Congress has been upset by the Government of Kenya. After a meeting in Nairobi attended by about 1,000 Africans it was announced that a Kenya African National Congress was being formed, with Mr. C. M. Karwings-Kodhek, an African lawyer practising in Nairobi, as president and that the political policy of the organization would be "slightly left of centre."

The declared aims were to promote political organization among Africans in Kenya to cultivate a political and civic consciousness, and to "cultivate mutual relations with other political organizations in Kenya."

Government Policy Infringed

A few days later the Minister for African Affairs, Mr. E. H. Winyonyi, announced that registration of the K.A.N.C. would not be permitted by the Government, the name was not acceptable, and permission to hold further meetings to discuss a similar project would not be given.

The proposal, he explained, infringed the policy of the Government as publicly announced, namely to encourage the formation of African political associations on a district basis only. Some experience had shown that colony-wide organizations of the kind had been used to advance the aims of terrorists. With gangs still at large, the Government would not accept any such organization, and, as a matter of public security, the Government could not permit any Kikuyu, Embu, or Meru to help form such organizations.

SERVICE behind the scenes

Wherever you go in East Africa

There are Motor Mart engines, parts, tools, and accessories to make your motorings safer.

Our Heavy Workshops in Nairobi are equipped with the most modern repair and maintenance plant in East Africa, and can carry out perhaps the most difficult jobs on all types of motor vehicles.

THE MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE LTD.
Distributors for BUICK, OLDSMOBILE, OPEL, CHEVROLET, TRIGUA, FERRIS, DELCO, A.C. PLUG, and also for THURPHY, RADIOS, W.A. are service agents for BUICK LTD. Distributors for GENERAL, BEDFORD, FORD, G.M.C.

Branches in Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa, Malindi, Lamu, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Iringa, Meei.

PERSONALIA

SIR IRVING and Lady ALLEN are on their way by sea to visit Southern Africa.

LADY LIESBING is coming to England for the marriage of her eldest daughter.

MR. F. M. BENNETT has been returned to Parliament in the Forquay by-election.

SIR JOHN KILLBURN has resigned from the board of Messrs. Brothers & Co. Ltd.

MR. T. P. PATTERSON, chairman of the Vati Co. Ltd., has left for Buchananland.

MR. LAURENS VAN DER POST has returned to London from a visit to the Kalahari Desert.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. DIMOLINE has joined the Advisory Panel of the Joint East and Central African Board.

MR. R. S. BROWN, Chief Justice of Gibraltar, has been appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeal, Eastern Africa.

MR. G. R. POWLES, High Commissioner for Western Samoa, has been a guest at Government House, Dar es Salaam.

THE MOST REV. E. S. PAGET, Archbishop of Central Africa, and MRS. PAGET will spend three weeks in Nyalandia in January.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON, M.P., is just returning from a brief visit by air to the Somaliland Protectorate. Now he is about to visit West Africa.

THE REV. E. LURY, Christian-church in-charge of Lewa, in the Tanganyika Province, Tanganyika, has been appointed a canon of Zanzibar Cathedral.

MR. J. W. KEITH, Director of Colonial Schools at the Colonial Office, has returned to London from his visit to East and Central Africa.

ADMIRAL R. H. NICHOLSON, R.N., and SIR NORMAN ANDERSON, White Star Line, are making the round-Africa voyage in the DURBAN CASTLE.

MR. R. CARMICHAEL, Chairman of Messrs. Jamwell & Co., Ltd., and MRS. CARTWRIGHT are making the round-Africa trip in the WARWICK CASTLE.

MR. W. A. C. MATTHEWSON, head of the East African Section of the Colonial Office, has returned from his visit to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

MR. A. J. WINGATE SAUL has joined the boards of Tate & Lyle Ltd., and Tate & Lyle Investments Ltd., which have sugar-growing interests in Central Africa.

MR. H. G. CARTER, a director of Messrs. Turnbull & Co., Ltd., sailed last week for HERMAN CASTLE in the Cape. He will return by the March.

MR. R. H. R. MCGILL will join the Board of Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., as an executive director on January 4. He is relinquishing his partnership in E. F. Turner and Sons.

MR. H. CHUBB, chairman of Chubb & Sons Lock and Safe Co., Ltd., who is on his way to Cape Town in the CARNARVON CASTLE, will visit the Rhodesias before returning to London.

MR. H. B. HONE and Mr. A. W. LEVATT, members of the Federal Committee of Inquiry into the Clothing Industry, have visited Nyasaland, which has one clothing factory in Lilongwe and another in Lilongwe.

MR. R. H. YOUNG will retire in a few days from the appointment of general manager of Overseas Farmers' Cooperative Federation. The vacancy is to be filled by MR. R. RADMAN, lately assistant general manager.

MR. J. LENNOX-BOND, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will broadcast a New Year message on the general overseas service of the B.B.C. at 2.15 p.m. GMT. on December 30 and at 1.15 p.m. and 9 p.m. on December 31.

MR. D. H. OLLEMANS, managing director of the Argus group of newspapers in South Africa and the Rhodesias, and MRS. OLLEMANS arrived in the WINCHESTER CASTLE just before Christmas for a very brief visit.

CANON M. G. CAPON, who has been in the service of the M.S. since 1914, has resigned in order to join the staff of the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, as permanent chaplain. He has been an honorary canon of Mombasa since 1949.

MR. JAMES MISELA, an assistant education officer in Kenya, and his wife, who is an assistant homecrafts officer, have returned to the Colony after a three-months' educational visit to this country. They have been posted to Machakos.

MR. GERARD SANDERS, head of the Commonwealth branch of the Colonial Research Department, will leave England on January 2 for a visit to Sierra Leone, Togoland, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and the Cameroons. He had a break in London about the end of February.

THE RT. HON. JOHN HARE, M.P., the new Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Thursday last, on which day the RT. HON. HENRY STONINGTON took leave of the Queen on relinquishing his appointment as Minister of State.

Fifty-two Gifts in the Year

All in East and Central Africa would greatly appreciate an annual subscription to the *Africanist*.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
It costs 75s.

The ordinary edition, to any destination in the world, 20s. 3s.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
RUSSELL'S FOUNDRY, C4

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION
SPEND YOUR LEAVE IN THE HOTEL ST. ABINGWORTH, 2 MILES near Sturington, in sunny downslands of West Sussex. Warmth, comfort, good food. Seven acres grounds. Several ground-floor bedrooms, 11 lawns from sea. Buses, buses, Luffitoned. St. Abingworth, Purborough.

HOUSE FOR SALE
GENTLEMEN'S HOME, Fenton-on-Sea, Essex. Medium size, tastefully furnished, fitted carpets, 2 1/2 yards from greenward and front, particularly suitable for retirement. Some fine south-west aspects only, with special feature of two main bedrooms opening on balcony facing sea. Possession in 1951. Price £2,000. It would sell. Furnished. See Mr. J. D. Duffin, estate agent and valuer, would continue. Apply to Messrs. Gowers & Gowers, Solicitors, White Cottage, College Lane, Tings Arch, Woking, Surrey.

COLONEL C. E. PONSBY, Chairman of the Council of the Royal United Society, and **Mrs. PONSBY** left England yesterday to visit the West Indies.

MRS. FRANCES PAYNE BOLTON, a Republican member of the United States Congress, has visited Nyasaland during a three months' tour of Africa. Another recent American visitor to the Protectorate was **MISS EUGENIA L. HUSLEY**, Associate Professor of Political Science at Hollins College, Virginia.

MRS. E. W. WILLIAMS, lately Director of Community Development in Uganda, will on January 1 take up the appointment of Director of the Sussex Rural Community Council, with offices at Old Bank House, Lewes — where he will always be glad to see anyone from East Africa, particularly if interested in rural community development work in England.

MR. J. L. KERR, head of the student department at the Colonial Office, by visiting Northern Rhodesia, where he served in the Administration from 1919 until 1937 for part of the time as acting Director of African Education. He was appointed to his present post in 1941 after helping Lord Hailey on the African Research Survey made under Chatham House auspices.

SIR GAUDHAME MERDIN-EVANS, a Deputy Secretary at the Ministry of Labour, has been appointed Chief International Labour Adviser to the Government, and in that capacity will, if officially announced, advise the Colonial Office and other departments concerned in overseas labour questions. He was Chairman of the governing body of the I.L.O. from 1944 to 1947.

By a slip which we regret, it was reported last week that the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia and Mrs. Green-Wilkinson were on their way back to his diocese, travelling by sea to the Cape. The passengers disclosed that the Bishop and two of his sisters (for the Bishop is unmarried) were travelling. In fact, the Bishop was delayed and has had to fly back to Lusaka, where he arrived at about the same time as the **MISSSES GREEN-WILKINSON**.

MR. WALTER ELLIOT, M.P., is to lead a Parliamentary delegation to West Africa at the end of February to present a memo to the House of Representatives of Nigeria, and then to visit the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia. As Mr. Elliot will have to return home before the end of the tour, his place as leader will be taken by **MR. CREECH-JONES**. There will be six other members of the party, which is due back soon after Easter.

Six cadets have arrived in England from Rhodesia on a two-year officer training course at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, after a short pre-O.C.T.U. course at Aldershot. They are **D. G. PARKER** of Salisbury, who won the sword of honour at the St. George's College cadet camp this year; **P. R. R. SANDERS**, of Weymouth, who joined the Federal Staff Corps a few months ago; **I. G. M. PRIZAV**, of Chipinga; **M. C. C. FRITCHARD** of Simons; **C. M. DARKE** of Salisbury, and **T. M. DAVIDSON**, of Lusaka.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the **ROYAL HERBAN CASTLE**, which sailed from London via the Cape on December 22, include:

Beira — Brigadier & Mrs. C. E. M. Richard; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Salmon, Mr. & Mrs. C. I. Smith, and Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Stephenson.

Dar es Salaam — Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Skelton; **Mombasa** — Mr. F. E. Bates, Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Bond, Mr. & Mrs. J. Cavenaugh, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. K. E. Green, Mr. J. W. Hayden, Mr. & Mrs. S. Hewitt, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Hoyle, and Lieut. Colonel J. W. Hill.

Obituary

General Sir Mosley Mayne

GENERAL SIR MOSLEY MAYNE, G.C.B., G.B.E., B.S.O., commander of the 9th Indian Infantry Brigade during the Eritrean campaign, has died at the age of 60. After distinguished service in 1914-18, with the Indian Army, he held staff posts at the War Office and at Army Headquarters in India.

At the outbreak of the war he took the 9th Indian Infantry Brigade part of the 5th Indian Division to the Sudan. He led the brigade during the earlier part of the Eritrean campaign, and after the Battle of Keren in April, 1941, was given command of the division. He commanded it during the final stages of the campaign, including the assault at Amba Alagi at which the Duke of Aosta, Italian Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, was captured. General Mayne then took the division to the Western Desert.

He was appointed G.O.C. in C. Eastern Command, India, in October, 1943, and retired from the Army in 1946. He was Chairman of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association from 1930 to 1953. Lady Mayne died in 1949; their only son was killed in action in Italy in 1945.

ADMIRAL SIR HUBERT BRAND, G.C.B., D.M.G., K.C.V.O., who has died in Winchester at the age of 85, was second in command of the Special Service Squadron which was sent on a world cruise in 1923 to uphold British prestige. The squadron visited West, South, and East Africa, Ceylon, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, British Columbia, and South American ports. He was a brother of Lord Brand.

HERB THURMAN VON DIERCK, who died in Munich last week at the age of 73, was in the German Colonial Department before the outbreak of the first war, and spent some time in East Africa in 1912. He was German Ambassador in Japan from 1933 to 1936, and German Ambassador in London until the outbreak of war.

MR. HENRY W. KEFER, who has died at the age of 74 at his home, Westwood, Salisbury, went to Rhodesia for health reasons in 1914. When war broke out he joined the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers. He farmed at Hartley, Capetown, and later for 22 years in the Itiyazura district.

MR. BERNARD W. BENTLEY, who has died in London at the age of 50, was a special correspondent sent to Southern Africa by the *Daily Express* at the time of the Royal family's visit in 1951-52. He had also visited East Africa for his paper.

MAJOR CHARLES EDWARD WILLIAMS, L.B.E., a former chief inspecting engineer of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, has died in Dorset at the age of 82. He had specialized on railway matters and written a book on Colonial railways.

MR. MAX SONENBERG, who has died at the age of 76, farmed and traded in Bechuanaland for many years, and was for three years member of Bechuanaland in the Parliament of South Africa, and of the Bechuanaland Province constituency.

MR. EVAN JAMES MACGILLIVRAY O.B.E., who has died at the age of 82, was the father of Sir Donald MacGillivray, High Commissioner in Malaya, and formerly of the Colonial Service in Tanganyika Territory.

SIR J. BLOOM, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 83, went to South Africa from Russia before the South African War, and settled in Securry in 1884.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR J. B. COOK, of Nyasaland Police, has died in Lilongwe.

Parliament

Racial Discrimination in the Colonies Social Convention Responsible

Replying to questions on racial discrimination, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, said in Parliament last week that the use of hotels, restaurants, and shops was not governed by any general law, but by social convention.

"The policy of the Government on this matter is well known," said the Minister, "it is not practicable to say where such discrimination exists or what may be its nature, since in many territories social conventions may differ widely. No postal department for which I am responsible permits racial discrimination."

The Minister promised Mr. Fenner Brockway (Lab.) that he would publish further information on racial discrimination in the ownership or leasing of land, the location of residences, and the use of hospitals and medical clinics.

In Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda there were such linguistic, religious, or cultural differences between groups within the population that it was necessary to provide separate schooling, at least at a primary level. Although the differences corresponded closely in many cases to the racial origins of the children concerned, the provision of separate education facilities could not be described as discrimination on grounds of race.

Multi-Racial School in Nairobi

Mr. Fenner Brockway (Lab.) asked how many pupils were enrolled in the multi-racial school in Nairobi.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "There are 31 pupils, including nine Africans, 16 Asians, and six Europeans. The cost of the school from September, 1956, to June, 1955, was £4,228 capital and £3,430 recurrent expenditure."



THE 75 MINUTE
CIGARETTE

Replying to another question by Mrs. Brockway, the Minister said that generally speaking there was no racial discrimination in the payment of public servants. "In some territories," he said, "it is necessary to provide an additional element of salary to attract and retain officers recruited from overseas. The current rates of differential areas are as follows: Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Somaliland. £180 to £300."

Salaries of senior grades of posts are fixed at rates considered necessary to attract and retain European officials and candidates from overseas. Non-Europeans in these posts are normally paid at three-fifths of the full rates. The salaries are under review.

Banned Book

MR. S. T. SWINGLER (Lab.) asked on what date the Governor in Council in Kenya decided that import of the book "The Trial of Jomo Kenyatta" was undesirable in the public interest, and what steps were taken to notify the publishers that removal of the names of prosecution witnesses would not affect this decision.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The order banning the book was made on May 20 and published on May 23. In reply to an inquiry dated September 1, the Kenya Government, after careful consideration, informed the publisher that the book would not be lifted if the names of certain prosecution witnesses were omitted from a revised edition."

MR. S. T. SWINGLER (Lab.) asked why the import and circulation of the revised edition of "The Trial of Jomo Kenyatta" by Montague Slater had been prohibited in Kenya.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "This book deals with the trial of Jomo Kenyatta in a manner which, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, makes its importation and circulation undesirable in the public interest."

MR. SWINGLER: "That is a very different answer from what was said in June, 1955, not the Secretary of State aware that when the Minister of State was asked this question in June the sole reason he gave for the banning of this book was that it named certain prosecution witnesses whose names had been withheld at the trial? That is the record in Hansard. How is it, when the publishers are now taking the trouble to withdraw the prosecution witnesses' names and substitute pseudonyms, that the Government produce a different and political reason?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It was a slip, and I take full responsibility for it—that not all the serious witnesses in this book were pointed out at the same time. One has undoubtedly been removed, but others remain, and I fully support the Government's action."

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "What is the Minister's estimate of the number of people with Mau Mau? Are any terms of surrender still open to them?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I would hesitate to give an answer to the first part of the question, but I will apply my mind to it and let the right hon. gentleman know. Green branch terms still continue in force."

Detained Persons

Replying to MR. BROCKWAY, the Colonial Secretary said that any detained person in Kenya, in addition to his right of appeal to an advisory committee, might secure release by satisfying the authorities that, through his rehabilitation, the reasons for his detention no longer obtained.

Civil Service Pay

MRS. E. J. WHITE (Lab.) asked when it was proposed to establish unified rates of pay and conditions in the public service in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, instead of rates based on racial distinctions.

MR. J. HYND (Lab.) asked if the Colonial Secretary would adopt for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the recommendations of the Liberty Commission concerning the application of Civil Service rates and conditions to Europeans and Africans, which had been implemented in East Africa.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied that both Governments were considering certain salary adjustments, taking into account the Liberty recommendations for East Africa, but he did not expect a quick decision.

MRS. WHITE: "Will not the Minister do all he can to speed this procedure, because it is a matter of great attraction in a comparatively small number of persons concerned?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "We are all on the same side, and we have the same goal, but one must beware of the temptation of 'Equal pay for equal work' at the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, and have that always at the back of my mind."

Colonial Office Appointments

CAPT. H. B. KERBY (Cons.) asked how many short-term contract posts were advertised as vacant in the year ended November 30 in the Colonial Office and the Crown Agents, and how many of those vacancies were filled by men of 21 years or over.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The total number of short-term contract vacancies were advertised by the Colonial Office

was 820, including 326 vacancies advertised as being either short-term or permanent. Of the total 36 were filled by men of 45 or over. The Crown Agents are not able to provide precise figures but estimate that they have advertised about 3,000 such posts, of which about 1,000 would have been filled by men of 45 or over.

CAPTAIN KERRY then asked on what date the post of Information Officer to the East Africa High Commission was first advertised; how many applications were received; how many applicants were asked to forward a birth certificate and photograph; how many of these were interviewed; and of those interviewed how many were over 45.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: The post was first advertised on September 16, 1955. Forty applications were received, 10 applicants were asked to complete the official application form, and four were interviewed. None of those interviewed was over 45 years of age.

Marketing Boards

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would give a list of the marketing boards in Nyasaland that were functioning before Central African Federation took place, with the number of Africans upon each board; and how many of those still remained under territorial jurisdiction.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: The African Tobacco Board, the Cotton Marketing Board, and the Produce Marketing Board. All remain within the sphere of territorial responsibility. They are shortly to be combined into one Agricultural Production and Marketing Board. African memberships of these three boards is four, four, and one respectively.

Buganda Appointments Board

MR. BERSBORD CRADDOCK asked by whom the members of the Buganda Appointments Board were appointed; and their functions.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: The chairman is appointed by the Kabaka with the approval of the Governor. The three other members are appointed by the Kabaka on the recommendation of the Buganda Ministers and with the approval of the Governor. The Permanent Secretary to the Katikiro (Buganda Prime Minister) is *ex officio* deputy chairman.

The functions of the board are to appoint the junior officers of the Kabaka's Government and to recommend the senior officers for appointment by him. The board is responsible for the disciplinary control of the board in accordance with the provisions of the Buganda Agreement and the Buganda staff regulations.

Trade Unions

MR. HYNB asked the Minister whether he would repeal existing discriminatory sections of the Railway Act, 1949, in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland so as to enable all trade unions, irrespective of colour, to function as statutory unions.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: The Northern Rhodesia Railway Ordinance, 1949, provides that in addition to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union, which are automatically registered, an additional union known as the statutory union may be registered to represent African employees who do not belong to either of the other registered unions. No African union has yet applied for statutory recognition; but in Northern Rhodesia the railway management in practice has negotiated with the Northern Rhodesian African Railway Workers' Union through a joint industrial committee. This arrangement has proved satisfactory.

SIR L. PLUMMER (Lab.) asked why the trade union and Trade Disputes (Amendment) Ordinance had been introduced in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, and how far the African and European trade unions were consulted prior to its introduction.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: No Bill has been introduced. A draft Bill has been circulated to the unions and is still under discussion.

Land Transference

MR. CRADDOCK asked when the commission appointed by the Tanganyika Government to inquire into the question of the transference of Africans' farms to European settlers was expected to issue its report.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: I presume the hon. member refers to the commission appointed to advise on the best use of land likely to become available in the Sanya Corridor. The report of this commission was laid on the table of the Tanganyika Legislative Council on November 3. So far from transferring African farms to Europeans, it recommends the transfer of a large area previously farmed by Europeans to Africans.

MR. CRADDOCK asked the Minister what instructions he had given to our representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations on the subject of the petitions dated October 20, 1955, from the Meru Citizens' Union, Tanganyika, to the Trusteeship Council regarding the forcible transference of African farms to European settlers.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: No instructions have yet been given. MR. CRADDOCK: Is it not a long time since the union lodged its complaint? Will the Minister do his best to hurry the matter?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: The provisions of U.N.O. allow for a delay of three months from the date of the receipt of the petition by the administering authority. In this case that was only a few weeks ago.

Zanzibar Constitution

MR. R. EDWARDS (Lab.) asked the Minister if he would reconsider the proposed changes in the constitution of Zanzibar in view of the declarations by the Arab Association and African and Indian organizations in favour of a common electoral roll.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: No, sir. These proposals have been unanimously approved by the Zanzibar Legislative Council, which wishes them to be implemented without further delay. The important constitutional questions can then be examined by an independent Constitutional Council in the light of the recommendations of the inquiry to be undertaken shortly into the method of selection of non-official members.

In reply to another question the Minister said: "Most of the findings of the Vasey Report have been accepted by the Zanzibar Government. Certain interim measures have already been put into effect, and it is hoped that legislation implementing the main recommendations will be introduced and the new Municipal Council inaugurated by July 1, 1956."

Votes for Protected Persons

MR. J. JOHNSON asked in which Colonial territories the vote was given to British protected persons.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD said that Indian and Arab British protected persons were entitled to vote in Kenya, and British protected persons had the same right in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and the Colonies of Sierra Leone and the Gambia. In Malaya the vote was limited to British protected persons who had that status by reason of their connection with a Malay State, and in Singapore to those who had the status through connexion with certain neighbouring territories.

Asked by MR. JOHNSON about restrictions on the growing of cash crops by Africans in Kenya, MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied: "Farmers of whatever race are required to obtain licences for growing certain export crops, i.e., pyrethrum, wattle, sisal, coffee, and tea, the principal object being to maintain marketable quality and to prevent the spread of pests."

**DRIVE YOURSELF
RATES FROM £50 FOR 4 WEEKS**
(FROM OCTOBER - MARCH £36)

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR
LONG-TERM HIRE



NO
MILEAGE
CHARGE



NO
MILEAGE
LIMIT

HH
HIRE SERVICE (LTD.)

HASLEMERE HIRE CARS
MORRIS HOUSE, (DEPT. M.37) - ALDERSHOT - ENGLAND

Telephone: Aldershot 581 Telegrams: Morrervce, Aldershot

No Customer's Deposit Continent-based Cars for Foreign Tourists
CARS MEET CUSTOMERS AT SEA OR AIRPORT

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

For One Year, and until countermanded
ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)
AIR EDITION (75s. per annum)

PLEASE SEND ME _____
OR _____
(Delete as necessary)

Full Postal Address: _____
(Block Capitals, please)

Name and Rank: _____
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature _____

Asked if he had considered an official invitation from the Nyasaland African Congress to visit Nyasaland, Mr. LENOX BOYD replied: "While I have had no such invitation, I certainly intend to visit Nyasaland as soon as I can — but I cannot, I am sorry to say, promise an early date."

Dr. Franca's Appointment

SIR F. MEDLICOTT asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he was aware of the anxiety felt concerning the proposed appointment of Dr. Franca, a former Fascist official, as Secretary-General of the Italian Trust Administration in Somalia.

MR. TURTON: "No. Since Dr. Franca, who was appointed by the Italian Government, to his duties in Mogadishu in April he has shown his concern for the advancement of the Somalis in full accordance with the trusteeship obligations assumed by the Italian Government. I refer my hon. friend to my reply to a similar question on December 5 from the hon. member for Newport, Mr. Peter Freeman."

Mau Mau Casualties

DURING NOVEMBER 140 Mau Mau terrorists were killed in Kenya and 113 captured (13 wounded), and 69 suspects were detained for questioning. There were 58 surrenders. In the security forces one European was killed and eight Africans were wounded (five accidentally).

Thirteen African civilians were injured (four accidentally), and the bodies of 33 African loyalists murdered by Mau Mau were recovered. Twenty-seven precision weapons were captured. Stock thefts comprised 76 cattle, 89 sheep and goats, and two pigs, of which 28 cattle, 39 sheep and goats were recovered.

Mr. N. Hardy, district commissioner of Nairobi, has warned local Africans that he will have no sympathy for any who actively or passively support the Mau Mau movement, and has given one week in which they may confess past association with it.

Rhodesia's Sterling and Dollar Trade Relaxation of Import Controls

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY announced last week that progressive relaxation of import control would continue during the first half of 1956, because Rhodesia had a surplus of its non-sterling trading during the last six months of 1955.

On the non-dollar side, restrictions would be removed from textile and clothing imports and from certain paper items. The only Continental commodities still restricted would be motor vehicles, motor cycles and scooters, certain paper and board items, and second-hand clothing.

Although relaxation in the dollar goods must necessarily be slower, it was possible to remove restrictions on roughly 4,000 items. A currency allocation would be made for the importation of certain types of piece-goods of dollar origin. Import policy regarding Japan remains unchanged, and certain textile imports continue under a currency quota.

A Ministry of Commerce spokesman said that the Federation had an estimated overall surplus of £17m on current account for the last six months, made up as follows: deficit with the sterling area, £14.6m; surplus with the dollar area, £17.3m; surplus with the O.E.E.C. area, £11.2m; deficit with other countries, £400,000.

Waruhiu Memorial

A 500 EXTENSION to Kiambu African Hospital has been erected by the European coffee planters in the area and the Kenya Government in memory of the late Senior Chief Waruhiu, who was murdered by Mau Mau terrorists just before the declaration of the emergency, and a statue of the African leader has been unveiled by Mr. W. B. Sney, formerly chairman of Kiambu Farmers' Association. Dr. T. E. Anderson, Director of Medical Services, said he had known no one so devoted to his people. Chief Makmer Kinja described Waruhiu as a hero, adding that he had always been a good conciliator between Europeans and the Kikuyu.

Dr. J. Reidy, the district medical officer, recalled that the initiative for the extension scheme had been taken by the European coffee farmers, who since 1946 had made voluntary contributions from their picking fund towards improved welfare facilities for Africans. They had contributed £450 in 1948 for the purchase of an ambulance, £246 in the following year for a cine projector, a further £600 in 1950 towards another ambulance, and £1,750 towards the hospital extension.

Boys' States in Africa

SIR CHARLES DUNDAS, a former Governor of Uganda, said when addressing the League of Empire Loyalists in London that Great Britain, though pledged to lead Colonies towards independence, was under a moral obligation not to launch a hotchpot of boys' national States. That, however, was happening. "If we persisted in trying to create sham nations, we should create chaos in Africa. Independence should not be granted until sound foundations existed, and that could not be for many years. British ideas of democracy and independence were wholly foreign to Africans, who could not be blamed for accepting what they had been taught. If the full implications were explained to them, Africans in general would strongly support delay in adopting a policy which was incompatible with their tribal organisation."

No Identification Parade

NORTH-WESTERN RHODESIAN TOBACCO will at present be sold without separate identification on the Salisbury auction floor. The Tobacco Trade Association of Rhodesia, the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the British Board of Trade, and the Australia Tobacco Manufacturers' Association having agreed to the new procedure, Virginia flue-cured tobacco from the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia will, however, continue to be identified.



Service for Visitors

The East African Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Government of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories, and to give advice, to maintain visitors' information bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

DAR ES SALAAM
Main Street (opposite the harbour)

MOMBASA
Kilindi Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

KAMPALA
Simoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI
Hardinge St. (opposite Bus Terminus)

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

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

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 96-97 Smith Street, Durban.

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

More Violence in Buganda Uganda Post Case Result

ANOTHER CHIEF in Buganda was attacked last week in Kapaka, a village in Butebuzi county, because he was accused of being "disloyal to the Kabaka" — which means that he had remained loyal to the Protectorate Government. The Kabaka was due to pass through his village on the following day. The victim was Mr. Njaka Wassika. His wife was also assaulted. Three arrests are stated to have been made. Later the Onulamuzi (Chief Justice) of Buganda, Mr. Antonio Gita, speaking on behalf of the Katikigo, Mr. Kintu, broadcast a warning against the continuation of attacks on chiefs accused of not having worked for the return of the Kabaka from exile.

"Certain people," he said, "are spoiling the peace of our country in a way the Kabaka's Government cannot countenance. Such attacks degrade the dignity of the chiefs, of the nation, and of our traditional respect for the Kabaka."

Another of the Kabaka's Ministers, Mr. Mukubira, visited the village in which the disturbance had occurred and went to the hospital to see the injured chief.

"Moh' Violence at its Worst"

In Kampala last week six Baganda men and one woman were sentenced to terms of imprisonment from six to 18 months for having burnt down the house of a man who was accused of having said that the Kabaka would not return. They were the first Baganda to be convicted of offences arising out of the wave of intimidation and violence against so-called "traitors to the Kabaka". Mr. M. T. Maloney, the resident magistrate, said that the case showed mob violence at its worst.

Messrs. J. W. Kiwanuka and A. K. Damba, proprietors and editor of the vernacular newspaper, *Uganda Post*, have been ordered to furnish bonds of £100 each lodged last month to be of good behaviour. Kiwanuka said he would prefer imprisonment.

The vernacular newspapers in Uganda still continue their campaigns against so-called "traitors to the Kabaka" — a term used to denote those Baganda who demonstrated loyalty to British rule, and they are giving increasing prominence to demands for self-government. On one and the same recent day four of the Kampala publications featured such matters.

The *Uganda Post* suggested that Buganda should not wait for independence. "No one is going to wait for six years before independence is achieved," said a leading article, which went on to plead that the new constitution should be scrapped. The news column reported that many cases of "traitors to the Kabaka" were now being heard in the Native courts.

African Pilot declared that "things go well when an African is in charge of the Government," because he knew what his people wanted. "Whenever Colonialism quits, things brighten up a bit. It should be understood that no nation wishes to be governed by another nation. A student goes to Makerere to learn how to take over responsibility from the European."

Complaints of "Traacherous Chiefs"

Dobosi wrote editorially that wherever the Kabaka went he received complaints about "treacherous chiefs" who should disappear because they had been disloyal. *Muzahuna* expressed surprise at learning that there were now traitors to the Mukama of Toro and that "nation" they were the people who were telling others to oppose the report of the Muzinga constitutional committee. One of the correspondents attributed the economic backwardness of Dobosi to "drink, tobacco, and women."

On the next day *Gambuzi* stated that Bishop Lötaya (an African, who once said in Mukono that the Kabaka would never return) had preached recently to a church

in Sesse which was empty except for a few children. It is reported that a European was ill in Bagisu, although he said that he would give up teaching and return to Europe if the Kabaka ever returned. A letter was published from a man who wanted "all traitors" to be removed from the Legislative Council. "All Africans who having been dismissed by the Buganda Government had been given employment by the Protectorate Government should, he urged, be deprived of their jobs."

A few days earlier a leading article in *Uganda Echo* had described as disgraceful the fact that all the senior Government posts were filled by Europeans or Asians. "The African is tired of serving under the European."

Rumour Officially Denied

Gumbuzi announced that the Governor would soon leave Uganda, and said that that was "fresh, interesting, and exciting news." This has been officially denied on the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Mass Emotions in Buganda" was the heading given by the *New Statesman and Nation* to the following editorial note:

"The return of the Kabaka was naturally an occasion of great national rejoicing amongst the Baganda. It is unfortunate that his restoration has been accompanied by a dangerous increase in Buganda nationalism. It was hoped that, on the basis of the Hancock Report, the Kabaka would return as a constitutional monarch, that political democracy would develop, and that Uganda would progress towards independence, either under a federal or a unitary system."

"It seems, however, that there is little political controversy, instead all government in Buganda today seems to be based upon adherence to the Kabaka. Anyone who criticizes him, or who even remains silent, is tantamount during his absence, as in danger of death. This applies both to political office and, even more seriously, to the chiefs who comprise the civil service. The spread of such mass emotion also leads to a second danger — Buganda separatism."

"The return of the Kabaka is being unscrupulously represented in certain quarters as a Baganda victory over the British and Protectorate Governments. It does not much matter if the Baganda at present feel that they have defeated the British Government; but if they are encouraged to accept the restoration as a defeat for the Government of Uganda, the cause of Uganda unity and progress towards independence will be gravely weakened."

Timber Research

SIR EDWARD WINING, Governor of Tanganyika, when opening the Forest Department's Utilization Research Unit in Moshi, said that there were few installations like it in the Colonial territories. Describing its aims, he said: "The first entails research into the properties and uses of trees which are at present unused, with the object of finding uses for them, and the second, the improvement of harvesting and manufacturing methods with the objects of obtaining the maximum recovery of usable timber from the tree at the lowest practicable cost and of promoting the most economic use of it."

Taxation Agreement

A DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENT between the United Kingdom and the Central African Federation has been signed in London by Mr. R. A. Butler, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Gilbert Renfrew, Federal High Commissioner. The agreement, which requires formal approval of Parliament and the Federal Assembly, provides for the avoidance of double taxation on income and profits, and is retrospective to April 1, 1953. It replaces existing agreements and arrangements between the U.K. and Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and is identical with the 1946 agreement between the U.K. and Southern Rhodesia. A draft Order in Council containing the full text will shortly be published by H.M. Stationery Office.

Straight Words to Makerere Students

Earl De La Warr's Address

A BRIEF REPORT of Earl De La Warr's address when he presented London University degrees to students at Makerere College, Uganda, appeared a fortnight ago. An amplification has now reached London.

Earl De La Warr, who was at one time Minister of Education in Great Britain, said that the number of educated Africans was still distressingly small, but that if they asked why that was so, he would ask what their ancestors were doing the hundreds of years before Europeans reached East Africa.

Important appointments, he emphasized, must be made on the basis of competence, not colour, by selection of the individual who could make the greatest contribution to the country's progress.

"If you say that an African must be given a job just because he is an African, you are really asking for the colour bar in reverse. You would be asking that your fellow-countrymen should be subjected to a slower rate of development in order to provide positions for people who are not best fitted to hold them."

Absorption in Politics

Most intelligent men gave much time and attention to politics, but the speaker wondered whether some statesmen were not over-absorbed in politics, with the result that they forgot the more urgent needs of their people. The danger was that a few individuals, by trying to force the pace and achieve premature power, might destroy the good which was being done.

Everyone was hoping for the ultimate success of self-government in the Sudan. But had Britain thrown over her responsibilities in that country too soon? Many Sudanese in the south might be paying for what the British had done—or had had to do. Be that as it may, no empire in history had given so much of itself to undeveloped countries and shown so much willingness to hand over political power.

The Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, expressed pleasure that so many people in high positions in Uganda were Makerere men. He instanced the three African Ministers in the Protectorate Government, the Kyabazinga of Busoga, two of the Kabaka's Ministers, the King of Ankole, and the secretary-general of Busoga, as well as 17 of the 30 African members of the Legislative Council.

Dr. J. B. Hutchinson, chairman of the council of Makerere College, said that his programme for the next five years was "exciting and inspiring." They looked forward to more doctors, teachers and agriculturists at degree level, and a considerable increase in the output of the Veterinary School. The British Government had provided more than £1m. for capital development at the college. Without that help only a fraction of the present number of students could have been accommodated.

Swahili as Official Language Proposal in Kenya Legislature

Mr. W. W. Awori, an African member of the Legislative Council, moved in that House that the *Official Gazette* should be published in both English and Swahili.

Swahili was, he said, one of the 10 main languages in the world, and if it were used in the *Gazette* he could guarantee sales of not less than 15,000 copies, and perhaps 20,000. The Sudan used English and Arabic, and Ethiopia used English and Amharic for similar purposes.

But it be thought that he wished to belittle the English language, Mr. Awori said that English was the first language learned by his son, now just one year old.

The Chief Secretary rejected the motion for the Government, first because most of the material published in the *Gazette* was not susceptible of accurate translation in Swahili; secondly, because the cost of a Swahili version would be unjustified; thirdly, because the Government did not think that there would be an adequate demand for such a version.

The *Gazette* in English now cost £7,000 a year, and the Government Printer estimated that a Swahili version would cost £16,000 per annum per 1,000 copies, which meant that the annual subscription would have to be £16,000. Some 100,000 persons were prepared to pre-pay that sum, but the Government would produce a limited edition, but not otherwise.

Nairobi City Councillor Acquitted Magistrate on "An Elaborate Conspiracy"

MR. CHUNDBHAI PATEL, a member of the Nairobi City Council, and MR. RAJIBHAI PATEL, chief clerk in the criminal section of the Nairobi resident magistrates' courts, were acquitted last week on charges of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice by causing 21 men to be called to the witness box in a case which, when they had been called, would have been dismissed. The charges of conspiracy were laid on 11th July and lasted 14 days.

Mr. C. V. Boyle, the magistrate, said he reserved judgment that there had evidently been an elaborate conspiracy and that the conspirators undoubtedly included the two accused, but the Crown had failed to prove beyond all reasonable doubt that the 21 persons named had not been chosen by law.

The Crown had relied on a recording machine used by the magistrate who drew the numbers of the witnesses, but the court had ruled that such a recording was inadmissible as evidence.

Mr. Dinglefoot defended Rajibhai Patel.

"The Kamba have sent more young men to the security forces to fight Mau Mau than any other tribe in Kenya."—Mr. D. J. Penwill, District Commissioner Machakos.

MOTORISTS IN TANGANYIKA

and ZANZIBAR

PREFER

Ford



FORD PRODUCTS HAVE PROVED IDEAL UNDER ALL THE CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN EAST AFRICA, AND ARE BACKED BY WORLD RENOWNED FORD SERVICE.

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

Branches at: DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, ARUSHA, MOSHI, SIKINGA.



PRETORIA: Since 1910 Pretoria has been the administrative capital of the Union of South Africa. The Union Buildings, which comprise the actual seat of Government, stand high on the Northern hills overlooking the city and are without doubt one of the finest examples of modern architecture in the whole of the African continent. A recent addition to the features of the town is the Voortrekker Memorial. This commemorates those courageous pioneers who were the first to set out from the Cape and open up the hinterland, thus making possible the creation of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

Pretoria was founded exactly a century ago and named after Andries Pretorius, the Boer leader, who destroyed the armies of the Zulu tyrant Dingaan at the battle of Blood River in 1838. Today it is an attractive town with pleasant gardens and streets. It is becoming an increasingly important industrial centre and many other products.

Businessmen and investors on current commercial conditions in the Union of South Africa 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 Pretoria and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Health Education in Kenya

MR. ALAN C. HOLMES, officer in charge of the Health Education Division of the Kenya Medical Department, said last week in a paper read to an Environmental Sanitation Seminar held in Ibadan, Nigeria:

"A poster was produced showing a large fly over a bowl of food. The caption was 'Flies bring disease - kill them all'. On pre-test the poster evoked the remark: 'That poster does not apply to us, there are no flies of that size in Kenya'.

"A truckload of Africans arrived at the hospital and were treated for suspected anthrax caused by eating infected meat. It seemed an excellent opportunity for a post-talk on the danger of eating animals which had died. The party listened to the harangue. To them it was customary to eat any free meat, for the prices of meat were high. At the end the leader said quietly: 'Yes, bwana, we agree with what you have told us. But the meat was given to us free, and what does it matter if we do get a little sick? We can always come to hospital and get cured!'

Spoilsport Customs

"IT IS THE PRACTICE of good citizens who live on the coast to go down to see their friends in Zanzibar occasionally or their business acquaintances in Dar es Salaam, passing through Zanzibar. They will naturally buy a packet of 200 cigarettes done up in gold paper and looking very Christmassy, to give to their hostess. On the way back they do the same thing and present it to their wives. This is a most unhygienic form of sport, and I find very difficult to stomach a spoilsport measure which will make duty payable on the cigarettes." — Mr. George Usher, M.L.C., speaking in the Legislative Council of Kenya.



'I'll save you money!' says DAYLIGHT

"How much do you spend on electricity for lighting during the hours of daylight? — the hours when I could be giving you all the light you want? And how much vital electricity do you waste?" Well, then? For the same cost as a few months' electricity bills you can install corrugated 'Perspex' in the roofs, and then it will light the whole place from sunrise to sunset, free, for ever.

fit corrugated

PERSPEX

and give Daylight

a chance

'Perspex' is the registered trade mark of the acrylic sheet manufactured by I.C.I. Representatives throughout Africa
AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LTD., P.O. Box 5480, Nairobi.

Distributors:

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD., ALL BRANCHES

Oct 73



Minister Refuses to See Mr. Nkumbula

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, has refused to meet Mr. H. Nkumbula, president of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, who is visiting London. A Colonial Office spokesman explained that it was not the practice for the Minister to receive private individuals, unless they represented a recognized organization, and Congress was not regarded as falling within that category.

Branch meetings of Congress have since protested against the decision, and have passed resolutions urging the Secretary of State to intervene in the proposed evacuation of about 30,000 Africans living in the new dam Valley, which will be flooded when the Kariba dam is built. It has been decided that if Mr. Lennox-Boyd does not intervene, Congress will press for the matter to be placed before the United Nations.

The official view is that the Kariba dam will give the tribesmen concerned a new means of livelihood, and that they have themselves expressed satisfaction with the arrangements for their removal. Large sums have been spent in providing services in the area, to which they are to be transferred.

Branches of Congress have also urged the Imperial Government to extend the franchise in Northern Rhodesia to British-protected persons with an annual income of £60 and able to read and write their mother-tongue. The present qualifications are £340 a year and literacy in English.

Desert Locust Summary

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE in London states *inter alia* in a report issued last week:—

"Maturing swarms invaded the Red Sea coastal areas of Eritrea and the Sudan in the second half of November. Swarms have reinvaded the Somaliland Protectorate, and the infestation has spread into northern Kenya, southern Ethiopia, Uganda, and the south-eastern Sudan. Relatively light hatching occurred in the Qadadab and north Kenya, and heavier ones in the Borana and Borama in Borana, and has begun in coastal areas in the Somaliland Protectorate.

"Further hatching is imminent in north-eastern Kenya and southern Ethiopia, and will begin shortly in coastal areas of the Somaliland Protectorate, where there may be further layings. Any locusts escaping from control operations will begin to hedge in the Qadadab and Somalia in December, and in Kenya and Borana in January."

Governor's Injunction

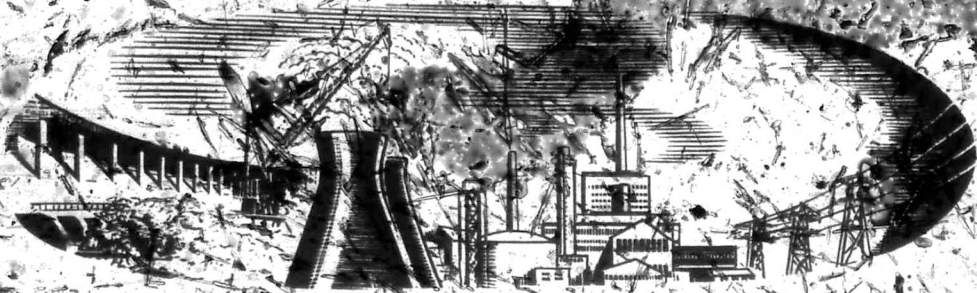
"I HOPE THAT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANTS trained at this Jeanes School will not simply sit in their district headquarters and imagine that their sole function in life is to arrange football matches and sports meetings. There should be only a very small part of their work. I hope that these assistants will use their initiative and see that their influence for good extends a great deal further than this, and that they will go out into the districts. There is no easy task, but it is a very important one, much depends on their efforts." — Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, addressing the Jeanes School, Kenya, on December 24.

War Memorial Plaques

MR. C. H. WILLIAMS, provincial commissioner of the Nyanza Province of Kenya, has unveiled a memorial plaque in the district council hall of Central Nyanza to the memory of soldiers of the district who fell in the 1939-45 war. A similar plaque in Kericho was unveiled recently by Brigadier J. F. McNab. Others in Kisumu and Kakamega will be ready shortly.

Silver Drums for the K.A.R.

SIR ARTHUR COMPTON, Governor of Uganda, and when presenting silver drums to the 4th (Uganda) Battalion The King's African Rifles that the unit had completed nearly 60 years' service to the Crown and participated in two major wars and some minor campaigns. Lieut. Colonel J. B. P. Green, the commanding officer, returned thanks.



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 ANALYSER

LATEST AND LARGEST RESEARCH STATION

We have installations at SALISBURY, UMNATHI,
UMTALI, BULAWAYO, SHABANI, QUE QUE,
GATOOMA, WANKIE, NORTON, FHEBUSI,
LUSAKA, NDOLA, KITWE, WIVINGSTONE,
MUFULIRA, NKANA, AND LIMBE.

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

REYROLLE

Local Offices:
EQUIPMENT LTD
P.O. Box 1110
Sadler Street
NAIROBI

ENGINEERS
ROBESIA LTD
P.O. Box 109
SALISBURY

REYROLLE & CO
ROBESIA LTD
P.O. Box 1075
SALISBURY

A. REYROLLE & COMPANY LIMITED

SALISBURY

COUNTY DURHAM

ENGLAND

The Outlook for Sisal

Reasons for Recovery

THE EAST AFRICAN sisal has advanced on the London market to 100 per cent extra for No. 1 grade, a recovery of 100 per cent within a few weeks. Medium and low grades are in exceptional demand.

Continuing of this change at a season at which prices for the fibre are generally slack, the *Economist* writes:

"What is the reason for the unexpected firmness this year? The harvest has been good, supplies of farm wines were well absorbed, and stocks on the farms and with the spinners are lower than they were last year. The outlook for the producers now looks favourable. The replacement of binders by combing harvesters has been more than made good by the development of new outlets for sisal, hater (wine skins) of them, for baling hay and straw as growing with the improved management of grass lands. The continued limitation on sisal exports (this being a collateral commodity) has also enabled sisal to retain a large share of the rope market, and the demand for packing wire rises when business is active. The newer and smaller uses of sisal are growing. Small quantities of the best grades are being used for making carpets and the drug casings are still being made from the sisal plant."

According to the Commonwealth Economic Committee sisal now represents 10 per cent of total production of hard fibres. Output in British East Africa in the first 10 months of this year was 176,719 tons, a mere 750 tons over the output in the first 10 months of last year. 1955 will therefore not maintain the most favourable rate of increase in East Africa for about 1000 to 1005 years. A significant increase may well be achieved next year, and even small changes in total world supplies could have a significant influence on the price of this traditionally volatile commodity.

In England immense damage was done to the coffee trade by the purchase of the very lowest grades of Robusta, and now an expensive publicity association is trying to work very hard to win back the good name of coffee, basing itself on "better brewing".

Messrs. Edm. Schuster & Co., Ltd.



The Federation with a Future RHODESIA and NYASALAND

TRADE — TRAVEL
FINANCE — FACILITIES
and INFORMATION

The Office of the
High Commissioner for
Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Rhodesia House, 429 Strand
London, W.C.2.

Telephone: GUYARD Garden 1812

Conviction of African Driver Quashed

Judge Quashes District Officer's Judgment

A CONVICTION FOR DANGEROUS DRIVING has been quashed and a sentence of three months' imprisonment and a fine of £50 for a driving licence set aside in the High Court in Dar es Salaam by Acting Justice Lawan in the case of an African driver, Anatoli S. Chikami, employed by the D'Arcy Shell Petroleum Development Co. Ltd. The judge substituted a fine of 100s or three months' imprisonment on a charge of driving without due care and attention. As the three months' imprisonment had been served, no question of paying the fine arose.

Anatoli had intimated his desire to appeal, but had later said that he would not do so. Mr. Justice Law said that he could not avoid the impression that Anatoli had given up his immediate intention to appeal because he thought that Mr. D. G. Cameron, the district officer, was going to obstruct Mr. Cameron, of course, had no such intention, but an African might well have believed that he had.

Quoting from the district officer's judgment, the judge said: "D'Arcy Shell continuously imporing me to seek provision for regulating the speed of their buses on this particular stretch. Here we have an example of dangerous tomfoolery or driving while in a haze."

The judge continued: "There is the evidence of dangerous tomfoolery? Totally absent. That leaves the possibility that the driver acted off an unintentional act, and not a willfully dangerous one. As the most of the evidence justifying a conviction for driving without due care and attention."

Colonial Secretary and Mrs. Castle

(Report continued from page 612)

The way in which this matter is taking place among men and women is the most happy auguries for the future of Kenya.

"Although the House is quite right to be jealous of its obligation to keep a watch on all that goes on throughout the wider Colonial Empire, I trust that none of us will fail to see these mistakes, like the Kamau Kichina case, when they happen, in perspective against a background of a rapidly improving position, which has been brought about in the main by the loyalty and self-sacrifice of the people of Kenya themselves."

Position of District Officer

MRS. CASTLE: "May I not have the rt. hon. gentlemen's vindication of what he said to this extent: that the loss not only that the district officer to whom I referred had been given on November 24 for a position of the same rank in another district."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I understand that he is serving in the lowest rank in which he is entitled to serve to start with. It has to be a paper transaction when a man leaves one post it is not taken for granted that he will be dismissed. On paper he is transferred because he must be born on the books of some part of the administration. The case is now under inquiry under the Colonial Regulations, and it would be rather a misuse of the regulations in Parliament if we talked further about it when the inquiry is not yet complete."

Mrs. LAMES GIFFERDS: "One of the things which disturbs us is that in this case the charge was rejected from a verdict to one of causing grievous bodily harm. That was done on the basis of medical evidence, and it is important that the medical evidence is made available with the other papers."

"In view of the seriousness of this issue, we propose to return to it when the House resumes in the New Year. We believe it is time that the House had a full opportunity of discussing these matters and that the State a full opportunity of dealing not only with the Kamau Kichina case, but with the whole position which has caused anxiety and ought to be debated much more fully."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The fullest possible discussion of all these things is desirable. As we know, the Kenya Government have never accepted of a number of cases of fear or counter-fear. They have always insisted demands for summary trials and have insisted the rule of law. They have nothing to fear from the fullest possible discussion."

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 Cameroons. 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 funnel and, with her speed of fourteen knots is, with her sisters, MUYUKA, MALENGE and MOKOKO, giving creditable and economic performance. All these craft were specially designed and built for service in Africa by



ALDOUS

SUCCESSORS LTD.
BRIGHTLINGSEA, ESSEX
ENGLAND

Tel. Brightlingsea
Gram. Shipway, Brightlingsea.

GELATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan) Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Importers and Export Merchants
Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wadi Medani, Wadi Halfa,
El Obeid, Suakin and Tokar, Hodeidah (Yemen),
Marsawa, Assab and Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti
(French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia),
Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

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

Jeddah, Yembo.

Agents in the United Kingdom:

GELATLY, HANKEY & Co. Ltd.

London - Liverpool - Manchester - Glasgow

Highest Quality Products

CABLES

A.R. Taped and
Braided Lead
Alloy and Tough
Rubber
Sheathed



FLEXIBLES

Silk and Cotton
Braided Tough
Rubber
Sheathed

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.

106 GARRATT BANK, WIMBORNE, DORSET.
106 GARRATT BANK, WIMBORNE, DORSET.

Agents: Messrs. LUCKHILL, MOORE & COY.
106 GARRATT BANK, WIMBORNE, DORSET.

LYKES LINES

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

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
s.s. "Louise Lykes"	late Dec	mid Dec
s.s. "Mayo Lykes"	late Dec	mid Dec
s.s. "Charles Lykes"	early Jan	mid Jan
s.s. "Leslie Lykes"	late Jan	mid Feb
s.s. "James McKay"	late Jan	mid Feb
s.s. "Kenneth Mackay"	mid Feb	mid Feb
s.s. "Ruth Lykes"	late Feb	mid March

If sufficient tonnage is offered, the vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply

LYKES LINE AGENCY, INC. DUNBAR
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
NOMBASA, SANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, TANZANIA

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

Company Reports

Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co. Ltd.

Mr. Robert Annan's Statement

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) was held on December 20 in London.

Mr. Robert ANNAN, chairman, in the course of his speech, said:

"The profit before taxation of £41,294 shows a fall of £22,084. This is the net result of a decline of £22,618 in revenue and of £5,585 in expenditure compared with the previous year.

"Out of the available balance of £10,685 your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 5% less tax, amounting to £142 net and leaving £24,503 to be carried forward.

"When I addressed you last year I reported the decision of your directors to cease prospecting activities in Southern Rhodesia, except for completing the development of deposits and to concentrate on the investment side of the business. Subsequent developments have caused us to modify this view.

"It is difficult for a small mining finance company requiring dividends to take long views and embark on ventures which to an ever increasing degree, require heavy investment and a long time to bring to fruition. Any disappointment has a disproportionately greater effect, but neglect to secure new business can only mean the gradual liquidation of the assets. These arguments do not apply to larger concerns with adequate capital and the ability to spread their risks and which have far better prospects of continuing prosperity."

Offer from Gold Fields

With these considerations in mind your directors have sought from The Consolidated Gold Fields of Southern Africa, Limited, an offer to acquire your shares by an exchange on the basis of one ordinary share of that company for six shares of your company. We have known investment of any importance which is not held on a much larger scale by the wholly-owned operating subsidiary of Gold Fields.

"The offer which was sent to you on December 12 gives full details of our assets and of the offer. You have also received a copy of the Gold Fields' report and accounts, and if you take into account the figures shown for the Stock Exchange value of its investments you will readily appreciate how much the backing for your investment will be improved by making the exchange. Where our investments have improved prospects, these will remain in greater degree after the exchange owing to the greater proportionate holdings of Gold Fields.

"By making the exchange the Stock Exchange value of your present share becomes 9s. 7d. compared with 6s. at the time when the offer was announced, the current rate of dividend is slightly improved and with incomparably better cover, and the underlying value of the assets is much higher. On these grounds your directors strongly recommend acceptance. The offer remains open until Thursday, January 12, 1956.

"It does not require confirmation by any resolution at this meeting but is made direct to the shareholders themselves. It is therefore essential that all those who wish to accept the exchange should complete the form of acceptance and transfer and return it to The Consolidated Gold Fields of Southern Africa, Limited, before the closing date.

"The report and accounts were adopted after the chairman had replied to questions and comments."

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

Associated with TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. AND DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.



	1954	1953	1952
UNDERSTANDING OPERATED	2	11	20
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	1,900	3,100	54,560
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION	11 million units	211 million units	228 million units
CAPITAL	£20,000	£345,000	£10,451,110

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD.
P.O. Box 691, Nairobi. Branches at: Eldoret, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nakuru, Nanyuki.

Systems: A.C. 415/240 volts, 3 phase.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

P.O. Box 48, Tanga.
Systems: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
P.O. Box 27, Dar es Salaam. Branches at: Dodoma, Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora.
Systems: A.C. 400/230 volts, 3 phase.

London Office: 66, Queen Street, London, E.C.4. Tel: City 246.



Head Office of the Company's East African Headquarters at Mombasa
 Branches:
 Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bakoba, Mikiadani, Mbeje, 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.
 11-13, St. Vitains Lane, London, E.C.4

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM
 BRANCH OFFICES: ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SURABAYA, YOKOHAMA



REGULAR PASSENGERS AND CARGO SERVICE



CONSTITUTIONAL SERVICES IN BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

HOLLAND-AFRIKALIJN

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic to the Copperbelt

Saves 7,000 miles in transit from U.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIAN BORDER

through Bills of Lading issued

For PARTICULARS apply to:
 Bequaert Railway Company, Leobold, Rhodesia
 Messrs. Greig & Co., 50, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.4



AFRICA

Are you Seeking Fresh Fields for Investment? Have you considered

East Africa

Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar

are many opportunities in these rapidly developing territories!

For information regarding Imports, Exports, Commerce, Farming, Settlement, Minerals, Investments, and General Conditions

Apply to THE COMMISSIONER, EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, GRAND BARRIERS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2
 Telephone: Whitehall 5701-2-3, 5938-39. Telegrams: Eastmasters, London. Cable: EastAfrica, London.



Yes....
THIS is
the
answer!



The
Ford

ZEPHYR

SOLD AND SERVICED BY

THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

KAMPALA, P.O. BOX No. 11 Telephone 31211
London Agents: THE UGANDA CO (LONDON) LTD 25 Bedford St., London, E.C. 1 Tel: 6374 or 6363
Branches: Uganda, Uganda, Uganda



For
Lower Building Costs
Easier Workability
and
A Better Finish
use

ROCKLIME

THE
IDEAL BUILDING LIME

Manufactured by
Uganda Cement Industry Limited

**TORORO
UGANDA**

Telephone 69

P.O. Box 74