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Thursday, March 8, 1956
Vol. 32 No. 1639

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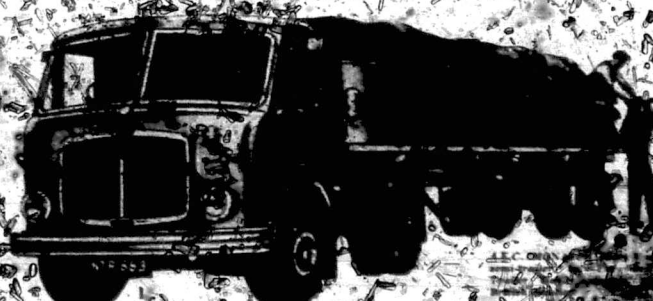
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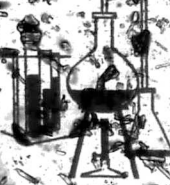
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THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1956

Vol. 1

No. 11

30s. yearly post free

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Founder and Editor:

F. Joelson

MATTERS OF MOMENT

DECISIONS BY KENYA—The Government is likely to settle the political future of the country. The European non-official community could, of course, prevent action by claiming fulfilment of the Lyttelton Plan that there should be no political changes before 1960 unless they were accepted by the leaders of all the races, but such insistence on passivity for another four years would not in fact postpone judgment for that period. The immediate deduction which would be drawn by many people, and especially by African spokesmen, from a refusal to consider proposals now or in the early future would be wholly unfavourable to the settler case. It would be assumed that the Europeans had failed to agree among themselves upon a programme for the development of partnership between the races in governing the country, and that the aim was therefore to cover their differences or their fears for the future by invoking the standstill clause of the agreement made during the visit of Sir Lyttelton, the Secretary of State.

Whether that assumption was justified or not, it would certainly be made, and it would jeopardize the prospects of any pact between the leaders of the Europeans, Africans, Arabs and Asians. That would be the harsh price to be paid for the tactics of procrastination which ought obviously to be resisted as too costly. Even if a pact were not foreseeable, and indeed inevitable, it would be unwise to work for maximum delay for time is manifestly not on the side of the dayblers in Africa today. As we suggested in this column recently, imaginative stonewalling would encourage African extremists to tell their followers that the Government would

make no concessions until action was forced upon them, that nothing would be granted except to clamour, and that the sooner they started their campaign the better. The alternative for the political leaders of all the races in Kenya is to set movement on a path of political progress, peace and stability.

The first step would be to give Africans greater representation in the Legislature. There is a strong case for raising the number of African members from six to eight, in order that the

Kaniba and Nandi Should Have Their Own Spokesmen

Kaniba and Nandi peoples should elect their own spokesmen. Their loyalty during the Kikuyu rebellion has been of incalculable benefit to the country, and to recognize and reward their support for the Government by creating a seat for each group when the system of election for African members is introduced this time next year would be a laudable step. Such a step is warranted by the record of these tribes during the Mau Mau revolt, and in any case there is need to spread the burden of African representation among a larger number of persons. When the present Legislative Council meets next June there were six nominated Africans on the non-official benches but two have crossed the floor to join the Government, one as a Minister and the other as a Parliamentary Secretary. The remaining four cannot satisfactorily keep in touch with more than one million of their people spread over vast areas, and on physical grounds alone there is a case for the course suggested.

Some may be exasperated by the present position, and doubtless acutely by some busy bodies in the United Kingdom, talk of partly elected European members. This would involve a sudden increase from six to fourteen. No African of experience in Kenya would endorse such a proposal. A transition to a more moderate means would concede that fact

the general attitude... must earn... by stages and... responsible attitude...

Some increase in the number of African members of the Legislative Council is essential if there is to be any hope of achieving political and constitutional stability over a period... search for inter-racial... Political Harmon... concentrate on the economic development and social adjustments required for full recovery from the damage inflicted by the Mau Mau... could scarcely be more than... years and it would be... Who can doubt that the prospect of political harmony between the races for such a span would be of some advantage to Kenya? Nothing would do more to strengthen the foundations of the State or to ensure the temperate, joyous... by facilitating the progress of inter-racial partnership by attracting capital which will remain any length of time in the country can be more confidently predicted, by lessening the hesi-

tation of neighbouring territories to cooperate more closely, and so helping to promote that East African approach to many problems and possibilities which is fundamental to maximum prosperity, however... that they may have been obscured in recent years by trials, tribulations, suspicions, jealousies and sheer stupidity

in the light of such a change in the situation the attitude must be... for those upon whom the responsibility rests must be... optimistic, if only... a pessimistic... Case for... Optimism... worked... well... to... back to... is... to... facts, Africans... made... unite... they are determined to... their destiny on Western European lines, with all its... and... democracy... self-government... though it is... to be hoped that it will be a qualitative democracy, not merely counting... or... mob rule... to... favoured by... experience... and... advocate of something much better than mob rule

Notably The Way

New Settlers To Kenya

PERSONAL SELFECTION... the best way of affording the... of the... which... Settlement Board of Kenya... creating by sub... three properties... white settlement... Mr Colin Campbell... acceptance... to this country for two years... of its Settlement Board for that purpose... He... farmer in the Lunenburg district for 25 years... as Mrs. Campbell has lived in Kenya since about 1930 she will be able to give the... and... of potential settlers just the kind of information they require... One... feature of their joint recruiting plan is the intention... suggest in all suitable cases... that men should fly out and see the country for themselves before making a final decision... Many of the... have... in the Highlands... under the auspices of the Settlement Board... before... themselves... quite a number... these... are so favourable that they... friends to accompany them and take up... lands... the... a... explorer... visit... to... the... settler can... in... projects...

Foray Into Dismalshire

THE... make their... Dismalshire, where... the... Union, Kenya offers scope on the... three main categories... those with

large capital (2) those with medium capital for whom there is an... assistance... and (3)... farmers... young men between 21 and 25 who have worked on the land... Campbell's efforts will be primarily... to this... direction... The second or third son of a farming family may be attracted by the prospect of... in Kenya and the parents can often... which is considered a reasonable margin of capital and reserve... the... are harvested and sold

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Mr. Kenneth Wilson

MR. KENNETH WILSON, whose statement about race relations in Central Africa is reported on another page, flew back to Salisbury last week after a holiday of three months in this country. He was born in Bulawayo in 1920, educated at Prince Edward School, Salisbury and Capetown University, and was in the Rhodesia Police as a cadet student when war was declared in 1939. He promptly joined the Southern Rhodesia Air Force, and two months later left the Colony to train in Italy, where he was commissioned and seconded to the Royal Air Force. Arriving in England in the latter part of 1940, he found the Rhodesia Bomber Squadron in process of formation and applied to join it. As his application was being considered, he took part in the raid over Germany and Italy with another squadron and had a bad luck and a knee on over Venice on the last flight undertaken before being transferred to the Rhodesian unit. He was a prisoner of war in Italy for more than two and a half years, and then in Germany for a year and a half (a total prisoner of one period being Colonel David Muringu).

Father Went to Rhodesia 50 Years Ago

NOT WANTING TO RESUME his medical studies on his return home in November 1945, he wrote articles with a law firm in Salisbury, of which he is now a partner.

His father had sailed from the United Kingdom in 1906 to join the British South Africa Police in Rhodesia, and had left in 1912 to help form the later for the Native Administration. He was a member of several ministries before the Government was formed in 1923, when he became a member of the cabinet. The failure of the attempt to nationalise the land was the subject of two newspapers before being elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1933. Colonel Wilson, member for Health and Housing in Northern Rhodesia in pre-Federation days is an uncle of Mr. Kenneth Wilson.

Sinister Political Agitation

THE MANUSCRIPT of the Daily Telegraph, a man neither leader by shyness nor attracted by the political game, has written some words which will find an echo in the minds of many people in and connected with East and Central Africa. This wretched century, he suggests, has seen the triumph of political agitation over all else, it has led to its sinister accomplices, mass literacy, at his unbridled religion, upsetting traditional groupings of society, severed the ties of family, mobilized whole peoples to the destruction of themselves and all around them, and substituted a universal uproar for calm and order. In our own Colonies it will never be satisfied till every Simpleson is Luproted and re-organized shrieking and yelling.

First Comments from Uganda on Royal Commission Report

Excerpts from Memorandum by Uganda Chamber of Commerce

THE UGANDA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE appointed sub-committees to study the Report of the East African Royal Commission and their comments have now been brought together in one report which the chamber has published.

"Basically we welcome the Report as reasonable and industry ways stimulating document, with most of which we heartily agree," says the foreword of the signature of Mr. J.S.H. Caunt, vice-president. "Where we disagree we have endeavored to state our reasons, although in certain cases, such as the proposal to form an autonomous Railway and Harbour Corporation, we can see no real substance in the reasons given for proposing a change."

Vital Home Truth

"In chapter VIII of the Royal Commission Report appears the sentence: 'The economic importance of overseas capital and enterprise to East Africa is external capital and enterprise. This is a vital home truth and must be understood by the indigenous population. Every effort should be made to bring home to the indigenous population the reality of encouraging outside help, if it is to be of any use to them. We cannot stress

in case of the large amount of investment in development and the gains therefrom. We sound a note of warning that there appears to be a growing discrimination in favour of the indigenous people. The earlier it is removed the better it will be for all.

Thirty pages are given to detailed comments on the Royal Commission Report. The following passages indicate the views of the commercial community.

"Grading of produce has more than been laying down a minimum standard, but because our produce has a world market, and it provides additional income for the country, a more comprehensive and close grading will adequately improve the reputation of the goods produced and sold."

"It is essential for a maximum export of our inferior grades, and for the department of agriculture to ensure that primary producers will receive a price differential in favour of their own goods, to take advantage of the free trade mechanisms."

"The acquisition of land by the Government in principle and in practice is a very important issue. There is an urgent demand from the hard economic projections still necessary to permit trading and business to normal trading and business degree. Effort should bring about a more clearly demonstrating

cannot do but that the all the history's stages can be studied and considered. The Uganda cases are a great credit to the Government for raising the standard of living and the progress of the country in the immediate future."

and urgent problem in Uganda is the need to develop systems of land use, to create conditions which will be both satisfying to the people and satisfying socially to replace the many unsatisfactory customary uses, before it is aimed. Basically this is a question of utilizing the indigenous agricultural systems and methods in order to bring about a combined effort of the Government, the labour and capital so that there will be increased productivity.

"The development of the country is hindered by racial discrimination, and a fair and

...of avoiding such losses until means exist for turning money from the wealthier individuals into the hands of the first stage of self-help.

It is our unanimous opinion that the responsibilities which attach to receiving loans are fully understood by Africans. Loans have been granted too freely and with too generous conditions, followed by a reluctance to insist on the terms agreed. Any change from this laxity brings a natural resistance from the African, but the fundamental obligations are not misunderstood.

The result of this inexperience is maintained in regard to the African and we are of the opinion that a conscious movement does exist among Africans to prolong this view, so as to gain the commercial and practical advantages from the sympathy the conditions attract.

Government must be responsible for initiating certain industries and be associated with them when established. The peculiar conditions of East Africa make an industry unattractive to private enterprise, and the assistance of the territorial Governments may be vital if anything is to start.

Inter-Territorial Mining Authority

We are in favour of the training of Africans so that they may have the necessary knowledge and experience to participate in industrial development, but it will take time. Meanwhile the gap in the industrial field must be filled by immigration.

Given the difficulties in bringing Africans up to the right standard and failure to be firm when expressing the advice made does not do the African any real service.

We favour a central East African Mining Authority. There is need for a Government establishment dealing with miners and mining companies capable of proving deposits found by prospectors and smaller miners so that proper commercial development can then take place. The small financial resources of the three territories are such that totally separate development and technical organizations are an impossibility. These services can only be provided by a central authority. It may be necessary to have branches in different parts of East Africa, but regional (geographical) resistance must be more practical than historical (political) resistance.

While agreeing that a multiplicity of interests in a mining project must be avoided, Africans should be included among the shareholders in the desirable, but not too zealous, manner they may have through any financial or quasi-financial participation. Wealthy Africans in the area of a project might be invited to participate in an African holding company when would subscribe long back to shares.

We are unable to support the recommendation for an East African Road Corporation. A very small measure of liaison is necessary with neighbouring territories to determine the geographical position for entry and exit of main trunk roads in independent Rhodesia. Authority for Uganda should be formed without delay, and the Authority should have power to decide how funds allocated from general revenue by Government for road construction and maintenance should be spent.

We are not convinced that an autonomous Railways and Harbours Commission could be in any better position to attract finance than the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, which we feel is working satisfactorily.

Crown Swamps

Not sufficient attention has been given by the Protectorate Government to draining the large areas of Crown swamp which surround Lake Victoria and those irrigating them largely by gravity fed flow from the lake. Many thousands of acres of land could readily be made available for the growth of high-priced crops, e.g., sugar, rice, and even for first-class grazing stock at least to the acre rather than acres to the beast. Solutions could be proved that the water pumped into the lake could be diverted so that which was permitted to flow back into the land through artificial channels such a scheme would not offend against the Nile Waters Agreement of 1929.

We support the action of the Uganda Government in investigating the draining and reclamation of all Crown swamps adjoining Lake Victoria and Lake Kyoga. This should start immediately, and to assist reports from someone who knows the problem of irrigation from a long and fruitful irrigation point of view should be obtained.

In Uganda non-Native immigration is very restrictive, with the result that continuous and unskilled foreign labour in trade, commerce, and industry is found at all levels. The permanent immigration which has been restricted in recent years has done nothing to assist the numerical preponderance of the African population.

It is in the interest of the people of the country to come into contact and work side by side with persons of superior skills which will lead to a healthy development and growth of their own skills and produce more skilled workers.

In Uganda additional immigration would have no effect on the land as, owing to special land laws, there is no change of non-Native immigration depriving Africans of their land. There is no question of immigrants competing with Africans in the agricultural spheres.

Liberal Policy Needed

The development envisaged is so great that immigration to a reasonable extent is not in any way going to jeopardize the African participation in economic development. Immigration to meet the expanding needs of the country and its development should be allowed, and a liberal policy should be adopted.

Without outside capital, enterprise, and skill, the difficulties associated with the growth of the African population are likely to become intractable, and, without waiting to develop the required skill, the pace of development should be confined.

External capital will not come to this country if they are not allowed to bring the required skill on suitable terms. It would be preferable to detach people from other countries for the development of Uganda and when the work is achieved remove them. If that attitude is known, then skilled personnel will not be available to meet requirements. It is therefore essential that persons who have proved themselves useful to the country and played an important rôle in development should have a place in the country.

The immigrant races in Uganda have played an important part in developing the skill of the indigenous people, without which there would not have been the number of semi-skilled men in various industries, e.g., masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, welders, cobblers, welders, fitters, tinmiths, motor mechanics, brickmakers, painters, glass cutters, semi-skilled plumbers.

From the number of leading sciences in existence (more than 10,000) one may safely say that had it not been for the mutual understanding between the indigenous people and immigrant races they would not have been able to establish the confidence which ultimately led to the extension of the land system and thereby encouraged them to make a start (even though on a small scale) in all these fields. It is clear that the presence of immigrant races is a healthy sign for the growth and development of people.

There is a great need for further effort, and all concerned should play an active rôle in fully supporting the Government by creating facilities for training. Private industries must also play their part, without full and complete co-operation of all concerned the training of Africans as skilled workers cannot be completed.

Essence of Professional Enthusiasm

We are unanimous of the opinion that Chapter XVII of the Report dealing with statistics shows the Commission swept away by professional enthusiasm. Many of the points raised before the Commission have now been resolved, but one of the principal difficulties is the recruitment of suitable staff. We are of opinion that the Statistical Department must be organized and run by each territory as early as possible, irrespective of cost, and are related information made freely available.

It is essential to redraft the land tenure laws of the Protectorate and particularly in Buganda in order to overcome the disadvantages of the *bugulu* and *nyanya* laws wherever they prejudice development and the proper use of land.

We agree with some measure of control being exercised over the leasing and disposal of land to Natives and non-Natives, but this control should never prejudice proper development of the economic use of the land. Crown Land should be alienated only in leasehold terms to Natives and non-Natives, so that re-entry can be effected where proper utilization is not being carried out.

The sub-committee on marketing and distribution consisted of Messrs. J. M. Payne, R. F. Ward, J. Rous and Malik Kassim.

That which dealt with capital, credit, manufacturing industries, mining and statistics was composed of Messrs. D. G. Galey, G. M. Gibson, S. J. Bhatt, and G. W. Stuart. Transport was considered by Messrs. H. J. Pearce, G. G. Galey, and Kamamba, Mal.

Water development, agricultural potential, land usage and tenure, and agrarian administration were the special concern of Messrs. E. McCully, J. J. Jones, G. H. Moya, C. L. Holcom, and D. K. Marpathia, Mal.

Immigration, African labour, health and education, and social and economic co-operation were studied by Messrs. J. J. Moya, J. Russell, G. A. Lawrence, and G. D. Davelin. Urban development was entrusted to Messrs. A. E. Hooper and B. W. Bell, Mal.

United Kingdom Press on the "Black Hole of Kosti"

British Scuttle from the Sudan Responsible for the Tragedy

THE ASSASSINATION in this newspaper last week that British and Sudanese who were blamed for the British scuttle from the Sudan are responsible for the tragedy in Kosti, where nearly 200 persons died in one room in one night. The scuttle was endorsed by the *Daily Mail*, which wrote in the course of a leading article:

"This could not have happened if the British had not been in the Sudan. Why are we no longer there? Because the Egyptians, the Egyptianized northern Sudanese, and the Underpans, Salem wanted us out of it. But the southern tribes did not. They knew little of universal franchise, the referendum, or the ballot-box. What they did know was that the British gave them a square deal. So they wanted the British to stay. No sooner had the British gone than the Southern Sudanese were involved in bloodshed. Now nearly 200 have been slaughtered to death."

The people mainly responsible are the dirt mouths in this country, who for years have branded their own people as the world's criminals. In 1943, when British soldiers were dying to keep a hold in India, a London Socialist newspaper wrote: "Thousands of Indians are paying with their lives for British misrule in India. Such foul libels on the British by the British, parroted from every Left-wing soap-box for two generations, have betrayed our name and done the worst service to civilization."

"These people are really responsible for the great killing in the Muslim-Hindu war which followed the British exit from India and for the 194 who perished in the hell-hole at Kosti."

British Share of Guilt

The *Daily Telegraph* wrote:

"Another appalling tragedy has marked the Sudan's rush into independence. Last year there was mutiny in the south against northern administration. Not cotton cultivators have rioted, and after shooting and wholesale arrests some 200 perished during a night in gaol. Many Sudanese will reflect that such tragedies did not happen under British administration."

Less than two months ago the Sudan became a sovereign State. It has a flag though not yet a constitution, an eight-year plan, and a travelling mission seeking foreign allies; and it is about to become the 77th member of the United Nations. These are but the trappings and the suits of maturity. With them goes unaided responsibility for coping with vast problems—the unification of a divided country, negotiation with Egypt over the Nile waters, control of the cotton schemes in which three-quarters of the country's income depends. Inexperienced politicians and untrained administrators will have cause to regret the helping hand they shrugged off so abruptly."

Time and Tide commented under the heading "Price of Abdication":

"It is impossible to contemplate the brutal business of the black hole of Kosti without shame—personal and national. For the futile deaths of those helpless smallholders we must all bear our share of guilt. To add to sustain the burden of imperial responsibility all over the world, intimidated by the long clamour against us for the things we do right, far more than the things we do wrong, we turn to television quiz games and the pools and console ourselves with claptrap about self-government being preferable to good government."

A single British cadet officer might have prevented this horrible occurrence. All by training and by his instincts would have known him his duty, and to the end in Sudan there were men with that training and those instincts. They have been compulsorily retired now and a bad job has been done for humane and sensible rule."

"Everything that has happened in the Sudan since the end

of British rule was foreseeable—and was foreseen. But it was reactionary and imperialist to indulge in such thoughts. Here is the direct result of British abdication. Those who allowed it and indulged in orgies of self-praise may now ponder what they have done and pray for pardon."

A special correspondent of the *Economist* put some pertinent points in a short article which said, *inter alia*:

"Kosti is not the back of beyond. It is a district centre of the Blue Nile Province, and about 400,000 cultivators farm the land around it. In the days of the British administration a district officer, appointed to Kosti was well on his way to provincial rank. If administrative clumsiness could turn a strike of tenant cotton farmers into a local civil war at Kosti, and carelessness could cause the slaughter of 190 prisoners from heat suffocation, what terrors of civil disorder and tribal warfare could ravage the more distant bush and desert?"

Consequence of Bad Administration

Ministers in Khartoum—most of them of high quality—have been debating this question, and outside the Cabinet room many ask, with the southern mutiny and Kosti in mind, why the swath of death should be so wide, so soon after the departure of the Briton and his walking-stick.

The answer lies primarily in the dearth of good, diligent men for the provincial and district posts. The central organization of the capital is impaired in places by inexperienced senior officials, but its work proceeds without serious hindrance. Beyond, as the central link weakens, the Sudan depends, as it did in the days of the British administration, upon a handful of men whose moral stamina and strength of character are the main supports of good order. These men have not been found, and unless they are the patiently imposed *Pax Britannica*, of the provinces could rapidly

The situation has been made worse by the concentration at the centre. The pace of Sudanization was increased by rapid promotions, often for motives of party politics, with the result that in many cases untried men are virtual rulers each in his field.

Kosti is a challenge to Ismail El Azhari, the Prime Minister. As leader of the pre-Coalition Government he put through the Sudanization programme and as Minister of the Interior he named the police and gave them much authority in the provinces. He now has before him the reports of the commission of inquiry into the southern mutiny last August, which is believed to condemn the Government and the provincial administration alike.

Truth says:

"It is not difficult to imagine what the world's reaction would have been if such an event had occurred while the Sudan was under British rule; now that the Sudanese have gained complete control over their own affairs the world has shrugged its shoulders as if one of those things which happen in Middle Eastern countries."

We Let Them Down

When those who signed the Anglo-Egyptian agreement over the Sudan was a far greater betrayal of British rights and obligations than ever the Sherif agreement was, the news brought a further sickening at the centre. However much the British Government may congratulate itself that it has prevented unaided between the Sudan and Egypt, we cannot escape responsibility for what has happened in that country since we proffered to give up control."

"If this was only an isolated incident it would be bad enough. But as follows hard on the mutiny in Equatoria, which should have been warning enough that all was not well. Despite this, however, we agreed immediately to give up what slender control we left."

"The cotton-pickers who died at their deaths at Kosti, just as much as the Southerners who have fallen before El Azhari's firing squads in Kordofan, trusted us, and let us let them down. Quite unwittingly we handed over power in the Sudan to a class of politicians who are concerned only the country's political bargain and who are free to do as they please."

"The events of the last six months have shown not so much the unwisdom, but the dishonesty of our actions. We cannot now pass by as the other side and pretend that this has nothing to do with us."

Two Seats Uncontested in Nyasaland's First General Election

Seventeen Candidates Nominated in Five African Constituencies

FOUR OF THE SIX NON-AFRICAN SEATS and all five of the African seats in the Legislative Council will be contested in Nyasaland's first general election on March 15. All the candidates stand as Independents, none being supported or sponsored by a political party.

Two former members of the Legislative Council, A. C. W. Dixon and M. F. G. Collins, have already been declared elected. They were still unopposed in the Limbe-Blantyre and Cholo-Mtshate constituencies respectively, when nominations closed on February 23.

The closest non-African contests are expected to be in Blantyre West, a four-cornered contest, and Shire Highlands, three-cornered. Among the 13 non-African candidates, some of whom sat in the previous Central, are two Asians, Mr. N. M. Sarani (Shire Highlands) and Mr. V. A. Sarani (Blantyre West).

The only woman standing is Mrs. Marjorie Widdas, tobacco grower and former M.L.C.

There are only 2,210 non-African voters in the Protectorate, but as two of the constituencies have returned unopposed candidates, the poll would be only 1,992 if everyone voted next Thursday.

The five African M.L.C.s, two each for the Central and Southern Provinces and one for the Northern, will be elected by the three provincial councils sitting as electoral colleges.

Below are given brief descriptions of the new non-African constituencies, the number of voters and biographical notes on the candidate.

BLANTYRE WEST has 346 voters and embraces most of Blantyre township, where there are four candidates:

Blidwode, M. H., a solicitor who was born in Lancashire and went to Nyasaland in 1946. M.L.C. since 1954; president of Convention of Associations, 1955-56; member of Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry since 1947, and of legal and general committees. President of the Nyasaland Association and chairman of the Nyasaland Association of the 1954. Mayor of Blantyre, 1951. Served with Royal Artillery and East Africa Force in Kenya, Madagascar, India and Burma in last war. Admitted solicitor, 1946.

Howard Phillips, managing director of Gondwa & Blantyre Supply Co., Ltd. Born 1913, served in the Mercantile Navy and was in business in London before sailing to South Africa in 1935. Joined London & Blantyre Supply Co., Ltd. in 1945, appointed managing director, 1952. President of Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Inter-Racial Association of Nyasaland, and chairman of the Blantyre branch of the Federal Party. Member of various territorial and federal bodies including the Immigration Board, Central and Southern Province Labour Advisory Boards and the Federal Education and Textile Advisory Boards. Pilot in South African Air Force, 1940-45.

Peter L. C. O.B.E., a tobacco grower near Zomba and director of commercial and agricultural companies. Settled in Nyasaland 36 years ago and has served on the Legislative Council, Member of committee of Nyasaland Tobacco Association and of Advisory Committee on Education.

Sarani, V. A., was born in India and went to Nyasaland in 1946, having previously spent 10 years in East Africa. Formerly in the civil service, now a firm leader. Secretary of Nyasaland Indian Chamber of Commerce. Has served on the Regional Education Advisory Board.

CHOLO-MTSHATE includes the Fort Mtera and Chikwawa districts and has 376 voters. It will be represented by the unopposed candidate:

Collins, E. G., a lawyer who sailed for the Protectorate in 1944. A member of the late Legislative Council. A director of Nyasaland Oil Industries, Ltd. and of African Sports Corporation, Ltd. President of Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1949-55. Member of Southern Province Defence Board. Mr. Collins pledged himself to "protect and advance

the interests of private enterprise and to foster good race relations.

LIMBE-BLANTYRE has 342 voters drawn from parts of Blantyre and Limbe townships. The unopposed candidate is:

Dixon, A. C. W., a former member of the Legislative Council since 1950 and of the Executive Council. He arrived in the Protectorate in 1940, and three years later was appointed general manager of the British Mission and then of the Nyasaland Tea Association. A director of the Limbe Board of Trade and a member of the committee of the Tobacco Association. His election mission is stated that he would "work for racial harmony and support all reasonable demands by all races and to support all schemes designed for further industrial and commercial development."

NORTH NYASA, where there is a straight fight, stretches northwards from Lilongwe and has 377 voters. The candidates are:

Hunt, Colonel L. F., a tobacco planter and M.L.C. since 1952. Went to the Protectorate after the first war, served as chairman of Northern branch of Nyasaland Farmers' Association and on the National Resources Board of the province. Past president of Central Province Association.

Sallyard, V. S. O.B.E., has been in Nyasaland for 38 years, first at Lilongwe since 1948, where he was in charge of Limbe Garage and Transport Co., Ltd. Chairman for eight years of Lilongwe Council. Has served on many administrative, political, and agricultural committees.

SOUTH NYASA has 402 voters and stretches from Kota Kota through the Central Province and includes Zomba township. The candidates are:

Coombes, H., born in Nyasaland in 1917, and was in Government service before becoming town manager of Zomba. Former manager of Zomba Gymkhana Club.

Widdas, Mrs. Marjorie Graeme, has been in Nyasaland since 1932. Owns tobacco estates in Zomba, Lilongwe, and Salimi districts. Served M.L.C. 1947, and M.L.C. since 1952. Member of Nyasaland Tobacco Control Commission, 1944-5.

SHIRE HIGHLANDS, run off from Mwanza in the north to Lake Chilwa in the east and includes parts of Blantyre and Zomba districts. It has 1,167 voters and a choice of three candidates:

James, H. A., a Blantyre businessman who settled in the Protectorate in 1947. Served in the South African Army.

Little, A. A., Mayor of Zomba and president of the newly formed Master Builders Association. A Londoner, he went to Nyasaland six years ago. Vice-president, Nyasaland Association, 1955-56. Member of Blantyre-Limbe Town and Country Planning Committee and of Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry (former vice-president).

Sarvani, N. M. M.B.E., born in South India. Spent 32 of his 33 years in Nyasaland with the Nyasaland Railways; now general agent. Member, Limbe Town Council, Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry and of the Country Planning Committee. Secretary of Nyasaland Asian Convention. Former president of Nyasaland Railway's Asian Union. Awarded M.B.E. in New Year Honours.

The candidates for the five African seats to be elected by the provincial Councils are as follows:—

SOUTHERN PROVINCE (two seats). Messrs. D. T. Banda, H. P. Chipembe, N. D. Kwaye, S. I. Kumakanga, C. S. Mafinga, and Chikwanda.

CENTRAL PROVINCE (two seats). Messrs. A. I. M. Banda, D. W. Chipoo, J. R. Chinyama, H. K. Gwonder, P. R. Katengeza, B. W. M. Phiri, and H. J. Nhaba.

NORTHERN PROVINCE (one seat). Messrs. M. W. K. Chind, W. C. E. Lind, E. A. Mwanambwa, and R. B. Nsoo.

Parliament

Arab Non-Co-operation
Release of Detainees in Kenya

MR. JAMES JOHNSON, Labour member for Rugby, asked the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. John Hare, in the House of Commons last week if he was aware that Zanzibar's Arab confederates had refused to meet Mr. W. E. Courts during his journey into the Protectorate's franchise and that the situation in Zanzibar was rapidly deteriorating.

The Government was well aware, Mr. Hare replied, that the Arab Association persisted in its refusal to cooperate with the Sultan's Government and the British Resident, and that it offered no assistance during the recent inquiry into the methods of selecting members for the Legislature.

As the Courts report was now being considered by the Sultan's Government with a view to early publication, he did not want to announce that event by a statement. He hoped, however, that Mr. Courts's proposals would dissipate the main objections to the programme for constitutional reform which had hitherto been put forward by Arab representatives.

MR. JOHNSON: "Is the Minister aware that the situation is an extremely tense one and that it is not being helped by mischievous broadcasts from Cairo Radio? Will he look again at what I have termed the ill-adviced proposals of the Ruffin Constitution which by communal electoral lists is splitting the Arabs from their old African allies on the island of Zanzibar?"

MR. HARE: "I think the hon. Member is quite right in what he has said about the Cairo broadcasts, but I think he will agree that as these matters are being considered by the Executive Council in Zanzibar, and as shortly we shall hear from the Zanzibar Council and be in a position to publish the Courts Report, perhaps it would wait for that time before being carried into the matter."

MRS. EIRINE WHITE: "With most of us we regret the tactics adopted by the Arabs and consider that boycotting is a rather negative way of approaching the problems. Is the hon. gentleman aware that many of us have great sympathy with the principles that have been put forward? If when the report has been published there is still disagreement, will the hon. gentleman consider making a diplomatic approach to Zanzibar?"

MR. HARE: "I think it would be better to await publication of the report before any further action should be taken."

Trial of Detainees in Kenya

Replying to MRS. BEARD (Lab.), Mr. Hare said: "Prosecutions are instituted against Mau Mau suspects in all cases where sufficient evidence of specific offences exists and where witnesses can be identified. The arrangement in the emergency situation is to identify the offender and bring him to trial, but the Government are gradually increasing the rate of release from detention."

MRS. CASTLE: "Are the Minister aware that new arrests of Mau Mau suspects are being made weekly? Will he not agree that in these cases should be publicly tried, as there is a widespread belief among the Africans in Kenya that people are being accused of Mau Mau activities when they have been engaged only in constitutional non-violent activities?"

MR. HARE: "I cannot agree with the suggestion that the rate of release is going up in December rather than in the rate of 1,000 a month, and the same rate applies in January."

MR. JOHN FARRELL: "Would the Minister not agree that the suggestion made by the hon. lady would mean that releases would be made merely to avoid a court trial?"

MR. HARE: "That is not what the hon. lady is saying. The hon. lady is saying that the fact that 1,000 are still detained after only 100 are released each week, and that the hon. gentleman is aware that it will be five or six years before some people who may be innocent are given their freedom."

MR. HARE: "I think that is wrong. There are 43,000 detained. This is a considerable number, but I hope that as conditions improve the rate of release will also improve."

Mau Mau Confessions

MR. BROCKWAY asked if, in view of the declared policy of the Kenya Government to encourage confessions of a voluntary character only from those suspected of Mau Mau, the Ministry would advise on the practice of sending official letters to prisoners of detainees during the stimulation of confessions in the material into the statements of dependants should be discontinued.

MR. HARE: "The practice would be contrary to established policy. If the hon. Member will send me any evidence he has of such letters I will look into it and see that the practice is stopped."

MR. BROCKWAY: "May I inform the Minister that I have in my hand a letter from the rehabilitation officer of the District Prison relating to a prisoner who has been found guilty of associating with Mau Mau but nevertheless kept in detention, and who is known and respected by many members of this House? The letter is from the hon. gentleman in this letter is written to a friend of the man in London who is asking if he can make a confession because his family suffers and lives in poverty? Is not that the best possible form of pressure to exert in order to secure a voluntary confession?"

MR. HARE: "I will certainly look into the details of this case, but by Kikuyu custom, confession is the only means by which people can free themselves of a curse. Hence many former Mau Mau adherents seek to cleanse themselves in this way."

Maintenance in Kikuyu Reserves

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Minister if children were estimated to have died of the Kikuyu Reserves during the past year from malnutrition.

MR. HARE: "No estimate is possible. A sample survey in the Central Province is now being done, and some malnutrition among children due to malnutrition is shown. In fact, in the poorest districts, supplies of milk feeding centres, and staff to promote health education have been provided to tackle this problem."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Has the Minister seen statements by a Minister in the Kenya Legislative Assembly quite recently about the hunger of the children in the reserves? Can he ask me again why the Government are in this situation?"

MR. HARE said that he welcomed the opportunity to pay tribute to the "wonderful work" of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent in assisting the administration. He added: "Supplies are being distributed where necessary, and the district officers who observe food shortages in their districts can call on resources at the disposal of the provincial administration to provide free food for children and other forms of relief."

Emergency Regulations

Answering another of MRS. CASTLE'S questions, the Minister said that regulations had been made in the number of capital offences under the emergency regulations and that emergency powers were being used where the situation permitted.

MR. HARE: "The Government are reviewing the situation of the Church Missionary Society called for a full overhaul and review of emergency powers, that it was felt that they were being abused, and that many were being used unnecessarily."

MR. HARE: "The Governor is constantly reviewing emergency powers. The emergency is by no means over. There are still 1,800 terrorists at large, and the premature removal of emergency powers would do great damage."

Federation of Labour

MR. HARE: "The Minister whether he was aware that the Kenya Federation of Labour had been called upon to show cause why its registration should not be cancelled?"

MR. HARE: "The Kenya Federation of Labour has been called upon to show cause by March 10 why its registration should not be cancelled on the grounds that it pursues objects other than those declared in its application for registration."

In his notice to the Federation the registrar, Mr. Hare stated that it was clear that the Federation had assumed the character of a political association pursuing objects in the public interest, and outside the field of labour relations."

Screening Detainees

Replying to MR. F. T. LEITCH (Lab.), Mr. Hare said: "Screening took place before detention orders were made. On February 13, 43,360 persons were in detention, and 10,000 persons had been released at an average rate during the last three months of 2,200 a month."

Emergency Expenditure

To another question MR. HARE replied that the Government have provided £2 million of date for the approval of Parliament, will be prepared to provide a further £2 million in the next financial year, and that the Government are devoting £100 million

ture arising out of the emergency act may, to supplement the amount provided from Kenya's own resources, and are not allocated to particular items.

Capital Punishment

MR. F. BROCKWAY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if, in view of the vote of the House on February 22, he would advise that the death penalty be abolished in the British Colonies, Protectorates and Trust Territory.

MR. HARE: "I have nothing to add to the reply which I gave you on February 22 to the hon. Member for Newcastle-under-Lyme (Mr. Swingle)."

MR. BROCKWAY: "May I ask the right gentleman whether, in the three different types of Colony, he will take appropriate action? In Colonies where there are hostilities, will he apply some limitation of the death penalty, in Colonies which have self-government, draw their attention to the debates in this House, and in Colonies for which the right gentleman is directly responsible carry out the decision of this House?"

MR. HARE: "My answer on February 22 was: 'Local law and practice are the responsibility of the Colonial Governments. My right hon. friend will, of course, keep these Governments informed of any decisions which H.M. Government may take in this matter.' That is a very fair statement of the situation."

MR. TILNEY: "Would my right hon. friend agree that it would be wrong, after a free vote in this House, to force our ideas on nearly self-governing territories, especially as in many of them conditions of housing and feeding in prison are better than what is obtainable outside?"

MR. HARE: "I have nothing to add to what I have already said."

MR. HEND (Lab.) asked in which Colonial territories other than Northern Rhodesia it was an offence to utter words or do any act or thing with intent to encourage any persons to do any act or omit to do any act or acts so as to defeat the purpose or intention of any law in force in the territory or any part thereof.

MR. HARE: "Nyasaland has legislation similar to the Northern Rhodesia legislation. Apart from the law relating to incitement, I am not aware of any other cases. I do not know of any other Colonial territory in which it is proposed to introduce comparable legislation."

MR. HEND: "Would the Minister tell the House what are the special circumstances in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland which call for this specially rigid legislation?"

MR. HARE: "This legislation was passed by the Governments of the two territories concerned because in the opinion of those responsible, this was a proper thing to do."

Tanganyika Penal Code

MRS. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked what reasons led to the provisions in the Tanganyika Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955, that a person charged under Section 63B was to be assumed to have published the statement complained of with criminal intent until he had proved the contrary, and the provisions that empowered the Governor in Council to prohibit the importation into Tanganyika of books which had not yet been written.

MR. HARE: "Under Section 63B it is incumbent on the prosecution to satisfy the court that the actions of an accused person were likely to promote discontent or ill-will. The provision described in the question makes it a defence for the accused to prove that his statement was made or published solely for a legitimate purpose. The burden of proving this was no doubt placed upon the accused because whether his defence is or is not available to him must be a matter particularly within his knowledge and is not likely to be known to the prosecution."

"As regards the second part of the question, this provision is designed to deal with any publisher, for example, of a Communist-dominated organization, who consistently publishes matter considered to be contrary to the public interest if circulated in Tanganyika."

MRS. WHITE: "Would the Minister not agree that these provisions are very wide of the mark, ordinances and that the principles involved in them are at variance with those usually accepted as principles of justice in a British court? On the question of publication, does the right hon. gentleman not think that it is most undesirable that a general prohibition can be made concerning books or other matter not yet written, which thereafter cannot possibly be read and judged?"

MR. HARE: "A person cannot be prosecuted without the written consent of the Attorney-General, the implication that the new section removes the onus of proof from the prosecution to the defence is misleading, because the prosecution must still satisfy the court that the actions of the accused were likely to raise discontent and ill-will. The court in my submission, would be likely to convict unless satisfied on this point. The overall thrust of the publications by

organizations such as the World Federation of Trade Unions and the World Federation of Democratic Unions, which are well-known Communist organizations."

Resettlement of Kariba Africans

MR. SWINGLE asked the Secretary of State if he would take steps to ensure that the land to which Africans in Northern Rhodesia were to be transferred as part of the scheme for the construction of the Kariba dam would be freed from fetters and made accessible by permanent roads and bridges before the transference took place.

MR. HARE: "I am satisfied that adequate provision is being made for this."

MR. SWINGLE: "Has the Minister studied the report made some time ago by Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Minister of Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, in which, speaking of the land to which it was proposed to transfer the Africans, he is reported as saying that: 'The land was full of fetters. The country was inaccessible for about four months in the year. There were no bridges and during the rainy season the so-called roads were washed out and had to be remade'?"

MR. HARE: "Investigation of this problem began in January, 1953, and the programme of eradication is already well under way. Except for the broken nature of the ground, there is no abnormal difficulty in the way of eradicating the fly from the resettlement areas, but it will take some time. I am assured by the Governor that all weather access roads to all the settlement areas are either planned or are under construction, and that the areas will be accessible by motor transport before any transfer takes place."

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "Quite recently some of my hon. and right hon. friends and myself discussed this matter fully with the Secretary of State. It involves a very large transfer, and the way in which it is done will be of importance for the future of the country. The Secretary of State promised that he would make further inquiries and then reply to us. We have not received that reply. May we take it that the inquiries are still proceeding?"

MR. HARE: "I will certainly draw my right hon. friend's attention to what the right hon. gentleman has said."

Legal Representation of Bamangwato

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations on the following: "In a check, a solicitor of Johannesburg had been given a commission to represent in the district commissioner's court in Serowe members of the Bamangwato tribe who had been convicted by the Native court on charges of holding prohibited meetings."

COMMANDER ALLAN NOBLE: "The laws of the Bechuanaland Protectorate provide that no legal practitioner may appear before a subordinate court in an appeal case from a Native court except with the special leave of the Resident Commissioner. Special leave is not normally granted except in cases where it is shown that legal representation of the parties is necessary, such as when the appeal depends on a point of law other than Native law and custom or when the facts were unusually complicated or difficult. In proceedings before the subordinate court in Serowe Mr. Fleischnick gave no reasons why special leave should be granted."

MR. BROCKWAY: "In view of the situation in Bechuanaland, where a large section of the Bamangwato tribe is uneasy, and in a condition of discontent, (HON. MEMBERS: 'No,')—yes—because of what has happened to Serowe Khama—would it not be wise to enable them to be represented on these occasions by a lawyer in the way requested, and for the Resident Commissioner to give consent?"

COMMANDER NOBLE: "It is quite irrelevant whether or not these people were supporters of Serete, because the action taken was a perfectly normal one, which was quite impartial and well understood in the area."

Northern Rhodesia Sugar Industry

MR. J. RANKINE (Lab.) asked what plans the Government of Northern Rhodesia had to develop the sugar industry in the Giremba Native Reserve, whether the African inhabitants had been consulted, and how far it was proposed to establish African co-operative societies for the purpose.

MR. HARE: "Plans to develop up to 8,000 acres for sugar growing in the Gwambe Native Reserve are now being considered, but no decision has yet been reached on the scheme itself, or on the use of co-operative societies. The Native authorities of the area has been consulted and is in favour of the scheme."

MR. RANKINE: "May I ask the Minister if he will assure me that the land in the reserve will not be alienated from the Natives, as was done in a similar project on the other side of the Zambezi? Secondly, could he not utilize the services of the African co-operative societies for the purchase of the seed and the marketing of the sugar?"

MR. HARE: "I think that we must wait to hear again from the Government of the territory before we can make any other arrangements."

Modern Farming by Kenya Africans

Splendid Response to Devoted Leadership

LADY EVE BALFOUR said in the course of a recent talk on the Home Service of the B.B.C.

"Wherever I went in Kenya I saw exciting new developments; and I found myself getting more and more angry that we hear so little about them. We are given news about a Mau Mau terrorist, but we never hear about the new African farmer, a much more interesting and exciting person.

"In the early days of British administration there were not enough trained agriculturalists to teach new ideas and persuade the people to follow them; and there was not enough money. Only just before it was too late, men and money became available—as a direct result of the emergency—a good example of evil being turned to good.

"But what has really produced a revolutionary miracle is a quality of the spirit—the character of the young agricultural officers whose selfless devotion and endless patience have overcome the suspicions of the people and won the confidence, friendship, and co-operation of the new type of African farmer who is rapidly replacing the old.

Blot on the Landscape

What patience has been needed! Until a year or two ago the most devastated area of all Kenya was the Machakos district, over 5,000 square miles. The soil—and this is true of every part of Kenya I visited—is extremely fertile when treated right. But for years the Kamba hills had been a blot on the landscape. Cutting down the trees on the watersheds and faulty cultivation methods had resulted in such extremes of erosion that many families had abandoned their farms.

"Visiting experts thought the damage had gone so far that recovery was impossible. Many of the settlers knew how Kenya soil will respond to love and good husbandry. They made representations and 12 years ago, with a fanfare of publicity bulldozers, heavy terracing machinery, and tractors were assembled. The eroded hills were to be terraced as the first step to repairing the damage.

"The tractors set off in great style. Then nothing more was heard of the scheme. The erosion just got worse and worse. Why? Because men, women, and children had lain down in front of the tractors, saying and meaning, 'Over our dead bodies only shall you come.'

Transformation

"They did come again, but only two years ago. They were received with joy and acclamation! Today the hills are getting green again, the people have come back, their *shambas* are beginning to flourish, and dams are being built to provide better water supplies. And the Kamba tribe has voluntarily given 50,000 acres of its land to the watersheds for reafforestation.

"Why, I asked the agricultural officer, 'If so much has been achieved in two years, could nothing have been done sooner?'

"Because," he explained, 'the mistake in the past was to regard it as a technical problem—which it is not—instead of as a human problem—which it is.'

"He then described the endless discussions and talks that had to come first. How he and his colleagues had to live with and work with the people, till gradually they were trusted as friends. At last they made the final appeal.

"Have we ever lied to you?"

"No.

"Do you trust us?"

"Yes.

"Then you know we are your friends."

"Yes."

"Then won't you believe that what we want to do is good—good both for your land and for you."

"At last the chief asked them to go away. They went—very depressed."

"It's no good," they said to each other, "we've failed." They went back, certain that that was so. The elders made long flowery speeches. They dared not show their growing impatience. "At last it came."

"We trust you. You have never deceived us. We will do what you say. Go ahead."

"I nearly went," said the agricultural officer, and the mere re-telling of the story brought tears to his eyes—which brought home to me, even more than his words, the kind of human relationship that must first be established before the African citizens of Kenya will accept that partnership which so many of Kenya's white citizens, settlers and administrators are so eager to establish. Everywhere in Kenya this new spirit can be found."

Crop Rotation

Having described the consolidation and planning of African farms on a basis to produce a really good diet and cash crops to bring an annual profit of at least £100, Lady Eve Balfour continued:

"Every planned farm operates a rotation of crops, including temporary pasture, provides food crops for the family and the cattle, and a cash crop. A roofed cattle pen is part of every farm plan, for making and conserving manure which is made into compost for the land. The response of the soil to this treatment has to be seen to be believed. The demonstration of splendid crops on the first planned farms caused a kind of snowball in requests for farm planning.

"In one Nyanza district, where farm planning started only two years ago, 300 farms already have their plans in operation on the land, and many hundreds more applications are being dealt with. Groups of these new farmers have formed farmers' clubs. I found their enthusiasm thrilling.

"In many districts exchange visits are taking place regularly between settlers and African farmers, to the great advantage of both. The land is held and has a common language, and the barriers of education, race, or colour, through farming, with its common interests and problems, a new spirit of co-operation is being born, which holds out the greatest hopes for the future of one of the world's most beautiful countries."

Game Policy Committee

MR. L. R. MAGONCHIE WILWOOD, lately Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries in Kenya, and now European Minister without Portfolio, has been appointed chairman of the newly-formed Game Policy Committee, of which the other members are the Director of the Royal National Parks, the Game Warden, two independent members (Mr. S. H. Powles and Dr. J. C. Kimani), and representatives of the Ministries of African Affairs, Agriculture, and Forest Development, Game, and Fisheries.

The terms of reference are:

(1) To consider and make recommendations as to the policy to be adopted for the long-term preservation of game, having regard to the interests of human population in game areas and to the economic development of the country;

(2) In view of the urgency of a solution of the conflict in the Amboseli National Reserve between human and game interests, which is rapidly reducing the value of this area as a game reserve, to make interim recommendations for the preservation of the game interest, having due regard to the considerations in (1) above;

(3) To consider the liaison between parks and the Game Department, and to make recommendations for the strengthening of the Game Department and its preservational duties if this proves necessary; and

(4) To consider existing game legislation and recommend, if deemed necessary, a strengthening of the game laws.

Sacrilege

MR. ANEURIN BEVAN, M.P., the Socialist "Shallow" Colonial Secretary, said when speaking in Birmingham: "You cannot expect to be popular and a trouble-maker. You have got to accept either the crown of thorns or the 30 pieces."

Race Relations in Central Africa

Mr. Kenneth Wilson's Comments

RACE RELATIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA were discussed at a press conference in London last week by Mr. Kenneth Wilson, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who conceived the idea of the establishment of a Chair of Race Relations at the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland with funds collected by Round Table International.

That movement has so far raised almost £10,000, about half of the 500 tables in this country having already responded to the appeal.

Mr. Peter Myers, president of the National Association of Round Tables in Great Britain and Ireland, said that only two tables had expressed inability to support the appeal, in both cases because they feared that it might involve the movement in political matters. The national president expressed confidence that the whole sum needed would be forthcoming.

Mr. Wilson said, *inter alia*:

"The views which I shall express are, I believe, those of most Europeans and of well-meaning Africans in the Federation who recognize that there is no place for the antiquated theory of segregation, and that because it is based on subservience

Economic Segregation Practical

It would be possible to have different legislatures for Europeans and Africans, but one would have to be superior to the other. It would be possible to prevent social integration by legislation but enforcement would eventually lead to a Police State and interference with the liberty of all. Anything short of economic segregation would be fatal for African labour is inextricably involved in our agricultural, commercial and industrial work in Central Africa. Most of our Europeans accept the principle that there can be no place for segregation.

There is also no place for the trusteeship which Europeans are temporarily in Africa to exercise. It is then handed over. Europeans are in Rhodesia to stay and great harm would be done to Africans if they were to withdraw.

A disharmony is always created by fear. Europeans fear that Africans will oust them, and Africans fear that Europeans will refuse to allow them to develop. The European is called upon to exercise a high degree of fair-mindedness towards Africans and the African must display a high sense of responsibility.

Partnership and Nationalism

When they voted for federation the Europeans accepted the principle of partnership. If you took a partner who made you feel that he would like to throw you out and make himself the sole partner, you would no longer want that man as a partner. Some Africans in their extremism have unfortunately allowed Europeans to think that they do not want racial co-operation that they are essentially nationalistic and that they do not want Europeans in Africa.

It was in that atmosphere that the Round Table in Salisbury resolved to raise money for the establishment of a Chair of Race Relations at the new Rhodesia University, to which Her Majesty's Government has made a grant of £1M. It will be multi-racial, admission being solely on the ground of academic qualifications, not colour. A new university would, of course, become just a glorified technical college, so we felt that a unique form of study should be established, and that a unique favour would be provided by a chair of this kind.

Round Table International has agreed to endorse this chair because it believes that it will be a contribution to international good will and it is the first international project so undertaken.

The initial target is £50,000, but further funds will be

required later to extend the work. As the holder of the chair should be entitled to an income of at least £2,000 a year, a minimum capital of £40,000 will be needed to provide this sum. At least £500 a year will be needed to defray the similar expenses, and there will be substantial expenditure on printing and circulating the results of the studies undertaken.

Grappling with Problems


The object is to create a centre for the study of the causes of antagonisms in multi-racial communities, and of measures for the renewal or removal of such antagonisms, but also for the wide dissemination of the results of such studies. On the principle that the motto of a university should be the freedom of any university, it is suggested that the investigations into race relations must be carried on on broad and liberal lines by a mind free from preconceived ideas.

Because the establishment of the chair will bear witness to an earnest desire to grapple with pressing problems, it is considered that that attitude will in itself contribute to harmony and a resolution of differences.

The first trustees are Sir Ernest Luke Guest, a former Minister of Air and Defence in Southern Rhodesia; Mr. W. J. Underwood, a prominent chartered accountant in the Colony, and chairman for the time being of the Round Table No. 1 of the Association of Round Tables of Central Africa.

Mace Competitions

MR. J. SHURR, of Birmingham, has won the 100 guinea limited competition conducted by the Goldsmiths Company for a design for a mace of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council. Sixteen designers and three firms were invited to enter the competition. Among the judges were Mr. J. H. Wallace, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. W. G. H. White, Director of Commerce and Industry in Northern Rhodesia. It is hoped that the presentation will take place in June.



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Qualitative Franchise for Africans

Property Qualifications Subject to Review

MR. R. G. TURNBULL, Chief Secretary in Kenya, was the Government's spokesman when the Legislative Council considered the Bill which authorizes the franchise for Africans. He said, *inter alia*:

The chief reason for the Government's acceptance of the Goutts principles of a standard above the minimum is that the African communities of this country show difference in education, in wealth and material development, in political experience, and in knowledge of the outside world which separates the people concerned, not by a generation, but by hundreds of years and the Government is convinced that before an African can be expected to play a proper part in helping to guide the future of the Colony he must be accustomed to the exercise of individual responsibility, and have at least some conception of the modern world and some recognition of the problems which confront us.

The Sun and the Boma of the northern coastal forests were splendid fellows, but likeable and agreeable though they were could have seriously expected that more than a few of them could have the slightest inkling of or interest in the problems of the modern exchange economy.

Native Political Life

Africans immersed in the traditional, tribal life and remote from the problems and anxieties of the modern world are entirely competent to choose people for specific responsibilities in their own communities, but to make a national scale between local political programmes is hardly to be expected. They are bound to be influenced by family and parochial views and to be swayed by those who promise most.

The multiple vote raised a fundamental issue which could not be evaded. The question put to the Government by the Goutts Report recommendations was: "Should Government think that one African can be better qualified than another to decide who should be returned to the Legislature by a Representative Member?"

"The answer is 'Yes'. At the present diverse stages of development of the African communities this is precisely what the Government does think. It is firmly of the opinion that those who have contributed a greater share to the welfare of the State or who are particularly well qualified to take part in public affairs should have a greater say than those who can command nothing more than the minimum qualifications.

In our circumstances, a selective franchise, supported by a multiple vote, is the only possible method of ensuring that in public affairs the views of the best, responsible men are given the weight they merit."

As to voters' qualifications, the Government considered that the original recommendations would probably be too restrictive and complicated for an electorate partially illiterate and without previous experience in such matters.

Ex-Servicemen Recognized

A Government had particularly in mind the position of tens of thousands of Africans who in 1939 joined the Armed Forces. Intermediate schools were fewer in Kenya in those days than today, and if some of those ex-soldiers could vote unless he had in addition to his services the Kenya African preliminary examination certificate or a proved income of £120 a year, injustice would be done to a body of men of whom everybody in the Colony owed a great debt.

That change also solved a problem which might inevitably arise in a developing country in which educational facilities had not caught up with the demand for them. Under the Goutts proposals a self-employed farmer with an income of £20 a year from his five or six-acre plot would be unable to vote unless in addition he had the K.A.P.E. certificate or had served in the forces or reached an agreed age or was a member of a local government body.

Under the revised proposals a man who had had only a primary education, or no education at all, but had devoted his skill to the development of his land would be no worse off, so far as voting went, than his more fortunate companion who had gained a place in an intermediate school and secured the K.A.P.E. certificate.

The purpose of the reduction of the number of qualifications required is not to increase the number of those

franchised irrespective of merit, the Chief Secretary continued, but to make certain that those reasonably well equipped to vote should be eligible to do so.

On the question of the Kenya Embu and Meru, Mr. Turnbull said that in view of the harm done to the welfare of the Colony both before and during the emergency by the majority of those place tribes, he could not believe that a member could disagree with the proposal that for a considerable time only Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru of proved loyalty would be permitted to take part in the election of African members.

That general disability should not apply to the loyal Kikuyu, Embu and Meru but for whose help the emergency might have taken a far more serious turn. The Government had in mind not only those who took part in active operations but the many ministers of the Church, church elders, schoolmasters, and similar folk who, although they did not bear arms, had demonstrated their loyalty by their devotion to duty, often at the risk of their lives.

Turning to points in the multiple vote system, Mr. Turnbull said that literacy was not insisted upon as a qualification for registration. "Moral worth, courage, and loyalty may be qualities which would aid ability to read or write and would need no special character and be detected without passing an examination."

Means Test

£20 per annum income was set as the minimum degree of ability amongst self-employed men and a scale of trust, worthiness and reliability amongst employed men which at the present level of wages should be regarded as a proper qualification for a vote. If the standard was to be maintained the figure might have to be varied in subsequent elections. In any case, the whole property qualification must be regarded as provisional only and subject to an examination in the light of any system of graduated poll-tax which might be introduced.

Mr. E. W. Mathu, the Kenya African Minister, said that never before had he heard a speech in that Council without having to jot down notes of disagreement. The African members, he said, were in favour of the Bill because they realized that political changes were not made overnight, but they would take the first opportunity of pressing for universal adult franchise.

Mr. Wanyutu Wanyu, Parliament Secretary to the Ministry of Education, called the Bill has assisted Mr. Goutts when he was carrying out his inquiries in the Central Province. On all the people interviewed in the Central Province all but two or three had expressed strong support for the idea of multiple voting.

Although some witnesses had voiced the opinion that there were not enough African representatives at present, not one had declared himself in favour of a system of universal adult suffrage, at least not at present.

Statements Worth Noting

To suggest that we have apartheid in the Federation is the biggest political swindle put over any electorate. Apartheid is impracticable. Partnership is the right and only course. — Sir Roy Welensky, speaking in Lilongwe, Nyasaland.

In the Colonies personal relations between employers and the union leaders are still in the 19th century stage; and the prejudice is by no means all on one side. — Professor Arthur Lewis, broadcasting on the B.B.C.'s General Overseas Service.

Twenty years ago, when I was district Commissioner in Mabora, I always handed over the chairmanship of the local district Council to an African. It always worked very favourably. — Mr. G. V. Cooke, speaking in the Legislative Council of Kenya.

Developing the tourist industry is not a matter for Government, alone. Government is responsible for providing the basic means of communication. It is up to private enterprise to provide the accommodation and holiday amenities. — Mr. W. A. Cook, Director of Federal Tourist Development.

Tanganyika Broadcasting Company

Bill Before Legislative Council

BROADCASTING IN TANGANYIKA was born in a very humble and primitive circumstances in July, 1951, but it proved to be a very healthy and sturdy baby. Very soon after its birth its voice could be heard not only all over Dar es Salaam, and before long it was one which could be heard clearly within a radius of 30 miles from Dar es Salaam, and in various parts of the Territory. It can now be heard all over Tanganyika, although it gets a bit dim after travelling 700 or 800 miles to the Lake Province.

So said Mr. J. B. Attenborough, Member for Social Services, when introducing the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation Bill, which has been approved by the Legislative Council. He said the Bill sought to establish a broadcasting service of an independent character, which could not be regarded merely as an instrument and mouthpiece of Government. The corporation would consist of 15 members and not more than seven members, appointed by the Government and not less than half of the members of the corporation would be non-officials.

Admitting that some members had expressed fears as to the provision to allow the broadcasting of advertisements, he said that it was proposed that at the head of the Government Council should be an advertisement committee empowered to regulate commercial broadcasting.

Mr. E. D. Lushkuzi welcomed the Bill, but hoped the station would be moved to the Central Province.

Mr. Hands asked why Government departments should have to pay for broadcasting information and educational matter. "Why," he asked, "should Government have to pay a corporation which has acquired the whole of its assets free gratis and for nothing from that same Government?"

He asked how much money Government intended to receive from advertising. He did not believe the corporation

could raise 60 per cent of the £20,000 or £30,000 which he had heard suggested. He thought the revenue from advertising would be small.

He pointed out that wireless was the only means of reaching a large number of the Territory's inhabitants who could not read, and that "even on the radio, that commercial broadcasting should be strictly limited, it could not be eliminated. A remarkable faith in the truth and accuracy of broadcasts had been built up in the African mind by the Tanganyika Broadcasting Service."

He said that the reaction of the illiterate listener was asked, "when he hears a station broadcast on Monday and Tuesday that there is nothing to be done on the machine made by B, and on Wednesday that it can buy nothing finer than the soap made by C, what will be his reaction when somebody's corn cure fails to cure his corn?"

Mr. Hands was strongly supported in this argument by Chief H.M. Lugusha, who suggested that advertisements for patent medicines should be prohibited altogether.

Replying to Mr. Hands, Mr. Attenborough said that the establishment of the corporation would be an expensive business and it had got to earn revenue. In some way or other, the Government departments were not charged most of the revenue would disappear, and if commercial broadcasting were barred the only chance of income would be from charges for wireless licences, as advised by another speaker. It was right that the corporation should charge Government departments for their broadcasts if only because it was an independent body.

E.A. Literature Bureau Report

Reply to Criticisms of "Tazama"

INCREASING INTEREST IN LITERATURE BY AFRICANS is reflected in the annual report of the East African Literature Bureau for the 18 months ended June 30 last. Sales of its own books rose from 173,000 in the year ended September 30, 1954, to 211,000 in the 18 months ended June 30, 1955.

The postal library service of the Kenya branch, which has a membership of 1,400, issued 10,200 books in the last six months of the period under review; 17.46% were fiction, 15.33% history, geography, and biography, 14.52% on applied sciences, 11.82% on social sciences, politics, economics, education, law, and government, 10.91% on language study, 10.68% on pure sciences, and 7.65% on philosophy, psychology, morals, ethics, etc. The library service in Tanganyika and Zanzibar (figures combined) issued 1,000% language study, 11.28% and 14.52% respectively.

Consumption of the periodicals magazine *Tazama* rose from 11,850 to 19,350. Orders for but one order for 1,500 copies by the Kenya Government for rehabilitation camps, which was subsequently required as the figures represented direct sales to Africa.

"Despite a good deal of criticism of *Tazama* in that Territory," the report continues, "more than half the total circulation is in Tanganyika, and the letters and photographs received for publication from readers of *Tazama* are always outnumbered the similar items received from readers in Kenya and Uganda combined. The same trend is seen with copies from Tanganyika to various correspondents."

Broadened Mental Horizons

It begins to appear that the principal inducement to buy the magazine is the fiction content, but there is also clear evidence that the mental horizons of large numbers of Africans are considerably broadened by *Tazama*, as the result of reading both the fiction itself — as the letters show that new morals have been learnt from the stories — and the non-fiction items which are also published. The chief non-fiction are the weekly doctor's pages and the women's pages, with child care, cooking, dress, and even fashion and subjects.

The magazine, as was not unexpected, has frequently been criticized by Europeans and in some areas religious leaders and school authorities have gone so far as to impose a ban on the reading of *Tazama*.

It is claimed that no mistakes have been made in the development of the magazine. In an experiment of this nature, in which almost entirely new ground was being broken, it was necessary to gauge the reader's tastes of the small section of the African population who were prepared to pay for leisure reading material and, indeed, to create a demand for a magazine-type of reading material where such had never existed before.

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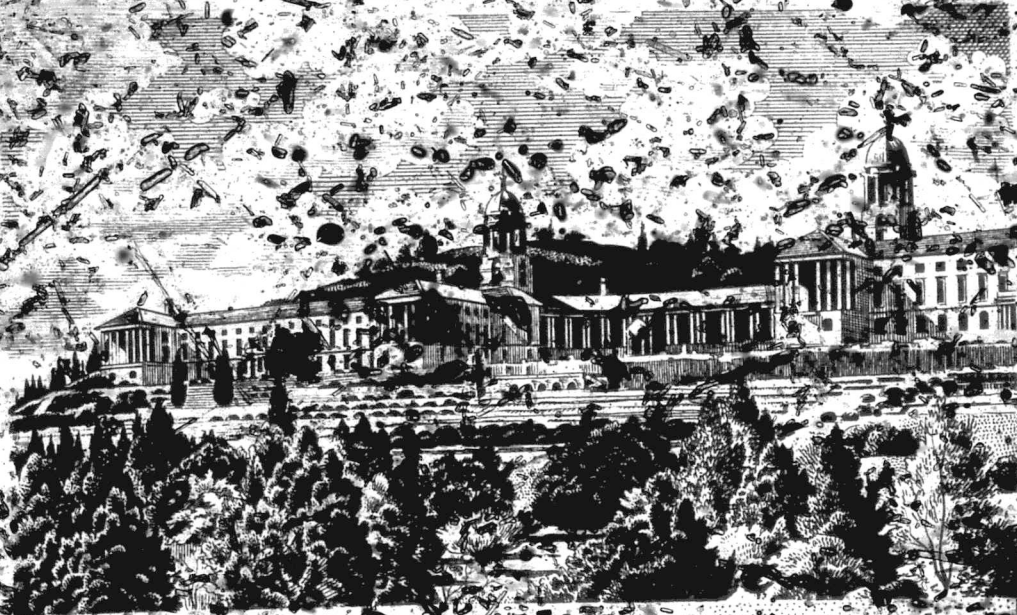
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PRETORIA: Since 1910 Pretoria has been the administrative capital of the Union of South Africa. The Union Buildings, which comprise the actual seat of Government, stand high on the northern hills overlooking the city and are without doubt one of the finest examples of modern architecture in the whole of the African continent. A recent addition to the squares of the town is the Voortrek Monument. This commemorates the courageous pioneers who were the first to set out from the Cape and open up the inland, thus making possible the settlement of the Orange, the Vaal and the Transvaal. Pretoria was founded exactly a century ago and named after Pieter Pretorius, the leader who destroyed the armies of the Zulu King Dingaan at the Battle of Rorodira 1838. Today it is a busy town with pleasant gardens and streets lined with jacaranda trees in addition to becoming an increasingly important industrial centre and producing such chemicals and many other products.



Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in the Union of South Africa should write or enquire into contact with our Intelligence Department, 25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Up-to-date reports on our own, other, and foreign markets are readily obtainable on request.

BARCLAYS BANK, D.C.

PERSONALIA

MR. LEONARD CORRIE, 21 St. John's Lane, London, E.C.4, has been appointed chairman of the East African Farmers' Association. Mr. W. H. BURNETT, 10, St. John's Lane, London, E.C.4, is the vice-chairman, and Mr. J. W. HERTSON, 10, St. John's Lane, London, E.C.4, is the secretary.

MR. E. J. PEDLER, managing director of the United Africa Company, left London Airport on Sunday for a visit to about six weeks to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

MR. RICHARD CABRINGTON, an author of books on the continent, as visiting East Africa. He is accompanied by his wife and two children. He will have a short visit to Kisumu.

DR. J. W. MCARDLE, Deputy Medical Officer of Health in the Sudan, resigned. A two-day visit to Khartoum last week by the Hon. HALLIDAY, Secretary of State for Africa, who visited the Sudan.

SIR HARRY BRITTON has been elected a member of the Society of York Clergymen in London. Sir Harry Hitchcock left London Airport at the weekend to return to Tanganyika Territory.

THE GOVERNOR of Nyasaland, SIR GEOFFREY OLBE, paid a farewell visit to the Southern Province last week. LEW SELWY, British Consul in Khartoum, arrived in Khartoum as the Egyptian Ambassador to the Sudan.

MR. H. B. BURNETT, who arrived in Kenya last week, is a member of the war-time services in Africa. While in the Sudan, he was a member of the Sudanese Air Force.

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MAJOR J. D. ... has been appointed chairman of the ... Mr. ... vice-chairman, and Mr. J. W. HERTSON secretary. Mr. E. J. PEDLER, managing director of the United Africa Company, left London Airport on Sunday for a visit to about six weeks to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

MR. RICHARD CABRINGTON, an author of books on the continent, as visiting East Africa. He is accompanied by his wife and two children. He will have a short visit to Kisumu. DR. J. W. MCARDLE, Deputy Medical Officer of Health in the Sudan, resigned. A two-day visit to Khartoum last week by the Hon. HALLIDAY, Secretary of State for Africa, who visited the Sudan.

SIR HARRY BRITTON has been elected a member of the Society of York Clergymen in London. Sir Harry Hitchcock left London Airport at the weekend to return to Tanganyika Territory. THE GOVERNOR of Nyasaland, SIR GEOFFREY OLBE, paid a farewell visit to the Southern Province last week. LEW SELWY, British Consul in Khartoum, arrived in Khartoum as the Egyptian Ambassador to the Sudan.

MR. H. B. BURNETT, who arrived in Kenya last week, is a member of the war-time services in Africa. While in the Sudan, he was a member of the Sudanese Air Force. MR. J. W. MCARDLE, Deputy Medical Officer of Health in the Sudan, resigned. A two-day visit to Khartoum last week by the Hon. HALLIDAY, Secretary of State for Africa, who visited the Sudan.

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THE HELEN ... Mrs. Helen ...

HOTEL ... HALL near ...

DUMFORD ... The ...

MR. J. W. MCARDLE ...

MR. K. K. MURPHY has established the Uganda Sugar Estates Ltd. at Lugazi, has given £5,000 to the Uganda National Theatre and Cultural Centre Fund. He has also given £700 to the appeal for a sports centre in Uganda.

CONSTABLE WALTER CHRISTOPHER MERRISA of the Kenya police has been awarded the silver medal of the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire for rescuing a rear-gunner from a burning R.A.F. aircraft which crashed near Githunguri.

MR. JOHN WILSON, director of the British Empire Society for the Blind, has returned from a visit to East, Central and Southern Africa, where his society has so establish within the next three years 40 vocational training centres for 12,000 blind Africans.

DR. LESLIE JOHNSON is the national chairman, DR. DAVID ROBERTSON national vice-chairman, and MR. C. C. AMM national secretary of the Rhodesia Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the youngest association of the kind in the Commonwealth. MR. E. W. COOPER, purser of the WINGFIELD CASTLE, and senior purser of the Union Castle Line, has taken up his duty ashore after 36 years at sea. He is succeeded as commodore purser by MR. A. M. H. BAKER, purser of the ship PRINCIPAL CASTLE since 1950.

MR. GEORGE W. WHEAR retired last week from the editorship of the East Africa Standard, Nairobi, which he had occupied for some 30 years. The new editor is MR. KENNETH SUTTON, deputy editor of the paper for three years, and previously deputy editor of the Evening Dispatch, Birmingham.

MR. J. P. POOR, a Federal M.P. for Basildon, has been elected president of the Central Province Association, and Miss POOR has been elected secretary and treasurer. The other members of the committee are MESSRS. J. H. HUNT, M. G. V. G. MILWARD, W. F. POOLLEY and CAPTAIN S. KIRKPATRICK.

MR. F. R. H. HENDERSON, chief accountant of Lever Bros. (Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Ltd. has been appointed commercial director of the company of which MR. C. J. VAN JAARSVELDT is managing director and Mr. G. J. HENDERSON sales director. Mr. Henderson, who has been with the modern company for 11 years, is a native of Highlands Towns Management Board.

LADY PATRICIA LENNOX BOND has given £45,000 for the establishment of a secondary school for deaf boys at Burwood House, Watton on Thames, which was given by her father, Lord Iveagh. Lady Patricia made all the arrangements for the choice of furniture, decorations, equipment, and technical aids. There are 35 boys in the school, drawn from many parts of the country.

North Rhodesia honorees include MR. & MRS. C. BOGART, J. CRASH, MR. S. HUNTSLEY, MR. H. HAMPTON, MR. HUNT, MR. M. LINDMICK, M. IAN A. McMULLIN, DR. J. S. MURPHY, MR. J. W. MILLER, MR. J. A. MURRAY, MR. E. U. POLLOCK, MR. & MRS. A. F. RAY, MR. A. REND, MR. & MRS. J. THOMSON, MR. G. E. WALSH and CAPTAIN A. WOLLE-KING.

MR. CLEOPHUS LEWIS, Deputy Mayor of Kampala since May last, who has been appointed Mayor, went to London 28 days ago to join the staff of the Uganda Coffee Producers' Ltd., of which he is now a director and general manager. A director of several other companies, Mr. Lewis is a member of the Cotton Price Fixing Committee, the Uganda Life Marketing Board, and the Coffee Industry Board, vice-president of the Uganda Cotton Association, and president of the Uganda State Coffee Producers' Association and of the Kampala Club. He succeeds the late K. H. DAVE.

Two ballet dancers from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, are now appearing in the West End of London. MISS MERLE PARR at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and MISS PADDY KRISCHNER at the Piccadilly Theatre.

SIR MALCOLM DUBELLER is to address the Royal Empire Society on "Archaeological Exploration in East Africa" at 6.15 p.m. on April 10. LORD MILVERTON will speak on "The Realities of African Civilization" at 1.15 p.m. on April 12. SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A.C., will deal with "Progress in the Air" at the same time on April 26; and DR. EDGAR BROOKES, formerly president of the South African Institute of Race Relations, has promised to address a lunch-time meeting on May 3 on "South Africa: The Possibilities in an Impossible Situation".

To inquire into the future organization of trade and industrial shows in Uganda on a Protectorate-wide basis, MR. C. HENDRY BIRD, Minister of Commerce, has established a committee consisting of MESSRS. E. H. SHARPE, chairman of the organizing committee of the last trade and industrial show at Nakivubo Stadium last year; J. L. BENT, secretary of the Uganda Radio and Television Traders' Association; C. E. DEVLIN, a member of the Kampala Municipal Council; CLIFFORD LEWIS, Mayor of Kampala; G. MATHIAS, a Kampala lawyer; C. C. SANCER, chairman of the Lint and Office Marketing Boards; J. H. K. SKESSKE, a building contractor; and W. W. HOPKINS, Director of Trade.

MR. ANTHONY BENJAMIN KILLICK, Professor of Agriculture at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, who has been appointed Minister of Natural Resources in Uganda following the retirement of MR. T. Y. WALTON, is an agricultural officer in Uganda in 1924, from 1936 to 1939 he was Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Trinidad, and then held similar posts in Kenya and Tanganyika before returning to Uganda as Director in 1947. He was made G.M.C. in 1950. For the next few months MR. F. R. J. WILKINSON, formerly secretary to the Ministry of Natural Resources, will be temporarily responsible for the Ministry's work and will temporarily be appointed to the Legislative Council.

Visitors to East Africa

CURRENT AND PROSPECTIVE VISITORS to East Africa include:
Dr. HERMANN LEMM, a member of the Sick Cell Working Party of the Colonial Medical Research Committee, is on a six-week investigation in Uganda.
DR. R. S. MILLAR, officer in charge of the Colonial research section of the Agricultural Research Board, arrived in East Africa last week for his month's tour of East Africa.
DR. WRIGHT, of the Agriculture and Fisheries Research Council, arrived in Kenya last week to attend the fifth meeting of the East African Agriculture and Fisheries Research Council.
MR. ALAN MOOREHEAD, the well-known journalist, who was in Nairobi with MRS. MOOREHEAD last week, will probably spend a week in Kenya and three weeks in Uganda, and the British-African connexion with a book on the preservation of East African game.
MR. MICHAEL BROWN, a principal in the East African Department of the Colonial Office, was due in Nairobi last Friday for a tour of the Colony lasting until March 27.
MR. GEORGE W. ALLEN, United States Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East, South Asia, and Africa, is due to arrive in Nairobi on March 16 for a two-day visit.
MR. J. H. BENTON, Lecturer in Agriculture, Botany and School of Agriculture, Cambridge, is to spend from mid-March to mid-April in East Africa.
MR. E. PARRY, Deputy Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State, who visited Kenya last week to the Federation will return to Nairobi on March 21 for two days on his way back to London.
SIR ERNEST GOODALE, chairman of the British Industries Fair, was due in Nairobi on Monday for a day's visit.
MR. F. W. SCHAFFER, Native Commissioner in the Orange Free State, South Africa, is about to pay a short visit to East Africa.

Obituary

Admiral Sir Walter Cowan

ADMIRAL SIR WALTER HENRY COWAN, B.Sc., C.B., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 84, had had an exceptional career and not many soldiers of his generation had seen so much active service on land, especially in Africa.

His crowning achievements were to persuade the Admiralty in 1919, when he was 56 years of age, to re-engage him for the duration of the war, and in 1921 to appoint him division officer with the Commandos during their raids on the coast of North Africa. Later he attached to an Indian-cavalry regiment and served with them in all the operations in the Western Desert, where he was promoted at Bir Hakeim in 1942.

Entering the Royal Navy as a cadet in 1884, he joined his ship three years later. After a spell in home waters he went to the East Indies and then to the African Station. In 1893 he took part in the operations in what is now Kenya against the reckless Arab marauders, receiving the African Medal. He had already served in one punitive expedition in West Africa and was soon engaged in another. Then he went back to East Africa where he was awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society for rescuing a Bahuchi sepoys from drowning during a certain operation.

He commanded the auxiliary flotilla on the Nile during operations in Sudan and Abyssinia and was present at the battle of Karari and the capture of the Sudan. It is the next year he was a staff officer in the Sudan. Sir Reginald Wingate during operations against the Khalifa. He bringing his services to the notice of the authorities. Sir Reginald wrote: "He is a most capable and energetic officer, and afforded me much assistance throughout the operations."

Towards the end of 1899, on the outbreak of war in Africa he was made a de-camp to Lord Kitchener and when Lord Roberts assumed command he became his principal aide-de-camp.

He was at sea throughout the 1914-18 war, for the first time as the Grand Fleet, and then as commander commanding the First Light Cruiser Squadron in the Baltic.

Mrs. W. L. W. GRAY, formerly Mabel, Divisional Engineer in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, has died in Salisbury. She was an Australian. She was educated in Britain and won the M.C. and star in the 1914-18 War. She worked in the Southern Rhodesian Posts and Telegraphs Department in 1926, having previously worked as an engineer in London and Portuguese East Africa. During the last war she was a staff officer with the Southern Rhodesia Signals. She was a committee member of the Civil Servants' Pension Association and a member of the Hatfield Town Management Board. She is survived by a widow.

Mr. R. D. MCKAY, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, was born in Florence, Natal, in 1870. After being educated at Prince Edward School, Salisbury, he joined the Nyasaland Government in 1892, and after service with K.M.R. and in the R.A.F. was transferred to the Customs Department. He kept golf in his many prizes in Natal. He was an active member of the Nyasaland branch of the British Empire League and served on its central council. He was married by Mrs. McKay and has a daughter.

Mr. CRAWFORD DOUGLAS JONES, C.M.G., one of the early administrators in Rhodesia, has died in Harare. He went out to Rhodesia in 1890 as a private secretary to the Resident Commissioner, and was Resident Commissioner for Southern and Northern Rhodesia from 1908 to 1923, and then Resident Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia until he went to British Headquarters as Colonial Secretary in 1937. He retired from the Colonial Service in 1942.

Mr. Hamu Mukasa

MR. HAMU MUKASA, O.B.E., an outstanding figure in Uganda, who has died at the age of 36, was a page in the court of Mutesa when he was a boy of 12, and, having attained majority, he was condemned to death with a life term by the Kabaka Mwanga in 1886. Pardon after escaping from confinement, he was among the Christians who fled to Ankole after having taken part in the rebellion against Mwanga two years later, and he helped to drive the Muslims from the city of Buganda in 1890. Two years later he fought Eugene.

For more than 60 years he was a member of the Ugandan Church Council in Uganda and its successor. He had been a noted preacher and written biblical commentaries in the vernacular. He was in the front line in spreading the Bible through Uganda, beginning to do so in 1890. He accompanied Sir Apollonius as the coronator of the late King George V in 1911 and wrote a book on the Uganda situation. Three years later he became the Chief Sekiboko of Kyagwe. He held that office until 1941 when he resigned because he supported the Queen Mother of Buganda in a dispute about her remarriage to a commoner. When the Kabaka returned from his exile in London last November Mr. Mukasa's car was the only private vehicle allowed on the tarmac.

Major G. Brodie

MAJOR GARRY GUNNINGHAM BRODIE, a partner in the firm of Jundlay, Draham and Brodie, Colonial Merchant and a past chairman of the South African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who has died at his home in Westbury, Wiltshire, after a widespread African career, was a director of the firms of Oshoury, Cap, Green and Co., Delagoa Bay Agency, Ltd. and the East Africa Engineering and Trading Co., Ltd. He had often visited East and Central Africa. From 1906 to 1911 he held the M.P. for Rhodesia. During the 1914-18 war he was in Egypt and France with the Middlesex Hussars. He married in 1909 Isabel Milburne, daughter of the late Sir Robert Hart, C.B., C.M.G., who died five years ago and to whom he was survived by two sons.

CAPTAIN W. S. COLLINGS, who farmed in the Wedza district and was a former secretary of the local Farmers' Association, has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 72. Born in South Wales, he was educated in London and attended a course at the Royal School of Mining, en route to China in 1905. He served in the tin mining industry there until the outbreak of the First World War, when he took active part with the Mounted Labour Corps in France. He returned to China after the war and in 1936 settled in Rhodesia in the Wedza district.

MR. J. M. GIBSON, F.R.C.S., who was a surgeon in the near Sheffield, at the age of 72, died in Harare in 1945 with the Royal Air Force and during his career against the war he was under attack. He was present at the capture of Harare.

MR. LEONARD ROUSEFIELD, whose death is reported to have been in 1876 and served for many years in the Sudan Medical Service, described his life in a book "Sudan Days" published two years ago. His wife, ESTHER, nee Shearer, was the widow of William Shearer, late chairman of Ballroom, Harare, and Col. Ed. has died in London.

COLONEL ADRIAN EDWARD DAVISON, C.B.E., who was a Major in the Indian Army, has died in Harare.

Letters to the Editor

Threat to Imperial Development

Feeble British Political Leaders

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, - The leading article in which you have shown that Empire development is being opposed by inflation, extravagance, and the feebleness of British political leaders could not have been more timely or more necessary.

Those who come after will marvel, I am sure, at the fall of politicians, Conservatives no less than Socialists, during the post-war years, in which so many magnificent opportunities for binding the Commonwealth and Empire more closely together have been lost. If the country will not save enough to provide funds for Commonwealth and Colonial development, it will drive the countries to turn to non-British sources, a course which will quickly weaken imperial unity and at quite an early date that would have serious fiscal and economic results prejudicial to the Empire.

You recall that Mr. R. A. Butler said while Chancellor of the Exchequer that the U.K. should provide at least £300m a year for Commonwealth and Colonial Development projects. This was not a mere target, but it takes one to command, look at the Midland Bank loans to the Commonwealth in 1954.

According to statistics which have been compiled by the Midland Bank loans to the Commonwealth in 1954 were £12m, £10m and in 1955 they were £59m. These figures cover borrowings by public bodies and companies, but they do not include issues made in this country by Commonwealth enterprises, which are put at

£8m. in 1951, £12m. in 1952, £17m. in 1953, £19m. in 1954 and £22m. in 1955 (figures ended 31.3.55).

Quite obviously, the U.K. is now being led to treat the matter of all-empire unity as a must vitally affect the future of the Empire.

You wrote: "For lack of resolute and unaided leadership and courage to inspire a patriotic response from all sections of the community, such luxuries are now supplied at the cost of Empire development". In those words you put your finger on the spot. The right leadership would certainly inspire the right response, not least from the best of the trade union leaders, many of whom probably need not converting to the policies you advocate but at the point in a housing controversy and perhaps bitter opposition by advocating measures which Ministers themselves show no disposition to take. Until those who bear the responsibility prepare a full study there can be no possibility of a change in this desperately serious situation.

Your obedient servant,

London, S.W. 7. A. G. GRACE

Points from Letters

Religious Intolerance

YOUR CAUSTIC COMMENT on some of the proposals to give unoppressed Africans a higher dose of the British brand of democracy are well justified by what has just happened in the first elections for an African district council in Kigezi. The struggle was fought completely on grounds of tribal rivalry. Among every parish divided most votes went to one Protestant candidate, the victor having been told not to split the denominational voting power by supporting a non-Protestant candidate. I cannot think it a good thing to base all politics on religious attachments, but a development is wise which encouraged many Africans to ask, "Eura means in the district whether they wanted the Protestants or the Catholics to win".

Justified by Events

THERE IS NO WIDER REASON FOR SATISFACTION in Uganda at your decision to publish a weekly survey of Buganda affairs as presented by the vernacular newspapers here, for it is so highly important that they should be general knowledge of what is being done, said and proposed by those in Uganda who are setting the pace. The general attitude which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has adopted during the past two or three years has been justified by events. Indeed, your assessment of the situation has been far more reliable than that of the Protectorate Government.

Irresponsibility of African Officials

THE VICES OF GRANDS AND THEIRS are the circumstances under which they are carried but show a conspicuous lack of a sense of personal responsibility on the part of some officers in the service of the State more distressing in the apparent absence of a public opinion to condemn this lack of responsibility. Too often the bright side of grossly inflated salaries will be lost by a honourable strike and retirement for a salary that is comparatively petty fraud on their position. It is somewhat depressing to see that for dishonesty, greed, and sins on the example of these that it is hoped to be paid by a State a worth-while maintenance of the Public Accounts Committee of Uganda in their report for the half-year ended June



Darling
do you
Churchman's No. 1

George Medal for K.A.R. Officer Planned Rescue in Mauritius

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES DAVIES, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, attached to Bn. The King's African Rifles, has been awarded the George Medal for gallantry in the Plaine Champagne training area of Mauritius during a tactical exercise. The station

was 1,500 ft. when his company commander, Jean arrived drawn to an askari who told 2nd Lieut. Davies that he was wanted by Major Taylor, his company commander. He was driven to the edge of a sheer cliff dropping 800 ft. into the Black River Gorge, and after a short rest, Major Taylor suspended 20 ft. down what was otherwise a vertical cliff. 2nd Lieut. Davies immediately organized rescue operations by getting the company sergeant-major and askari down to rescue some steel ropes.

While waiting for the steel ropes for himself, 2nd Lieut. Davies climbed a 20 ft. sheer cliff face, and at a very personal risk managed to reach the small, most inaccessible ledge, which was only 2 ft. wide, when Major Taylor was again fully extended, over a precipitous ledge in a semi-conscious and very nervous condition. The fact that he might have been seen by experienced mountaineers is a detailed assessment of the cliff face appeared to have no footholds whatsoever.

Having calmed Major Taylor, 2nd Lieut. Davies removed this own waist to a fitful if you could call it that. During this time, the askari who doubt had the slightest false move on the part of 2nd Lieut. Davies or assistance by the sergeant-major's company commander would have resulted in both officers being hanged to certain death in the river gorge 800 ft. below.

By this time, the company sergeant-major and four askari had returned to the top of the cliff with three steel ropes. Major Taylor secured together, and lowered to 2nd Lieut. Davies, who secured the rope to the wall by around the neck of Taylor and had his prostrate body hauled up the cliff face. 2nd Lieut. Davies then climbed back

up the sheer cliff face, still with no life line for himself and then carried Major Taylor up the jeep to the hospital. Throughout the whole of the exercise, 2nd Lieut. Davies, who was suffering from the greatest possible fatigue and exhausted conditions which could not have been more difficult, insisted on his own safety to ensure the safe descent of his company commander, who was in imminent danger of falling to

European Women Mutilated in Kenya

Mrs. WINIFRED MURPHY, who had lived in Kenya for 20 years, was found dead by an African servant in a sitting room of her farmstead at Tigoni, near Nairobi, early on Monday. She appeared to have been dragged from her bed and murdered with a bush knife. An official police statement said: "The police considered that, although the usual characteristics of a Mau Mau murder are absent, this case has the possibility cannot be ruled out that the crime may have been instigated by Mau Mau. The house had been ransacked and a small revolver was missing. The police were summoned by Mr. J. E. Agge, a neighbour, to whom the African servant went for help. Five Africans have been detained for questioning.

Appeal Against Death Sentence in Field

APPEALS BY ROBERT AND P. LOANU against sentences of death passed on them by the Seychelles Justice Courts for the murder of an Indian seaman, have been upheld by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, in the grounds that the trial had been a nullity because the judge had not taken part with the accused in their deliberations and therefore the court was not properly constituted. The appeal was found guilty of assault and battery and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and Gobing to five years imprisonment on charges of manslaughter and battery. The judge took into account the fact that both men had been in prison for four months under the fear of the death sentence.

Service for Visitors

The East African Tourist Travel Association is a public service organization supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Association endeavours to assist visitors to these countries and to give advice to maintain pleasant information through Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

DAR ES SALAAM
Main Street (opposite
the hour)

KAMPALA
Killingo Rd. (Entrance
to D.O. Gate)

NAIROBI
Commercial Rd. (opposite
Imperial Hotel)

Nairobi
Spring St. (opposite
the terminus)

Enquiries should be addressed to:
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, EAST AFRICAN TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION, NAIROBI, KENYA.

At LONDON, the Association's new Branch is housed on the ground floor of the East African Office, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Inquiries and enquiries can be sent to our nearest East African Airways Corporation, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Further information obtainable from the African Airways Corporation, 77 Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Nairobi, S. Rhodesia.

Course in Co-operation

KENYA HAS FOUR REPRESENTATIVES, Uganda and Western Nigeria three, Tanganyika two, and Eastern Nigeria one, in the old Coast Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone and Zanzibar one each at a course for senior staff of the Co-operative movement opened last week by Mr. E. M. Windley, Kenya's Minister for African Affairs, at the James' School, Nairobi. The course, which will last six weeks, is the second of its kind to be held at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose adviser on co-operation, Mr. B. J. Surridge, will direct the studies, with the assistance of Mr. S. R. Mundy, principal of the African School of Co-operation, and Mr. D. Hips and Mr. F. Nuttall, co-operative officers in Tanganyika and Uganda respectively.

African Traders

EXPERIENCE IN THE NYANZA PROVINCE OF KENYA shows that very few African traders have the most elementary knowledge of how to conduct their businesses, which makes the granting of loans and any form of their being repaid a somewhat precarious business. Although the matter of assisting African traders is highly desirable, one is beginning to wonder whether we are not rushing to put the cart before the horse in instituting schemes in which they are yet really untrained to participate, rather than starting at the beginning and facilitating the provision of training facilities for African traders. African Affairs Department Kenya for 1954.

Racial Harmony in Nyasaland

Outsiders the Biggest Troublemakers

"OUTSIDERS" WITH HISTORICALLY bad records in Africa, and who tend to create trouble for their own ends in Nyasaland, were the biggest obstacle in the way of racial harmony, said Mr. A. W. Dixon, M.P., at Limbe.

Mr. Dixon, who has been returned unopposed for Blantyre since Nyasaland's first general election (reported on another page) was outlining the policy he intended to take in the new Legislative Council.

"We have," he said, "a multi-racial society and if we are going to prosper we must all learn to live together. There was an extremely wide gap in the stage of development of the races and it was extremely unwise to perpetuate this gap in this unbalanced way."

It was the duty of the European and Asian to fill the "gaps" for positions of higher responsibility but under direct control and guidance. "A good start has been made with district councils, but every resistance must be given to any suggestion that, because the Africans on the councils are in a minority, they are competent to run them."

"The Europeans and Asians are here to stay, but if we are going to stay, we have got to do our job in leading the Africans." It was the only way to promote racial harmony, he said.

Mr. Dixon suggested that a commission similar to the East Africa Royal Commission should be set up in Nyasaland to make a comprehensive study of the Protectorate's agricultural potential and prepare an overall plan for development.

Agriculture was paramount in Nyasaland and he was "very unhappy about the development schemes undertaken in Zomba. They do not have sufficient vision."

Repercussion of the "Squeeze"

Rhodesia, Hit by Inflation

SIR ROY WELLS, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in Salisbury last week that Britain should aid the Federation's development by providing relatively cheap money or even interest-free loans.

Britain's consuming too much of the goods and selling too little abroad, and the resulting trade imbalance had had a "serious" effect on the rate of development in Rhodesia, which might not be expected to suffer the effects of an inflation "which is just coming out of us."

Sir Roy continued: "If conditions do exist as they are in Britain today, it will be a matter of economic necessity for a more far-sighted and more generous attitude towards British countries such as ours. Britain must try to see a steady improvement in the status, standing, and ability of some six million Africans in the Federation. We also want to see the same attitude towards the cost, which will be considerable and baneful fall solely on the shoulders of 260,000 Europeans."

Supplementary Estimates

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES tabled in the Federal Parliament by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Ronald Macintyre, total £1,565,571. The Civil Aviation Department has applied for an extra £285,000 for additional telecommunications equipment at the new Salisbury airport. The Ministry of Home Affairs is asking for £40,115, of which £5,490 will go to the Inter-Governmental Committee on European Migration. The cost of taking over Northern Rhodesia from African agriculture is listed as £100,000 for the first six months of the year, but nearly the whole of this will be recovered from the territorial Government. Among other estimates are £20,000 for loans to immigrants, £11,025 for operational costs of the Netherlands Agreement, and £7,370 towards a new broadcasting transmitter for Katwe. Of the larger sums, the House will be asked to vote £175,000 for the development of inter-territorial roads, and £96,000 for the preliminary work on the Lovedale-Bundart part of the Shire Valley Scheme.

Industrial Opportunities in Rhodesia

Mr. P. C. Aldridge Talks to Lancashire

MR. P. C. ALDRIDGE, director of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, who is touring the United Kingdom on behalf of the Southern Rhodesian Government to persuade industrialists to settle in the Colony, dwelt on Rhodesia's urgent need for textile mills when he spoke in Manchester last week.

He said that its textile industry had begun with garment-making factories using cheap imported cloth, but that now there were several weaving and knitting mills and one spinning mill. The spinners, however, could not satisfy the weavers' demands, nor could the weavers satisfy the appetites of the garment makers. There was therefore great scope in spinning and weaving, and "desperate need for expansion in the quality and quantity of yarn." The Government hoped to develop a textile industry with a vertical structure.

Mixed Economy


As the Rhodesian tariff system favoured British imports, British manufacturers might think more of selling to Rhodesia than of opening up there. But, precisely because British imports were so favoured, Continental competitors would establish their own factories in Rhodesia, whose Government, Mr. Aldridge added, was always ready to allow an element of protection to its home industries.

It was important to diversify the economy of Rhodesia, which would suffer if ever the demand fell for copper and tobacco, which now account for 50% and 16% of the exports.

The pattern of a mixed economy was already emerging. In Southern Rhodesia alone there were now some 1250 factories with an output worth £95m. last year, as against only £7m. in 1938. There were, he suggested, opportunities for enterprise in the manufacture of canned food, domestic chemicals, hardware, luggage, jewellery, and textiles.

MOTORISTS IN TANGANYIKA
and ZANZIBAR
PREFER

Ford



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Encouraging Investment in the Sudan No Discrimination Against Foreign Capital

SAYED ISMAIL EL AZHARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, said in the course of an address at a ladies luncheon of Chantoum Rotary Club:

"History affords no precedent of a country emerging from its condition of subservience and dependency in the manner in which we have secured our liberation, and in such an atmosphere of friendliness and confidence.

"We have strengthened our position internally by the formation of a National Government, which will be able to shoulder with great ease, and I hope with success, present and forthcoming responsibilities.

"I have spent all my life in the field of political and national activities, and I assure you that, whatever differences may have appeared to exist, I have never lost a deeply embedded hope that we should overcome all difficulties, and that at the crucial moment we should unite and secure a common understanding. In fact, what appeared to others as a difference was viewed by me as a sign of vitality, consciousness, and democratic maturity. It is through these differences of opinions that sound ideas and principles will evolve and crystallize.

"In the development of industries in the Sudan the bases for Government policy are the encouragement of private investment in new productive schemes and a genuine and real welcome to any foreign company of repute which wishes to engage in beneficial development schemes, with or without Sudanese collaboration. Many foreign observers and potential investors have welcomed and endorsed our policy in this respect, and the representatives of the Sudanese people in both Houses of Parliament have given unanimous approval to the Bill under which generous Government assistance

and treatment will be accorded to industries in general and to foreign capital invested in the Sudan in particular. I draw particular attention to two significant points in that Bill, which has now become law.

"The first point is the absence of any provision to compel foreign capital to allot part of the shares to Sudanese investors. Contrary to current thought in many other young and new countries, we in the Sudan believe in building up economic relations and collaboration between the Sudanese and those who come from other countries to help in the development of the Sudan through peaceful and voluntary means. The partnership and participation which we desire to see established between the two sides must, if it is to continue, come as a result of mutual trust and agreement.

"The second point is the stipulation in the law that there shall be no discrimination against foreign capital. This is a genuine manifestation of that deep sense of fairness and justice with which the Sudanese people are so proud to say, richly endowed.

"It remains for our investors who wish to benefit themselves and give benefit to others to make up their minds and take their decisions in the light of these favourable conditions without apprehension of fear of any anti-foreign sentiments, for there is no room in our hearts for such feelings.

"Having obtained our independence by peaceful means we are eager to make and retain the friendship of all nations whose generosity in welcoming the birth of the new Sudan has been so manifest.

Sudanese Army

THE SUDANESE DEFENCE FORCE is henceforth to be known as the Sudanese Army. The Camel Corps has been re-named the Central Command, the Eastern Arab Corps the Eastern Command, the Western Arab Corps the Western Command, the Southern Corps the Southern Command, and the Northern Corps, the Northern Command. The Artillery Regiment is now the Artillery Corps, the Engineer Troops the Engineer Corps, the Sudan Signals the Signal Corps, the Military Training Depot the Infantry School, and the Sudan Defence Force Medical Unit the Medical Corps.

To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE	
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH EAST LONDON and DURBAN	
From Southampton	
*Stirling Castle	Mar. 15
*Pretoria Castle	Mar. 22
*Arundel Castle	Mar. 29
*Athlone Castle	April 5
*Carnarvon Castle	April 12
*Edinburgh Castle	April 19
*Winchester Castle	April 26
*Capetown Castle	May
Via Madeira, Via Las Palmas	



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES	
from LONDON and CONTINENT	
London, Rotterdam	
*Durban Castle	Mar. 16 Mar. 16
*Kenya Castle	April 5 —
*Rhodesia Castle	April 12 April 13
*Bloemfontein Castle	April 24 April 25
*Dunstons Castle	May 2 —
*Out and home West Coast	
*Out East Coast, home West Coast	
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News Items in Brief

The Church Missionary Society's school in Maseno, Kenya, has celebrated its jubilee.

Broken Hill Municipality has decided to appoint an African to the post of welfare officer.

Mombasa's sixth Exhibition of Trade, Industry and Agriculture will be held next August.

The **Nyasaland Convention of Associations** is considering a change of name to Nyaland Forum.

An inquiry into the profits, methods and growth of Mau Mau has been agreed to by the Kenya Government.

Directors of Agriculture in East Africa and their deputies met in Nairobi on Monday. The conference ends tomorrow.

The last of the 1,400 Seychellois who have been serving with the Royal Pioneer Corps in the Middle East have returned home.

Leopoldville Airport, 25 km. outside the capital of the Belgian Congo, has the longest runway in the world, 4,760 metres.

A social hall, costing about £6,000 for Kamba tribesmen in Nairobi is to be opened shortly to commemorate their loyalty and good name.

Three years' hard labour was the sentence on an African cashier in the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank found guilty of stealing £500.

The **Ministry of Mineral Resources in Sudan** now employs five foreign surveyors, two Egyptian, one British, one Swiss, and one German.

Stocks Reducing Measures

All five locations in the western area of the Machakos district of Kenya have agreed to stock-reducing measures advocated by the African district council.

To assist African civil servants, the Northern Rhodesia Government will grant advances towards the cost of tuition fees and textbooks for approved correspondence courses.

The **Mera district of Kenya** is to be separated from the Kikuyu land unit. For some months the Meru have given substantial help in the campaign against Mau Mau terrorism.

European immigrants into Nyasaland totalled 780 in 1955—the highest figure for four years. Asian immigration, which is now restricted, dropped from 402 in 1953 to 26 last year.

A **forum for the European community in Nyasaland** where public opinion can be freely expressed has been proposed by an ad hoc committee of the Protectorate's Convention of Associations.

Urban local government in Uganda is the subject of a report by Mr. L. M. Buchanan, the Commissioner for Local Government, which has been published by the Government Printer at U. 9d.

The **Methodist Missionary Society** has sent a launch to the Tana River in Kenya for use by Dr. G. G. Phillips, a mission doctor, as a floating dispensary. The vessel, 38 ft. long, is powered by a diesel engine.

The **white rhinoceroses in the London Zoo** are valued at £4,000 each. The black rhinoceros and hippopotami are priced at £1,500 each. At the end of 1955 the total valuation of the animals was £89,245.

Nairobi City Council has agreed to the Government of Kenya for sanction to raise a loan of £3.7m. for which almost £1.9m. would be for African housing and associated services, and £25,000 for sewerage schemes.

The **machinery of the Federal Party** is being examined by a subcommittee, which is to review all its branches.

Placed in African soldier's from South Nyanza who has been killed in the 1949-50 war has been unveiled in Kisii. Similar plaques have been erected in Kericho and Kisumu, and a fourth is to be erected in Mumaga.

A total of 165 new students, including 11 women, will be admitted to Makerere College, Uganda this year. There will be 62 from Uganda, 54 from Kenya, 10 from the British Isles, 10 from Zanzibar, and 11 from Nyasaland.

Estimates of maize and rice production in Malawi this season are 70,000 and 10,000 tons respectively, compared with 126,500 and 26,000 tons last year. Floods in the Save and Rufiji valleys and adverse weather conditions have effected yields.

During 1956 and early 1957, three more Government primary schools and one secondary school, designed to accommodate 3,000 Asian pupils, are to be built in Nairobi. These are in addition to the secondary Asian school at Eastleigh which is to be opened in January.

Over 27m. was sent home in family and private remittances last year by Nyasaland Africans working in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. There are about 300,000 Nyasalanders in Southern Rhodesia, 10,000 in Northern Rhodesia, 10,000 in the Union, and 8,000 in other territories.

Northern Rhodesia came third in the Duke of Gloucester's challenge cup rifle match shot under National Rifle Association rules, and was runner-up in the Empire Day challenge cup. Kenya and Uganda were sixth and ninth respectively in the Lynch-Staunton challenge cup revolver match.

For leading an unlawful demonstration, nine Sudanese, including the president and secretary of the Sudan Gezira Colonists' Association, have been sentenced to imprisonment for six months. Five others have been sentenced to two months and one to imprisonment for two months on similar charges.

The **Church of God Mission in Kima, Kenya**, has celebrated its jubilee. A plaque commemorating the early workers was unveiled by Miss Mabel Baker, daughter of its founder, and the Rev. David Otieno, whose father gave the land. Mrs. Robert Wilson, who with her husband, started the mission, sent flowers and a telegram from South Africa.

African Languages

The annual report of the African Studies Institute states that 46 students attended courses in Kikuyu, one in Lingala, three in Luo, one in Nandi, five in Nyanya, four in Shona, one in Somali, 21 in Swahili, and three in Tonga. There were three students of African cultural anthropology. Four East Africans attended the school during the year.

The **Portuguese Ministry for Overseas** has presented 130 Portuguese books, including two describing conditions in Zambezia from 1897 to 1883, to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Welcoming the gift, Mr. D. A. Clarke, the librarian, said it was particularly timely, as it was planned to offer courses in Portuguese language and literature when the college opened next year.

The **Federal African Scholarships Board** has announced its new awards to 19 Africans for periods ranging from two to six years. The scholarships are tenable at Bristol University, Durban Medical School, Fort Hare College, Makerere College, and St. Paul's College in Basutoland. Fourteen of the students have been selected for Federal Government scholarships, two for Berr scholarships (subject to the trustees' confirmation), and three for scholarships (subject to completing university entrance requirements).

The **English Football Association** is to send a touring party of 18 players to Southern Africa next year. They will meet Northern Rhodesia at Nakuru and Southern Rhodesia twice, once in Bulawayo and again in Salisbury. The last fixture on New Year Day being the final game of the tour. The Kenya Football Association's appeal for a match in Nairobi on the return journey has had to be declined, since the English players have to report back for training with their league clubs immediately after the earlier fixtures have been finished.

Increase in Air Transport

THE TOTAL OF AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS in East Africa for the 18 months ended June 30 last was double that for the whole of 1953. The number of aircraft registered (68 commercial and 94 private) showed an increase of 121%, while commercial pilots' licences, at 147, and students' licences at 337, rose by approximately 50%. These figures are given in the Annual Report on Civil Aviation by the East African Commissioner for Transport for the period January 1, 1955 to June 30, 1955.

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Socialist Impressed by Kenya

MR. R. WILLIAMS, Labour M.P. for Wigan, who with Mr. Hugh Fraser, Conservative member for Stafford and Stone, visited Kenya recently, told a Press conference in Nairobi that he had found multi-racial government working even better than he had hoped. He had been impressed by the advance in African agriculture and by the improvement in the organization and efficiency of the police force since his last visit. He thought that the present system of rehabilitation for detainees was working well and humanely.

New Commissioner for India

MR. PREM KRISHEN, a member of the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed Commissioner for India in the Central African Federation and East Africa. Mr. Krishen will also be Indian Consul-General for the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. He replaces Mr. M. G. Menon who has already left for India for consultations with the Government before taking up his new post as Indian Consul-General in New York. Mr. Krishen is expected to arrive in Nairobi, where he will have his headquarters, in a few weeks' time.

Road Inquiry

SIR HERBERT MANZONI, city engineer of Birmingham, who arrived in Kenya at the end of last month to inquire into the desirability of separating the Roads Branch from the Public Works Department of the Colony, started taking evidence last Monday after a five-day tour on which he had been accompanied by Mr. J. E. Nathoo, Minister of Works, Mr. V. Garland, deputy D.P.W., Mr. E. R. Massey, road engineer, and Lieut-Colonel Hughes, secretary to the inquiry.

Congress Officials

THE BUSOGA BRANCH of the Uganda African National Congress has elected new officers: Mr. M. M. Kirunda, who is engaged in business in Bushongia, is president; Mr. Y. C. Tayoleke, manager of the Busoga Traders' Co-operative Society, vice-president; Mr. A. W. Kisambira, an accountant, secretary and Mr. Mesusera Kiwua, principal of the Trade School at Iganga, treasurer.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. have established a local board in Khartoum. The local directors are Mr. S. J. Okey, formerly manager in the Sudan, and Mr. R. W. Harvey, formerly regional manager in Uganda. Mr. C. H. M. El-Lahya, director of the bank and chairman of its Egyptian board, is also a member of the new Sudan board.

Premier Reader

MR. DAVID WILLIAMS, editor of *West Africa*, said when addressing the Royal African and Colonial Empire Societies in London last week: "Dr. Adenauer, Prime Minister of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, once told me that he reads EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA regularly in order to keep himself informed of what Rhodesians are thinking, especially about race relations."

Uganda's New Legislature

MESSRS. EDWARD D. MILLS AND PARTNERS have been appointed architects for the new legislative Council building in Uganda as a result of a competition for a design, in which they have won the first prize of £350. A representative of the firm has been invited by Government to visit the Protectorate for discussions as soon as possible.

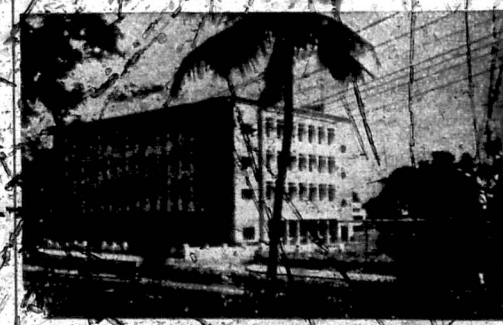
Young Farmers to Visit Britain

SHORTLY TO VISIT BRITAIN under the third international exchange of young farmers are two Rhodesian girls — Miss Morag Scott, of Vermont Farm, Chingola, and Miss Elizabeth Buckley, of Bangululu Farm, Untali. They will sail from Cape Town on April 13, returning to the Colony at the end of August. They will start their tour in London by attending the annual general meeting of the Young Farmers' Club. Then they will visit farms in England and Wales. The two British young farmers who are going out to Rhodesia on exchange are Mr. William Kimber, aged 19, of Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, and Mr. Geoffrey Wylie, 20, of Hopwas, Tamworth. They both work on their father's farms, and are interested in all branches of agriculture.

Voice of the People

A "VOICE OF THE PEOPLE" committee composed of supporters of the Federal Party and its territorial equivalent, the United Rhodesia Party, has been formed in Salisbury. The chief aim is to see that the pace of African advancement is not "pushed forward too quickly." The chairman, Mr. Barn Wright, who supported the Confederates in the Federal elections, said in a recent statement that it was "useless and dangerous to attempt to achieve in 60 or 100 years the level of advancement that took Britain a millennium to reach. The committee claims to be a non-party organization with party-political aims."

MRS. M. CHILESHE, wife of Mr. S. H. CHILESHE, M.C., is the first African woman to hold the rank of assistant district commissioner in the Girl Guide movement in Northern Rhodesia.



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Uganda Company's Report

Large Increase in Profit

THE UGANDA CO., LTD., after providing £127,955 for taxation, earned a group profit of £220,543 for the year ended August 31 last, compared with £132,376 in the previous year. Subsidiaries retain £151,770 and £7,894 is attributable to outside shareholders, leaving a balance of £83,879. Dividends totalling 16% require £27,388, leaving £56,491 to be carried forward by the parent company, against £4,960 brought in and a consolidated carry-forward of £453,439, against £301,669.

The issued capital of the parent company is £901,500 in shares of 10s. Capital reserves stand at £4,187, revenue reserves at £27,305, reserve for future taxation at £61,150, and current liabilities at £277,281. Fixed assets are valued at £130,088, investments at £653,919, and current assets at £463,446, including £47,037 in cash. Trading profit at £442,607 compared with £333,420 in the previous year, when there was a non-recurring item of profit of £24,050.

The company proposes to make a rights issue on the basis of three new shares for every 10 shares held at a price to be advised later. The consent of the Capital Issues Committee has been obtained.

The directors are Major-General John Buckley (chairman) and Messrs. S. Bolster, F. F. Eccles, D. A. L. Buxton, and C. J. Holland Martin, M.P. The secretary is M. E. H. Mosland.

The 53rd annual general meeting will be held in London on March 28.

£3m. Tea Company

A SOUTHERN RHODESIA COMPANY is shortly to be registered with an authorized capital of about £3m. for the development of the tea area in the Colony owned by Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd., which, with the adjacent 5,000 acres, will represent at least 10,000 acres. James Finlay and Co., Ltd., are to co-operate in the development. The new company will allot Aberfoyle Plantations shares to the value of £200,000 in consideration of the acquisition of its land and other assets in Southern Rhodesia, and Aberfoyle will have the right to take up further shares at par.

Blantyre and East Africa

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD., earned a profit of £180,425 in the year ended September 30, last, compared with £234,001 in the previous year. Taxation amounts to £78,000, general reserve receives £27,000, special reserve £55,000, and staff contingencies reserve £3,000. A sum of £5,468 is written off Government Securities. Interest on the preference shares requires £2,644, and a dividend of 30% less tax, on the ordinary shares £25,884, leaving a carry-forward of £31,400, against £27,472 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £7,656 in 6% preference shares and £150,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 each. Revenue reserves stand at £25,070, provisions at £63,925, and current liabilities at £140,962. Fixed assets are valued at £119,831, subsidiary company at £2,978, and current assets at £490,805, including £281,979 in cash.

The company's five tea estates in Nyasaland comprise 3,002 acres of tea, of which 2,934 are mature. The total of the year's crop amounted to 1,961,683 lb. against 1,724,686 in the previous year. The tobacco crop was 55,233 lb., compared with 126,440 lb.

The directors are Messrs. Allan Ross Stark (chairman), Robert Ross Stark, George Ehrlich, John Alexander Meston, and Major Lancelot Errington. The secretary is Miss J. E. Thomson.

The 57th annual general meeting will be held in Edinburgh on March 28.

Robin Line Schedule Changes

NEW SCHEDULING PROCEDURES designed for greater regularity in homeward sailings of the Robin Line service between the United States and South and East Africa has just been introduced by the Sea Shipping Company. The first Robin Line vessel to operate on the new system of scheduling is the ROBIN DONCASTER, which left New York on Tuesday. The service to Africa is on the basis of 10 days between departures, and the new schedule is designed to put the vessels off the African coast on the same regular, 10-day basis homeward-bound.

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WELDED OR SEAMLESS STEEL TUBES

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Black and Galvanized.

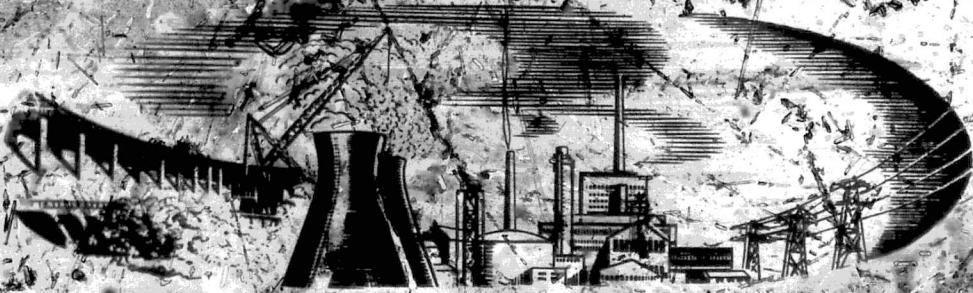
STEEL WATER MAINS with Spigot and Socket Joints, Victaulic Joints, Johnson Couplings, or with ends prepared for welding at site. These conduits are supplied coated with bituminous solution both inside and outside, or with heavier protections if desired.

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Sisal— for durability and strength the world's cheapest fibre— makes one of the most important contributions to East African economy. It is the major industry in Tanganyika and, since the war, has contributed £100,000,000 to the territory's export economy. Sixty years ago 67 plants were brought from Florida to found the industry. Last year production in Tanganyika and Kenya was 210,000 tons—two thirds of the world total—and 300,000 tons were exported, earning £13,000,000, much of it in dollars.

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

East African Railways & Harbours

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS SERVICE

Mortgage Charges Raised in Federation

Repercussions of Higher London Bank Rate

COMMERCIAL BANKS in the Federation and Southern Rhodesian building societies have raised their rates following the recent increase in the Bank of England rate from 4½% to 5%.

Building societies in banks have raised their interest rate by ½% and building societies 3½% and a lease of ½% in each case. Mortgage rates, on the other hand, have risen by 1% on 10% and in commercial and business properties by 1½%.

Building societies in building societies have raised their rates by 1% and for building societies 3½% and a lease of ½% in each case. The Federal Treasurer has announced that the discount rate of the latest issue of Federal Governmental statutory bills has been increased by approximately 1% to 4½% as a result of the revised London bank rate.

At a special meeting of the Council of the Association of Building Societies of Southern Rhodesia, the president, Alderman Morton James, said: "Existing investors and borrowers will have their rates of interest adjusted in due course to bring them into line with the new rates. The revised scales will apply to new business with immediate effect. We hope the new arrangements will result in a great inflow of money into building societies, which will assist them in meeting the present tremendous housing demands."

Prolific Fish Ponds

THE EAST AFRICAN PROVINCIAL FISH PONDS IN Kenya were most successful in 1954. One of the ponds has been particularly spectacular. On December 3, 1953, 100 Tilapia fish (average length 9 cm.) were introduced into the pond, and three months later 10,000 have been taken out. The rate of growth of *Tilapia zillii* is at least 1½ inches per month, provided the pond is not overcrowded. They are fed on grass cuttings only. — African Affairs Report for Kenya for 1954.

Rhodesian Tobacco Crop

Increased Field Expected

FIRST OFFICIAL ESTIMATES of the forthcoming flue-cured tobacco crop suggest a substantial increase on last year's output, largely because the field is put at 750 lb. per acre compared with approximately 700 lb. last year.

Southern Rhodesia and the north-eastern areas of Northern Rhodesia are expected to yield about 155,000 lbs. from 207,000 acres, and the north-eastern areas of Northern Rhodesia 21m. lbs. from 3,700 acres, a total of 157 million lbs. if realized, would be nearly 30% over the total for last year (123,000). The acreage has increased from 186,800 to 209,500.

Most of the districts report that the leaf is of better quality than last year. Auctions are due to begin in Salisbury on March 23. The fall will last about six months.

Banking Viewpoint

SIR FREDERIC LEITH-ROSE, chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa, reported in the *Nyasaland Times* to have said in Blantyre that credit will be made available to those who can get their credit application approved. He said that the Government will have to examine its development schemes and concentrate on those of prior necessity, such as Feziba and Shire. In order to attract capital, the Federal Government will have to improve its own budgetary position, say, by new taxes. The consumer is borrowing too much, say, by new taxes. The consumer is borrowing too much, say, by new taxes. The consumer is borrowing too much, say, by new taxes.

Swallow & Co., Ltd., London, is now offering to start growing in the Southern Rhodesia date capital from abroad, is not forthcoming, the Government may be able to do so on a partnership basis.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. TANZANIA
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UNDERTAKING OPENED	1938	1954
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	11,000	61,000
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION	13 million units	24 million units
CAPITAL	£70,000	£245,000

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 DAR ES-SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 P.O. Box 214, Dar-es-Salaam. Branches at Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kiunga, Lindi, Mbeva, Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Shauri Moyo.
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Of Commercial Concern

Four classes of coffee are available according to E. J. Scullion & Co., Ltd., who define them as follows: (1) Strictly good, strictly hard beans from Guatemala, Kenya, good mild coffee, (2) Good to very good, hard bean Guatemalas, and high bean salvadoras, (3) Mild and robusta, (4) Both in falling into a definite price pattern and from the coffee. The coffees falling into the category of fine and good grades and below said grades being of inferior place.

Three dams and power stations could be constructed along 15 miles of river below the Owen Falls dam. Electric stations on the Uganda Electricity Board sites could provide some 200,000 k.w. of power, the first station producing 700 m. units annually. It is estimated that additional power will be required in Uganda by 1960 and preliminary work may therefore have to begin within five years.

A number of mining experiments is being carried out on African stakes Corporation's Viziya estate near Kasesa in the Akai 100 acres are being cleared of brush, trees, and stumps and planted with seedlings. When the area is clear, the bud-woods will be sown from seed. The estate now produces between 500-700 tons of rubber per year.

Unliver 1955 have set a record dividend of 15% and a dividend of 31% making respectively £130 and £140 in 1955. Combined share dividends are estimated at £85,586,000 (£40,095,000 in 1954), £3,876,000 (£3,384,000) and consolidated net profit of £45,30,800 (£31,884,000). Dividend was 15.5% in 1954.

Campbell Bros., a British firm, has acquired the entire shareholding of Central Africa Chartered Agencies, Ltd. The Central company continues under the same style, with Messrs. J. H. Campbell and J. W. Van der Wal as directors.

Manchester's best football players for the last year were the French, Belgian, Colonies and the Belgian Congo, the annual report of the Africa Section of the Manchester Evening News.

Shearson and Sterling's company, with a subsidiary in London, has been granted a licence to operate in the East African region. The licence is for a period of five years, and the company will, through its subsidiary, be authorised to act as a stock exchange and to deal in securities. The licence is valued at £34,720 (£43,720 plus tax of £9,000).

The Board of Railways approved the amalgamation of the East African Railways and Harbours in the month of February 1956. The figure of £968,244 per annum figures are added, the monthly total for the railway reached £1,154,371.

Overseas Transport, Ltd., Manchester, have received an order for Rhodesia Railways for a large Garratt steam locomotive. They will cost rather more than £3m. Delivery is to be made in the next year.

Mr. J. W. H. Kinison, Director of the rope and cordage manufacturing company, has said during a visit to East Africa that he regards the prospect for the steel industry as bright for many years.

Owing to the weather it is predicted that this season's cotton crop in Uganda will be the smallest since the 1954 season. Last season's crop of 300,000 bales was the lowest for seven years.

At a recent meeting in London, the British African Development Board for an African Development Fund, £20 million was approved with 4,437 shareholders in the first two months.

Improvements costing £200,000 are to be made in the Enjebbi airport to cater with increased traffic and facilities for the Britannia tourist service which is to start this year. Passenger prices for many planned this year in Kenya be 1955. per £0.15. set and for wheat £2.60s. per ton of 2000 lbs. Last year's prices were 38.15s. and 32s.

The latest estimate of the Sudan cotton crop for 1955-56 is 1,940,375 kantar against 1,877,674 kantar in the previous year. It accounts for 14,170,000 (1,222,400) kantars.

Fresh Foods Ltd. has been registered in Uganda where it will act as agents for the Kenya Meat Commission. It is subsidiary of Messrs. Baumann & Co., Ltd.

Some 2,500 crocodiles were caught in Nyasa and by commercial licensees last year. The skins were worth about £25,000 states the Game Department.

R.M.A. Malvern, the first of five Victoria personal driven under construction for Central Africa Airways, is expected to make its first flight on Saturday.

According to the Southern Rhodesia Workers' Compensation Department, 1,600 of the 14,000 employees in the Colony are Africans.

The first hotel on Zomba Plateau is to be opened in September by Mr. R. C. Cox, acting in the Colonial Service.

Sisal Output for February

Central African Sisal Estate, Ltd. has output of fibre making 1,650 tons for eight months, compared with 1,594 tons for the corresponding period last year.

Dwars Brothers, Ltd. has output of fibre making 1,600 tons for two months, compared with 1,500 tons for the same period of last year.

Central African Sisal Estate of East Africa, Ltd. has output of fibre making 1,600 tons for two months.

Federation's Power Requirements

THE FEDERATION cannot afford not to go on with the Kariba hydro-electric project, said Mr. Roy Welensky, Deputy Prime Minister, in Parliament last week. He considered the Kariba project as the most vulnerable item in the Federation's budget.

At present, the Federation is faced with 70% of all requirements of electricity in the country. If the country continues to rely solely on electrical power, by 1970 the railways would be carrying 1,000,000 tons of coal annually to satisfy the needs of power stations alone. In terms of extra capacity, that means an additional 5000 wagons and 52 locomotives.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Donald Macintyre, said that the capital required was now put at £250 million. The Kariba power, which is now being developed, would eventually cost only 0.28s per unit.

He denied the charge that the Kariba project would restrict the Government's growing power for other essential developments. The Kariba project is being developed from sources which would not have been available to any other source for development, he said, and that if development loans are affected at all, it will be because of the Kariba but due to the general state of the world. The Minister pointed out that only £42m to the £200 million which the Government had agreed to provide was needed to go into the Kariba scheme.

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British South Africa Company

Profit of £5.5m. after £6.2m.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY, after providing £6,211,772 for taxation, earned a profit of £5,517,654 in the year ended September 30, 1955, compared with £3,295,898 for the previous year. Dividends totalling 3s. 6d. require £2,266,780, leaving £3,250,874 to be carried forward, against £7,244,890 (£3,242,222 which was capitalized) brought in.

The issued capital consists of £11,935,276 in 200,000 shares and £2,104,816 in shares, both of 1s. denomination. Revenue reserves stand at £34,438,135, for future taxation at £1,379,339, staff funds at £510,841, unclaimed dividends at £23,071, and current liabilities at £9,205,131.

Fixed assets appear at £9,903,226, subsidiary companies at £2,560,547, quoted investments at £9,508,207 (market value £2,254,286), unquoted investments at £424,990, unrelieved dividend funds at £11,952, and current assets at £12,027,923, including £2,745,762 in cash.

General

The value of minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia in the year was £108,135,838, against £85,716,998 in the previous year. The total revenue, derived from mining royalties, rents and fees, after providing for payment of 20% to the Northern Rhodesian Government, was £30,154,158.

The book value of the investments at September included investments in subsidiary companies, was £4,493,546, compared with £15,402,110 in September, 1954. The market value of the quoted investments, excluding shares in Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., stated in the prospectus at £9,508,207 exceeded the book value by £15,741,145. The net amount, before tax, on investments was £11,145,267,182 in the previous year.

Investment quotations and unquoted and their percentage of the total were as follows: subsidiary companies, £3,778,239, 84.2%; Northern Rhodesian mining companies, £4,367,300, 97.2%; unquoted investments, £3,427,313, £119,000, 19.2% in other investments, £11,497,230, 25.6% in British and Dominion Government securities, £2,221,492, 7.7% in cash. The subsidiary companies consist of a holding of 1,625,000 shares of £1 each issued capital of £1,005,757, shares of £1 each (17.1% in issue) Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd. owns the whole of the issued capital amounting to £10,000 of Cecil Investments, Ltd., £59,735. That trust holds a net amount of £180,718, and the value of the £10,000 of investments was £7,333,079, an appreciation of £2,048,649, or 38% over the book value.

Interests in the Union

Cecil Investments, Ltd., was incorporated in August last to hold some of the B.S.A. Company's investments. At September last its investment in Southern African mining and finance companies had a market value of £634,593. The Chartered Company's investment in Rhodesian mining companies mainly through holdings of Rhodesian Anglo-Merican, Ltd., had a book value of £1,876,246, a market value of almost £9m., while investments in Rhodesian mining companies with a book value of £1.6m. had a market value of £7.4m.

New Rhodesian Investments Co., Ltd., in which the company has a 50% interest, has investments with a book value of just over £5m. and a market value of £7.7m. The directors are Messrs. C. G. Hutchinson (president), F. A. d'Eranger, M. B. Heron, G. J. Conna, Wilson, Robert A. Mann, V. Emrys-Evans, J. H. Ament, M. S. Colwell, Sir H. Ellis Robins (vice-president and resident director), Sir Ernest Oppenheim, Mr. E. D. Hawkins, secretary. The annual meeting will be held in London on March 22.

Leaving Personalia

Mr. C. M. STOCKLEY, M. INST. M.M., will leave British East Africa this month for the United Kingdom en route for Johannesburg.
Mr. A. COLL, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has returned to the United Kingdom from Kenya.
Mr. W. H. GASSMORE has returned to England from Kenya and will be the staff of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons.

Progress Reports for February

Production of coal in the month of February was 1,000 tons of the were treated at the Tellety colliery for 717 tons and a working profit of £1,493 (January £2,267). The corresponding figures for the month of January were 3,170 tons, and £10,137 (£10,019). The corresponding figures for the month of February were 3,170 tons, and £10,137 (£10,019) and for the corresponding month of January were 3,170 tons, and £10,137 (£10,019).
The production of coal and 8,138 tons of coke were compared with 2,063,393 and 1,000 tons respectively in January. 2,500 tons of ore were treated for 7,955 tons of ore and a working profit of £3,680 against £40,902 in January consolidated. 805 oz. of gold were recovered from mining 1,200 tons of ore. The working profit was £3,669 in 1955.

No Rhodesian Copper for Communists

RHODESIAN COPPER is not penetrating the Iron Curtain. It has alleged recently that Russia and her satellites were buying copper from Britain and Western Germany. This has been denied by the copper mining companies. Mr. R. L. Prain, chairman of the Rhodesian Copper Trust, Ltd., said he was pleased through Nairobi last week that he had been told that no Rhodesian copper was reaching Communist countries. The Anglo-American Corporation stated in Johannesburg recently that it was satisfied that no Rhodesian copper was being sent to Russia.

Strike at Bancora

A THREE-DAY STRIKE involving all the 204 daily-paid Europeans on the Bancora mines, Northern Rhodesia, ended on Sunday, the miners agreeing to return to work on the understanding that their grievances would be referred to a conciliation board. It was over the question of which workers should be admitted to the European Mineworkers' Union.

Coal Price Increased

THE PRICE OF COAL in Southern Rhodesia has been increased by 10% a ton. A Government statement points out that it had no alternative but to honour its price agreement with the Yankie Colliery, who had insisted on the price increase because of the shortage of coal transported against the estimates given by Rhodesia Railways.

Rhodesian Corporation

RHODESIAN CORPORATION, Ltd., reports a profit of £79,929 after tax of £4,000 for the year ended September 30, 1955, against £70,732 after tax of £4,089 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 10% less tax require £60,668, leaving a carry forward of £19,176, against £17,076 brought in.

Prospecting in Nyasaland

NYASALAND PROSPECTING CO., LTD., a subsidiary of New Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd., has begun prospecting in the Central Province of Nyasaland. The programme is expected to take at least three years. Six European split into three parties, are at present at work in central Angoni land.

Record Copper Price

COPPER FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY was sold at £432 per ton on the London Metal Exchange on Monday an all-time record.

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Company Report

**The National Bank of India Limited
Balance Sheet Again Reflects Continued Expansion**

**Repercussions Overseas of the "Credit Squeeze" in United Kingdom
Vital to Expand British Investments in the Commonwealth**

MRS. K. MCGHEE'S STATEMENT

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, will be held on March 27 at 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

The following is the statement by Mrs. K. McGHEE which has been circulated with the 1955-56 annual accounts for the year ended December 31, 1955.

"In my last address to you we have stressed our plans by the addition to our name of the late Hon. Lord Colgrain, M.C., who joined us in April last. Lord Colgrain is chairman of Grindlays Bank, Limited, and his presence on our board contributes greatly to the very necessary co-operation between the two banks. His appointment comes up for confirmation at the annual general meeting.

Result of Year's Operations

Our balance sheet again reflects expansion, the total of our consolidated figures being £163,855,013, against £167,031,402 at December 31, 1954. For reasons which are alluded to later, this year is much more likely to be reversed than continued during 1956.

"After full provision for taxation, bad and doubtful debts, and other necessary reservations, our consolidated profits are £421,839, a gain of £1,785,423 for the previous year. The two dividends declared total 15% which is the same rate as for 1954.

"Of the surplus balance, as at year end, £75,000 has been transferred to premises account and £85,000 has been allotted to contingencies reserve account, against £70,000 last year. The balance carried forward has been increased by £15,892 at £1,215,158.

"In common with other banks we have suffered a considerable fall in the value of our holdings in Government securities, but this has been taken care of internally.

India

Irrigation schemes, the increasing supply of water from tube wells, and improved methods of agriculture have all contributed to a most gratifying increase in agricultural productivity, particularly of food crops and, in part, in 1955 led to a new level of production in the quarters of a million tons of additional production. It is wanted to go ahead of the growth of population.

Generally, the production targets set for the first five-year plan have been reached or exceeded, and Government is facing its second programme with some confidence.

An outline of this has recently been published which provides for a total investment of Rs. 6,100 crores (£2,300 millions), of which investment in the public sector will be Rs. 3,800 crores (£2,850 millions), whilst investment in the private sector is fixed at Rs. 2,300 crores (£1,725 millions). The ratio of public to private investment is 62% to 38%. Combined development expenditure by Central and States Governments is to be of the order of Rs. 4,800 crores (£3,600 millions).

The broad aims are to create 10 million additional jobs of which only half will be non-agricultural,

and progressively to raise national per capita income by 48% between 1950 and 1960. We sincerely trust these aims will be achieved.

"It is proposed to finance the 50% of our public works and other projects to come from foreign financing. The amount is expected from foreign sources, leaving a gap of £200 millions to be met.

Finance for Government Programmes

"As a proposed amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act indicates, we are given of how part of the finance for the plan is to be found. There are two proposals: one is to reduce the backing of the paper currency from 40% to 30%, thereby enabling the note circulation to be increased by Rs. 4,735 crores, the other to revalue the gold in the Paper Currency Reserve to the International Monetary Fund rate of \$35 per ounce, thereby raising its value by Rs. 72 crores. The second is an entirely local initiative.

"The Planning Commission purposes the creation of a socialist pattern of society and that includes a more even distribution of income, with limited ceilings for personal net incomes. Higher taxation is therefore in view.

"As a part of the economic policy India has just announced her decision to nationalize life insurance that she may channel the growing funds from this source more directly into the five-year plan that happens through the individual investments by companies in Government securities, etc.

"The immediate results of the Government's action have been a sharp and general increase in share values and a corresponding increase in the confidence of industrialists, Indian and foreign alike, regarding Government's further intentions towards the private sector, and this uncertainty has not been relieved by the principles of policy outlined by the authors of the second five-year plan.

"The Imperial Bank of India is now the State Bank of India, and a controlling interest has been acquired by Government through the Reserve Bank of India. It was foreshadowed that certain of indigenous banks would be included in the new State Bank, but so far this has not been done. The primary reason for the change of ownership and control was the expansion of banking facilities in rural areas and the tempo of a purely commercial undertaking could not be maintained.

Industrial Disputes

"A very regrettable feature of the banking year has been the strikes and at times riots initiated by banking clerical staffs at Calcutta, Bombay and other of the principal cities, which arose out of certain provisions in the Industrial Disputes (Banking Categories) Decision Act 1955 which laid down the general times on which staff should be paid.

"At the time of writing the atmosphere is one of comparative peace, but if the Government is to lay down its law, it should at least ensure that the law is kept by both sides. The alternative is anarchy and

the impossibility of bank clearing suit their obligations under the Negotiable Instruments Act and it would mean the paralysis of business, a state which was within a hairbreadth of happening in Ceylon early in January.

Throughout our history in India we have taken pride in the good relations that have existed in our offices, and we regret exceedingly that they have been disrupted—we hope only temporarily—by circumstances beyond our control. To all those who in difficult conditions have helped to keep the machinery of banking from coming to a full stop, offer our sincere thanks.

Pakistan

On July 31 the Pakistan re-valued the rupee at 160d. and so came into line with other sterling area currencies. This was a wise decision, which has put her in a much better position to market her exports. It also opens the way for a resumption of trading with India which has not widely developed. While in some cases the products of the two countries are competitive, they are in many others complementary to the needs of each other.

Development of industry has had a high place in Pakistan's planning, and both in West and East Pakistan many factories have been brought into operation during the year.

As the crops are good in Pakistan, the economy of the country has been made stable, partly as the result of an anti-inflation campaign which it supports very vigorously.

The dearth of coal in Pakistan is a serious problem, a major proposal is to establish the same connexion between the United Kingdom and Pakistan as exists between the United Kingdom and India, i.e. a public within the Commonwealth.

Mr. Ghulam Mahomed, who had been devoted service to his country as Governor-General, recently had to resign because of ill health and his place was taken by another national figure, the General Iskander Mirza.

A fine new principal office for Karachi, a photograph of which is our pictorial feature this year, was formally opened for business in April last, and Mr. Habib-ur-Rahim, Minister of Commerce, did us the honour of performing the opening ceremony.

Ceylon

Generally the economic picture of the island is a favourable one. Lower costs, combined with a larger internal production, greatly improved her balance of trade. Rubber prices have remained at remunerative levels, but the course of tea prices has borne a close resemblance to a fever chart, and no one can say that it has settled at "normal", although it is thought that the principal factors which caused last year's extreme swings have worked themselves out.

The recent rapid increase in Ceylon's rice production is a fine achievement, although at the moment a serious drought is causing a setback. The target is 650,000 tons per annum, which would appear to meet the needs of the increasing population.

The Development Finance Corporation, which I mentioned last year, has not yet been formally constituted, but this is expected to happen in the near future.

It has just been announced that an oil refinery is to be built near Colombo by British and American oil interests, which will be an important addition to the economy of the island.

Burma

Falling rice prices have again troubled Burma, but this was countered to some extent by larger rice ex-

ports. The net result, however, balances declined sharply from 100 million to 20 millions over the 1955-56 period, as orders previously placed for large quantities of industrial goods had to be cancelled.

The rationing of imports is being put into effect early in 1956, and it is hoped that this measure, coupled with a more active rice selling policy, will bring equilibrium.

The basic financial actions which have recently become a feature of Burma's trading policy are not likely to provide a real solution to her rice problems, but will they provide imports at the most economical costs, while they are doing such damage to the established trades with the United Kingdom.

Production of mineral oil is increasing, and this means a considerable saving of foreign exchange.

Improved port facilities and internal transport remain the basic necessities of her economic progress, and Burma's friends would prefer to see greater concentration on these rather than the money should be spent on projects of more dubious merit, and which offer much less certain rewards.

Given successful handling of the present somewhat critical balance of payments position, there is no reasonable why Burma should not enjoy and maintain a favourable balance of trade.

Her economic policy continues to be dominated by Socialist ideas, and increasingly so, as is going into the hands of State or quasi-State organizations. A corollary of this is the Government-owned State Commercial Bank, to which a considerable amount of business is now directed.

Colombo Plan

The Colombo Plan is being steadily enlarged, and the tempo of development in Asian member countries continues to rise, as is indeed highly necessary, for it is estimated that the population covered by the plan is increasing at the rate of 10 million per annum.

In the not very long run, in spite of very satisfactory increases in food production in deficit countries, there is a need to increase the area of rice, Burma and Sri Lanka, particularly as the standards of nutrition are still estimated to be below the 1939 level.

It is only right to point out that at least two-thirds of the Colombo Plan funds are found by the countries which benefit, outside aid is not only of money, and to date 2,000 men and women have been of it being technically trained outside the area. Long-term advantages of this nature will be very great.

East Africa

Politically both in Kenya and Uganda more stability has been achieved, and the economies of the two territories have benefited accordingly.

In pursuance of our policy of providing banking services here and where justified, we have opened new branches in Nairobi, Nairobi and at Kitale (near the Road), Mombasa, and one in Tanganyika at Mbezi. Sub-branches have been opened at Kakamega from Kisumu, Kenya, and at Iganga from Kampala from Jinja, Uganda.

The extreme phase of the Mau Mau movement seems to be over, which is a matter for thankfulness, and if this is confirmed by events it will not only be a great relief to the Government, but will be wise, but will, too, give confidence and concern in the development of the country. It is estimated to have cost 200 million.

In the circumstances progress during 1955 was good and, despite the whole disastrous, although recent unreasonable rains have badly damaged the standing wheat crop.

The next problem in Kenya will be the rehabilitation of those who were not so deeply involved in Mau Mau. It will be a task of the highest order.

Uganda

The economic conditions are the backbone of the economy of the Protectorate. Both steps were effected in 1955 and the railroads had to be made into the Cotton Price Assistance and previously built up by Government in the years of high prices. The large surplus being earned by the U.S.A. is a constant cloud over the cotton markets of the world.

Recently trade has been freer and hence the return of the Karamoja and Kampala but confidence has not yet fully returned, and the turnover of consumer goods is still somewhat restricted in Buganda.

Tanganyika

Sisal prices improved during 1955 and since the start of the year first quality has touched £40 per ton against £80 a year ago. Cotton and coffee crops were again good and continue to expand.

The port of Tanga has been greatly improved and extensions of deep sea berths at Salgum, the "under way". Much still remains only a small volume of traffic, but scope is held that there will be a large expansion of production in the Southern Province.

Zanzibar

Copra prices in Zanzibar have exceeded the figures for 1954 and as the new year a large one. Copra held by the Copra Corporation have been sold at a profit.

Copra prices remain high and steady throughout the year, and expected to rise of 100% or more, slightly below 1954 totals.

SMALL FARM PROTECTION. - The Government is steadily progressing in the field of small farms and the remarkable results of our programme.

ADVISORIAL COMMITTEE. - The Advisory Committee on fueling matters will be working on proposals for a considerable scale of fueling work, but in the hinterland and any surplus will be sold to the country. The work is consistent with the well maintained. It is hoped that our new agricultural programme in water will be completed within the next year.

Banking

The Commercial Bank Limited has a satisfactory year and the profits are shown. Expansion in the Rhodesias continues.

The Finance and Development Corporation made an increased profit, and is being planned for other business.

Bank Rate Rise

A year ago when inflation in the United Kingdom was running at 4% later the credit squeeze was ordered. The Bank together these measures unfortunately have been proved inadequate.

The Bank rate has been raised to 6% and other measures taken aimed to restrict spending. During 1955 production in the United Kingdom was increased by about 7% but spendable incomes rose by 7% and as by and large these incomes were spent we had inflation to at least the extent of the difference.

With the sharp fall in the gold and dollar reserves and another disaster feature and a reduction of our adverse trade balance. Without doubt we shall have further and very necessary adjustments made imposed upon us, we as a community having to live to impose them on ourselves.

In a totalitarian society there is no comparable problem. Management and labour are free to produce and store goods for their production, only the amount purchased is a small part of internal consumption. The balance has ploughed back into development of the country and exports as only a small percentage of each annual increment in production is sent to the market for domestic enjoyment, the rest is used for the welfare of the people. An increase in gross national product is greater in Russia than in democratic countries.

Waiting for the Budget

In a free economy (Calsonian) methods are not practicable and others must be used to produce similar effects. We therefore await the Budget in hope to be rewarded by some radical.

The alternatives of a policy of reducing the volume of goods for internal consumption seem to be either to make them more expensive (e.g. by a change in tax or to reduce them through taxation that less money is made available. It would be far less painful to Government and to us if incidents were to have their alignment and thereby achieve the three objectives of a favourable balance of trade and a surplus for investment, but we cannot save the cake of economic free-ent by a policy of reducing it.

Possible Effects Overseas

As a British overseas bank our interest in the measures taken by this country lies partly in the repercussions they have elsewhere. The instance of the vital part of the Kingdom should be able to continue to make substantial contributions to the Colombo Plan and other developments within the Commonwealth as well as to expand investments abroad through private enterprise. It is not, of course, a matter we shall lose our place in the market, and in the regard of the countries concerned.

Credit Squeeze

The credit squeeze to be realized had the effects of the credit squeeze do not begin and end in London or in the United Kingdom. It is true that the centre of the sterling area market makes the first pressure, but the effects of a contraction of the centre necessarily work their way outwards. It would be idle to suppose that bondholders and the scarcity of the sterling area will remain unaffected by recent monetary measures in this country. It will be of interest to watch the longer term effects in this wider context.

Overseas banking cannot but be made increasingly aware of this aspect of the squeeze during the current year, and I would not be surprised to see firmer rates in many countries which to outward appearances have not been affected.


Tribute to Staff

With the qualification I have made we have had the usual high standard of service from our staff everywhere for which we offer our sincere thanks.

Our general manager, Mr. Chishom, is nearing the end of a strenuous tour of our Eastern branches which is given him and an up-to-date appraisal of our business and conditions in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and the firm which we shall derive great benefit.

This is of all times is not one in which to indulge in prophecy, but in so far as our immediate future is in our own hands I see no reason to be pessimistic.

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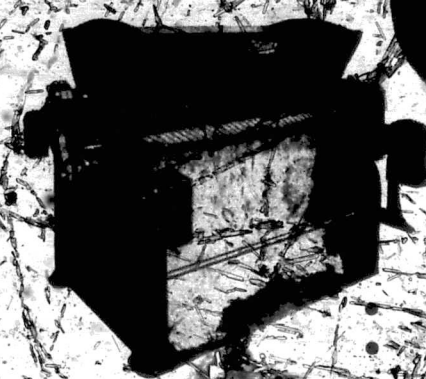
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Modernisation of Ginneries

PLATT'S ALL-GEARED DOUBLE ROLLER GIN



Designed to gin all seed cotton varieties with "woolly" type seed

OUTPUT: Has a lint output of 90-110 lb. per hour
LINT DELIVERY: Machine can be arranged for the whole of the ginned cotton from both rollers to be collected from any one side of the machine, as desired.

BEARINGS: All main operating parts are fitted with ball and roller bearings.

DRIVING: Either by flat or v. belt as required; Recommended h.p. for driving unit is 4 h.p.

ADAPTABILITY: Easily adapted to automatic lint and cotton seed conveyance.

Further details of this machinery or descriptive literature covering the complete range of Platt's cotton ginning machinery, is readily available on request.

Platt Bros. (Sales) Ltd., and The Uganda Co. (Cotton) Ltd., will be glad to assist all ginners in bringing their ginneries into line with specifications laid down in the Second Schedule of the Cotton Ordinance, 1952.

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