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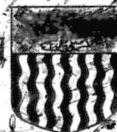
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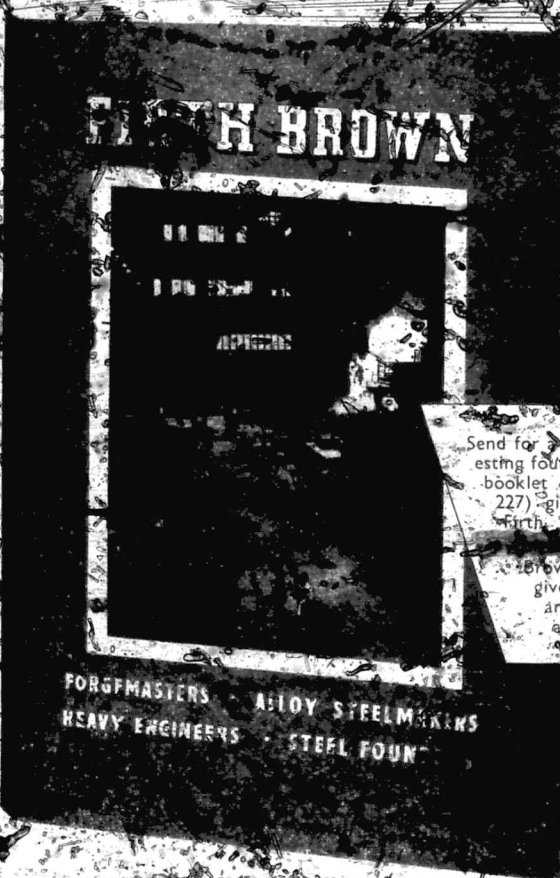
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GENEALITY THE SURFACE there is strong controversy in Kenya about the relations of Ministers to the electorate which was their responsibility in electing themselves and Kenya Ministers formed on the Retain Constituencies and other County Councils. In the past, many people in the Colony have assumed that elected members of any race who accept portfolios must continue to represent their constituents, and one of the Europeans who joined the Government about three years ago, Mr. Blundell, has no room for doubt that he is not only elected in that opinion. The other two European elected members who accepted office at the same time are known to have differed from him and though there is reason to think that their views have changed somewhat, they are still probably in variance with those of the Minister of Agriculture. Vesey considers it axiomatic that in the special circumstances of Kenya a member should resign his constituency on appointment to office, and when Mr. Sir Fernando de Azevedo was elected and he entered the Government as far back as 1945 and 1949 respectively they both took that step. We certainly regard it as the better course.

The Colony has, and must have, an interracial Government and it would clearly be anomalous for its members to strive in the Council of Ministers for a non-racial approach to problems. Compromises which would lead to and be wrecked. Discuss them in racial lines, constituency by constituency, which the narrower interests of individual communities must be taken into account. It is not possible to put on an impossible burden and with compromises made in the process of development in the

mind of Ministers might easily be wrecked, greatly to Kenya's hurt, because Ministers were forced to participate in acrimonious strife in the constituencies. For this reason alone, and there are a number of other complementary reasons—the suggestion of constituencies by elected Ministers is not in the best interests of the country as a whole. This must be apparent at this year's general election and it is desirable that it should be carefully considered before passion and prejudice have run their course.

and basis in a European constituency would stand a good chance of election at present unless he was in favour of the preservation of the white Highlands against any early introduction of a common electoral roll, against integrated schools while there are such great cultural differences, and against abandonment of the practice that European voters shall try European candidates with conventional the law. In any constituency however, no candidate could expect to win unless he gave forthright answers to questions which are flatly contradictory to those which would have to be given by a European who hoped to win his constituency and now that the system of electing about to be adopted in the African areas, the case of African candidates will be the same as that of Europeans. Consequently the Ministers are to remain in office in the constituencies, and the next time that the Kenya would have to constitute a Ministry of elected Europeans, it would be a Ministry of Ministers which had been rejected by African and Asian electors. How can the country expect its affairs to be competently conducted in such circumstances. The partnership developed during the past two years, not without difficulty, would ask

...hope would be threatened by ... moderate ... might be swept ... and the ... of ... government ... under European ... Africans being trained for ... participation in affairs ... might ... to the satisfaction of those Africans ... who want domination by their own race.

These very practical considerations suggest that Kenya should face the need for elected members of the Legislature to resign their constituencies when they accept office. Another sound reason for this decision is illustrated by the case of Mr. Havelock, the most successful Minister for Local Government, who sits for a constituency which has been hard hit by the export tax on coffee, imposed, no doubt reluctantly, to raise revenue during the emergency. His constituents have repeatedly protested against a measure which they consider unfairly discriminatory against one section of the public, and it must be assumed that Mr. Havelock has put those protests to his ministerial colleagues, but, having been overruled, he has accepted his share of Cabinet responsibility, and, of course, has not voted in the Legislative Council the strong feeling general in his constituency. Had the system which we support been adopted, it is probable that Mr. Havelock, as a member when he joined the Government and that successor could and would have advanced all the arguments against the measure if it came before the House. The present procedure, moreover, deprives the non-official benches of their full complement: three Europeans, two Africans, and two Asians have crossed the floor and not been replaced by others.

One difficulty of divorcing Ministers from constituents is that one who is widely disagreed with Government could be strong enough to be elected at all, but not point could be met by the arrangement that a Minister who resigned should continue to sit for the life of that Council, at the end of which he could be re-elected, subject to himself for election. Consider another good reason for abandonment of the idea that a Minister from the non-official side ought to represent a constituency. It partly through inexperience, the African areas were to have extremist members, a Governor appointed

...had ... of the ... of the ... would ... from ... an African ... Government back benches if it had already been decided to ... the link between anyone joining the Ministry and his constituency.

These ... and want the link with the constituencies ... suggest that if it were broken Ministers would quickly ... with the country ... that assumption is ... because the European ... have no ... about telling Ministers what they think of their short-comings, and ... because, as all elected European Ministers are members of the European Electors' Members' Organization, they can there be told the views of the electors as understood by all their colleagues. That criticism could be salutary and the elected members need recognize that serious blunder in passing close and constant contact with the last two of their number across the floor. If that error were avoided in future by making it clear that elected Ministers were indeed welcome at F.E.M.O. meetings, though Ministers would ... in some sense to the ... leaders of their own community while continuing to ... responsibility as members of the Government, and these ... another proposal ... responsibility in the ... Kenya it can ... that the arguments against retention of constituencies by Ministers are overwhelmingly strong.

What is Worth Noting

... Our interest will be to ... that must be ... Mr. Walter ... of ... Government ...

Notes By The Way

Joint Board's New Chairman

MR DE LA WARR, who has been deeply interested in East and Central African affairs for many years and has just come back from one of his frequent visits to the territories, has accepted the chairmanship of the Joint Education Council Board. At two different periods he was Lord Leverhulme's Secretary of State and then in succession Under-Secretary of State for the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (1936-37), Lord Privy Seal, First Commissioner of Works, and throughout the last few years Director of Home Food Production at the Ministry of Agriculture. He has been Chairman of the Agricultural Council since 1947, and next year will be negotiating with the Government to negotiate the arrangements for the importation of tropical Later he was Postmaster General and Secretary of Peninsular Airways. Since retiring from public life, Mr De La Warr has become increasingly interested in the work of the National Trust, and he is Chairman of the United Kingdom Consolidated Co-operative Society of the various co-operative companies.

De La Warr Commission

HE PRESIDED OVER the Higher Education Commission which visited East Africa in 1936 to give a general view on educational policy and to look a broad view of the task for it held that education should produce African leaders who could show their people how to improve their methods of life and a people with the commonsense to understand good leadership. The Commission recommended the creation of a university with courses in agriculture, science, medicine, engineering, and above all teaching, and emphasized that, though the education should be as good as that provided in the United Kingdom, it must differ because conditions of life and climate were different. In all his statements at the time Lord De La Warr laid great emphasis on the importance of standards. On his way back to England he spent several weeks in Uganda making a similar examination of the educational structure and great changes were introduced as a result of his proposals.

Warnings against haste

MR DE LA WARR, UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonial Office, took a long stand in favour of a careful criticism of Great Britain was made in the Peninsula and the Commission. He was emphatic that the territories were not ready to take on the responsibility of the piece of public property. While addressing students at Makerere College, Uganda, quite recently he said that no empire had ever taken so much of itself to undeveloped countries as Great Britain, and showed such willingness to hand over political power, and he added the warning that there was now a danger that a few individuals might destroy the good done by the British in some areas by forcing the pace in the hope of assuming power prematurely. He asked whether we had transferred responsibility too quickly in the Sudan, and reminded Africans who demanded a greater proportion of important appointments for men of their race that they were really asking for the application of the same principle to themselves. It will be seen that the Joint Board's new chairman has already made a considerable contribution to East and Central Africa.

Mr J. S. Ross

THERE WILL BE WIDESPREAD interest in London and the news that Mr J. S. Ross, Deputy High Commissioner for the Federation in London, is to return to Africa later in the year, in order to take up an appointment as Under-Secretary in the Department of External Affairs. Since he came over in 1951, Mr. Ross has become very well known in all circles connected with Rhodesia, and indeed with the Commonwealth generally. As deputy to three High Commissioners — Mr. M. O'Donoghue, Sir Gordon Munro, and now Sir Albert Kenzie — he has had charge of the Department on many occasions, and has often represented the Government, Rhodesia, and latterly the Federation on official occasions. In fact, he acted as the High Commissioner for nine months after the resignation of Sir Gordon Munro. He has given a flair for the representative side of the office, and has performed a manifold task with ability, zeal, and confidence, being much helped on special occasions by his staff. This will be genuinely missed and long remembered. The Deputy High Commissioner will be Mr. W. H. Brown of the Federal Department of External Affairs, and formerly Civil Commissioner in Bulawayo. He will arrive in London next month and take over from Mr. Ross at the beginning of June.

Rosaka's indiscretion

THE KATANGA, Mr. GANDA, now allegedly in the possession of a consular passport, is reported to have said at a reception given at Kampala on Saturday. He made a reference to the deportation of the leader of the Cyrenians, who has been talking fast the progress of his country. His Highness might profitably read elsewhere in this issue the shameful record of the man whom he extolled. So well informed a person as the Katanga must have known a good deal about Archbishop Makarios, but whether he did or not, the statement on a political issue which is of no concern to Uganda or Buganda was highly improper. It is to be hoped that the Katanga's prompt apology to his noble and that he has been so candid that he must abstain from public comment on his kind. Having kept exiled himself for almost 20 years, the Katanga may feel inclined to sympathize with those whose letters bring banishment upon them, but it is useless for him to voice the opinion in public — and if he wants to indulge in any indiscretions on such topics, he should have only himself to blame for the consequences. It is to be hoped that he will be more careful in the future, as they almost inevitably will be.

Industrialists and the Federation

LATE BRITISH INDUSTRIALISTS, with the Federation as their aim, are in order to study conditions for themselves. Mr E. C. Aldridge, Director of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, said he was glad to hear that he had reached that high conviction after talks with representatives of about 300 commercial concerns in London, Sheffield, Birmingham, Bradford, Leeds, Manchester, and Liverpool areas. He is now in Scotland, and will then go to Nottingham and Bristol before returning to London at the end of next week. He is engaged in textile, manufacture and light engineering, and is almost decided to establish themselves in Central Africa, and similar results look likely in other quarters from this three-month tour to tell British industry and commerce about openings in the Rhod-

deans, and Nyasaland. Mr. Aldridge says that he could not possibly have been met with the same degree of manufacturing and financial cooperation of Rhodesian House as he would have wished. The people, he doubts, could not have been so enthusiastic, who know that they are roughly told that to co-operate with the people is always a measure.

Inter-Racial Partnership

By 29 votes to 44 — a proportion similar to that in Southern Rhodesia which decided in favour of federation — the young Rhodesians in London who constitute the Rhodesian Club have decided to include a clause in their constitution which had debarred non-European members. They have thus resolved to implement inter-racial partnership in their own way. Moreover, they remove a clause which should surely not have been included in the rules of a London Club, particularly one having Rhodesian House as headquarters. The decision was not casual. The question had been debated at length at a previous general meeting which decided to hold a special meeting to consider this single topic and vote upon it, and to give members who could not

attend the right to vote by post. This two-to-one vote, however, was formed by all liberal-minded members, and white and black.

Uganda's Wonderful Tea Prospects

General LEON BUCKLEY, chairman of the tea company group, has in his very informative annual statement to the shareholders that the Tea District of Uganda will produce a high yield of tea as the tea-producing areas in the world, and that very soon the group should reach standards of quality which will surpass anything hitherto obtained in Africa. It has been evident for some years that the directors and advisers of the group had great confidence in the future of tea growing in Uganda, but that faith has never been so strikingly expressed as on this occasion. General Buckley's words were assuredly warmly keen interest among the directors of some of the biggest tea companies in the world, for those of them who have turned their attention to Africa in consequence of the uncertainties in the East have so far placed their investments in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, and quite recently Southern Rhodesia. Some will wonder whether they erred in underrating Uganda.

Archbishop Makarios and Three Enosis Leaders Deported

Shocking Record of the Men Now Sent to the Seychelles

ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS, the Bishop of Kyrenia, the Rev. Papasavros Raps Agathangelou, and Mr. Ycarpos Ioannides were deported from Cyprus last Friday by order of the Governor, Field Marshal Sir John Harding, and sent by air to Mombasa, whence, after an overnight stay on the East African Navy ship ROSALIND, they left in H.M.S. Frigate Loch Eaden for the Seychelles.

Legislation permitting the deportees to be held in the Colony was enacted in the Legislative Council on Monday, 1955, when the Political Prisoners Ordinance had been repealed. Dr. Hilda Stevenson Delhomme, elected member for North Male, said that the Seychelles was deeply honoured to be able to co-operate with H.M. Government in suppressing violence.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Lionel Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the Governor of Cyprus had been reluctantly driven to the conclusion that the Archbishop, and the other three men had had such close connections with violence and terrorism that their influence must be removed from the island.

Perhaps the Archbishop had unleashed forces which he could not control. He had directly incited to violence and H.M. Government and the Governor could not allow him to stay in Cyprus, while a leader which he could prevent might be committed and which his name was interpreted as encouragement by people who had been taught to regard him as their leader and who would be punished while the great leader was not free.

Identified with Terrorism

During his recent talks with the Archbishop, he (Mr. Lionel Boyd) has known that the Archbishop was closely identified with terrorism, but it had seemed worthwhile to negotiate for the sake of the ordinary people of Cyprus. When it became quite clear that negotiations were fruitless, the Governor, with the full support of H.M. Government, naturally took what steps he thought necessary to enforce law and order.

The official statement issued in Cyprus said that the Governor had reached his decision "in the light of

only one of the even seditious activities of Archbishop Makarios, but also of the large volume of evidence indicating that the Archbishop has himself been deeply implicated in the campaign of terrorism launched by the organization known as Eoka.

Evidence of the Archbishop's complicity has accumulated from many sources, and establishes beyond all reasonable doubt that the Archbishop has not merely countenanced but has actively fostered terrorism in order to promote his political aims. While overtly, and in apparently good faith, conducting negotiations for a political settlement of the island's future, the Archbishop has unrepentantly encouraged and abetted the terrorists in order to improve his own bargaining position in the negotiations.

National Youth Organization

The Archbishop's association with the elements out of which Eoka has emerged dates back to 1951, when, soon after his election as Archbishop, he personally undertook the formation of the extreme nationalist youth organization known as P.E.O.N. He spoke of the need for money and sacrifices, for the boycott of British goods and the British way of life, for the destruction of shops displaying English signs, for the production of a clandestine newspaper, and for the establishment of contributory funds for the national struggle.

The district secretary in Limassol was caught red-handed in November 1954 carrying bombs in his car. Three of the five members of the former Nicosia district committee are members of the terrorist gangs at large, and one was a personal protégé of the Archbishop.

In August 1954, a certain Zacharias Valvis visited Cyprus against the Archbishop's request, and is now known to be a member of an organization in Greece responsible for arranging shipments of arms and explosives to the terrorists in Cyprus. He had a number of meetings with the Archbishop and attended a meeting of the H.E.S. Synd and other leading Enosisists held at Mesaoria in 1954 and presided over by the Archbishop. There is reason to believe that at the meeting the plans were laid which have bore fruit in the organized violence and terrorism of Eoka.

It was reported that a large sum received by the Archbishop from Greek communities in the United States in 1954 was

handed over by him in Athens to Valvis for the purchase and delivery of the explosives which were later seized while being smuggled into Cyprus in a Greek schooner.

Reports state beyond doubt that the Archbishop provided large sums of money to terrorist agencies in Greece, being aware that they would be used for the shipment of arms and explosives to Cyprus. The Archbishop has been accused for the temporary storage of arms and grenades.

One of the most significant and culpable aspects of the Archbishop's conduct is his persistent failure, despite his position as the religious head of the Greek Cypriot Orthodox, to lead the community to condemn the wickedness and brutality of the terrorist methods. He failed even to comment on the patently atrocious oath which the terrorists urged schoolchildren to take.

Silent in Face of Murder

He has remained silent while policemen and soldiers have been murdered in cold blood while women and children have been killed and maimed by bombs, while a Cypriot woman was shot and wounded for the "second time" as she lay in hospital recovering from a previous terrorist attack; and even while he stood by the coffin of an abbot of his own Church who was brutally murdered by terrorists in his own monastery.

His silence has been accepted among his community as not merely condoning but even approving of assassinations and bomb throwing. He has confirmed this interpretation by referring in sermons to convicted terrorists as patriots and by urging his fellow countrymen to take the law into their own hands.

So long as there were grounds to hope that the Archbishop might be induced to use the influence which he possessed among his community to lead them away from violence and disorder, and to lead back to the path of peace and democratic rule, the Governor was of the opinion that the good of the people of Cyprus as a whole compelled him to overlook the shameful record of the Archbishop's complete bloodshed, intimidation, and the tyrannous suppression of the opinion.

The Archbishop has chosen to reject the offer of a new and constructive approach to the island's political problems and to continue to seek to gain his ends by force. With that he has finally removed any suggestion that the Governor may have felt against dealing with him, not as a responsible political leader, and still less as the head of a Christian Church, but in that character which he has himself chosen to prefer in the leader of a political campaign which relies on the use of ruthless violence and terrorism.

The Archbishop, born on August 13, 1911, in a village in the Paphos district, where his father was a farmer and grazier, was baptized Michael Mouskos. At the age of 13, he entered a monastery as a novice. He was educated in Cyprus until 1936, when he went to Athens University. He studied there for five years and remained in Greece through the German occupation. He was ordained in 1940 and appointed to Cyprus in 1943, but a few months later was awarded a scholarship to Boston (Mass.) by the World Council of Churches.

Attendance at Bandung Conference

While still in the U.S.A. he was elected Bishop of Kitson and returned to Cyprus. Elected Archbishop two years later, he took the name of Makarios III, and has since taken a keen interest in agitation for the union of Cyprus with Greece. Whether that cause he has made several journeys overseas, including more than one visit each to Great Britain and to the U.S.A., several visits to Greece, and attendance at the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung last April.

The Rt. Rev. Kyriakos Theroistokleous Kyriakides, Bishop of Kyrenia, was born in Cyprus in 1908, educated locally and at Athens University, and later went to the U.S.A. for higher theological studies which were interrupted by his election as bishop in April, 1948.

Soon after his return to Cyprus he made anti-British speeches and took up Enosis activity. He is the head of the so-called "Kyrenia group" which constitutes the most fanatical and extreme wing of the movement.

He was a candidate for the Archbishopric in 1953 when the present Archbishop was elected, and, according to the official announcement, "since his defeat in the archiepiscopal election he has frequently opposed the Archbishop and sought to impose his own extremist views on the hierarchy."

The Rev. P. Paga-Anathangelou is stated to have "exercised a most pernicious influence on Greek Cypriot youths" and to have had contact with the

terrorist leadership, being privy to the plans for a resort to violence before it took place and to have encouraged its perpetrators.

He is one of those mainly responsible for inciting the youth of Cyprus to lawlessness. He exercises a most pernicious influence over O.E.N. members and was one of the main instigators of various demonstrations by schoolboys in Nicosia in the summer of 1955.

He has delivered many scathing sermons. On February 10, 1955, he told his congregation to fight with the guns which the Government and police are trying to discover; the Government should learn that no power save death can discover where they are hidden because they are buried deep in the hearts of the people.

Mr. P. Ioannides, secretary of the Kyrenia Bishops' Conference, has persistently published seditious and advocated the use of violence in the most extreme forms.

In 1950 he was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment for publishing an article which extolled the virtues of the Indian political leader, Tilak, and quoting with approval the following extract from a newspaper published by him: "It is only by revolution that an enslaved nation regains its freedom. Political assassination is not murder and the lawful use of force for defence purposes is correlated with the use of force for attack purposes. The only condition of subscription to this newspaper is for every reader to bring in the head of a European."

The country lodged the Governor of Cyprus, who has been prepared for occupation by the terrorists.

**In Search of Continental Settlement
Federation Expects**

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF Rhodesia and Nyasaland has made a contribution of 4,000 dollars to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, which found it necessary to launch a special appeal for 500,000 dollars to cover the cost of their 1956 movements. The Federation's contribution was announced at the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Committee at Geneva by Mr. E. R. Anthony, Information Attaché at Rhodesia House, London, who said that the offer was made in the hope that the other 25 member nations would support the appeal and enable this year's operational programme to be carried through without reduction.

At the Geneva meeting the question of the future of I.C.E.M. was the subject of a two-day debate. The United States delegate said he was concerned whether he could again convince the United States Congress appropriations committee to support the inter-governmental organization at the same high rate of financial assistance as in the past five years.

Declarations of loyalty to I.C.E.M. were made not only by delegates but also by some of the official observers, all of whom hoped that sufficient funds would be forthcoming to enable the I.C.E.M. administration to continue its functions.

Mr. Anthony told the Council that the Federation had so far received 585 migrants from Europe under I.C.E.M. sponsorship, the main movements were from Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands, and reports from their employers indicated the high quality of the skilled workers sent from those countries to Rhodesia. The Federal Government, he said, expected 1,450 new migrants under the scheme during 1956.

Dr. Weizmann, I.C.E.M. land settlement officer, is at present touring the Federation to discuss land settlement problems with Government officials. Mr. E. K. Grierson, Rickford, another G.O.'s officials, will shortly visit Rhodesia.

I.C.E.M. seek to extend their activities in the Federation and will shortly open a sub-office in Northern Rhodesia. The organization already has a permanent representative in Salisbury.

Manifesto of the Tanganyika National Society

Emitted in the Preparation of a "Tanganyika Document"

THE TANGANYIKA NATIONAL SOCIETY believes that it is imperative for the inhabitants of our country to work out together a common citizenship and franchise on the foundations of which can be built an enduring Constitution.

Present trends within the country and mounting racial tensions outside our boundaries increasingly threaten our stability. Members of our society, drawn from all races, have come together in free association to draw up a statement of agreement between our races. It is our purpose to establish in the life of Tanganyika the philosophy of human relations proposed by the Capricorn Africa Society. We intend to call this statement the Tanganyika Document and submit it for consideration to the United Tanganyika Party at their convention later this year.

Society's Status and Relationship with Government

The Tanganyika National Society is a thinking group and not a political party. The society is not sponsored by the Government, nor does it seek such sponsorship. The attitude of Her Majesty's Government is one of benevolent neutrality and it has been categorically laid down by the Colonial Civil Servants that they will join the society as private individuals.

It has been argued that the society's document would be more appropriately drawn up by a Select Committee of Government or by a Royal Commission. Such bodies might well reach very similar conclusions as the society (we shall, of course, take every opportunity of consultation with experts in all relevant fields), but there is a significant difference in the way in which such conclusions would be reached.

A Select Committee or Royal Commission would probably be predominantly European in composition, and anyway appointed by an official authority, whereas the society's committees are being appointed through unofficial initiative and are open to all who wish to participate.

The findings of the former, however similar to those of the society, would tend to be regarded by the African and Asian as a device to maintain the European in power while the society's findings would be seen to which they will have themselves contributed and agreed. It is impossible to overrate the psychological importance of this factor.

The society has suggested to Government that no pronouncements on the franchise or citizenship should be made at least until after the presentation of our document to the United Tanganyika Party's convention later this year. Should the Government's subsequent recommendations agree with those of the society, they would have a new validity for members of all races would welcome the evidence that the official view was so similar to the society's view.

Responsible men of all races are entitled to share in their country's government. For over three decades in Tanganyika a host of administrators and departmental officers have prepared the ground, and Government has initiated preliminary political development. It is fitting that this aspect of its work must now be increasingly delegated to the inhabitants of the Territory.

The society is, in the process of establishing inter-racial study groups in each main centre of population to help in drawing up the Tanganyika Document which will be founded on the basic principles outlined below. Later this year delegates from all these committees will meet together formally to adopt the document, and

subsequently the society will lay it before the Tanganyika United Party convention for their consideration.

Society's Basic Principles

The society believes in the following basic principles:

(1) One loyalty for all races to Tanganyika and self-government for Tanganyika within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

(2) A common citizenship for all citizens of Tanganyika regardless of race, colour or creed.

(3) The abolition of all racial discrimination.

(4) The protection and advancement of civilized standards and values.

(5) A single system of voting based on a qualified franchise and a multiple vote.

The African and Asian of Tanganyika are certainly numerically predominant, but the development of the country has established the rights of many other different races to regard it as their home. African and Asian members of the society as well as Europeans have insisted that the Government of British Tanganyika should be based on one of our citizenships (loyalty, race, and that the African should be sovereign over Tanganyika not under the English rule of "Defenders of Religious Liberties" who unite in one loyalty people of all races and religions).

Common Citizenship

All human beings living in Tanganyika must be considered citizens of the Territory entitled to equal standing before the law; to equality of opportunity and access to public services and institutions, and to all the advantages of the franchise and to legal protection against the unjust denial of any of these rights. There are the inalienable rights of all individuals.

The only privilege that the ordinary citizen should have over the ordinary citizen is that the former will be entitled to vote and stand for election to central and local government.

Citizenship imposes responsibilities, the chief of which is that the citizen owes allegiance to the State and must live by its laws.

In Tanganyika we must present a united front to impose the disciplines and sanctions necessary in any well-ordered democracy without the non-European tending to assume that the motive behind these disciplines is based on racial discrimination.

The society recognizes that if its disciplines are to have their fullest meaning no citizen must be denied access to educational and economic opportunity. None should be refused the chance of self-advancement owing to colour or poverty, but nevertheless, the society considers that these opportunities cannot become freely available until the society's general policy is accepted and becomes the basis of the Constitution of the Territory. Only when this comes about will it be possible to proceed to the maximum economic development of the Territory, on which the financial provision of the necessary services must depend.

Abolition of Racial Discrimination

The society opposes the continuation of any form of racial discrimination and of the maintenance of laws and practices which set the interests of any one racial group above those of any other racial group or groups. It is the policy of the Tanganyika National Society to remove all such discriminatory legislation from the Statute Book.

The society, however, recognizes that to abolish racial discrimination is neither practical nor desirable to disorganize the customs, practices and beliefs of the various racial groups within Tanganyika. Indeed the society believes that this diversity provides a rich and fruitful basis from which each community can make its contribution to the benefit of all in the Territory. If the society seeks to outlaw racism in all its political manifestations, but it recognizes it would encourage the right of the several communities to create communal institutions for the cultural and moral benefit of their members.

The Qualified Franchise and the Multiple Vote

The society maintains that no people can achieve self-fulfilment until it can elect its own Government. On the other hand, the society is aware that the Trusteeship Agreement is under obligation not to yield self-government to the Territory until it has been possible to secure an electoral system on a sound and stable basis in which all communities and minorities shall have their rights properly safeguarded.

The Courts' Commission which recently sat to consider the problem of an African franchise in Kenya had this to say about the society views on the subject:—

In assessing the qualifications for a common citizenship with a common roll, the society views with approval the principle of the multiple vote. It believes that members of all races who deserve well of their country and who have positions of more than average responsibility should be candidates for additional votes. The decision to incorporate the multiple vote into the electoral system would make possible the broadening of the base of the vote qualitatively without diluting its overall standard in the qualitative sense. The gravest defect of the high franchise system which does not incorporate the multiple vote is the extreme severity of the penalty to the individual who does not quite qualify and the exaggerated award to the individual who qualifies by a narrow margin.

The Commission stated that it wholly agreed with this opinion.

The society backs the idea of the selective franchise and the multiple vote because we believe it improves on existing democratic practice by raising the standards of responsibility of the electorate. The society has always had in mind that the basis of the electorate must be broad enough to avoid the otherwise inevitable marriage between poverty and power, and yet not so broad as to allow those who have the grasp of democratic principles and procedures, and of the interests of the State in general to become the target for the unscrupulous politician seeking power.

The society believes that the freedom of the vote and the great freedoms must be earned. No one is free to play the piano until he has mastered the scales and practised on that instrument. No one is free to drive a motor car until he has learned the rules of the road and how to drive. The society maintains that the freedom to vote is one of the highest privileges the country can offer to its citizens, and must be earned by their capacity to appreciate the implications of their duty to their fellow men when they exercise it. At the same time, the society fully acknowledges the obligations of Government to afford to the limit of its capacity, the facilities of education in all its forms to enable every individual the opportunity of achieving higher standards and thereby gain the qualifications for the vote.

Tanganyika's Special Problems

Many committees and commissions sponsored from overseas and by Government have examined with a keen sincerity the special problems of Tanganyika. These problems — such as those connected with land, taxation and immigration — cannot be solved finally until the different races lose their inherent fear of each other and replace it with a sense of common unity. The races are and will remain inter-dependent. Recognition of this inter-dependence and the establishing of a common citizenship and a common electoral roll will, in the opinion of the society, provide the only true basis from which these problems can be dispassionately studied and resolved.

Land

The introduction of a new political faith and patriotism, together with common economic and other interests will in due course supersede the purely racial ties and allegiances. Until this has been achieved, the society regards it as reasonable that any individual should enjoy his existing rights of land tenure.

The society holds that land is an asset belonging to Tanganyika, and that the best possible use must be made of it in the interests of the country as a whole.

The society believes that only when all communities are united in a common citizenship will they realize how vital it is in their own interests to treat their country as one economic entity, and only then will they give their consent to the revision of those existing laws and treaties which are designed to protect racial and tribal rights.

The society believes that when its main objectives have been adopted as the basis of the Constitution of the Territory it will urge for the Legislature to establish a Land Utilization Board with powers governing land transfers, particularly in respect of proper land usage, good husbandry, and the avoidance of land speculation.

Education

The society believes in the principle of inter-racial education but considers that full implication of this principle should be delayed until the standards of education which the society seeks to establish and promote are reached by all sections of the community and when teachers of all races have attained comparable qualifications in their profession. Meantime the impetus is taking place at university level. The society welcomes the establishment of the new non-racial school at Ifringa, and hopes that this success will lead to an extension of the principle of inter-racial education as the practical difficulties are resolved. The society recognizes that there will always exist some special schools to provide for the special needs of certain religious and other groups.

Immigration

It is obvious that the advancement of all races in Tanganyika, and in particular of the Africans, depends on the full development of the natural resources of the area. From no other source can the revenues be obtained that will provide for health, agriculture, and educational services on the large scale required. This full economic development will clearly call for some immigration bringing with it all the facilities of modern technology until the number of skilled and well-trained Africans, Europeans and Asians combined is sufficient to meet all requirements.

But in proportion as Africans are assured that racial discrimination no longer exists and that their own training to fill technical and managerial posts is being pushed forward as rapidly as their qualifications permit, their fears of immigration may be expected to diminish since it will be seen to contribute to the welfare and progress of all.

The scale and nature of immigration will then be recognized as matters to be determined from time to time by the Government in the interests of the country as a whole, and in accordance with the wishes of its inhabitants expressed through a multi-racial electorate.

Conclusion

The society, if it can succeed in its purpose, will make a great contribution towards the orderly development of the Territory and the happiness and prosperity of its inhabitants. If the society fails, then the whole concept of common citizenship may be in jeopardy, and many will look with renewed bitterness for other outlets for their aspirations.

We are convinced, therefore, that all who share these views must press ahead with the utmost vigour to secure at the earliest possible time the integration of all races in one citizenship in one electoral system and in one loyalty to Tanganyika.

Our society welcomes the timely formation of the United Tanganyika Party. We feel that its objectives are ones that all should support. We are confident that the work and findings of our study group will be of value to this party and to our country.

Communist Interest in the Sudan

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT ARE SAID TO HAVE RECEIVED from Soviet Russia an offer of substantial aid and the suggestion of a long-term loan which would be repaid in produce from the Sudan. It is understood that the subject will be discussed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers to be held while this issue is being printed.

The Russian Consul in Cairo and the Russian Commercial Attaché in that city are to visit Khartoum this week to discuss the possibilities of developing mutual aid. This arrangement was made before there was any suggestion of loans from Moscow.

Last week the Hungarian Ambassador in Cairo presented his letter of credence as Minister to the Sudanese Republic, being the first diplomatic representative appointed to Khartoum by a Soviet-dominated country.

In recent months a number of countries in Eastern Europe have sent trade missions to the Sudan, usually led by Ministers. Some of them have made spirited efforts to develop trade relations. Piece goods made of cotton and artificial fibres have been offered at very attractive prices, and Czechoslovakia and East Germany in particular have offered machinery at low quotations for early delivery.

Directors of the Sudanese Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce are now visiting the Leipzig Fair as guests of the Government of East Germany.

"All-careful planning, based on forward trends and involving prophetic ordering ahead, comes to nothing when the suppliers of your rolling stock let you down. We are doing everything possible to avoid this in future, and I have pressed the Treasury to agree to the Railway obtaining rolling stock anyway, regardless of currency restrictions." Sir Roy Welbourn, Federal Minister of Transport.

Are Kenya Europeans Playing African Nationalists' Game

The Economic Aspect of the Present Political Controversy

A MOST INTERESTING COMMENTARY on the political position in Kenya appears in the current issue of the *Economist* under the heading "Mr. Blundell's Agonizing Choice".

By the courtesy of that journal we are able to produce it in full. The article, written by a staff correspondent (who was recently in Nairobi) reads as follows:—

"If the Kenya settlers cannot read the writing on the wall which appeared so clearly during last week's debate on the Coultis scheme for the direct election of African members to the Legislative Council, they are indeed blind. But to judge from such backbench speeches as that of Mr. Humphrey Slade, they have entirely failed to grasp what is afoot.

The African members of the Legislative Council welcomed the scheme; but what they welcome is simply direct election—an indisputable mandate from the African people—for African members of the Council. But they are against the multiple vote, the property and other qualifications. Above all, it is significant that they have raised no objections to the absence of any arrangements to provide multi-racial constituencies or any approach to a common roll.

Cause for Grave Foreboding

"Their attitude has been taken as a matter for self-congratulation among the incredibly short-sighted Europeans; in fact, it should be a matter for gravest forebodings. All that worries Mr. Slade is that the franchise is too wide—not that it is direct or that it is communal. Yet these are the features that will feed and foster African nationalism.

"There is no man whatever that the white settlers perceive how strong a position the body of African members will be in when some two million Africans elect six members or eight, while the 20,000 white voters elect 14. They have not noticed that in other Colonies, once parliamentary elections take place, those elected by the indigenous people tend to think of themselves as the constituent assembly. Reacting as the *Times* did in 1789. What will white electors think if after 1967 (when the first direct African elections take place) the African elected members proceed in a single delegation to Whitehall as the representatives of five million Africans to present their 'just demands'—which will certainly be for more members in the Legislative Council? They might even be treating with Mr. Aneurin Bevan.

"The one way in which this could have been prevented was to follow the hints in the Coultis scheme for using the multiple vote to make possible even a few common roll constituencies, so that the members for these could insist on going to London with any other delegation and insist that they represented Kenyans, not just a single race whether majority or minority.

"Of course, the Kenya liberals understand this. Mr. Blundell sees it. So does Mr. Havelock. But it would endanger their own seats at the election next September if they suggested that Europeans should be hardened with the multiple vote so that Africans should not think such franchise qualifications unfair and inferior if they proposed multi-racial constituencies rather than concede more African seats in the Council.

"As they see it, to lose their seats to the diehards would be a fearful thing—nothing more of risking the whole Lyttelton settlement. And the Government and Colonial Office are intent on one thing only: that Mr.

Blundell simply must be persuaded to mark the approval of the Lyttelton settlement and to permit racial government.

Against Liberty

This may appear vital in the short run. It is likely to dictate the policy to be adopted. After a few ministers—Messrs. Blundell, Slade, Coultis, and Hopes—have carried the heavy burden of the day, if they remain vaguely liberal, Blundell and Havelock will be re-elected and their domination will continue. This will please the Colonial Office, the Asians, and—surely this is obvious—the Africans.

"But in the long run it simply means that Africans will press for adult suffrage on the European model—which will make common roll constituencies unacceptable to Europeans—and for less and more seats in the Legislative Council, with the object (probably made early in the 1960s) of ensuring that the African majority in the population should be reflected in African representation in the Council.

"The so-called European majority group led by Group Captain Briggs—the anti-Lyttelton settlement group—see things in quite other terms. Their aim is to throw out the liberals (the United Party) and then to exercise power. This they would like to do by creating an Inter-Council of European ministers which would wield power, African and Asian ministers would be kept in the Government but outside the Council. If the Colonial Office would not accept this plan, modification of the Lyttelton plan, then they would all go into opposition. If they ever would make government, the only way of bringing Britain to its knees. The possibility of a Government of Colonial Office officials, with Asian and African elected ministers carrying on in the teeth of their opposition—one that they scorn, so convinced are they that settlers alone can rule Kenya.

Making Kenya Safe for African Nationalism

"The election is only a few months off and Mr. Blundell has to decide: Shall he come out for a radical policy and risk utter defeat, or make sure of re-election by a mildly liberal line—which will in reality make Kenya safe for African nationalism?

"It is a ghastly choice—the more agonizing that he must make it almost alone. For after months of more to editate even his own constituents in the need in their own interests for a multi-racial approach to ward off African nationalism, he has to confess almost complete failure. Almost certainly he will play along with the tide.

"In the meanwhile, nationalist, daily-minded African leaders feel a new surge of optimism. Everything the Europeans do compels them to think of themselves as Africans, as the black majority, as the exclusive heirs to the transfer of British power. Briggs and Slade, unknowingly play the African nationalists' game now; and Blundell will play it for some time. The Africans have reason to feel that destiny is with them.

[Reproduction of this article does not of course imply complete agreement with it. It is, for instance, incorrect to describe the group headed by Group Captain Briggs as the anti-Lyttelton settlement group. It has suggested some amendments to the Lyttelton plan and its abandonment. Whatever comments there may be on points of detail, the main argument demands serious consideration. Other aspects of Kenya's problems are examined under 'Matters of Moment'—Ed.]

African Nurses in Uganda Government Hospitals

Favourable Comparison with Supervision in Mission Hospitals

THE SERIOUS LOSSES caused to Uganda by the pregnancy of African women in training is stressed in the report entitled "Medical and Health Services in Uganda" submitted by the committee under the chairmanship of Dr. A. C. Frazer, Professor of Pharmacology at Birmingham University.

That report states, *inter alia*:

"The training of African nurses started at Mulago Government Hospital in 1927, at Mengo Church Missionary Society Hospital in 1928, and at Nsambya (Roman Catholic) Hospital in 1938.

"For each entry at Mulago between 100 and 200 applications are received, and between 20 and 40 candidates are selected. A small proportion fail to report, and there are some further losses after the preliminary training school examination.

"Unfortunately, there have been serious losses during training—through pregnancy, marriage, and other causes. Thirty-two student nurses left Mulago in 1950, 18 on account of pregnancy. It was not surprising that parents did not wish to send their girls to train as nurses or preferred them to go to mission hospitals where the nurses' quarters were better arranged and supervised.

"In 1954 the Queen Elizabeth Hostel opened at Mulago. This is a fine modern building with pleasant living conditions and good recreational facilities. The girls are looked after by a full-time welfare officer. Already the provision of this hostel and proper supervision have made a difference to the prospects of the nursing service.

Fine Record of C.M.S.

"Mengo C.M.S. Hospital has an excellent training school. Since 1930, 299 nurses have been trained, including 20 males. In the last three years 67 have taken their final examination, with only two failures. During the same period 30 students had been admitted, five have gone to Britain for further study, and there were 15 losses. Twenty-one nurses and four nurse-midwives have entered Government service. The school has a good library."

"In a report dealing with training by the Government's Medical Department the report states:

"Even if the availability of girls of suitable educational standard was unlimited and the training schools were working to full capacity, there would still be great difficulty in building up and maintaining an adequate female nursing staff. The reason for this is the exceptionally high rate of losses. Some are due to marriage and other causes, but by far the greater number is due to pregnancy."

"The magnitude of that problem is shown by detailed statistics. In the five years 1950-54 there was a loss of 25 African nurse-midwives, 15 on account of pregnancy. In the same period 158 African nurses were lost, 89 through pregnancy, and 145 African midwives, again 89 through pregnancy.

"So in those five years 191 African women trained or undergoing training as nurses, midwives, or nurse-midwives were lost to the medical service through pregnancy alone.

"The losses of the trained male staff are also great, especially of senior nursing orderlies and medical assistants.

"It is surprising to read in the revised Worthington Plan that it was proposed as a measure of economy to reduce the number of trainees in all the training

schools, with the exception of nurses. Certainly this disastrous course would not followed. The student development which has occurred in these training schools and the insufficient to meet the need for trained staff. These schools must get a sound investigation in which the whole community will eventually benefit.

Criticism of African Medical Assistants

"The efficiency of African medical assistants varies. We have seen good work done and some very good. Many medical assistants do not perform their duties properly. They are inclined to accept the patient's statements to give necessary advice or to teach the patient. Common ailments are frequently misdiagnosed and neglected; the neglect of many of these conditions may lead to severe disability or disaster.

"There is a need to increase the staff of the Medical Department throughout the Protectorate. It is essential that qualified and senior supervisory officers should be supported by appropriate clerical and other staff.

"The availability of suitable candidates for training in medicine at Makerere Medical School is increasing. The college authorities consider that the medical school takes all the suitable candidates that apply. The numbers making medicine their first choice in 1953, 1954, and 1955 were 8, 16, and 28, and the numbers selected were 5, 9, and 21; of whom two, one, and eight were from Uganda.

"Of those accepted by the medical school relatively few failures have occurred, and during the last five years only one person has been asked to withdraw from the course. The primary selection of students entering Makerere, followed by the elimination of some 50% of successful entrants at the intermediate science examination, might be regarded as an effective filter for entry. The withdrawal of only one student over a number of years is different from the situation in British medical schools, where it is usual to find 10% or more excluded during the pre-clinical period.

"Every effort is being made to obtain recognition of the Makerere licentiate in medicine and surgery by the General Medical Council. We approve of these objectives.

"The number of medical graduates for each of the last five years has been 3, 4, 5, 4, and 4. The expected output during the next five years is 8, 7, 10 and 19.

Makerere Situation Unsatisfactory

"Since medical graduates take seven years to train it is apparent that Makerere College medical school can make no significant contribution to the increase of doctors required during the next five years. The small number of Uganda graduates (estimated at 1, 2 and 3) is unlikely to cover losses in the same category.

"Financial provision has been made to achieve the proposed maximum size of the medical school of an annual intake of 60 to 70 students by 1960. In spite of this planned expansion we are informed that the estimated intake into the medical school in 1960 is 25, of whom about eight are likely to be from Uganda. The main reason for this is the limitation to 120 seats of the students taking the intermediate science course. Of this number it is expected that 50% will fail unless the standard of students improves. Of the successful 60, it is estimated that 25 will be suitable for medicine out of about 30 who may make it their first choice.

"The situation with regard to the housing of African medical officers is most unsatisfactory. The European doctor or nursing sister is not posted to a station unless there is a suitable house available, but the African medical officer is posted even though the house with which he is provided may be inadequate for his needs.

"Some that we have seen are quite deplorable—poorly sited, too small, badly built and maintained, and, perhaps with only one standpipe between eight or more houses. The medical officer has a recognized professional status; he must be given a house that is keeping with his standing in the community.

"The numbers of Africans in Uganda being trained as doctors is inadequate. The Worthington Plan envisaged that by now at least 20 Uganda students a year would be in train-

...a medical school at Makerere. We consider that up to 20 of the best applicants each year of those fitted to the suitable in character and educational attainments to study medicine should be given the financial support necessary.

The establishment of medical officers in the Medical Department is not sufficient for the efficient running of the department.

The number of nursing officers is inadequate to provide proper supervision in hospitals or training centres.

The establishment of other qualified staff is insufficient.

We do not consider that the medical officers' prospects of promotion are adequate. It should be possible for doctors to find promotion on the clinical side without becoming specialists.

Bank Chairman on Co-operatives

Their Economic and Political Importance

FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa and deputy chairman of the National Provincial Bank, said during his visit to East Africa that he had been greatly impressed with the increasing part which Africans are now taking in commercial activities, and that if the African could learn to look after his own affairs more competently he would be better qualified to assume further political responsibilities.

Government efforts to enter the business of Africans was encouraging. So was the steady increase in the bank's business with African customers. Its recent extension into predominantly African areas was to be noted.

Great strides had been made by African agricultural co-operative societies, which Africans were increasingly controlling. Such organizations brought considerable benefit to the peasants, and the future prosperity of the territories would largely depend on the possibility of strengthening and extending such societies.

Introduction to Democracy

Experience elsewhere had shown that in economically undeveloped territories the co-operative movement not only provided a strong and sound economic force but also introduced the citizen to the process of democracy. Being a movement of the peasants themselves, not an organization imposed on them, it provided a form of self-expression at a time when many Africans were seeking a greater share in leading their own future.

The Royal Commission Report had mentioned that while in many places the initiative in establishing and running co-operatives and organizing credit for them must inevitably lie with the Government, there was much to be said when standards of efficiency had become adequate, for as a matter to some non-Government organizations of course with adequate safeguards against fraud and a low level of standards.

The Uganda Agricultural Production Committee has reported very pertinently on the subject of credit-writing:

"The need of a farmer for short-term credit to meet recurrent expenses pending the maturity of crops is not normally met by organizations at the village level, since the security for the loan must be dependent on the lender's personal knowledge of the borrower and his confidence in him."

In the absence of banks in the rural areas we consider that the most suitable institution to provide this kind of credit is the co-operative society, and we recommend that the co-operative credit movement, working through a combination of thrift and marketing, should be encouraged to fulfil this very useful function in addition to the other economic advantages which it offers to its members.

The commercial banks, Sir Frederick continued, were well aware of the need to bring their services to the country districts, in a number of which branches had recently been opened, but not even the most optimistic could yet expect to see banks in many trading centres, which could however develop into important co-operative depots. The chief contribution which the commercial banks could make was that of financing the marketing unions, which in turn financed their constituent societies.

Notable Example of K.N.C.U.

A notable example was the Kilima Jaro Native Co-operative Union. Founded in 1938, it had built up a production which headed and marketed about 5,000 tons of clean coffee a season.

This union, continued the speaker, owes much to the wise guidance of Mr. A. G. Bennett, and is now so prosperous that with the surplus funds it is building and endowing technical institutes in which should prove of the greatest value to the peasants. It has also provided the greatest value for training suitable personnel for the administration of the bank, which advances funds to the union for the purchase of the crop by the affiliated societies. Other coffee co-operatives in Tanganyika and the smaller tobacco and cotton organizations have made similar use of the bank. The latest available figures show 243 registered societies in Tanganyika with 196,775 members, share capital of £8,344 and reserves and surpluses of just over £1m. In 1954 the co-operative Tanganyika market produce worth more than £8m.

Uganda has 1,036 co-operative societies and unions, with 95,064 members and share capital amounting £160,225. The produce marketed is worth nearly £5m. annually. In the 1953-54 season co-operative societies sold 20,528 tons of seed, 3.8% of the crop, and the co-operative unions 23,406 bales of lint, 2.9% of the total. The Bugiri Co-operative Union handled 24% of the arabica coffee crop in that area.

Development of the co-operative movement in Kenya at this time had not been so evident as in the other territories, but there were now 330 societies and unions concerned with the production of coffee, maize, wheat, rice, vegetables and dairy produce.

High quality coffee, the major crop in value, was factory processed, the output being marketed through the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union, which provided the necessary finance for buying.

Commercial banks, however, provided credit facilities to assist with maize purchases from co-operative growers in Nanyuki and schemes were in operation to enable the societies to obtain small credit facilities for machinery, fertilizers, etc., through the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd. and district councils. The importance of saving was not overlooked and growers were encouraged to deposit their surplus money from crop sales with thrift and marketing societies.

East African Railways and Harbours maintained a chain of consumer stores at the Nairobi railway locations, and the annual turnover reached about £100,000 from a membership of 945.

Educating Co-operative Staff

A very important aspect of the development of the co-operative movement is that of education. It was an unfortunate symptom of the earlier attempts that book-keeping and accountancy was very weak, and through dishonesty and inefficiency large sums were lost and discredit brought on the movement. Now in all the territories a high level of qualified private accountants or by the registrars' own auditors is rectifying this. In addition, an East African School of Co-operation, established at Kabete in 1952 has trained a number of inspectors. The school operates within the grounds of the Jewish School.

Asian societies are few, and are mainly restricted to religious communities and confined to house building and consumer shops.

In Kenya there are 11 European societies, in which membership is either restricted or predominantly European. At the recent annual general meeting of the Kenya Co-operative Association the chairman said that members should be selected on the basis of membership should be restricted to include African co-operatives.

In the last two years the association has handled maize and wheat from the Nandi Native Land Union and wheat from the Elgeyo Native Land Union in addition to the European cereals crop. In the Northern Province of Tanganyika the association has handled for some time staple crops from whatever source they were received.

Letter to the Editor

This Newspaper and Mr. Blundell

Misconceptions and the Facts

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR—Your attitude towards Mr. Blundell is how well appreciated in this country. But it may surprise you to learn the way in which your opposition to him is being interpreted by many of Kenya's settlers. In particular, after reading your leading article in your issue of January 21, they have come away with the impression that you are opposed to Mr. Blundell for the same reason that they are: namely, that the Member for Rift Valley has worked too quickly towards racial co-operation. Yet from previous articles in your paper, when you have deplored the fact that the United Country Party was not formed as a multi-racial party, and on other occasions when you have criticized it for moving too slowly, one can only presume that this is not your point of view.

It would appear that your charges of unconstructiveness and ambiguity against Mr. Blundell might well deserve a *tu quoque*. Would it be asking too much that you should clarify the situation by stating unequivocally whether you support the basic ideas of the United Country Party—i.e., co-operation of all races in a multi-racial Government?—or whether you favour the reactionary views of the Federal Independence Party, or even the less easily definable policies of the so-called "Moderate Independent Group".

In point of fact, there can be only two ways to approach Kenya's future: the way of the United Country Party or the way of the Federal Independence Party. The time has come, with the forthcoming general election in Kenya, when it is essential that the Europeans should cease to consider politics on a personality level, and decide which of these two policies will result in stable government and a satisfactory future for all in Kenya. Attacks on individual personalities, either by politicians or by the press, can only make confusion worse confounded, and do nothing to assist the electorate to judge candidates on their policies, and not on their personal popularity.

Nairobi.

Kenya.

ELIZABETH CAUDREY.

[Whatever Mrs. Caudrey may intend her opening remarks to mean, the fact, easily provable by reference to the files of 'E.A. AND R.' is that we gave Mr. Blundell the strongest possible support when he was elected to the European Elected Members, and continued to do so for at least 18 months, and the hope that we would bring Kenya with the correct liberal leadership, which was so obviously necessary. His procrastination and the contradiction between his precepts and his actions then compelled us to recognize, with regret and reluctance, that our expectations had been unduly optimistic. Such a journal as this is under the clearest duty to assess objectively the words, actions, or inaction of public leaders, and this obligation we have discharged to the best of our ability.]

Our correspondent appears to suggest that there has been something personal in our criticisms of Mr. Blundell. That is a complete misconception. Everyone who knows him is aware of his flexible abilities, and nobody disputes his energy, ability, and good intentions. Indeed, the great majority of his critics have, we believe, feelings of personal friendliness towards him. But that does not absolve men engaged in public affairs from the task of expressing their disagreement quite frankly if they consider it necessary in the public interest.]

It is astonishing to be told that our leading article in your recent issue in Njoro, gave the impression in some quarters that we were criticizing Mr. Blundell for "working too quickly towards racial co-operation." We can find no part of it which bears that interpretation, and we challenge any reader to quote the passage from any leading article which has been misquoted in this paper conveying that idea. We have often been asked precisely the contrary opinion, that European public

leaders in Kenya, when ill advised, to postpone the movement towards racial co-operation including agreement with the African majority over an increase in the number of African representatives in the Legislature.

As to Mrs. Caudrey's second paragraph, when the U.C.P. the F.I.P. or the middle of the road group led by Group Captain Briggs in election battles, we shall comment upon them, but we consider that it would be unhelpful to pass snap judgments while the views of all three groups still seem to be under domestic discussion.

Of course we support the idea of "co-operation of all races in a multi-racial Government." Indeed, our first disagreement with Mr. Blundell arose from his continuing failure to act in that direction when it was obvious that that solution would otherwise have been imposed upon Kenya by the Secretary of State. Mr. Lyttleton was at last driven to that course because he could no longer wait for Kenyans themselves to pluck up their courage and recommend some such development.

For months before Mr. Lyttleton made his decision Mr. Blundell and his colleagues knew that something of the kind was inevitable. For that reason, and because the plan was used in itself by articles in this newspaper to take the initiative themselves; and Mr. Blundell assuredly not deny that the suggestions of the same kind had been made to him repeatedly long before any reference to the subject was published.

The reply to the third paragraph of the above letter must surely be that the Governor in Kenya cannot exclude personal factors, particularly in an election year, Kenya's problems do find real leadership, and that involves a choice between persons. A large majority of the European Elected Members believed four years ago that they had found the man in Mr. Blundell. Their disappointment with his leadership increased, however, and one after another of the Elected Members withdrew support, until the majority of them openly declared their opposition to him. That is the continuing situation, and Group Captain Briggs has now declared support of more than half of those who had previously elected Mr. Blundell their leader. In other words, a majority of those whom the European constituencies selected as their representatives in the Legislature have said, and still say, that Mr. Blundell is not the man they thought he was, and that they cannot work with him.

It is an open secret that the United Country Party is far from unanimous, and that a number of its members who will be candidates at the general election have already said that they will probably not stand under its banner, but as independent candidates. If that should prove to be the case it will show that some of those who formed Mr. Blundell's colleagues lack the courage to hazard their political future on the principle which he and they have professed. It is a sad tribute to Mr. Blundell's leadership, even within the party which he formed after losing the support of the majority of the Elected Members?

As to refer to these matters as we repeat, not to attack Mr. Blundell on personal grounds. Our disagreement rests entirely on grounds of public policy, and is essentially based on the conviction that the time for Kenya's disposal for major political decisions and appropriate action is running very short. Liberal pronouncements are of little value if they do not result in action; and action delayed for years loses much of its virtue if it is not long taken. Kenya's problems, grave in themselves, have been unnecessarily aggravated by failure to bear these elementary but highly important facts in mind and act upon them.—Ed. E.A. AND R.]

A Lioness in the Street

A LIONESS ventured into the streets of Nairobi on October, 1954. As can be imagined, the excitement was colossal; traffic was held up, and every citizen saluted forth with every imaginable firearm. Eventually the poor beast was cornered and shot by a game ranger, but not before all sorts of other pieces and missiles had been discharged at her. Her demise did not end the business, but was the occasion for boasts and claims as to who had shot her. How animals must deserve civilized man some times! Compare this with the behaviour of some uncivilized men in the Northern Frontier Province, where tribesmen continue to perform heroic deeds with no more than a spear or sword, and fight in mortal combat the lion which raids their stock and attacks their families. Annual report of the Kenya Game Department.

PERSONALIA

MR. H. N. STUBBS has been elected to the board of Rio Tinto Co., Ltd.

Tanganyika's first cricket annual has been compiled by MR. BRUCE RICHARDSON.

SIR WILLIAM HUMBURY, whose death we recently reported, left £10,377 (net) paid Feb. 1956.

DR. HELMUT HUBER, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna, is visiting East Africa.

MR. J. M. WALLACE, of Dar es Salaam, has been spending part of his overseas leave in Turkey.

An Ndola business man, MR. M. ASTALA, has presented the town with a chain for the maydress.

LIEUT. JOAN CAMPBELL has taken up her appointment as joint secretary to the Federal Military Staff in London.

MR. PETER DANIELL, director of Mullens & Co. stockbrokers to the Government, has been visiting the Rhodesias.

SIR JOHN DUNCANSON, the wartime Controller of Iron and Steel, and LADY DUNCANSON have been visiting Nyasaland.

MR. C. CURRIE, of the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Publications Bureau, has been in this country.

MRS. CHERRY KEARSON has written an autobiography, entitled "On Safari" which will be published in London in a few days.

MR. JUSTICE T. H. MAYER, a puisne judge in Kenya and MRS. MEYERS' sailed last Thursday for Mombasa in the WARWICK Castle.

MR. F. M. BENNETT, M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary private secretary to MR. REGINALD MAUDSLING, Minister of Supply.

MESSRS. C. DE MENDES, D. F. DA LIMA, and S. F. NUNES, employees of the Kenya Government, have been made honorary M.B.E.s.

MR. J. H. SHALL has arrived in Kimberley as Director of Trade Commissions in the Cape Province's office.

MR. E. BOUME, deputy general secretary of the International Road Federation, is visiting Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. BERT GOSLING, a scientist of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. of America is to investigate pyrochlorite deposits in East and Central Africa.

MR. W. J. LOCKHART SMITH, Attorney-General in Nyasaland from 1947 to 1951, who is now in practice in East Africa, has been visiting the Protectorate.

MR. J. GIBSON JARVIS, chairman of the United Dominions Trust, Ltd., which has a subsidiary company in Rhodesia, arrived back last Friday in the PRETORIA Castle.

MR. JACK THOMSON, general manager of the Roan Antelope copper mine, has arrived in London from Northern Rhodesia on leave with Mrs. THOMSON and their daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

As Mr. P. S. Toerien will be abroad until April 10, he would be glad if personal correspondence could be withheld until about that date. It would be a convenience if business communications for EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA could be addressed to the editor or the manager, according to their nature, in order to ensure immediate attention.

Recent arrivals in London from Nyasaland include MR. E. E. BAILEY, MR. G. BUTLER, DR. D. S. MACEKERU, MR. P. S. MORGAN, WALKER, and MR. N. H. SIMMONDS.

SIR ROY WELLESKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, arrived in London by air on Monday and is due to leave tomorrow for the United States.

MRS. FRAN WILLIAMS, the 44-year-old wife of MR. HORACE WILLIAMS, a Kitwe weaver, recently gave birth to triplets. The mother and three babies are reported to be "doing very well".

DR. URICH VON REYMAN, secretary of the Department of Inter-Church Aid outside Europe of the World Council of Churches, is touring Africa and has recently visited Nyasaland.

MAJOR GENERAL W. R. R. N. HIRSH, Deputy Director of Operations in East Africa, who will relinquish the appointment at the end of this month, is expected to retire from the Army later in the year.

LORD and LADY RUSSELL of LIVERPOOL sailed in the CAPTAIN CASTLE last Thursday to visit the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. They will return to England by air at the end of next month.

Mrs. COLLEEN WELLS, of Salisbury, has been asked for training by the Sadler's Wells ballet school. Two other Rhodesians, MISS JUNE BOWLES and MISS PAT STIRLING, are studying there.

FATHER ANGELO TARANTINO, since 1953 vicar-general of the Diocese of Gulu, Uganda, has been awarded the M.B.E. As a member of the Verona mission, he has worked in that district for 25 years.

SIR GILBERT LATTIMORE, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will leave London on March 23, 1956, for the Federation, the Union of South Africa, and the High Commission Territories. He is expected to be in Salisbury on March 27.

MR. JOHN ROSEN, a Negro, one of the foremost young scholars in the United States, and MRS. ROSEN, an American Indian, and a painter and anthropologist, are visiting East and Central Africa under the educational exchange programme organized by the United States Government.

CAPTAIN A. LEAR SMITH, who has retired from the post of ports assistant to the general manager of East African Railways and Harbours Administration, went to East Africa as a marine officer in the Lake Marine Services at Kisumu in 1929. He was made M.B.E. in 1944 and O.B.E. 10 years later.

MR. F. B. MACHO, who has been appointed Member for African Interests in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council in place of FR. FLYNN, retired from the Provincial Administration in 1952 as a senior district officer. He had joined the Colonial Service in the Protectorate in 1925, and after his retirement became a temporary resident in Salisbury.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

Extend your leave in England at ABINGWORTH HALL, near Storrington, in sunny downslands of West Sussex. Warmth, comfort, good food. Seven acres grounds. Several ground-floor bedrooms. 11 miles from sea. Buses pass. Unlicensed Station. Telborough.

DUNFORD, MIDHURST, SUSSEX

THE former home of Richard Cobden, a great country house in lovely surroundings near the foot of the South Downs, fully modernized three years ago, is being developed as a meeting place for groups of various kinds and as a centre for those who are on a programme. Individual visitors of all ages are also welcomed on short periods. Amenities include central heating, garden conservatory, extensive gardens and woodlands, good cuisine. Details from the secretary.

The three candidates in the Sebake election for the Federal Parliament are MR. M. I. HIRSH (Federal Party) of Que Que, MR. R. WILLIAMSON (Democratic Party) of Gwelo, and MR. M. DE KOCK (Commonwealth Party) of Inyazwa. The vacancy occurs through the elevation of Mr. J. R. Denny Young to the House of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. H. E. PENROSE, lately collector of customs in Umtali, has joined the Customs Department of Rhodesia House, London. Another new arrival is MR. MICHAEL SWIFT, who will assist in the recruitment of staff for the Southern Rhodesian and Federal Public Services. MR. JOHN DERRY, who had been on the buying staff for over three years (and a member of the Rhodesia House cricket team) has been recalled to a post in the Federal Treasury.

MR. ALBERT SPICER, who has been appointed Deputy Mayor of Kampala, went to Uganda early in 1920 as the Land and Survey Department, from which he retired in 1937. After 11 years in England he returned to the Protectorate to join the Uganda Electricity Board, of which for some years he was deputy secretary. Last year he resigned that post to become secretary of Amber House, Ltd., owners of the new block of offices which will house the U.E.B., the Joint Marketing Board, and the Coffee Industry Board.

Among arrivals in this country from the Rhodesians are: MR. M. A. BEATON, MR. W. J. GUMMING, MR. G. B. DODD, MR. E. W. L. FOSSEY, MR. J. A. FREETH, MR. H. E. GERSÖHN, MR. J. F. A. CRAIG, MR. G. E. HALL, MR. R. HARRIS, MR. & MRS. R. H. JARRETT, MR. G. S. JONES, MR. G. KEOGH, MR. C. STAGGS, MR. B. NEL, MR. & MRS. H. B. PHILPOTT, MR. L. POCKET, MR. F. H. POULTENEY, MR. J. E. RYED, MR. H. ROBERTS, MR. & MRS. A. H. SOUTHERN, MR. P. M. SWIFT, MR. G. TURCK, MRS. W. A. WAKEFIELD, DR. H. F. WAKEFIELD.

Obituary

**Mr. Hamu Mukasa
— A Great Muganda**

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, saw in the Legislature of Mr. Hamu Mukasa, who recently died in Mulago Hospital, Kampala, at the age of 66.

"We mourn the death of a great Muganda. I need only to meet him to recognize him as a great man. His life spanned a period of change and progress in his country, and he played a large part in that progress over many years. He felt the force of his personality, and his massive weight was an inspiration to many people."

"I met him only once, towards the end of his long life after his retirement. I knew him as the deeply respected and greatly loved head of his large family. I am proud and thankful to have enjoyed his friendship. My tribute to his wide understanding, his serene and courteous in his long office, and his nobility of character."

The Rt. Rev. Leslie Brown, Bishop of Uganda, said in a tribute:

"A very great man has gone from our midst. Throughout his long career as a chief he set a great example of devotion to his duty and he did his work with fairness and complete integrity. Hamu Mukasa was one of the first Ugandans to hear and accept the Christian faith and he was one of the palace boys condemned to death by Kabaka Mwanga for that faith. He escaped from prison, but came back when his father was arrested in his place, and was pardoned by the Kabaka. All through his life he was faithful to his

Mashi, and in his life and his work showed how a true Christian should live.

"I have been supported and encouraged ever since I have been here by Hamu Mukasa's loyalty and affection, and he has given me sound and wise advice in all the problems of the past three years."

Member of Diocesan Council for 60 Years

A record of his life issued by the Information Department stated (in part):

Hamu Luionjora Mukasa was the son of Chief Zakaliya Mungu, who bore the hereditary title Keeper of the Kabaka's Mute. At the age of 10 he entered the household of Kabaka Mutesa as a page. In spite of the then predominant Muslim atmosphere of the court, he came under the influence of Christianity, and was one of the earliest converts to the Christian religion.

"After Mutesa's death, he brought him into disfavour with Kabaka Mwanga, and he was one of the palace boys condemned to death for that faith. He escaped from confinement, however, and was later pardoned by the Kabaka.

"His first office in the Uganda Government was that of a village chief at Kinyaza near Budo. This was in 1890. Some time later, with two other chiefs, he was chosen by the Katikiro, Sir Apolo Kagwa, to look after the young Kabaka David Chwa, who came to the throne of Buganda as a child. In 1902 Hamu Mukasa accompanied the Katikiro to England for the Coronation of Edward VII, and was received by the King at Buckingham Palace. He became Sakibobo (saza chief) of Kyagwe in 1905 and held the post until his retirement in 1931. In 1913 he paid his second visit to England when he was chosen to accompany King George V and Queen Mary."

"A staunch Christian throughout his long life Hamu Mukasa was a member of the Uganda Diocesan Council for nearly 60 years. He resided in the building of many churches, both by gifts of his own and by his influence among the people.

"Since his retirement from the post of saza chief of Kyagwe he had lived quietly at his house at Nasuti, near Mukono. But his influence was still widespread, and advice was often sought from the Grand Old Man of Buganda. Early in 1952 he had a severe attack of pneumonia, and he could move about only in a wheel-chair. Two weeks later he had a severe attack of pneumonia, and last Saturday he was visited by the Governor and Lady Cohen. The following day, he was taken to Mulago Hospital, where he died."

Lord Rowallan's Tribute

Lord Rowallan has paid the following tribute in *The Times* to Mr. Hamu Mukasa, the well-known Muganda elder statesman, of whom an obituary notice appeared in our last issue:

"Africa in the house of an African friend I met an old African whose face immediately struck me as one of the most remarkable that I had ever seen, a face in which strength and courage and absolute tranquillity were combined in a way which is rare, if not unique. At the end of the party I asked who he was, and was told his story. I met him several times later during my stay in Uganda, and the more I spoke with him, the more deeply was I impressed."

"A man of great humility, he was possessed of moral courage in the highest degree. He never hesitated to support an unpopular cause if he believed it was right and his gratitude to the British people for what our country has done for bringing peace to the Africans was deep and sincere and freely expressed."

"He was a strong supporter of the Scout movement, and as a tribute to the excellence of his life they arranged for an African sculptor to carve a bust of him for presentation to the National Museum of Uganda."

"Imbued with a deep and abiding faith, which dominated his way of life, he has now been called to his rest. It is to be profoundly hoped that his memory will live on and will inspire Young Africa, come to maturity in a troubled world, to realize that those standards which guided him, and supported him are not transient but have a permanent value for the future as well as for the past."

Parliament

African Education in Kenya
Financial Aid from U.K. Government

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, was asked by Mr. James Johnson, Labour member for Rugby whether he was aware that the Kenya Government, which was recently granted a £5m loan for agriculture, had been refused a loan for the same amount for education.

The Minister replied that the Colony was granted £5m. in 1955 for the specific purpose of intensifying African agricultural development, but he emphasized, the same strong case could not be made out for distinguishing Kenya from other African territories in regard to education.

It is estimated by Mr. Lennox-Boyd that from the beginning of 1953 to the end of the current financial year the U.K. Government will have spent a little over £20m. on African education from the ordinary budget. In the development plan for 1955-57 a further £10m. is allocated for African education. This considerable financial assistance which H.M. Government are making available to Kenya, both towards the cost of the emergency and under the C.D. & W. Act, has helped to make it possible for the Kenya Government to incur the considerable expenditures on this scale on African education.

Somali Students

Mr. Johnson asked if the Colonial Secretary knew that Somalis found difficulty in becoming law students in this country.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: I know of no special difficulties in the way of qualified Somalis undertaking law studies in the United Kingdom. I understand from the Governor that it has recently been decided to assist a suitable Somali to study law at an English University.

Mr. J. JOHNSON: How many students from the Somaliland Protectorate are obtaining higher education in the United Kingdom at universities, technical colleges, and teachers' training colleges?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Three at universities, 11 at technical colleges and four at teachers' training colleges. The Governor has very much to recommend plans for giving Somalis to qualify for higher education and my Educational adviser is to visit the Somaliland Protectorate as soon as possible.

Mr. A. G. SKELINGTON (Lab.) asked why the Tanganyika Government refused to allow the Tanganyika African National Union to rejoin its branch in Sukumaland, and why the Morogoro branch had been refused registration under the Societies Ordinance.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: No recent application has been received by the Registrar of Societies for the registration of a branch of the Tanganyika African National Union in Sukumaland, although some time ago registration was refused to certain branches in the area because the Registrar was satisfied that they were being used for purposes prejudicial to the maintenance of peace, order and good government. This decision was welcomed by the great majority of the African population in the area. A branch of the union in Morogoro was registered recently.

Tanganyika Penal Code

Mr. J. HYND (Lab.) asked what incident had made necessary the section of the Tanganyika Penal Code Amendment Ordinance which prescribes penalties for incitement by violence.

Mr. HARE: No particular incident inspired the amendment in question. What occurred was to amend the Penal Code of Tanganyika Government decided to incorporate a provision that incitement to violence is time punishable with up to three years imprisonment in view of the general desirability of discouraging such acts.

Colonial Service Recruitment in U.K.

Mr. HYND asked what percentage of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service recruits came from the United Kingdom.

Mr. HARE: About 95%. This of course relates strictly to H.M.O.C.S., which provides only a relatively small part of the public service of the Colonial territories.

Mr. HYND: Does not my right hon. friend think that the service is still based for pay and pensions on individual employing Governments, it is time that consideration was given to a multi-racial Commonwealth civil service?

MR. HARE: I will certainly bear in mind what my hon. friend has said.

Colour Bar

Mr. J. HYND asked what proceedings had been taken or were pending under the provisions of Section 2 of the Public Order Ordinance, 1955, against persons opening a colour bar—in shops, buses, or offices in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. HARE: None, sir.

Mr. HYND: I am not the Minister aware that there is this colour bar operating in shops, hotels, and offices in Northern Rhodesia? Since the Public Order Ordinance that it is an offence to incite enmity between one of more sections of the community, and since people must be regarded by their actions as being aware of what they are doing in inciting enmity between sections of the community by the operation of the colour bar, will the Minister see that action is taken?

Mr. HARE: My department has not heard of any specific example in recent months of an unpleasant incident arising out of the colour bar, but if the hon. gentleman will send me examples, I will look into them.

Deportations from Uganda

Replying to Mr. A. V. N. WELLS (Lab.), the Colonial Secretary gave the following figures of persons deported from Uganda: 1946, nil; 1947, one; 1948, 1, nil; 1955, 12; 1954, 1955, 2.

The Minister added: Of these only one was a person belonging to Uganda, apart from one undesirable alien, the rest were persons who had entered the Protectorate illegally under the immigration laws and were mostly Kikuyu from Kenya. A person found in Uganda who is to be deported as a prohibited immigrant may appeal to the magistrate and from him to the High Court, before the order is carried out.

Publications in Detention Camps

Mr. FENNER BROCKWAY asked on what grounds the newspapers had been placed on the list of publications excluded from detention camps in Kenya.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: There is no list of publications excluded from detention camps in Kenya. Under the regulations governing the administration of detention camps the officer-in-charge of a camp may allow a detained person the use of books and papers, provided that all such articles are received or procured through the camp officer. Any objection may be raised through the camp officer to any book or paper which is considered to be of a dangerous or objectionable nature. Any person aggrieved by the exercise of this power may appeal to the Commissioner of Prisons. I am aware of any case in which this power has been used to withhold a copy of the *East African* from a detainee, but if the hon. Member has any information which suggests the contrary and will place that at my disposal I shall be prepared to have it fully investigated.

Women Medical Officers

Mr. J. JOHNSON asked why there was no lady doctor in a whole of the British Somaliland Protectorate, particularly in view of the fact that this was a Moslem community.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: The British Somaliland Government have in the past employed women doctors on an honorary basis and are at present considering the permanent appointment of women medical officers.

Mr. JOHNSON then asked the Minister if he was aware that there was no dentist in the British Somaliland Protectorate and that people had to go to Aden or Djibouti for treatment.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: The Somaliland Government are considering appointing a dentist on a permanent basis.

Financial Aid for Federation

In answer to a question by Mr. HECTOR HUGHES (Lab.), the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, COMMANDER ALLAN NOBLE, said that the Federal Government, and before its establishment that Southern and Northern Rhodesia Governments, had been able to borrow on a substantial scale on the London Market.

The Minister continued: We are in close and continuous contact with the Federal Government, and we are of course anxious to give the Federation all the help we can consistent with our own financial situation and the many other calls upon us. In addition, there is provision for access as appropriate to U.K. Government funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and from the Colonial Development Corporation. There is also an important flow of British investment.

Mr. HUGHES: Does the Minister not think that the policy in dealing with the independence of the territories of the Commonwealth should be no less forthcoming than the policy in dealing with other territories which are not so closely related to us?

COMMANDER NOBLE: During the last five years the Federal and Territorial Governments have raised over £50m. on the London market, and have received £81m. under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and £6m. from the Colonial Development Corporation. I do not think that this is an insignificant contribution from the country.

Losing Ground to Foreign Competitors

2s. per Head per Week Would Solve Difficulties

THE EARL OF HOME, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said when speaking at Woburn Sands on Friday:

"The plain, distasteful truth is that we are losing ground to our competitors. While industrial output last year rose in Europe by 11%, in the U.S.A. by 12%, and in Germany by 16%, our rise was only 7%—and output per man rose by only 2%, which was less than the year before.

"With every circumstance favourable to us, we are losing our share of expanding world trade. Wealth is going into German, Russian and Japanese hands which could be coming into ours. In overseas markets, where there is a great desire to buy British, high prices and bad delivery dates often force them to buy elsewhere.

"Our troubles, therefore, are depending on which and how many too little and thus too expensive commodities we are producing, not enough labour, and the discipline of the industries which earn our wealth by exports. The discipline is effected by self-discipline on the part of the whole nation or by compulsory controls. The Government is asking the people to accept the discipline of self-discipline and organized labour is being asked to exercise restraint in wage demands. Wages and salaries have risen by nearly £2,000m. between 1952 and 1955, in three years.

"Socialists are proposing direct import cuts, which would invite retaliation, and curtail the volume of world trade. Every British interest lies in a greater exchange of goods—no expansion.

"The chairman of one of the banks has estimated that if each person saves 2s. a week instead of spending it all our economic troubles would end, and that we should have the necessary surplus to invest in future prosperity. There is a measure of the effort which the Government calls for people necessary to shake ourselves out of our financial troubles."

Mr. Coult's Proposals for Zanzibar

Common Roll Experiment Suggested

THE COMMISSIONER IN ZANZIBAR, by reason of the fact that all races are much closer together than elsewhere in East Africa and share a common religion, lends itself very easily to the beginning of an experiment in common roll elections," writes Mr. W. F. Coult in his report on his inquiry into the best method of choosing the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

It has recommended that six seats should be filled by election and the remainder allocated to racial groups in a proportion which the Government considers suitable. The elected members would be chosen by the racial communities and accepted without question. Three constituencies are proposed, each returning two candidates.

In the first election only males would vote, but Government should consider female suffrage three years hence. Only men of 21 and literate or 25 years old would qualify for the vote. They would need to have one of six property or service qualifications, and should be subjects of the Sultan. The service qualifications include 10 years service in positions of responsibility or a certificate of more than 10 years faithful and continuous service. A panel of village elders would decide the list of men applying for inclusion in the electoral roll.

Gazelle Policy Committee

A GAZELLE POLICY COMMITTEE has been set up in Kenya on the advice of the Council of Ministers to consider and recommend long-term policy for the preservation of game having due regard to the interests of the population and of the economic requirements of the country. The committee is to make an interim report on measures for the preservation of game in the Amboseli National Reserve, where the grazing and water requirements of Masai stock conflict with those of wild life. Dr. J. C. Leimami, a Masai keenly interested in game preservation, is a member of the committee.

British Relations with Ethiopia

Mr. Dods-Parker to Lead Delegation

MR. DODDS-PARKER, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons on Monday:

"The final conference, which ended on January 20, discussed and clarified certain points at issue between the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate and the Ethiopian provincial authorities. The unresolved points were referred back to our two Governments. The record and minutes of the conference are being studied.

"It has been agreed in principle that a delegation, which I hope to lead myself, should after visiting British Somaliland, go to Addis Ababa early next month to discuss these outstanding points, and at the same time to review the whole field of Anglo-Ethiopian relations.

"Mr. James John, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he was aware that Mohammed Acorreh, the chief local authority of the area, was sentenced in the appeal court in Addis Ababa on February 11, 1956, that contrary to the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty, no foreign judge was present.

"Mr. Dods-Parker: "Yes. H.M. Government are seriously concerned at this new development. As a result of an appeal by the prosecution Mohammed Acorreh was brought before a criminal court which confirmed the original sentence of two years and added a fine of £200 with another year of imprisonment in default.

"As the proceedings of the court were irregular, in my view, H.M. Ambassador in Addis Ababa promptly lodged a very strong protest with the Ethiopian authorities on February 24 and has since made further representations. A formal and detailed reply was received by the Ambassador on Thursday. The Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs is personally conducting a stringent inquiry into the matter.

"The Under-Secretary added that one of the persons being investigated was that Mohammed Acorreh, who had been taken from gaol in Harar, and had been in Addis Ababa, although one had been arranged by the Governor of Somaliland."

Police Changes in Kenya

MR. L. GRIFFITHS, Assistant Commissioner of Police, who has been in charge of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya for most of the last four years, is to be advised an Colonial Officer at the Police College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, for the next two years. Senior Superintendent J. Allan, his second in command, has taken over from him. Mr. V. P. Hadingham, Senior Assistant Commissioner, is on leave from Nyeri, and has handed over to Senior Superintendent P. G. O'Connell, formerly Deputy Commissioner in the Police Training School at Kigamboni. Mr. L. S. Mills, Acting Assistant Commissioner in charge in Nyanza Province, is taking leave in this country. His successor is Senior Superintendent V. B. Allen, who has been in command in the Southern Province with headquarters at Ngong.

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Shire Valley Project

Emergency Bund at Livwonde

Work on the Shire valley project, the first step in the first phase of the Shire valley project, is to be completed in April. The bund will be completed towards the end of the year. The effect of the bund on the level of Lake Nyasa will be negligible this year, but it will gradually raise the water level of the lake at the end of the dry season to about 24 ft. higher than it was in 1954 and 1955. The lake will rise as usual each year between December and April above its lowest level, but it will not at any time be allowed to reach the flood level of 1954.

As the present level of the Shire at Livwonde is 4ft. below the level of Lake Nyasa, the river will rise by that amount at Livwonde when the bund is completed, and there will be a certain amount of flooding along the river banks between Livwonde and the Malindi. There may be flooding of the reeds and grasses on the plain between Lake Nyasa and Malindi.

For six miles above the Livwonde river on the left bank of the Shire water may spread to a maximum distance of two miles from the river banks. Near the mouth of the Nkonde stream on the right bank the *mbao* may flood to a maximum of three quarters of an mile from the present level. At other points the spread may be a few hundred yards on either side of the river.

Some of the African houses between Livwonde and the Nkasi dam are situated in the area which will be flooded, and the occupants are being urged to have them moved. Above the Nkasi dam and the Nkonde stream the Malindi villages are situated in the area which may be flooded. Flooding of the upper reaches of the Shire will benefit the people living in the area. The flooded areas will undoubtedly improve fishing facilities by increasing the area of the reservoirs and waterways, which is usually highly productive.

The conditions created by construction of the Livwonde bund will be similar to those which existed when the lake was at its lowest level in the cycle (1914-1955). It is within the Shire valley many Africans. Those dry conditions greatly benefited them by releasing of cultivated land which is at present flooded. The new bund will have the same effect.

Wholesale Poaching in National Park

60 Elephants Killed Monthly

MR. ANTHONY CULLEN, who recently spent some days in the Serengeti National Park on behalf of the *World Wildlife News*, wrote in the course of a long article in that newspaper that between 40 and 60 elephants are being shot there each month by poachers. He said that the poachers engaged in this trade are the product of a discreditable class of Asians at the coast who struggle to make a living.

"It is a filthy and profitable trade," wrote Mr. Cullen. "By the boiling-pot of Indian Ocean commerce throws up no lot of things we know more than 100 Asians compound in the field and burn of a very racket."

"We know all about an African whose arms and legs are renowned and who kills many elephants each year. We know where he was hunting in September, 1954, and his five companions. We know exactly where he shot two elephants at a river in the following month. He was arrested in possession of rhino meat in January, 1955, but shipped his hands over volunteering to lead a patrol to a poacher's lair. We know where he shot two further elephants and two rhinos in the last year. We know who went away since then to collect another lot."

"We know nearly 20 of these creatures—their names, descriptions, habits, and so on. We have seen some of them too. One gang of five poachers has snipped over three elephants for 10 days killed 28 female elephants and a male elephant plus an uncertain number of rhino and other game. Another gang killed 18 animals of 10 species."

The park needs three more rangers and 100 African rangers immediately, says the correspondent. "We need a tougher and more realistic attitude on the part of police and magistrates, and a positive decision being the law already in intent, and a positive decision, particularly when the African opens compensation paid by Asian entrepreneurs makes poaching a pleasure."

Blantyre-Limbe Council Election

Names of Candidates

ELEVEN CANDIDATES are standing for six European seats in the local elections in the amalgamated township of Blantyre and Limbe. Those standing for the three European seats in Blantyre are: (1) A. C. Florence and Messrs. J. W. Clapp, H. C. Dawes, R. Deane, J. Lingard, C. A. Male, and J. J. Jones. Mr. J. J. Jones is the only candidate with the Justice and Prisons standing at Limbe and Mr. J. J. Jones, E. H. G. G. Knowles, and Mr. J. J. Jones are the only candidates for the Asian seats in the Amalgamated Limbe voted yesterday. The names of the candidates are:

Under the amalgamation ordinance the Europeans and one African candidate for the words will be elected by ratepayers, while three Europeans and one Asian will be nominated from the two old councils. Those nominated by Limbe council are Messrs. H. W. Stevens, S. Steel, E. P. Ward and Mr. W. Suvarna. The nominees from Blantyre are Messrs. W. R. Richards, P. M. Pitt, and G. J. K. K.

Officers Killed in Car Crash

THREE OFFICERS of the 1st Buffs (East Gloucestershire Regiment) and one of the Kenya Regiment attached to the Gloucesters were killed on Monday when their private car crashed into a cutting six miles from Nakuru, Kenya. They were Second Lieutenants A. J. Evans, M. G. Hazell, and C. C. G. Brasington (who died in hospital), of the Gloucesters, and Major Gordon of the Kenya Regiment. Another subaltern of the Gloucesters, Lt. L. Norris, is gravely injured.



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Training Blind African Agriculturists Plans for East and Central Africa

DURING THE NEXT THREE YEARS the British Empire Society for the Blind will devote its major efforts to an African rural training programme under which six East and Central African territories will train some 200 blind people for peasant farming, plantation work, handicrafts, and occupations connected with agriculture and fishing. There will be more than 100 training centres, the first of which are to be established immediately.

The new pattern of blind welfare work is being introduced, and indeed, in underdeveloped territories generally.

Mr. Tom Wilson, the director of the Society, who is himself blind, has recently returned from a 6,000-mile tour of East and Central Africa during which he discussed these and other problems.

The Kenya and the Zanzibar schools, the first of a series of 5,000 blind people, that at many of the centres in Malawi, of blind peasant farmers, the first of its kind in the world. There are now more than 100 schools in the Thika School for the Blind, which has started a first class for African girls.

In Tanganyika the Government has allotted buildings for Tabara for the agricultural training centre, to which all people from all parts of the Territory will be sent for instruction. The E.C.S.B. will provide an average teacher for three.

Rural Training Centre in Uganda

The Uganda Education for the Blind Society will help the United Nations to establish a rural training centre in the national youth centre now being built at Kariakola. The centre will train the blind to be self-sufficient in the production of their own food. The first of these villages is the one blind child in every village. The first sighted member of its staff is a woman, who is the principal of the school of Central Kenya, which recruits from various parts of Central

Africa are being trained. The first of these centres established on the continent. Mr. Robert Young, a blind Rhodesian, has returned home after training in the U.S. as a craft instructor.

Large training centres for the blind are to be established in Nyasaland during the next few years.

The five organizations in Southern Rhodesia, which come themselves, will finance a village scheme involving the blind in the villages, and the additional help of the Government. The first of these schools, at a meeting in Salisbury, a local resident, president of the Hellenic Community, made a gift of £1,000 and a valuable photograph land.

Nationalism Rising In Uganda Nepotism an Ever-Present Danger

IN A SURVEY of the political and economic position of Uganda, the *Rinanda* *Times* has written that in 1945 there was not a single African on the Executive Council, today there are 10 African members, out of 10, and 10 African Ministers and two African Parliamentary Secretaries. In 1952 there were five Africans in higher posts in the civil service; now there are more than 50.

In the last year before the war Uganda's overseas trade was under £100 million, last year it was nearly ten times that amount. In 1940, for example, there were only 100,000 tons of coffee, today there are well over a million. The coffee has become the biggest commonwealth product of coffee, both in tonnage and in value, and grows more copiously than any other Colonial territory.

When a century ago many of its people were still in the Stone Age, working with the most primitive tools, and even of a few of their children are confronted with much of the modern machinery of a modern democratic State — Ministers and a Parliament, a question time and committees, the burdening of income-tax and the devolution of work to the local authorities.

Time Needed to Assimilate Changes

Can all these developments be assimilated in so short a time? The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, must have had doubts about this when last summer he expressed the opinion that time will be needed to absorb these great changes, and said that to secure a period of stability no major alterations in the constitution should be introduced before 1961. It remains to be seen, however, whether the rising tide of nationalism will be checked until then.

Already the Uganda National Congress, the only effective political party, is demanding direct elections and immediate self-government.

It is encouraging that Congress representatives are now seated in the Legislative Council, and were on the committees they are formed they will gain a sense of responsibility of the duties of leadership, learning to differentiate between what is desirable and what is possible.

Nepotism is an ever-present danger, which will have to be closely watched, and financial recklessness and irresponsibility is another. So are the visitations, the paralyzing weight of inertia — product alike of an enervating climate and an energy-lacking diet — which sap the vitality of many of the people.

Commerce is booming. Motor dealers are seeing hundreds of African peasants who walk into their showrooms and hand over £800 or so in hardy notes (long buried in a mound of hidden in the roof of a hut), and drive out a brand new car. Registrations of vehicles of all kinds have shot up from 5,000 in 1945 to 20,000 last year.

Revenue from East African Railway services in January 1961 is £1926,000, an increase of 8.5% above the figure for the same month last year, and from harbour services £27,000, a rise of 45.8% mainly due to higher handling and extra charges.

Service for Visitors



The East Africa Tourist Trade Association is a public corporation supported by the Government of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories, and to give advice. It maintains an Information Bureau at Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

DAR ES SALAAM
Main Office (Opposite the Barbours)
Nairobi (Opposite the Nairobi Hotel)

MOMBASA
Killindini (Entrance to Dock Gates)

NAIROBI
Hardy St. (Opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A., P.O. Box 2073, NAIROBI, KENYA.

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

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 26/27, South Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 317 Harvest House, 28/29, Avenue, Salisbury, Rhodesia.



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Model African Township

Example of the Congo Copperbelt

The African Township of Elisabethville adds a model for the whole of Africa, in the view of the Colonial correspondent of *The Times*, who has written interestingly of the Belgian Congo policy of widening urban Africa.

Elisabethville, capital of the Katanga Province, has an African population of about 120,000, almost half of whom are accommodated by the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, while about 70,000 live in the Cité Indigène. The European Township has a population of about 11,000.

The Cité Indigène is an integrated community, the houses, like those of the Union Minière camps, being more cosy, more African, and less barrack-like than their counterparts across the border in Northern Rhodesia.

The authority responsible for the Cité Indigène digs the foundations to ensure uniformity of pattern, provides the respective householder with building materials to the value of £215, and leaves him and his family to get on with the job.

Repayment is effected at a rate of 2% of the salary, plus a 5% advance which an employer is bound to pay. It may be accelerated by taking in lodgers. Average rate of repayment is £3 a month. Once the loan is paid off the house becomes freehold property, at an average selling value of £350.

The Cité is self-contained, having its own shops, bars, and community centres. There is an African hotel, charging 2s a night, and a African tailor, making suits at £12 each. The local authority exacts a tax of 50 centimes on every bottle of beer drunk in the bars. It also goes to providing free milk for children in schools. In addition it runs a chain of well-frequented milk bars.

Europeans are to be seen any day doing their shopping at African shops in the Cité. Nor is it unusual to see a

Belgian and his wife, sitting in one of the numerous brasseries at an evening, sipping beer with their African employees or students and watching the brightly dressed African dancing girls upon whose faces eye-brow, pencil and lipstick supplement the intricate pattern of tribal scarification with barbaric effect. Night life in the Cité is brash and animal, but not inhuman and depraved, as in so many African capitals.

Africans Who Earn £1,000 a Year

The success of African urbanization at Elisabethville seems to rest on two facts. The first is economic. The Union Minière tolerates no industrial colour bar. On the contrary it trains and encourages Africans to take up skilled and semi-skilled employments. Wages are calculated on a re-valuation system, and a family man in the high range can work up to £1,000 a year, including complicated allowances. Relatively few reach these grades, but nevertheless there is a solid economic base for the housing loans scheme. Secondly, the authorities rigidly control drift from country to town.

The Belgian system is profoundly paternalist. Political associations are forbidden. The only anti-European movement that troubles the authorities is Kitawala, which is affiliated to Watch Tower and is a vain or fanatical sect, not a political party. Its members are liable to arrest and imprisonment.

The industrial troubles in Northern Rhodesia appear to have no repercussions in Katanga. But this does not mean that the educated Africans in Elisabethville are not, politically minded, intelligent, and free to express their opinions to strangers. The contrary is the case, though not bitter, they certainly do feel frustrated. They avidly follow events elsewhere in Africa, although they are imperfectly informed. Their principal complaints are that they have been debarred from qualifying for the liberal professions and that they are in a political backwater.

No War Memorial

"IT IS A DISGRACE that there is no war memorial in Nyasaland to those who fell in World War II." — Mr. G. H. Spicer, senior vice-president, speaking at the annual conference of the Nyasaland Branch of the British Empire Service League.

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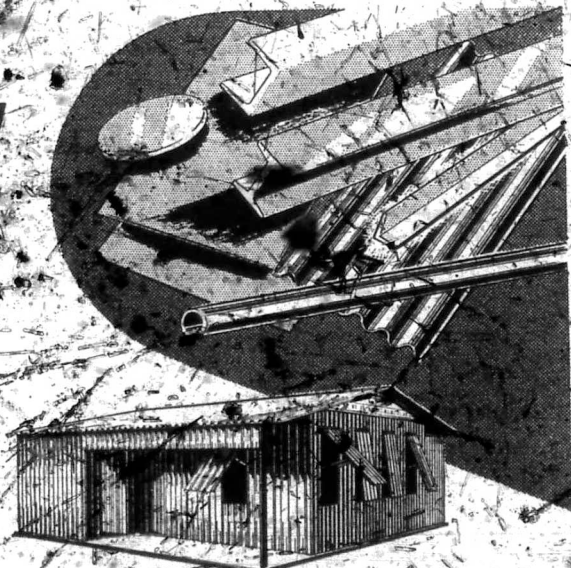


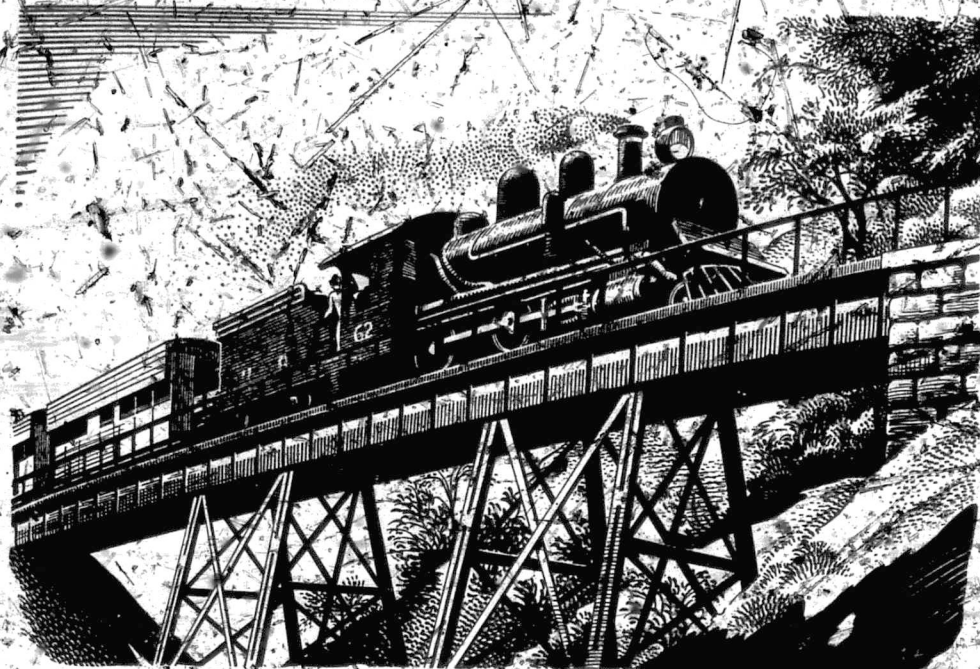
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force continuing there until the completion of the present building in Treasury Square in 1903.

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News Items in Brief

Six terrorists were executed in Nairobi on March 2, five for murder and one for the illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

The Movement for Colonial Freedom, of which the national chairman is Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., has just formed an area committee for the Guildford district.

The report of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization for the 18 months ended June 30, last has been published by the East Africa High Commission at 35s. 6d.

"The Terror of Mbulali", a lioness said to have accounted for about 1,000 head of cattle in the Mazabuka district of Northern Rhodesia, has been killed by a game ranger after a week's hunt.

Two Somalis were killed in Burao, Somaliland Protectorate, in a fight arising from a dispute over a camel. A chief was imposed and the police were alerted. There were minor disturbances on the two following mornings.

Parking by the clock will be introduced in Salisbury later this year when 300 British-made park meters are delivered. The order was placed in this country after meters from the U.S.A., Germany, and Italy had been examined.

Some weeks ago we reported that Italy had agreed to pay Ethiopia about £6m as reparations for Mussolini's war of aggression. Now an agreement has been signed by which Italy undertakes to pay 163m United States dollars (about £5.8m).

Revised resettlement plans for the 27,000 Africans living in the Gwembe Valley have been announced. The only move this year will involve about 7,000 people. About 17 villages are likely to be affected by flooding during the rainy seasons 1956-57.

Amendments have been gazetted in Kenya to ensure that the Emergency (Societies) Regulations of 1956 apply not only to societies which have among their constitutional objects any political purposes but also societies which pursue political objects in practice.

A model African home in the Rufaro township of Bulawayo has been opened to encourage Africans to improve their standard of living. Its three rooms are furnished and equipped with essentials supplied by local manufacturers. The home is entirely European in character.

A new Swahili newspaper, *Baragani*, published by the Public Relations Department of Tanganyika to replace the free single sheet *Hahari za Leo*, was started at the beginning of this month. Consisting of eight pages and well illustrated, it sells at 10 cents of a shilling.

Nine Africans have been sentenced to 12 months hard labour for stoning and beating a European motorist, Mr. Johannes Scholtz, following an accident on the Kitwe-Chongola road. His car collided with a motor-cycle ridden by an African, whose pillion rider was injured.

The Association of Cinematograph and Allied Technicians has urged the Government to sponsor a scheme for training Commonwealth and Colonial students in the British film industry. If this is not provided, says the association, such students will go to the United States or France, where such facilities are available.

A fine of £40 was imposed in Nairobi on the Kenya Domestic and Hotel Workers Union, an African organization, after its secretary had pleaded guilty on behalf of the union to non-payment and arrears of wages to an African woman employee. An order was made for payment of £16 10s as compensation to the woman.

The 1956 edition of the "Commonwealth Relations Office List" (Stationery Office, 21s.) which has just been published, contains in addition to purely reference material, authoritative articles on selected aspects of Commonwealth relations, a summary of decisions made at all meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers since the war, and the story of the Royal visits to the Commonwealth last year.

The Nyasaland Federal Party has started a "cadet scheme" to encourage Europeans, Africans, Asians and Coloureds to become associate members. Full membership is restricted to persons in possession of a vote, but associate membership is open to anyone over the age of 18 years who has resided in Nyasaland for at least a year, who can read, write, and understand English, and who declares support for the party policy.

Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister of Local Government in Kenya, told a meeting in Limuru that as Asians had been represented in the Government for 30 years it would be neither fair nor practicable to say that they should have no further part in governing the Colony. Some Asians, however, did not conform to the standards expected in a British Colony, and Asian influence must be limited, while their conception of Western philosophy was limited.

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National Bank of India Report Continued Expansion of Business

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., after providing for taxation and transfers to staff pension-funds and to contingencies reserves, out of which provision was made for diminution in value of assets, earned a consolidated profit of £421,839 in the calendar year 1955, compared with £385,023 in the previous year. Premiums account receives £75,000 and contingencies reserve account £85,000. Dividends totalling 15% require £245,947, leaving a carry-forward of £342,158, against £326,266 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £2,851,563, being 12s. 6d. paid up on 4,562,500 shares of £1 each. Reserve funds total £3,104,687, profit and loss account £275,442, and current liabilities at £139,297,356. Fixed assets appear at £2,375,213, subsidiary companies at £2,129,551, and current assets at £1,102,284, including £16,844,105 in cash.

During the year new branches were opened at Nyeri and Kilindini Road in Kenya and in Mbeya in Tanganyika, and sub-branches in Kampala, Kenya, and Iganga and Kamuli, Uganda. The N.B.I. has now 36 offices in East Africa.

The directors are Messrs. J. K. Michie (chairman), A. N. Stuart (deputy chairman), T. T. K. Allen, E. J. Mackenzie Hay, R. J. Bird, W. G. Lely, W. H. Miles, A. M. McGrigor, Lord Colgrain, Sir H. G. Cooper, and Sir Robert N. Reid, Mr. N. W. Chisholm is general manager.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on March 27. The full text of the chairman's statement appeared in our last issue.

Nyassa Plantations

NYASSA PLANTATIONS, LTD., report that although the recent offer for the share capital was accepted by less than the stipulated 90% of each class of shareholder, another offer has been made proposing to take over the acceptances under the original bid on conditions which the directors should be able to fulfil. The meeting on March 5 was adjourned until April 11. The new offer, made by Vickers de Costa on behalf of clients, directly concerns only those who accepted the previous bid. Others wishing to sell should communicate with the company. The minimum number of shares for which it is valid is 782,701, including not less than 150,301 preference shares. The purchasers reserve the right to refuse signed transfers and certificates received after April 4.



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Of Commercial Concern

Of the 39 types of business in Southern Rhodesia which must have an annual trading licence, in two only, bookmaking and pawnbroking, have all the members bought them. Worst offenders are joint stock companies, only 897 of which had taken out licences up to January 21, compared with 2,735 last year. Licences, which cost between £3 and £60, should be paid on January 1. There is a month's grace however; and then a 20% penalty.

Central African Airways will begin to operate an international four-star class service between Johannesburg and London in July when they join the Springfield Service in partnership with B.O.A.C. and South African Airways. C.A.A. will take over one of the six-a-week flights. The route will probably be Johannesburg-Salisbury-Ndlovu-Entebbe-Khartoum-Wadi Halfa-Bonina (Benghazi)-Rome-London.

British motor manufacturers exported 10,373 cars worth £4,233,549 to the Federation last year. In 1954 the figures had been only 5,807 and £2,399,616. The Federation also imported 4,814 commercial vehicles worth £2,633,045 (£2,841,877,051). Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda took 12,935 commercial vehicles valued at £7,440,458 (£6,683,549,179 in 1954).

Tenders for bills totalling £340,000 were received by the Kenya Cereals Finance Corporation in response to its invitation for £100,000 in 35-day bills. Tenders at 99s. 12s. 9d. secured 50% of the amount applied for, higher tenders being allotted in full. The average rate of allotment is equivalent to interest at 3.20%.

Japanese boats fishing mackerel with drift lines have succeeded in exploiting the Seychelles fishing banks where the Colonial Development Corporation failed to establish a fishing industry. The Japanese vessels are up-to-date, with a modern depot ship which is able to can fish at sea.

Tea production in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika increased last year by 40% to 1,175 tons, and 93,832 lb. of tea seed were imported. African coffee production in the Tukuyu area was 74% higher than the previous record in 1953 with a crop of 950 tons.

One ship was awaiting a berth in Kilindini on March 7, on which day there were 9,236 tons of imports and 8,492 tons of exports to the Mombasa port area. During the preceding week 17 ocean-going ships arrived and 17 sailed.

A Danish company concerned in the manufacture of paper bags and cardboard containers in Mombasa is reported to contemplate the erection of a paper mill in the Londiani district of Kenya, at a cost of about £600,000.

At last week's auctions in London 5,400 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 2s. 11.18d. per lb. compared with 6,162 packages averaging 2s. 11.14d. in the previous week.

Average price of 47d. a lb. of nuts will be paid to sugarcroppers this year, states the Nyassaland Fungo Board. Approximately 868 long tons of tung oil were sold last season.

A million gallons of milk and 17m. lb. of butterfat were delivered to the creamery in Eldoret, Kenya, last year, against 700,000 gallons and 854,000 lb. respectively in 1954.

Allocation of income tax revenue and general fiscal arrangements between the Federal and territorial Governments are to be considered towards the end of this year.

Ralli Brothers, Ltd., report gross fixed assets at £3,381,586 (£3,058,620), current assets at £14,223,843 (£12,674,194), and current liabilities at £13,222,787 (£10,896,822).

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting for Sir Ernest Goodale, chairman of the British Industries Fair, when he recently spent a day in the city.

Wattle sales produced £238,635 in the Kiambu District of Kenya last year. The African District Council cess amounted to just over £32,500.

The marketable maize and rice crops in Tanganyika are said to have been halved as a result of floods in the Rufiji and Rufuma valleys.

East African Steam Navigation, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 7½% less tax, in respect of the year ending June 30, 1955 (the same).

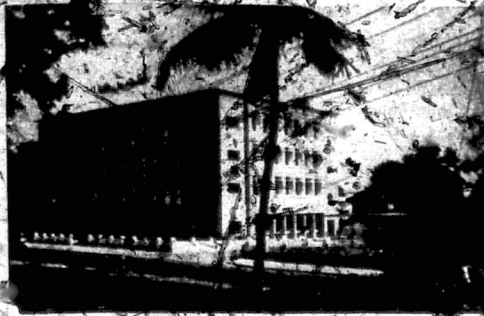
The number of parcels reaching East Africa from other countries in 1955 was 13% higher than in 1954.

Cattle sold in primary sales in Tanganyika last year totalled 260,179 at an average price of 193.06s.

Spinnings Outputs for February

East African Spinning, Ltd. — 190 tons of fibre, making 1,615 tons of eight months.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd. — 1,340 tons of fibre, against 1,220 in February, 1955.



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Company Report

The Uganda Company Limited

Proposed Rights Issue

Record Trading Results

Benefits to be earned and defined Policy of Development

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, MAJOR GENERAL JOHN BUCKLEY, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE COMPANY LIMITED is to be held at Westminster House, London, E.C.2, on March 28, 1956.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN BUCKLEY, C.B.E., D.S.O., the chairman of the company, has circulated the following statement with the report and accounts for the year ended August 31, 1955:

Record Trading Results

The consolidated profit and loss account shows record figures for the company. The trading profit is £442,407, compared with £333,120 for the previous year, and after charging depreciation, debenture interest, and directors' fees, the net profit before taxation amounts to £284,498, against £241,094.

In addition to these figures an increased interim dividend of 5% less tax, was paid in October 1955. The accounts since been published for the year ended 31.10.55, show a net profit of £207,000, after tax, against £170,000 for the year ended 31.10.54. The proposed dividend for the year, therefore, is 16% less tax.

Shareholders of the parent company are fully entitled to the distribution of profits originating in our companies. Companies involves additional liabilities to United Kingdom for tax and profits tax, and I have to thank the Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his valuable assistance in discussing the urgent pleas of such concerns as ours and the support they receive from authoritative committees of inquiry.

Overseas Companies Need Tax Relief

It is becoming increasingly important that some relief should be accorded to companies engaged in the commercial development of overseas territories. It is too much to wishful thinking to be quickly confident that the new Chancellor, following the lead given by the Royal Commission on Taxation, will in his April Budget clearly set us of this inequitable and indefensible levy.

Another matter which I refer to annually with regret is the lamentable delay through the port of Mombasa and its effect on the supply of stores and materials both for our own development programme and for our trading activities. The Lustrax system is still in force and during the year under review there were substantial fluctuations in the time before containers were called forward and also in the availability of such space. These fluctuations and difficulties multiply the problems normally to be expected in the conduct of a trading organization some thousands of miles away from United Kingdom.

It is our job, however, to take into the account and to maintain a policy of continuous expansion of stocks of vehicles, spare parts and other goods, the necessary insurance.

but we are pleased to welcome recent signs of improvement in the world here. The previous disappointments will not recur.

The Uganda Company (Africa) Limited. In the Uganda Company (Africa) Limited, the new premises of its motor department at Port of Mombasa were referred to in the statement which I made last year. Our new showrooms and garage at Fort Portal have been opened since the end of the financial year and will present greater opportunities for the development of the sales and service reputation which our organization seeks to maintain. Plans for further improvements in our Kampala Motor and Tyre premises are in hand.

Success of Motor Department

At the turnover of the year the department showed a substantial advance over the previous year. We owe much regard 1955 as an exceptional year for trading in Uganda, when cotton and coffee growers received high payments for their crops.

The improved sale of Ford motor vehicles was accompanied by satisfactory progress in the sale of motor cycles manufactured by our principal Messrs. B.S.A. Limited, in fact, at one stage of the year the demand for these machines outpaced supplies and a special air charter was arranged to fly them from the United Kingdom to Entebbe, thereby bypassing the port of Mombasa and its hold-ups.

During the year negotiations were concluded for the sale of two substantial blocks of buses manufactured by our principals, Messrs. Associated Commercial Vehicles Limited. The customers, The Uganda Transport Company Limited and The Eastern Province Transport Company Limited, have started business in Uganda and their decision to employ equipment sold and serviced by our organization is encouraging in the furtherance of our U.E.C. aims to which I have referred in previous statements.

Bearing in mind the scope of our investment in the trading department it is gratifying to report an increased turnover on this side of the business. The provision of premises, technical facilities and the employment of a large and skilled staff involve a high rate of overheads and, where profit margins are narrowed, our sales organization must sustain its enthusiasm and initiative in building up a better staff and in procuring a larger range of exchange rates.

Trading Results of Uganda Company Limited

Trading results of the Company were lower as a result of a decrease of 2% in the cotton crop and the earlier onset of 1955 being the lowest ever recorded, the loss on cotton amounted to £99,935 because of adverse weather conditions and compared with £8,500 sales during the previous year.

In the Mityana hills area, where the bush was cleared, there was a decrease of 27% and our throughput was 1,009 bales, as against 13,875 in the previous year.

During the year we operated three tea seed dressing machines for Government and dressed 6,500 pounds of seed which is used for planting purposes.

The building of a modern ginnyery at Mityana, which has previously been referred to, has now been completed and is being operated during the 1956 season.

The East African Tea Estates, Limited

As a result of a combination of helpful circumstances, our tea plantations, which are owned by The East African Tea Estates, Limited, experienced an exceptionally successful year. In some degree the year included the benefits of recent high prices for tea in the world markets, which are, of course, now a matter of the past.

Accordingly one cannot look forward to a repetition of that kind of fortuitous benefit at any rate during the current year. On the other hand, it is a matter of satisfaction to be able to report that the success of the past year has in part been due to increased production from the mature estates and to increasing production from areas planted during recent years.

It is fortunate in having to remain satisfactory under such conditions, and it is interesting to place on record that in the case of the Mityana Estate the total yield of the yield per mature acre reached record levels.

Despite the additional pressure placed upon staffs by the heavy crops of the year, the development of new tea areas has been maintained; in fact during the past two planting seasons nearly 800 acres have been planted in the Mityana and Toro areas. The reports on these newly-planted areas are most encouraging, and some already give promise of a high yield in the years to come.

Consolidation of Tea Interests

During the year considerable attention has been devoted to the consolidating of our tea interests in the two principal producing areas. In the case of Mityana we intend ultimately to increase the total estate acreage from 200 to 1,600 and to accelerate this by the leasing and acquisition of additional land in hand.

In addition the company has acquired other estates from neighbouring owners, and of tea in the northern Toro district are only within the last few weeks negotiations were also completed with our old friend Captain H. M. Taylor to acquire his half-share in The Toro Tea Company, Limited, thus placing us in the position of being the full owners of that company. Consequently we are now in the position of owning in Toro a substantial area of mature tea, considerable areas approaching maturity, and approximately 3,000 acres of land available for planting with tea, which we plan to develop during the next decade.

Great Confidence in Future

Of course the tea market continues to be subject to somewhat wide fluctuations in price levels but we are nevertheless encouraged to go forward with this substantial extension of our tea interests as one of our primary activities. Because we are confident that our methods of general development of plantations are economical and such as to ensure over a long period of time a relatively high yield which will be favourable compared with the best tea producing areas in the world.

In addition, our new factories have been designed with a high degree of mechanization and a modern

machinery with a view to improving the quality of our tea. In the meantime improvements are being carried out to existing factories, and we expect shortly to reach standards of quality exceeding anything which has been obtained in Africa in the past.

Taking a long-term view, therefore, your board is satisfied that the development of these tea plantations as one of the activities of the composite group is likely to bring the substantial advantage of shareholders.

New Estate in North-West Ankole

Another recent development in connection with tea development in this moment. The Uganda Government has for some time been considering means of promoting agricultural development in the more remote and less developed areas of Uganda, and following suggestions made by our executive the Government has decided to promote a new tea estate in North-West Ankole. The primary responsibility for the development of this estate has been allotted to The Uganda Development Corporation.

After many months of negotiation with the various interested parties, this scheme is now being launched, and The Uganda Company (Africa), Limited, has agreed to accept the responsibility for the management. Our company will participate in the financing by making a reasonable minority investment, in accordance with Government terms.

We believe that this new project may prove a valuable addition to the economic development of the North-West of Uganda.

Uganda Estates, Limited, and its Power Estates

Turning next to coffee production, our auditors will recall that I referred in my last statement to the fall in world prices and in the year ended 31st March 1955 we received the anticipated lower price for the coffee. However, our production of robusta coffee at Nsimba and Kiboga was substantially increased over the 1954-54 outturn, and this contributed to lower production costs. In the light of present statistics of the supply and consumption of coffee throughout the world, we fully anticipate that our efforts must continue to be devoted to the improvement of the quality of our product.

Rubber production was resumed during the year, and although this is only a minor activity, the crop was sold at satisfactory prices, and we have already sold forward half of our 1956 production at a profitable price.

Vanilla, which is also a minor crop, continued to fetch very good prices, although our production was down on the previous year. Prices have subsequently declined.

Property Development

The year has been notable for a number of schemes which your company has initiated as part of an overall plan to remain in the forefront of development in the Protectorate.

Apart from the completion of five new showrooms and garage at Fort Portal, and improvements and enlargement of the country motor premises to which I have referred earlier, work in connexion with these projects has been primarily in the planning stage, preparing for the major operations which have been started or are due to begin later during the current year.

The most important project is the rebuilding of our old premises at 47, 49, 51, and 53, Old Road and No. 1, The Square. This is a prominent site in one of the finest locations in Kampala, and your board have come to

the conclusion that its redevelopment merits a building of outstanding quality and importance.

We have every confidence that this building will fulfil a number of valuable requirements—in housing our motor department and our Ford Motor showroom in first-class surroundings, in getting one of the most imposing buildings in Kampala, and finally (but not least) in providing a satisfactory financial return upon the capital investment.

During the year your board also decided that following the transfer of the old cotton ginner to Kyeeka, the site of the lower Burto Street site would no longer be required. Plans were therefore prepared, with the approval of the Kampala Local Authority, to provide the lower portion with new roads and to subdivide the area into a number of commercial plots for disposal on long-term leases.

The work has now been substantially completed, the first of the new plots has been disposed of on satisfactory terms, and the remainder will be leased as opportunity offers.

Well-Planned and Defined Policy

Having dealt in detail with the various activities within the group, I must next refer to the fact that there has been a great deal of talk during the year under review, much of an uninformative nature, regarding political conditions in Uganda and their possible effect on the economic development of the Protectorate. I can only say that none of these dismal forebodings has been founded, and indeed are reflected in this statement of the accounts which you have perused and studied.

We have steadily pursued, and will continue to do so, a well planned and defined policy in every branch of the company's business and I repeat that I am happy to report that our efforts have resulted in a steady development of our estates and properties and have been rewarded by increased profits and prosperity.

It is true that a number of fortuitous circumstances have assisted our efforts. Excellent rains and a sun long conspired to produce large crops during a period when high prices were being obtained, and a great tribute is due here to the efforts of our workers of all races who got in the crop without a single stoppage throughout the year. These factors naturally contributed to lower costs of production, but there has also been a material effect of the improvements both in processing plant and techniques, introduced by our executives.

Wages Policy Geared to Output

Notwithstanding the scarcity of labour for industrial agriculture, as stressed by the Report of the Royal Commission on East Africa, we have endeavoured by installing modern housing and amenities to cope with this problem. We believe that our wage policy geared to output will encourage long service, will improve the skill of the labourer, and will lead to the employment of fewer workers for each acre, each acre, each operative working more efficiently, with a greater earning capacity.

Three of my colleagues, Mr. J. N. E. Egan, Mr. S. B. B. and Mr. G. J. Holland-Martin, have recently made extensive tours of our interests and properties in Uganda, and they all report favourably on the extensive Government development of roads, water supplies, railway extensions, etc.

There is, however, little evidence of any substantial development by African peasants, and the Protectorate statistics indicate slow progress in agricultural output except of robusta coffee, and even in this commodity anxiety must be felt regarding quality and future prices.

The Part of Private Enterprise

Except for our own activities and plans, there appears to be little sign of any significant development by private enterprise in the various producing industries. We take great pride in the fact our company as a private enterprise concern is taking in the progressive development of primary agricultural production, and also in the fact that it is every enterprise under our management we are gradually educating the African and to an increasing extent training him both technically and administratively.

As an example of our co-operation with African interests, I should like to refer to our sponsorship of the formation of a private company, wholly owned by Africans, to build and operate a coffee processing business at Mpigi. In 1954-55 the Mpigi African Coffee Caring Company was formed, was granted some six licences by Government, has built its factory, and is now in full production, expecting to reach its target of 1,000 tons of clean coffee per annum in its first year of operation.

Helping Africans

Our company is pursuing vigorously in practice its policy of helping Africans in the fields of education, management, book-keeping, and artisan trades. I am happy to report that in the case of The Mpigi Coffee Caring Company its directors have concluded with the Uganda Company (Africa) Limited, a long-term contract to manage this business on their behalf, and in close collaboration with them.

Bearing in mind the Uganda's economic climate, we are convinced that Uganda has a bright future before there must be.

Confidence in the desire and ability of private enterprise to further the economic prosperity of the country.

An appreciation by Government of the benefits which private enterprise can confer upon the country and community as distinct from concerns financed wholly or partly by the State.

Political stability and a faith in private enterprise to demonstrate to and in collaboration with the African the benefits that the development of wealth and prosperity can bring to each individual.

This all reads as a vote of confidence by private enterprise in Uganda, and as such it is intended.

Augenda Uganda

It may be appropriate for me to end my speech with the motto of the company's recently granted coat of Arms, Augenda Uganda—May Uganda Increase.

To note

Since I began the preparation of my statement to shareholders we have received the official notice of the Capital Issues Committee to our application to make a rights issue to our shareholders. Consequently the necessary documents are now in course of preparation and we shall offer to these shareholders on the company's registered accounts at 1956 the opportunity to subscribe for three new ordinary shares for every 10 shares at present held.

[The price has subsequently been proposed as 18s. per share.]

Company Report

Cable and Wireless (Holding), Ltd.

Encouraging The Small Investor

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CABLE AND WIRELESS (HOLDING) LIMITED, was held on March 9 in London.

Sir EDWARD WILSHAW, K.C.M.G., B.L.S., J.P., LL.D., F.C.I.S., the governor of the company, presided, and in the course of his speech said:

"Again we have had a most successful year. Our gross income from investments at £1,314,406 shows the appreciable increase of £274,893 and the value of the investments has risen from £1,957,776 to £2,262,159, or increase of £230,382. Our expenses are lower, and the dividend is maintained at 10s. 4p. 2s. in the pound.

"The most important antidote to inflation is savings and still more savings. It is my determination to conduct this company so as to give the greatest possible encouragement to the small investor. I want to be able almost to guarantee him a regular and reasonable income from his investments. I want him to feel that by retaining any earnings in excess of that reasonable income we are assuring that the value of his savings shall not only remain intact but is likely to appreciate.

Nothing Wrong About Scrip

"I also want to be able to defer a date to the new and small investor that there is nothing wrong about scrip issues, and that any additional scrip so received is merely an acknowledgment of his title to his own savings, which have been retained and invested for him by the company.

"In pursuance of a policy of regularizing the investment trust companies, we are arranging to convert our stock to bearer scrip and to float a further £1 million of an £1 unit as at present.

"We are now in a sufficiently strong position to assure the maintenance of the normal distribution of, as far as we can reasonably expect at the rate of 2s. 6d. per £1 unit of stock, or, as it will be after March 31, 6d. per 3s. unit of stock, and this will be paid each year by four equal quarterly dividends of 1½d. per 3s. unit of stock. It is our present intention that any excess earnings shall be used to give further advantages to stockowners from time to time by way of scrip issues or by the issue of additional shares on advantageous terms.

Benefits for Staff

"We have given much thought to methods by which the officials and staff may share with you in the success of the company. We intend that they shall be paid a bonus at a percentage rate on their salaries equal to the percentage of the dividend paid to the stock-owners; also that a scheme be evolved whereby after a specified period of service their present pension arrangements should be improved to the extent that they will receive on retirement a pension of up to two-thirds of their final salary inclusive of present benefits.

"We also have to mind this, in the event of further issues of capital, arrangements may be made whereby some of the new shares can be offered to members of the staff. In addition we hope to be able to afford facilities to the staff to purchase up to a certain percentage of their salaries, purchase the company's stock and pay for it by agreed deductions from salary.

The report was adopted.

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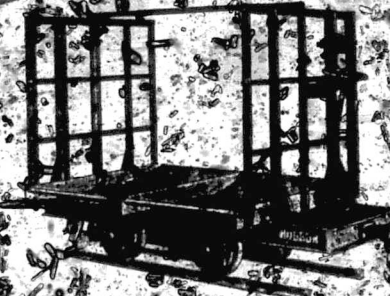
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