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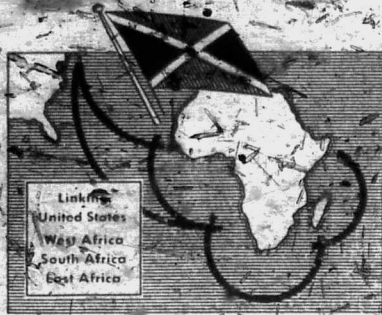
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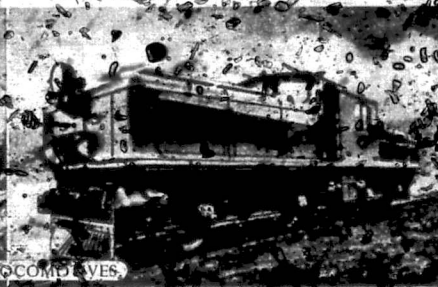
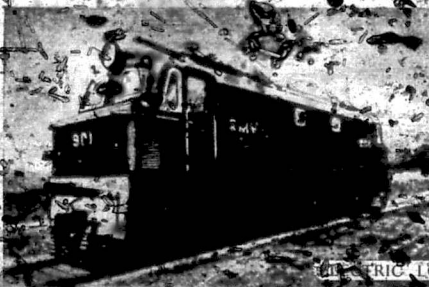
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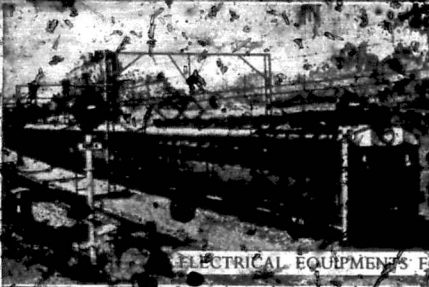
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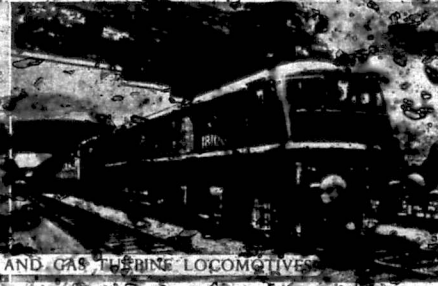
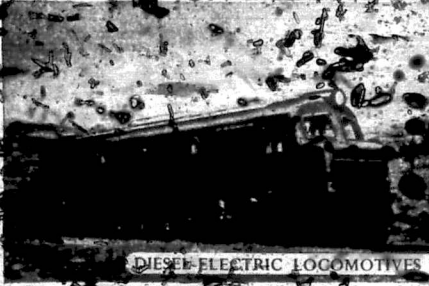
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democracy must be built from the bottom upwards; and that there was cause to be suspicious of these educated Africans from high strata who assume to themselves the right to speak as though they have in their hands the potential right of millions of their fellow citizens. Mr. Parnell wanted the leaders of African thought to be asked point-blank whether they were willing to make practical ambitions in the true interests of their people, or whether they preferred to sacrifice their well-being on the altar of racial pride.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan can never have spoken more candidly on a Colonial topic than during the first half of his forty minute speech. He argued that there must be better machinery for Parliamentary and Parliamentary treatment of the Colonies. Colonial affairs, during his points in a conciliatory way, that the Secretary of State conceded the need for hard thinking on such matters and promised to examine with an open mind the proposals which the Labour leaders might make. Many members of the House may share Mr. Bevan's view that it has not got a sufficiently tight grip of the situation, but they must be expected to be endeared to the responsible elements, official and unofficial, in the Dependencies, for they offer such good government free itself to be a usurpation, however necessary, as to likely to cause Parliamentary wrangles that all but the strongest governments are tempted to evade it. The constitutional machinery could be overhauled with advantage, but not with one aim of facilitating increased interference by enthusiasts who are so often ill-informed and ignorant judges. Better an expert Council in Africa, on the lines of the old Council of India, which would have a deep sense of responsibility, than a form of more conspicuous examination which might, in Mr. Bevan's words in another connexion, have an almost trifling sense of irresponsibility.

The member for Ebbw Vale has strange ideas about the origin of Mau Mau and about self-government in African territories. Constitutional advancement in the Colonies should, he agreed, stem from complete democracy. A prerequisite for changes of Government in the Colonies is the result in changes in the Colonies. We must be able to

Dependencies to be able to look forward not so much to multi-racialism as to democracy. We set our faces against any proposal for complete self-government in any of the Colonies until there is complete democracy for them. We do not believe in relinquishing the democratic rights of this Parliament to an undemocratic constitution in any of the Colonies. We insist on reserving to this House the final voice for the constitutional development of any Colony until that Colony has achieved complete democratic self-government. That he was speaking for his party, not merely for himself, is evident from the fact that Mr. Creech Jones had said: "The House of Commons has a very real responsibility towards political and social development in Kenya. We cannot withdraw from our responsibilities until the foundations of a democratic society are well laid."

The Labour's "Shadow Cabinet" Mr. Bevan had Mr. Creech Jones entrusted with the chief responsibility for Colonial matters. The most important aspect of last week's debate, with reference to the Government's "White Paper on the Dependencies", was that the Secretary of State had now decided to oppose the policy of multi-racial partnership as a temporary expedient, despite their undertakings after the many discussions on Central African Federation to do nothing to obstruct its success. Yet there could scarcely be a greater political hindrance from Great Britain than this announcement, for it will be interpreted by African extremists in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Kenya as support for the tactics of the words of its chosen spokesmen on Colonial matters suggest that the Labour Party now committed to the principle that Colonial territories shall in due time be granted self-government unless it has introduced universal suffrage on a common electoral roll. Many Socialist members of Parliament will certainly not agree with that addition to the party programme, it is bound to be an welcome for instance to every Labour member who supported the plan for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on a basis of inter-racial partnership. No Socialist speaker, however, dissociated himself from the leaders on these two highly important points, and even more astonishing they have apparently passed unnoticed by the Conservative Party and by all the political writers, for this is so far as we know, the first reference anywhere to the significance of the passages quoted above.

Though he spoke in moderate terms, Mr. Devan is, of course, an extremist. Mr. Ceech Jones is not. Even if he were, it would be neither accurate nor fair to suggest that this unhappy development in Kenya Government is to be attributed chiefly to the forceful left-wingers of the Parliamentary House in Party. Much more blameworthy is the Government of Kenya for its feebleness and folly in so whittling away the recommendations of the Court's Commission that it is farcical to pretend that the first African elections to be held next March will be by a qualitative franchise, as Mr. Ceech Jones advised after speaking exhaustively to the Africans all over Kenya. Seeking to make the initial basis both reasonable and generous, he proposed qualifications which would have given a vote to about four African adults in ten. The Government, however, promptly undermined the whole plan by announcing changes which will enfranchise three Africans out of four—(seemingly) even realizing that it thereby practically destroyed the very strong case against universal suffrage in anything like present proportions. That precipitancy has naturally encouraged the Labour leaders to demand the short-cut further step to what they call "complete democracy." It is right to enfranchise three African adults out of four in Kenya today—and not for a moment do we believe that it is right or reasonable to do so. It would scarcely be wrong to give the vote to the fourth man fairly soon. So the Government of Kenya, not political bigots in the United Kingdom, must really be held accountable for lowering the standards when the supreme need is to uphold the best in Western civilization.

To many people "democracy" now seems to be a cure-all; they prescribe it as blithely as doctors ordered some of the salutarinamide drugs not long ago, failing to realize that it is a dangerous disease. The same way, and that of "democracy" the treatment can be dangerous for some patients. Overdoses of social democracy can gravely harm African populations in which only a tiny minority have any conception of the modern world. It is far more important to provide them with the best possible leadership and the means of improving their health, their management of the land and their stock, their education, and their whole standard of living. Why foist prematurely upon Africans a system which works indifferently even in this advanced

and homogeneous country? Let it work upwards from the bottom, as Mr. Hobson, a former Socialist Minister, recommended, giving its practitioners experience of affairs which they can understand. The educated elite must, of course, have its place in the Legislatures and elsewhere, but there is danger in the assumption by too many politicians in the United Kingdom that they are the only real representatives of their people. Often they misrepresent them. As recently as last week we heard an African from Kenya declare that four out of five of the Africans from that Colony who had been educated in England had returned to East Africa tainted by Communism in some degree, often so badly that they cannot be trusted as leaders. He was emphatic that the only hope for East Africa lies in the development of inter-racial co-operation.

Individualism Worth Noting

Individualism is an individualistic society to realize how burdensome the kinship and family obligations of tribal society can be. Even professional men have been forced to seek employment away from their home neighbourhoods if they were to remain there they would be overwhelmed by their relatives seeking to share their wealth. Houghton, in a B.B.C. broadcast on migration in Africa.

Capitism Africa Society offers the only way of escape from the brutal trial of strength between white and black Africans, and, least though the chances may be that its philosophy will overcome the violent tensions built up in Africa, it deserves very support from all who believe that reason and not violence should be the prevailing force in human relationships. Sir Stephen King-Hall in *National News Letter*.

Last year 202 murders, including Mau Mau crimes were committed in Kenya. There were 208 deaths from traffic accidents. Six with between 100 and 1100 terrorists still at large. Our activities are less deadly than the toll of the roads. Mr. J. S. W. Cass, Minister for Internal Security and Defence in Kenya.

"I would be prepared to return to an increase in Colonial Office role in Kenya rather than indulging in all this political folklore that we have been having over the past few years. That would at least bring in the co-operation of all races in the future of Kenya." — Mr. S. S. Hoare, M.L.C., speaking in the Legislature.

"You cannot have *apartheid* unless you have industrialization in the reserves, and you cannot have industrialization in the reserves unless you get rid of *apartheid*." — Mr. Harry B. Oppenheimer, M.P.

"Outstanding leadership of the heart and spirit is now demanded of us. If we do not give it in the Empire others will provide leadership of another kind, possibly for some devilish purpose." — Sir Angus Gillan.

"Commonwealth version of the International Policy Commission Report of the United States, commonly known as the Gale Report, would be invaluable." — Sir Richard Costain.

Socialists Want "Complete Democracy" in the Colonies

Last Week's House of Commons Debate on the Situation in Kenya

OPENING A DEBATE ON KENYA in the House of

Commons last week, Sir CREECH-JONES, former Labour Colonial Secretary, said that the Opposition had no desire to "out-barrack" the liberal elements in the Colony or to score cheap party political points.

The Opposition and the rest of the House were relieved at the ending of the Mau Mau insurrection but fully appreciated the courage and endurance shown by all communities in Kenya since 1952. It was important to note the democratic process which would bring real benefit to the Africans such as the Mombasa water scheme, the system of agricultural plans and the African land settlement proposals and the political concessions made since the declaration of the emergency. There had, however, been much indiscriminate repression, and all Members had reservations about some of the works and detention camps.

Although a big proportion even of the Kikuyu had remained loyal, the admission of Africans to share in the government had been slow, and although the right of direct African representation in the Legislature had been conceded, a prohibition had been imposed on Colony-wide African political organizations. The Opposition also had very strong reservations about the basis of the African franchise, under which between 60% and 70% would be able to vote at the forthcoming general election.

To build up a franchise system, peculiar to Africans alone, and the incorporation of new principles, determining the basis of the franchise, together with the introduction of a very complicated system with a hidden quota procedure, are all things unnecessary. It gives up to 10% of the vote to those who do not qualify on the basis of the democratic principle. One of the things it will be treated as an inevitable step towards the establishment of the commonwealth.

African Representation

"Representation of Africans in the Legislature should be increased. Many elements in Kenya would welcome the replacement of African representation. There are 400,000 Africans against 50,000 Europeans in the Legislature, only one seat is reserved on the basis of the franchise and a seat is given to the European on the basis of only 5,000. That tremendous inequality cannot be defended and increased representation is long overdue."

The Government must make contact with common front groups with a liberal constitution, not just groups for minority communities. If people are asked to think in terms of Kenya, they will not vote together but vote together, they must not only get Africans to think in terms of Kenya as a whole but get Europeans and Asians to think in terms of Kenya as a whole. The basis of the franchise must be based on the tribe of the elector, merely for the sake of these respectable communal tendencies which have always been a part of Kenya.

To come to the point, not only one Minister out of six to concede two Ministers to the Indians and three to the Europeans was grossly unfair. For many people in Kenya, the Government should be adjusted to the African Minister, one for Asians and four European.

The Royal Commission on East Africa recommended that the discrimination should be removed for the European Highlands and that Africans of competent family qualities should be admitted to the farming or holding of land in this vast area. It does not call for special legislation, it can be done by administrative order. Indeed, it can be done by administrative order that this land has been already partitioned on behalf of the Europeans.

The Government has been very slow to do so, because other members of the Kenya Government are so much preoccupied so deeply to the bitterness of the resentment of the Africans as this discrimination from holding land in areas where good land exists and which are important to the Africans. The Government should not be slow to take any part of Kenya that it should be taken by the Government and should not be individually owned. At the same time, I think the leases should be on a long duration.

Three and a half years of the emergency there were only 4,000 detainees, the release rate was still extremely low, and last year 12,000 persons were brought into the camps but last year without charge and not as the result of a court order.

"People have been swept into detention willy-nilly. Innocent people well as delays have been held together for days, weeks, months, and large numbers of innocent people were taken in the camps. They have suffered great hardship and distress for women and children. Children have been kept without adequate protection when their mothers or fathers have been put into detention camps. Children have been swept up with their mothers without the knowledge of their parents, causing their parents great anxiety. Women and children have been returned to the reserves without adequate means of subsistence."

There had been no proper segregation for girls in the camps and prison compounds, they mixed freely with criminal women, received no proper education or training, and in some cases had been sentenced to solitary confinement for delinquencies. There were also cases of appalling cruelty. A girl of 11 was sentenced to seven years' hard labour for taking an illegal bath, one of 12 was given a life sentence for consorting with a man with arms. A very strict inquiry was necessary.

Public Anxiety

There was much public anxiety about the administration of justice in the Colony. Cruelty was exacted upon innocent victims with judicial competence. There was a wish to give preferential treatment to Europeans compared with Africans and there was a feeling of foreboding among the security forces. There were also police remained in the districts, officers, when they should be given a measure of independence, and should be put on a basis similar to that of the police in this country.

At the end of March this year there had been 118 outbreaks. Of course, many have been petty on the most part, but many have been serious. There have been a number of deaths, but many have been serious. There have been a number of deaths, but many have been serious. There have been a number of deaths, but many have been serious.

An ordinary request had been made to the Kenya Government of Labour that it should disregard such subjects as immigration, education (including technical instruction), political rights, social legislation and economics. "How easily ridiculous and stupid. How can it operate in this way? Almost ahead, there is the failure of the authorities to consult with the federation or the trade unions before taking action of this kind."

"I hope that, with the intervention of Sir Vincent Lawson, general secretary of the Trade Union Congress, the air is now clear, and that in the future there will be proper consultation between the federation and the authorities, and proper representation of the workers. Trade union interests and action as well as of the importance of encouraging the workers to think in terms of the country instead of training them in terms of their tribe or district."

Kenya's immigration policy was profoundly disturbing, it was folly to accept as settlers those demanding exclusive privileges whose presence would make solution of the Colony's social, economic and political problems more difficult.

Parliament Must Not Surrender

"Parliament must not capitulate before an active minority as we did in the case of the Central African Federation. We cannot withdraw from our responsibilities until the foundations of a democratic society are well laid and all communities play their active part in politics. While it is important that the three East African territories should co-operate and be associated, policy ought not to be directed towards the creation of a federation of these three territories because if that effort were made it would arouse the most bitter opposition of the Africans in Uganda and Kenya, as well as in Tanganyika."

MR. JOHN HARE, Minister of State for Colonies, said that Sir Creech-Jones was so slow to get to the point that he had to stop for 50 minutes in criticism and only five minutes for Kenya. He said that the Government of Kenya had to be considered in the context of the Mau Mau.

Refusal to abandon constructive tasks even at the height of the emergency, had been a feature of these troubled years. The end of Mau Mau was in sight, and that reflected the greatest credit on the leadership and imagination of General Lathbury.

The rule of law had not broken down in Kenya. "Some things occurred in the heat of battle and under the strain of the brutalising influences of the prevailing conditions, which were deplorable and inexcusable. There were a few isolated cases of brutalities and atrocities on the part of the Forces, but wherever possible the offenders have been brought to justice, and it has been brought home forcibly to all concerned that abuses and malpractices will not be tolerated.

Vital Principles Maintained

"The vital principle has not been abandoned—that in the detection of crime and bringing of justice to those the police are responsible to the law and subject to the sole authority of the Attorney-General, who is independent of the Executive in this regard. On this important point many people do not appreciate."

As to Mr. Creech Jones's criticism of the criminal procedure code under which only Europeans were entitled to a full and comprehensive study of the code had been started in Kenya. The release of detainees depended on their response to rehabilitation. If amenable, they were released to restricted residence in their own villages or to an open camp or one of the development schemes. That method of rehabilitation had proved very successful. There was no evidence that released detainees joined the gangs.

The Minister then referred to allegations made in this country by Miss Eileen Fletcher, formerly a rehabilitation officer in Kenya, who had brought none of those matters to the attention of the authorities, when she was in Kenya.

MR. CREECH JONES: "Before Miss Fletcher left Kenya she saw the Chief Secretary. I gave him the information which she has used in this country, and warned him that unless something was done she would inform the British public."

MR. HARE: "My information is that she made no communication to the Chief Secretary or anybody else. I should not have made that statement unless I was sure of my facts. The most striking allegation is that a girl of 15 and a girl of 17 had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Those allegations are utterly untrue. What I have said is backed up by representatives of the Churches and of the Society of Friends in Kenya."

MR. CREECH JONES: "I have a statement signed by the Commissioner of Prisons indicating the prison number of each of the two children, the nature of their offences, the period of their imprisonment. There can be no allegation as to the truthfulness of Miss Fletcher's statement."

MR. HARE: "I am making three points on these charges. One is that some of the main points with which my hon. friend, who is to wind-up the debate, intend to deal, I thought it only fair to give some indication of the facts in our possession."

MR. BEVAN: "This is not playing fair. We are trying to discuss this matter dispassionately. We desire to have this investigation made in a proper way."

MR. C. R. HOBSON: "It is obvious that information is available. How can we debate the matter effectively if it is denied to the House?"

Release of Detainees

MR. HARE: "The release of detainees is at the rate of approximately 2,000 a month, which corresponds with only 850 six months ago, and 1,600-12 months ago. To meet the need to provide homes and employment for those released, various schemes have been launched, such as the large-scale irrigation project, forest settlement, and land consolidation in the reserves. Several pilot schemes for the return of Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru to farms of the Rift Valley are in operation, and the first signs are encouraging."

"In April 1954, the first two field workers were sent to Kenya by the British Red Cross at the Government's request. There are now 18 field workers, all but three in the Central Province. Shortly the numbers outside that province will be considerably increased."

"Much of the subnutrition among Kikuyu children is due to the emergency but to ignorance of proper diet on the part of the parents. As a result of close administration that subnutrition has come to light. It has been noticed that thin and undernourished children are frequently the children of well-fed parents. I am glad to say that the response to campaigns to combat ignorance and selfishness on the part of many of the parents has been encouraging and much voluntary help has been forthcoming. I express my very real thanks to the British Red Cross and to other volunteers who have been doing splendid work in this sphere."

MR. HARE: "I must say tribute to the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, and all who have worked with him un-

remittingly during the worst days of the emergency, not only to restore law and order but to rehabilitate those who have been tainted by Mau Mau. Even at the worst period, in 1953, the Governor was insistent on the need to push forward with rehabilitation measures and to provide machinery to bring back into the life of the country all those who could be redeemed from the path of violence."

Need for Discretion

"In view of the forthcoming elections, I would suggest that none of us should say anything which might adversely affect the continuation of co-operation between the races in the Government of Kenya. One of the terms of the reconstruction of the Government by Lord Chandos (then Mr. Lyttelton) was that neither the Government nor H.M. Government will make proposals for constitutional changes before 1960. My hon. friend does not intend to regard himself as inhibited from considering agreed proposals put forward by representatives of all races in the Legislature. The representative members have for some time been considering proposals in regard to the composition of the Council, but these have not yet been submitted for consideration by the Governor."

"In the Central Province already 20,000 acres have been consolidated, of which 7,600 acres have been planned. A genuine and every interest in farming is now very evident in the great many areas. Steps are now being taken to extend these operations to other parts, notably the Nyanza Province, where similar problems have been created by the growth of the population."

"Unfortunately, in the last few days we have had reports that the efforts being made to secure the support of the population for these measures have met with a slight setback in Nyanza. It is gratifying yet again the patience and perseverance which must be employed in winning support for policies which affect the ownership and distribution of land. I hope these suspicions will be allayed by patient explanation."

"These planned plantings include high-priced cash crops, such as coffee, tea, pyrethrum, and pineapples, and the acreage under these and other crops is expanding rapidly. There are 25,000 Africans owning over 4n coffee trees, and the coffee grown by Africans is of high quality. At the Royal Show in Nairobi last year African-grown coffee came off the first prize."

"The Kenya Government's policy is to foster unions and staff associations. The recent visit of Sir Vincent Tewson and Mr. Walter Hood of the Trades Union Congress have been an encouragement to the orderly development of genuine trade union activities. In particular, Sir Vincent Tewson's assistance in achieving a satisfactory settlement of the differences which arose between the Kenya Government and the Kenya Federation of Labour has been warmly appreciated."

"Mau Mau with its savagery and horror, will leave a deep scar in Kenya, but maybe out of this evil good also will arise. Nearly 600 members of the security forces have been killed. Nearly 2,000 civilians, the great majority African victims of African barbarity, have lost their lives. The uppermost thought in the mind of the Government of Kenya and the people of that country must be that things like Mau Mau cannot be allowed to rise again."

Mr. Bevan's Appeal

MR. ANEURIN BEVAN: "May I appeal to the Secretary of State? The allegations made by Mr. Creech Jones are very serious. We understand that the Government have a reply. Can we dispose of the allegations now, or is the rt. hon. gentleman merely waiting to score a cheap debating point at the end of the debate?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I should have thought that the rt. hon. gentleman's intervention could have been made without that rather unworthy intendo. I understand that Mr. Brockway has actual prison records and documents with individual names. I have tried to identify the prisoners to whom those charges relate. Had hon. gentlemen been really anxious to help me in this task of elucidation, would it not have been better and more helpful to hand those documents to me before the debate?"

MRS. CASTLE: "Is the Minister saying that the Government of Kenya have informed him that their own prison records are wrong?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I want to hear properly what the charges are. To answer half-way through the debate is absurd."

Mrs. DUGDALE (Labour).—Even Mrs. Castle had the wool drawn over her bright eyes when she went round one of the detention camps. She wanted to see how the screening was done. I understand from Miss Fleener that arrangements were made that everybody should be given a half day on that day so that no screening should be done. The people who do that kind of thing should be brought in very sharply indeed. They should be told that in future anybody who visits a prison must be allowed to see conditions as they are, not entirely false conditions created for the day.

"We have never been told why Colonel Young remained. It is thought he remained because he objects to Europeans not getting sentences which they should get and that charges against Europeans had even been withdrawn under influence. It is a serious charge. Colonel Young has set any rate not denied that that was the reason. I hope the Secretary of State can tell us the real reason.

MR. HALEY.—The Minister without Portfolio in Kenya last week described Colonel Young as an incorrigible politician who had stabbed Kenya in the back. When a Minister makes an attack of that kind on a distinguished public servant, he should be entitled to give his side of the case.

MR. DUGDALE.—No, only should Colonel Young be entitled to give his side of the case, but the Secretary of State gives it to him so make a statement as to what happened. The number of detainees, the conditions of the detainees and the difference between the detention position in Kenya as compared with other Colonies—all these give cause for grave inquiet, which can only be removed by a searching inquiry into the whole system of justice in Kenya.

Kenya Settlers' Speech

MR. C. W. ARMSTRONG (Cons.).—"I want to look on the bright side, on the world which has been possible to do in the Kikuyu Reserve on soil conservation, the making of villages, and the consolidation of fragmented holdings. Formerly this work was often hindered, if not prevented, by mischievous propaganda suggesting that if people co-operated, the land would be handed over to Europeans.

"The need for development is astonishing. I imagine that the development in the consolidation of holdings is far faster than the Royal Commission would have believed possible.

"The more we know, the more we should be done to show ourselves to ourselves to be hindered by criticism which is often uninformed, if not mischievous. If we proceed with these developments, the people will see that they are worth while. If the consolidation of holdings is no longer a matter of going to persuade the Kikuyu that it is for their benefit, it is now a matter of trying to find enough lawyers to meet the demand for these consolidations.

"I want to say a little about the integrated or united society for which we hope in Kenya. The difficulties there also exist in many other countries; they are quite independent of colour, and many well-independent races. The difficulties which arise in India, Egypt, Persia, and much other home—in these problems of poverty, with contrasts in wealth and lack of capital, problems of lack of education, with contrasts in culture and lack of talent, problems of land hunger, with contrasts in size of holdings and much other kind of land.

"In Kenya all these contrasts are sharpened and crystallized by colour. A wish that all who live in Kenya could in these matters become colour-blind, so that men of all races, according to their qualities and abilities could work towards the common ends, all races have the distinctive contributions to make to the immigrant races their skill and capital, and the Africans, for the present, mainly their labour. Africans also will acquire skill and capital, and surely it should be the aim of all of us to help the Africans as quickly as possible to acquire both skill and capital. In a developing country there should be room for all.

"In Kenya both domination and separation have been rejected, with the assent of the majority of the European. For a once dominant race to plunge into the solution of co-operation with races far more numerous than themselves is a daunting experience, and we in this country should do nothing to make it plunge more difficult than it is.

"I should like to quote a remark once made to me by the wife of a retired bishop who had served in Kenya and other parts of the world and retired to England. She had not served in Africa. She asked me what I was doing, and I was a farmer in Kenya. She looked at me as if I was sorrowfully and said, "What a predicament for a Christian man."

"There is the view that the European has a right to be in Africa at any rate, not right to exploit the resources of the country for profit. But there is not the point of view held

by either party in this country. Both parties who in power have encouraged European settlement in Kenya.

Profit Not the Main Motive

"The European settler's inspiration is much less profit than sense of achievement in winning undeveloped land to start a planned production. With that sense of achievement comes passionate attachment to the land which he is winning, and very often a great sense of comradeship with the Africans who have helped him to achieve what he set out to do.

"The European settler in this way does not live in a Welfare State. He has himself to provide services which we take for granted. He has to build the roads, make the water supply, provide the medical attention for his labour, and provide the schools. On the other hand, he pays income tax and surtax higher than in any country in the world except this country and India. The immigrant races in Kenya supply the surplus taxation which pays for the development of the country—in the interests, quite properly, of all the races in it.

"In the year ending June, 1955, there was paid in income tax and personal surtax—taxes paid not by Africans but by the immigrant races—£8,750,000. There was paid by Africans in poll tax £650,000. So over 90% of the direct taxation in Kenya was paid by the immigrant races. Surely that disposes of the argument that the European in Kenya is merely an exploitant, an incubus to be shaken off as quickly as he may be. The ordinary European in Kenya is much more conscious of his duty towards the development of the country in which he lives than people living here in an already fully developed country. When he tries to safeguard his position, he is not thinking in terms of dominating anybody, only of safeguarding his position, so that he may go on making his contribution to the development of the country in which he lives in peace and under a fair and orderly Government.

"In Kenya we have a great fund of good will on which to draw, born of the working together of Africans and Europeans to common ends. I think of the Capricorn Society with its African members; of the African families helped by devoted Red Cross workers; of the many thousands of Africans who work with their European officers in all branches of the Administration, and of the many thousands of Africans who have been helped by them; of Africans who have worked quite often for their whole lives, helping one farmer to develop one farm; and of the many young African Europeans who have spent many weary hours of operations fighting together against the Mau Mau which threatened to destroy their country.

"All these people can go on working together, and can resist the bitter and often selfish criticism of the extremists on both sides, there is still a happy future for Kenya."

Mr. Brockway's Charges

MR. A. JENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) said in part: "If there is criticism of the régime in Kenya there is also appreciation of the terrible tension which the lonely farmer, protecting his farm at night and working through the day, guarding his family under the conditions of the last four years, has continually had to face. I have met such men. We understand the tension of those terrible years. We have in mind the greatest sufferers from Mau Mau have been Kikuyu. Not one word will be said for this side which in any way defends the violence or atrocities of Mau Mau."

"Members should be vigilant for liberty and justice. It should accompany our criticism by constructive proposals. If the conditions of the last four years incidents have occurred in the atmosphere of violence for which we cannot make the Government responsible. I want to draw attention to the Government for which the Government of Kenya and the Secretary of State have a direct responsibility.

"The first point concerns the fact that over 40,000 Africans in Kenya are under trial. The second general charge concerns the fact that 3,615 Africans in Kenya in the last four years have been convicted of murder. In the last four years 297 had committed murder. Even in the first quarter of this year, despite the better conditions, 44 Africans were executed, of whom only eight were found guilty of murder. At the height of the Mau Mau difficulties in the third quarter of 1954, of the 223 executions which took place only 21 were of persons found guilty of murder.

"The third point concerns manacles put on prisoners. The number of manacled prisoners was 8,818. They can be put in leg-irons for up to three months. That is an inhumanity of which this country, the Government, and this House should be utterly ashamed.

"The Minister of State has said that Mrs. Fleener had not made complaints to the authorities in Kenya. I do not report her report, letter after letter from the detention camps, the responsible prison authorities in Kenya complaints of the conditions in the detention camps and the fact that it was only because the

Blight of Desiccation in Africa South of the Sahara

Urgent Need to Conserve Failing Soil and Water Resources

OPENING A DEBATE in the House of Lords last week, the EARL OF PORTSMOUTH deplored the rapidly increasing desiccation and the simultaneous destruction of forests, especially in the low rainfall areas, in Africa south of the Sahara.

"Africa was a country of vast potentials, but everything depended on climate and water, and both were failing. The artificial lines which were drawn across the map of Africa in the last century had little consideration for climate, geology, or any other natural forces, and so few African States could cure their own ills; there must be close co-operation not only between British Dependencies but also with the countries."

Lord Portsmouth, *inter alia*, said: "The 1927 agreement on the Nile may have to be reconsidered in some small matters, indeed, if there is any liberation of Nile waters in a small way to the northern frontier of Kenya and parts of Tanganyika the ultimate benefit would redound to Egypt and the Sudan. Equally, along the great northern stretch of Africa south of the Sahara is the common enemy between all States."

"In the eight years during which I have been in Kenya I have had a chance of studying the problem *in situ*. I have had for the last six years to sit on the executive of the Board of Agriculture in Kenya. I have had experience through being on the Pasture Research Advisory Committee since its inception, and I have the honour to be chairman of the Forest Advisory Committee in Kenya, which advises the Government on some 5m. to 6m. acres of forest and potential forest land. That has brought me into close touch not only with the Blue Book side but also in the field, often in waste places, and, above all, with the practical field officers who are dealing with the problem."

Forests Which Have Vanished

"I hope, therefore, that your Lordships will forgive me if I speak in general upon Kenya rather than upon the rest of the countries involved, but the problems such as I know them in Kenya are generally much the same in other countries, differing only in intensity and detail."

"From Somalia to the Kalahari Desert one finds practically no one place where one can draw a wide circle and say: 'This is a green and magic place, with water, forest, and grass enough for everybody.' Forests once stretched from the Belgian Congo nearly to the Indian Ocean and across Kenya and Tanganyika to the Usambar Mountains, and I include Somalia in this because ecologically it is part of the great northern desert of East Africa, and therefore must have had a very immemorial influence upon the rest of that area. In the East Africa there are not far short of a million square miles. Roughly two-fifths is occupied by the great dry northern frontier district which runs from Uganda to Somalia and the north."

"The Royal Commission Report — that monumental work on East Africa — constantly stressed the relative dryness of the high rainfall and fertile areas, not only in Kenya, but certainly also to a very great extent in Tanganyika, though in that respect Uganda is very much better placed. Yet this part of the world is half of the great heart of Equatorial Africa. It is the half from which the water flows in the veins of the rivers north and east, south and west. If these veins fail, the water will cease to flow, and it is here that everyone's concern that that should not happen."

"All the experts whom I have consulted and met have agreed that desiccation is taking place rapidly. The men who spend their lives in administration in those areas give the same verdict, and with even more fear of what may happen. The late Lord Delamere at the turn of the century crossed from Somaliland into Kenya and discovered the mountain Marabit rising out of what was then a grassy but dry plain, a little paradise on its own; indeed, later comers called the little plain in its middle Paradise Lake. To-day that lake is dry, and occasionally swampy. Yet in this little area 25,000m. gallons of water fall on an average every year. But that water no longer goes into the mountain; it runs off, taking the soil

The grave result of that may be seen in another instance. The Perkerra River, which flows through an over-grazed and denuded basin, has in periods of heavy rain no less than 55,000 cusecs. Yet in the dry-weather periods of real drought its flow is three cusecs. This water, which we need under the soil, is no longer preserved in the land, it rushes down in a muddy red torrent to the sea. One could multiply these instances many times."

Ignorance, Apathy, and Indifference

"It may be said that natural causes, such as locusts and man-made climates, have caused this desiccation. That is true only in rare cases. The real culprit is the backward, apathetic, and un-disciplined man — and I do not include the race only in that statement. It is due to gross overgrazing, regard-less though not for the morrow; for the nomadic African, by the very nature of his life, has to live for to-day and not think of tomorrow. It is due to the honey-hunter, who will burn up thousands of acres of forest for one catty of honey. It is due to the game hunter, who will burn thousands of acres of grass for an odd buck. These are the real agents of the desert."

"Yet the greatest crop that the land can produce is not wheat or grass, but the water underneath it, which is the key for the survival of man. Cubic feet per acre second in flow of water is infinitely more valuable than cubic feet per acre measured in terms of timber. In the U.S.A. close to some areas the yield of water per acre from under the soil comes to £700 per acre. Very few growths of trees and very few crops could equal this."

"Remarkable as their report was, the Royal Commissions made one serious omission: they did not pay sufficient attention to the dry areas of East Africa, because of their apparent lack of an economic future. Yet these areas, which are the destroyer of our water supplies, can be made their guardian, for denuded land is not only a loss in its own sake and to the people who live upon it, but alters the whole temperature. It means that there are high temperatures by day and cold at night. Therefore, high winds are caused, so that there is erosion in the marginal lands and the loss of areas, even to the point of crop failure."

"For years Governments have talked of this problem; for years they have known that the trend should be reversed, and they have never really tackled the problem. Yet if we do not tackle it soon the whole solution will be like that of the Sybilline books. The greater the delay, the greater the opportunity of repairing, and the fewer the means to repair it."

"What should our objectives be? The restoration of our mountain bastions in the dry country, for they are the sentinels against the advance of desiccation. The boundaries should be liberally demarcated while there is time, and not stingily confined. The next measure is almost equally important, and that is the restoration of grass cover to all the old reports refer to as being the condition in which it used to be some 40 years ago — within living memory. In addition, of course, there must be continued good management of forests and pasture to keep back and push back the desert."

Four Things Last

"The basic objective is very simple. Why has it not been tackled? In developing countries, especially in multi-racial societies, it is always a temptation to do first the things which produce showy results. There are times when we cannot help thinking that the temptation to spend money on a spliff, in order to give satisfactory answers to questions in Parliament, is greater than the will to do the real work of the situation."

"The dry countries are not by nature away from the centre of administration. It is usually a case of 'out of sight and out of mind.' For the same reason, the officers in charge have no troubled thought of the temptation to let sleeping dogs lie, because they do not want to control grazings with the normal methods of the past, against his traditions, and inevitably to find in the time this provokes incidents. Secondly, such a thing could be achieved immediately return."

"Dry lands are some administrative posts, and, though often administered by remarkable men, it is difficult to keep going a continuity of administrators and a continuity of policy. Therefore we are faced with a problem to which the Government of Kenya is striving in some ways at last, thanks to the generous help from the Government at home. The Swynnerton Plan for Native Agriculture in Kenya shows signs of remarkable achievements, and the results in more fertile settled areas, the luckier areas, are already apparent. Good work has been done even before the Swynnerton Plan came into being."

"However, only a little of the money spent under the plan has been allocated towards dry-land forestry. That is not enough for the purpose. Considerable research may be needed in forest ecology and hydrology, but the main means are already at hand. We know how to protect forests with no cattle and no fire with more forest rangers. We know how to use controlled burning and, where necessary, to de-stock land. We know that it is finally necessary to de-stock regularly the areas resulting from de-stocking.

African Conservatism

"Primitive tribesmen hate chopping and changing. They must know the administrator and his colleagues really well. If the district commissioner is changed once a year, they barely get to know him, and they have all the fun of playing up the newcomer, until he has proved his mettle, and then he is moved. It is the habit of the Service that this constant changing takes place. Next door to where I live in Kenya, in the dry area, the present very able district commissioner has the record length of stay since it became an administrative area - that is 18 months. In the area of the Kavirua, the district commissioner has been changed six times in 36 years. Many of my African friends ask me the same question: Why are we not the people we know best deal with, from whom we can learn?

"I know areas where the Native stock exhausted stock on exhausted land, felched an area of a head. Yet on exactly the same land in the same climate, with the same foundation of Native stock, managed by Europeans, and with grazing capacity increased in the same, the stock reaches five to six times as much. If we could get the present position reversed in the dry areas which are being denuded and overgrazed, it would not be very long before we could pay the interest and more on the expense incurred.

"In a pastoral area I do not think we should ask the tribesmen to pay for results on a scheme. We should be asked to pay only when a scheme has been completed and its use proven. If he is asked to pay when the scheme is long seen to be well done so willingly. On the other hand, if there is one feature on which he has to pay, he will unduly and all the good work of years.

"There are other, later financial benefits. Improvements of the soil, means better crops, and smaller losses and more water supplies, and these mean considerable lower costs of keeping law and order. East Africa, particularly Kenya, has barely been tapped for mineral deposits, and there are indications that these might be very large deposits, especially in some of the dry areas. Forests planted in the hope of the exploitation of minerals must depend on the availability of water, meat, and timber. There, again, another benefit could be reaped, because these areas are the main sources of water supply in the higher rainfall areas, the potentialities of irrigation and hydro-electric power will equally be increased.

Now is the time

"After the trials and tribulations of the Mau Mau rebellion, owing to the success of the Government in the last two years of administration things are very much easier. One of the noticeable changes that has taken place is that we except political differences - the desire of level-headed Africans to work in harmony with Europeans in the process of reclamation, that they really do not want to quarrel, and that is a fact with which we cannot afford not to cop, as soon as possible. The moment is ripe to strike now, because as yet there is little over-population or sign of over-population on the fringes of the dry countries. Therefore it will be easy to get the land for forestry demarcation, but later on it may be difficult.

"Over wide areas our avowed programme is, as and when it is reasonably possible to give self-government to the various Dependencies for which we are responsible. It would be a shoddy shuffling over of responsibility to hand over magnificent Parliament Houses and at the same time a vast land. The land must be saved before you have the opportunity means to govern themselves, bread must come before wheat.

"In the eight years that I have lived on the green foothills of Mount Kilimanjaro, it has come to have a farm, and deep affection for that bit of country, and I have equally a farm and deep affection for most of my African neighbours. In the years which I hope I shall still have of working life, I shall deem it perhaps my greatest thing to do to add to my own happiness to have some share, however small, in the regeneration of the dry lands.

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL (in part) "The main cause of all this trouble is primitive traditional agricultural techniques. This damage done by these techniques is greatly aggravated when there is over-population and over-population occurs in many parts of Eastland Central Africa. There the soil loses its fertility and is carried away by wind erosion. It is both for forestry and for

agriculture, which provides the food needed by the increasing African population, this evil should be counteracted with the least possible delay.

"The local administrations should do everything they can to instruct the African farmers in the arts of settled cultivation and animal husbandry. Colonial Governments are generally aware of this responsibility, but there has been unnecessary delay and progress might have been more rapid. There has probably been more progress in the last 10 years than in any comparable period in the past.

"The outmoded habit of running model farms with European and British agricultural experts has long ago been given up, but there is enormous scope for the expansion of work of this kind if more money and trained personnel are available. Grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds are of first-rate importance for the work done by the local administrations. There are cases the difficulty of the shortage of trained personnel - veterinary experts, forestry experts, and agricultural experts in this matter might be suitable for community development, for self-help. Where there is a district officer who can infuse his own enthusiasm into the villagers and get them to take steps against soil erosion, a great deal can be done without an expert technical assistance.

"I hope the Minister will consider carefully whether international co-operation between the Colonial Powers in the part of Africa for improving forestry and agriculture might not be even more effective through the fullest use of the Committee for Technical Co-operation South of the Sahara. We have here a piece of international machinery which should be used to the fullest possible extent to pool information and co-ordinate policy between the Colonial Powers.

Lord Milverton's Views

LORD MILVERTON said in the course of his speech: "The East Africa Royal Commission devoted a great deal of attention to this question. Chapter 20 deals largely with their findings on the subject. As they point out, pastoral tribes are very reticent in their ways, and their ways of misusing land are bound up inevitably with a multitude of tribal customs and traditions. As we know, old customs die hard, and as *The Britannica* has been responsible for a great many of these difficulties, that it has eliminated many of the natural checks like death and disease, so that bad land usage has gone its own anarchical way to denigrate it into desert.

"The Royal Commission Report contains some devastating descriptions of what has happened in East Africa. On page 106 the commission says about a part of Kenya: 'The water course has been totally affected and the soil is moving towards complete desiccation. The local climate is affected by the increasing breeding density, for the heat increases the velocity and drying potentiality of the lower wind currents which may carry an increased desiccating effect into contiguous land areas lying in the direction of the prevailing wind.'

"They point out that in Uganda and Tanganyika also there are vast areas which some year or two ago were fertile. They say finally that the very same fringe of lands is appalling in some areas, and unless current usage is stopped, they will become a desert within another generation.

"If we turn to the Swynnerton Report, whose conclusions have been accepted by the Kenya Government, the sentence which stands out in my mind is 'It must be clearly recognized that the failure to control stock numbers in the pastoral areas and to preserve the land against denudation represents the greatest failure that has occurred in the field of agriculture since the advent of British administration in Kenya.'

Transcends All Other Issues

"The magnitude of the problem transcends all other issues. Let those who will concentrate on new constitutions and political progress and universal suffrage, but all that will count nothing if the welfare of the people is not secured by trying to solve this agricultural problem.

"The Forestry, Agricultural, Veterinary, and Water Departments of any Government working as a team would what has to be done, but they need behind them the drive of an accepted policy and a determined Government. There are limits to the pace at which one can transform the outlook and habits of primitive people, but this is a movement which faith can move. It requires patience, wisdom, tact, bounding confidence - but not caution. Rather does it require a sense of sleepless urgency because the time is very short.

"The Swynnerton Report has been accepted by the Kenya Government, but we are asking for urgent and urgent action to carry out the policy. The technical experts know how to do it, but how fast can the primitive people be converted

...led forward. How dynamic is the competition and the...
...ation of the Government in London and the Colonies?
...doubt the administrative and technical staffs on the
...spot are capable of working this miracle if they have the
...leadership and support.

...The spread of the Sahara south cannot be attributed to
...climate changes, but it must be attributed to the
...evidence to show that it happened — to human agency.
...A passage in a statement made in 1952 by the then Colonial
...Secretary... to which P. van der Stoep, then colonial
...the problem of agriculture permits people to abandon their
...traditional ways and adopt modern farming methods has not yet
...been solved. To my mind, it carries a very defeatist
...implication. We should not accept such a statement.

...It can be done, but it needs the wholehearted determination
...of a Government who are provided with the funds and who
...have the enthusiastic young officers — I and all of us who
...know the Colonies know that they already have them. All
...that is required is leadership and determination at the top —
...and I include London as well as Africa.

...There is a popular theory that the cultivation of forests
...improves the rainfall, but the latest scientific views are
...that is not correct; that forest cover can make a difference
...of about 1% in rainfall, but otherwise does not affect it to
...the extent that people think. What it can do, however, is
...to conserve the rainfall. As we know, forests absorb and hold
...the stream flow. They help in preventing floods and in arrest-
...ing soil erosion. They therefore obviously most desirable to
...retain forest cover in catchment areas, on hillsides, particularly
...in low rainfall areas.

Productive Defeat

...The proportion of the population engaged in agricultural
...work is generally somewhere about 80%. Farmers, African as
...well as others, do not change cases, and agricultural depart-
...ments in the Colonies have seldom been able to achieve the
...adoption of an alternative method to the shifting cultivation
...which is traditional. The method of cultivation is destructive
...and prodigal in its demands for land, and there is an
...adequate reserve of land the fallow period can be long enough
...to make the system efficient. If settled conditions come — as
...they have come with peace and the general improvement in
...the land and other things which we have brought with us —
...the population pressure by man and beast increases, the
...fields are either a reduction in the area farmed or a shorten-
...ing of the fallow period, or both.

...The result of each will not usually help much, since
...the problems are localized, but a reduction has taken place
...of pasture. In 1952 an Anglo-French Forestry Commission
...submitted a valuable report on the Sahara. The Commission
...stated that the overgrazing which has taken place at quinquennial
...periods had almost obliterated the forests, and in the
...pasture of the Colonies. It might be well to examine the
...possibilities of a project now being proposed in Kenya, which
...is a possible line of approach to the problem of the methods
...of husbandry in backward regions.

...Similar methods are being adopted in various parts of
...the Commonwealth. There was a most interesting talk of
...the B.R.C. by Lady Eve, all or about work in the Machakos
...region of Kenya. She told how agricultural authorities, converted
...to a better handling of the resources of rehabilitation
...enthusiasm and management, were able to rehabilitate
...the land of the area. It is not in days, but by this
...method, which is a Colonial administration of a constant
...movement of officers. The chief changes, trying to arrange
...matters so that it did not happen. The Lord Swinton
...was clearly in mind when he said, "After the same, would not
...the officers have who were doing valuable work where they
...were stationed. In defence, perhaps by Malaya. I may
...add that in 32 years of my own Colonial service I served
...under 21 Secretaries of State.

...It is a pity that John... after than opposing
...the Government in Kenya because a few of their
...importance in achieving the betterment of the colonies when
...I am reminded of a story about one of the Colonies when
...Government on safari was visiting a bushman round by a
...of another Power. They stopped on a hillside which was a
...and bare vegetation; but not far away the hills extended
...into a green and fertile territory where the chief why
...this was so. Without hesitation the chief replied that
...pointing to the other territory, "This is the land of you
...must think you found him in our own territory. The
...land of 'if you please' I think is a contradiction; a Govern-
...ment of small governers, it must be said, and it must be
...said of if you please, especially in situations
...such as this.

...The only way to eliminate unfruitful land is to
...state better methods. This involves co-operation between
...different departments concerned and a strong will to
...from one side. The provision of land for a better
...can be the most important of all land uses, and the
...of impending self-government it would be well to remember
...that the new intelligentsia is inclined to favour training for
...professions more wholly cut off than agriculture and forestry or
...animal husbandry, to seek out in the pool of overseas officers
...recently announced the various departments are not
...represented, since they are essential to the future well-being
...of our Colonies.

Shifting Cultivation

...Where shifting cultivation is a traditional practice
...cannot be altered just by Government decree. It must be
...replaced, if at all, by a few years of patient work
...by something better. The most serious shifting cultivation
...inevitably involving the cutting down of forest or bush, is
...agriculture. They do not understand any other methods, and
...the efficiency of any modification must be proved to them
...beyond a doubt before it will really be adopted.

...Something more is wanted than approval of the
...Government. It is wanted a dynamic, a conviction
...education of every kind, ample financial support, and well-
...tempered authoritative guidance. When I say that the Govern-
...ment should do this, I exclude the totalitarian methods which
...lead to success in the man places, just as I exclude the hesitating
...timidity of our own methods. The Government have to go
...all out in their efforts and they must give to priority to
...their agricultural policy.

...The EARL OF SWINTON: "I agree that we should get
...international collaboration. Local control is one of the
...few international organizations which have found
...working intensively and well. I was extremely anxious
...therefore, when I read that local control officers, who
...are international officers, will be exported from Saudi
...Arabia to some of the places where this pest breeds, if
...locusts are to be dealt with, it is vital that these officers
...should be able to go in, find the breeding grounds, and
...take the pest there, because effective action can be
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Gresham's Law

...A word about erosion — erosion caused by the wrong
...system, or lack of system, or some kind of farming, the
...system of grass, the destruction of bushes and trees, the
...understand that this is not just as bad as it seems. It
...was in charge in Africa during the war and there was
...out there many years before that as Secretary of State. I
...is, or was there about the most difficult place to deal with.
...A cow was not just a cow; it was wealth, and the
...and the bride price was paid in cows. But unfortunately custom came
...to lay it down that a cow was a cow and that a bullock
...was worth as much as a good cow. Well, Gresham's law
...applies to cattle as well as to currency, and the bad cows
...quickly drove out the good.

...The more bribe, the more tribal knowledge, the more
...now expelled to the goats. Therefore, the goat is the
...certainly not all the best. The goat is the goat is the
...the worst case than the rabbit in the country; and if we
...have fought so greatly by the rabbit I think
...the most concerted effort to eliminate the goat.
...The vital thing is to get means to farm better. The
...and that could be done in Kenya would be to take
...way well, and in the White Highlands in order to
...to some African reserve. That would be a great
...good to the African. It may be that some of the
...the White Highlands ought to be split up more. I think
...some of the best to be — and also to be used more
...intensively, the most efficient way. But getting the best
...service that could be rendered to African agriculture is to
...keep up the highest possible level of farming in the White
...Highlands, where Africans can be full employed, and also
...learn how to farm.

Because candidates will not be available, that we shall be able to train more than 1,000 teachers in the five-year period; and we need 2,000.

A school similar to Domboshawa and Mzinzwana, providing courses in agriculture, building, carpentry, plumbing, sheet-metal working, will be opened in Que Que in 1956, and will eventually have an enrolment of 300.

A clerical course will be opened at the new Gulo secondary school in January 1958. Entrance qualification will be a Cambridge Certificate with credits in English, mathematics, and a Native language. Students will probably take a one-year's course in bookkeeping, typing, and shorthand, and from the National Commercial Diploma of the United Kingdom.

"We intend to establish a two- to three-year electrical training course in line with the new Technical Certificate, beginning in 1958, but no decision has yet been made regarding location. The entrance qualification for this course will be a certificate in English, mathematics, and physics, or a motor mechanic course will be established in conjunction with this course.

In 1960, all high schools should produce 250 diplomas with Cambridge Certificate, as well as 1,000 with Technical Certificate.

The plans which have been approved by Government will estimate increased expenditure, they add, in the next five years. The figure includes £1 1/2 million for the next year, and the Native Education vote, which is £1.6 million this year, will exceed £2 million for the 1960-61 financial year.

Federal Scholarships for Africa

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, which is responsible for higher African education, has announced details of scholarship grants and loans for awards in 1957 to African students in the Federation.

There will be six scholarships of £250 a year for approved degree courses in the United Kingdom (or at universities elsewhere in the Commonwealth when specially approved by the Scholarships Board) and 12 scholarships of £200 a year tenable at the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (or at any university in the Commonwealth if the award is available in Salisbury).

A number of grants ranging from £50 to £250 a year will be available in other ways and means; they may be defrable by the recipient, or in a limited number of cases, loans up to £150 a year may be awarded to approved students to adequate ability and qualifications.

The qualification for competition will be as required for admission to the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland or for entry to a university in the United Kingdom, but an exception will be made until 1958 in the case of applicants seeking to enter Dornia Medical School, Fort Hare, or Roma; they will be eligible if they have had the post-graduate school exemption for the year had the post-graduate year in school attendance. Candidates must be less than 25 years of age on January 1 of the year for which the awards are to be made.

Business-cum-Pleasure

MR. A. E. ABRAMS, M.P. for Bulawayo in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament and President of the Federal Council of Industry, is making an extensive tour of the Continent. He will meet the Director of the West Federal Department of Public Economy, officials of the Swiss Bank Corporation, and the Trade Minister of Commerce and Industries, and will visit industrial works in Trier, Frankfurt, and Grenoble, and Paris, the latter due back in England on July 20, after the close of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities within the Commonwealth.

Hockey Protest

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN Mixed Hockey Board has protested against an offer by the South African Hockey Association to match it, which is affiliated that it must stop its teams from playing against the Indian Sports Club. The South African Association's constitution forbids matches against non-European teams.

Plan of Kenya Arab Members

Insurance against Economic Collapse

THE ARAB MEMBERS of the Legislative Council in Kenya have agreed the creation of a council for the Coast Province and Mombasa, with the Chief Governor as chairman, the provincial commissioner as vice-chairman, and half the membership Arab, and which is a body to develop into a Council of the Coast in about five years. Particulars of this Arab self-rule plan, "The Coast", are published in the latest issue of *East African Standard Post*.

The Arab members would argue that the Lyellton plan would scann items in the treaty between the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Government, which would be a good Macao made the position of the Arab, who no more of an office of Arabs, even though they were not promised them, and that if the Government were to accept them, the Arab demonstrators against the Government after the elections in September would be regarded as the best remedy against agitation. They would also be the best remedy against agitation, they would also be the best remedy against agitation, they would also be the best remedy against agitation.

The proposals are alleged to be linked with the possibility that Prince Agha, the heir presumptive, might not succeed the throne of an Arab. *The Standard Post* points out: "Should the royalist, a powerful reaction would be taking place, and with a view to the possibility of the public opinion one of their sympathizing the terms of the coastal strip might be in the balance."

Mr. Sharif Swati, the newly elected president of the Arab Association and former member of the Legislative Council, in Mombasa a few days ago, that to propose any plan for the creation of a royal base, which would be the immediate towards Her Majesty's Government and the country in regard of the real interests of Kenya.

Centenary Celebration

Federation Visits Contingent for London

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY, the only African Victoria Cross now living in Southern Rhodesia, leaves Salisbury by air with a contingent for London, to mark the centenary of the institution of this award.

John Norton, a Salisbury man, is a former winner who served in Rhodesia 20 years ago. The next winner was the Maharaja of Gwalior, who was awarded the V.C. as a member of the South African forces, attached to the Hampshire Regiment in June in 1900.

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Major C. E. Newton, who is 90 this year, and the vice-president of the V.C. in the world, felt unable to join a Federal contingent on account of his age. He won the V.C. in 1906 while serving with the Mahonah Mounted Police. He now lives in Pietermaritzburg in the Cape Province.

Gwelo By Election

THE BY-ELECTION at Gwelo resulted in a victory for the Dominion Party, the candidate, Mr. C. F. Clark, secured 565 votes to Mr. R. S. Cunningham's (United Rhodesia Party) 377, and Mr. F. L. Han's (Independent Labour).

Of the £2 million allocated for the Swanepan Plan, about £200,000 will be spent on building, which have had 1,344 offices to deal with in this area. The new Vice-Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya.

Letters to the Editor

Kikuyu Deprive Their Own Children

Kenya Settler's Comments on the Debate

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—Having been present in the Stranger's Gallery of the House of Commons during the debate on Kenya, I can only say that the member who attacked the Kenya Government for malnutrition among Kikuyu children

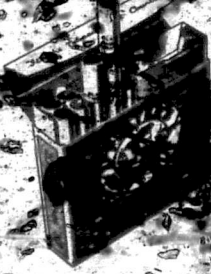
"I have it on the authority of my son, who left April 18, 1953, as the district officer of the Kericho location of Fort Hall, that the large quantities of powdered milk which was being distributed free by the British Red Cross seldom found their way to the children, but were consumed by the Kikuyu adults. With three villages of some 500 inhabitants each, he could not fulfil his normal duties and his income was small, and at the same time was pressing upon the adult population to care for their own children."

Mrs. Barbara Castle's complaint of being shown only what the authorities wished her to see shows a lack of realism. These young district officers normally travel 100 miles a day in the course of their duties, and by non-official visits are sufficiently free to interfere with the needs of closer administration. Any one who received the hon. Member at the port had received full instructions to give her a full and free investigation. Visitors should go to look for the good as well as the bad, and all the while travel with an open mind and not base their findings on preconceived ideas.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1

ERROL WHITTALL



More Powering Scholars Needed

Few Qualified Kenya Africans

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—The letter, recently published in your columns under the heading "What an African Politician Wants" and signed by some of the speakers in the debate on Kenya in the House of Commons last Wednesday, both indicate that many persons who declare that they have the interests of Kenya at heart do not seem to take charge of their heads.

In advocating the immediate application of parliamentary democracy to Kenya, they are forgetting the mere existence of the modern technological society requires that those who direct and administer it not only high standards of education but the sufficient edge of men and affairs. The number of educated Kenyan Africans possessing such knowledge is still small, and that it also is not in the hands of the Government (or on the African community).

It has to be remembered that the task before the African Government is immense, being required first, to provide for nearly six million people who still less than half a century ago were living in primitive tribal societies; the education which will enable them to play their part in the atomized process which must provide for Africa the standards of their tribal condition and their integration into a national State. No one who truly regards the progress which has been made could deny that it is great.

The Christian churches and the Government are collaborating in the creation of an education system which spreads its net work of schools over the entire country—primary, secondary, intermediate, secondary schools, trade schools, technicals and courses to cover colleges and universities and tertiary colleges. There is also an emphasis on technical education and the modernization of the Technical College in Nairobi. It is worth the amount of funds and facilities invested so far the numbers of educated men qualified to take up the managerial life of the country to increase also. I might like to ask the question, "I have already asked why the numbers of those qualified to take part in the life of the country is small?" One reason besides the "leakage" of the serious "wastage" of the pupils and students that occurs at the secondary school, college and university. There are many starters in the educational race but many of these fail to clear the hurdle on the track—failing their examinations, they do not qualify for further progress, and many others have been left in the lurch, abandoned by their parents who are unable to work on the farm or hold a job.

It could be argued, with reason, that not only more schools, more teachers, and more places in universities which are required, but larger numbers of powering scholars. Kenya needs men of learning, of ability, of judgement—and of generous spirit, of all races, to carry forward the nation's life and it is abundantly to be hoped that many of these will be African. Where the men are to be found, the opportunities to them to exercise their talents will be lacking.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1

WALTER J. HANE

From the Federation

The National Arts Council of Southern Rhodesia has been invited by the Imperial Institute to assemble a representative collection of works of art from the three Federal territories for exhibition at the Institute in November. A panel will select the works to be sent to London, the emphasis being on indigenous art.

Uganda Legislative Council Government Expenditure Criticized

DRASTIC AMENDMENT OF UGANDA'S ESTIMATES has been urged by Mr. J. I. Simpson in the Legislative Council. He contended that whereas it was accepted last year that the money available for the £30m. five-year plan would fall short by £4m., the shortfall was now nearly £15m., and could not be raised by loan.

The deficit included a reduction of £2m. in the grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, £2m. less in export taxes, and £4m. less from the Coffee Assistance Fund. When £14m. provided in the estimates for housing was added the total was £14.9m. and, in addition, the Uganda Electricity Board was seeking a grant of £15m. In the next few years, and there would be the cost of adopting the recommendations of the Fraser report.

Borrowing to such an extent would lay a colossal burden of debt on posterity. Loan money should be limited to projects which would show an early return. Moreover, in discussing loans, the whole of East Africa should be considered. The Administrations for the Railways and the Posts and Telecommunications wanted £130m. over the next five years. The Treasury had said that £50m. might be raised—a shortage of £80m. Uganda was not the only country which was developing. Millions were being spent on expansion in the United States and Great Britain.

Twelve Suggestions

He made 12 suggestions, which were briefly: to send the people about the withdrawal of money from the Price Assistance Fund to make a new development plan; to cut expenditure; to avoid the creation of new expatriate posts; to review incentives to production in industry; to take positive steps to ensure that the different communities merged with the people of their adopted country in order to facilitate the country adopting them; to encourage an attitude of self-sacrifice to induce hard work by everyone and reduce the minimum to a minimum to get retail trade on to a par; to appoint a Minister of Economic Development to co-ordinate development in the Protectorate; to concentrate on quality rather than quantity in personnel; and to make full use of the parastatal bodies.

If the new five-year plan were not devised in the period of the present year, it should be handed to His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Simpson also criticized the commercial system was failing to justify its cost and the expansion of its staffs. He attacked the reimposition of the petrol tax because it was stated that the cost of transport costs should be kept low. He urged the establishment of an Uganda Office in London.

Finally, money should be spent on education to teach the people and lead them towards self-government.

Mr. C. O. PARRIS agreed that the development plan should be curtailed if there was no prospect of huge loans. Price control on agricultural products in East Africa would, he contended, reduce the cost of living, and though the land had not yet come to decontrol terms, he thought the premium on land in the towns was too high.

A stable economic, political and social policy was essential for Uganda to attract investment, said Mr. H. K. MUSAZI. New markets must be found for the Protectorate's crops, and small industries might achieve a measure of economic growth to add to the national income. The Government must act immediately to stop any slide towards dangerous inflation, but a small amount of inflation might have to be accepted as the price of rapid development.

MRS. J. MITHA complained that the budget showed little surplus or saving, describing this as bad housekeeping. She thought expenditure could be cut, pleaded for the education of children on non-racial lines, and wanted votes for women. FATHMA J. MASAGAZI asked for a committee to advise on methods of recruiting, training and promoting staff in the civil service, or to revise the terms of reference of the present Civil Service Commission.

"Uganda is facing a financial crisis, and the public should be told the truth about it," said Dr. E. M. K. MUWAZI, Counselor. He heard that £22m. to £30m. was needed if the Development plans were to go forward that was an alarming position, which demanded scrutiny of every item of expenditure.

Mr. I. K. MUSAZI emphasized the need to reduce customs and excise duties in order to lower the cost of living.

Mr. C. MELMOTH, Deputy Financial Secretary, revealed that there were 242 vacancies for posts in the civil service carrying

an annual salary of more and considerably more vacancies than below that level. It was said to find clerks with a reasonable degree of skill.

Theories of Complaint

Mr. Y. K. MUMGOMA attacked the Finance Minister for saying that the African farmer had very little of which to complain. He has plenty to complain of, Mr. Mumgoma continued. He complains of labour which is difficult to get, of hard hoeing, which is a tiresome and expensive means of cultivation, of rising costs of living, of the price of his produce being fixed regardless of world prices, of his commodity having to go through several hands before it gets to the market, and of direct and indirect taxation.

"What about the weather?" interposed the GOVERNOR. Mr. MUMGOMA opposed the principle of inter-racial schools. The representative side of the House, said Mr. MADHYANI, had been almost unanimous in demanding a reduction in expenditure. The present rate bore no relationship to development. He believed it would be to develop African trade separately from normal trade, if business as a whole were developed, the African would benefit.

Mrs. SAHEN thought that there was need to prune expenditure and reallocate the duties of some Ministers. The Protectorate could not absorb expatriate staff on the scale proposed in the estimates. Standards might have to be lowered, but needs must be satisfied with resources.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. C. F. BERRIDGE, pointed out that increases in the police estimates reflected the higher incidence of crime. Between 1951 and 1955 the number of convicted prisoners had risen by 50% and those on remand by 100%. He had been worried by the high rate of escapes from prisons, but it was now lower.

He defended the increase of £13,000 for the Information Department as modest; it would provide a visa investment. The broadcasting service was cheaply operated with a small staff, and was popular with the public.

A lot of nonsense had come from the other side of the House about expatriate staff. They had asked for increased services, for which additional staff was needed. Suitable staff was not available in Uganda, whatever representative members might think about it. "I would never agree to the recruitment of people not really qualified for the work."

Mr. Y. B. WALUMBA felt that there was a tendency in Uganda to rely too much on outside assistance in man-power and money. Government should concentrate on developing local resources.

First Things First

Mr. J. O. OBIWANGOR proposed reconsideration of the five-year plan in the light of a changed financial position. Expenditure should be confined to essential and productive services; there should be a policy of first things first.

Mr. Y. K. LULE, Minister of Rural Development, claimed that community development could claim an impressive list of achievements, but a White Paper on this policy was under consideration.

MR. COLONEL GORDON found nothing depressing in the financial situation, which he regarded as a challenge. There was nothing disconcerting about borrowing. Interest rates were high by previous standards, but there was nothing to worry about in taking loans supportable by their successors. At the time to worry was when loans were unobtainable.

He urged careful scrutiny of the number of posts of expatriate officers, and suggested a lower rate of exchange. It was unnecessary to provide each of them with a motor-car at 41%, when the rate for East Africa was 35%. He advocated longer tours of duty.

MR. MAINI approached the subject of capital requirements with zest and optimism. There must be an element of speculation about it all, he added, including the source from which the revenue is to be obtained.

Rising to reply, Mr. W. PARLEY, the Finance Minister, said that whatever the future might hold, Uganda must not be frightened by it. He had never pretended that capital to develop the country could be got without difficulty. The country would have to work hard to carry out its development plan, the scope of which would, he hoped, not have to be reduced.

Before they started nattering about the situation in Committee of Supply they should remember that the country was not bankrupt, even considered in terms of 10 years. His position was not so gloomy as some members thought. Surplus balances amounted to between £11m. and £12m. A more difficult period would be from 1960 to 1965. As to loans, it was right and proper that coming generations should help to pay for the developments which they would enjoy.

Some members were in any event in favour of the reintroduction of war-time controls, which had worked after controls which suited them. For instance, the control of foodstuffs and rents was favoured, but profits of business and day development in legal charges must also be touched.

Birthday Honours List

(It included honours for the week)

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (Civil Division)

ARCHBOLD, NORMAN, M.B.E., late Acting Deputy Director of Education, Nyasaland.

BENNETT, OLIVER, Bachelor of Public Services in Northern Rhodesia.

BRIANT, ANDREW, Chief Director of Education, Zanzibar.

BRITTON, CHARLIE ALISTAIR, General manager, Sudan Light and Power Co. Ltd.

BROWN, THE REV. CYRIL JAMES, general superintendent, Missions to Seama.

BURDETT, GORDON, PRESIDENT, Royal Society for Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia.

CHALLONER, GEORGE, HERRBERT, Chairman, Salisbury Polytechnic School, Southern Rhodesia. Services to education.

KARNEY, WILLIAM, Chief of the General Department of GRAFRITHS, LEWELLYN, Acting Commissioner of Police, Kenya.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN, for services to education in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, particularly in Southern Rhodesia.

MADENGI, KENNETH, MBE, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police, Kenya.

HARLOW, FREDERICK JAMES, M.B.E., Assistant Education Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

HAWKINS, ARTHUR JOHN, MBE, lately Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Rhodesia.

HETS, ARTHUR HAROLD, Accountant-General, Nyasaland.

HUNTER, JAMES, BELLOCK, Deputy Director of Medical Services, Uganda.

LOVATT, FREDERICK JOHN, for services to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

LOHETT, WILLIAM CHARLES DONALD, Senior Medical Officer, Southern Protectorate.

MAKAY, JAMES, for services to agriculture in Kenya. One of Kenya's early settlers, who went to the Colony before the 1914 war and worked for the late Lord Dalmeida. Has farmed on his own account for many years, and served on important agricultural bodies. Chairman of the Kenya Farmers Association (Co-operative), Ltd. for many years.

MCKINTYRE, JOHN, for services to agriculture in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MCCLELLAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL HARLAN MORRIS, M.B.E., former Survey-General, Southern Rhodesia.

MANN, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON GEORGE HERBERT, Archdeacon of the Northern Sudan.

NEALON, CECIL THOMAS ALBERT, chief mechanical engineer, Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan.

PARKER, DONALD, for public services in Tanganyika. Has been for many years a non-official member of the Legislative Council.

PICKERING, THOMAS, chief geologist, Colonial Development Corporation.

RADIA, KAKUBHAI KALIDAS, for public services in Uganda.

REED, PAUL, director, Information Department, British Council.

ROBERTS, FRANCIS FAREWELL, civil commissioner and magistrate, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

REV. JOHN EDWARD RILEY, Director of Veterinary Services, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

THOMPSON, ERIC JAMES, Accountant-General, Tanganyika.

TRAVIS, MISS DOPE, M.B.E., lately medical research officer, East African Medical Survey and Research Institute.

WALLIS, JOHN PETER RICHARD, for public services to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, especially in the editing of documents published by the Central African Archives.

WHITT, STUART, in Uganda, deputy chief engineer, Industrial Engineering Department, Office of the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations.

WILMOTH, LESLIE JONES, a deputy chairman of council, the Royal Empire Society.

M.B.E.

ADDISON, WILLIAM REX LANCELOT, M.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Administrator's Office, East Africa High Commission.

BAILLIÉ, WILLIAM FREDERICK, formerly chief industrial officer, Southern Rhodesia.

BALANCE, MISS OLIVE GWENDOLINE, for services to Uganda in Southern Rhodesia.

BENECROFT, MICHAEL, Walter, supt. of police, Kenya.

BOASE, MISS ALICE, for public services in Uganda.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM MCDONALD, supt. of prisons, Kenya.

CAPE-BROWN, GUY, of the ECHOES, HAVANT, for services in Uganda.

CRADOCK, JAMES KENNETH, provincial medical officer, Central Province, Kenya.

CLAYTON, MISS LILIAN ANTHEA, lately head of welfare section, Sudan Government's Agency in London.

DAVE, MISS ROSA, ZWEN, medical officer in charge of Birch of Scotland Mission Hospital, Blantyre, Nyasaland.

DAVIES, MRS. VERA MARIAN, woman welfare officer, Zanzibar.

ELLETON, GEOFFREY JAMES, Assistant Financial Secretary, Zanzibar.

ELLIOTT, GILBERT FRANCIS, lecturer and demonstrator, Veterinary Services, Northern Rhodesia.

ELTON, LEONARD SIDGWICK, C. regional officer, Commonwealth Department, British Consulate.

EMSLIE, MRS. LILIAN EDITH, for public services to Tanganyika.

ENRIGHT, THE REV. PATRICK EDWARD, Superior of the Society of Jesus and member of the Native Education Advisory Board, Southern Rhodesia.

GALE, VICTOR HAROLD, for services to the rubber and tin industry in Nyasaland.

GLANCE, MAJOR IRENE, B.Sc., executive officer, Provincial Emergency Committee, Kenya.

GREEN, GAVIN, for services to senior co-operative officer, Tanganyika.

GRANGE, MRS. MARGARET, for public services in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

HOOPER, CECELIA JAMES, lately supt. of public works, Seychelles.

HUMPHREYS, BRITANN, lately manager, Gray Dawes and Co. Ltd.

IGA, SAMSON, MBE, Uganda, senior engineering assistant, Kampala Technical Institute, Uganda.

IYER, VENKATESWARAN OHUSHTHAN, for services to administration branch, Secretariat, Tanganyika.

KIMEMIA, WILIAM, S/O GITHU, assistant education officer, Fox Hall District Education Board, Kenya.

KUSHLAPPA, MAOHINDRA, GANAPATHY, statistical assistant, Department of Mines, Tanganyika.

LAKIN, DENNIS, HAZLEBONE, district officer.

LAMBERT, WILLIAM BENJELLY, district officer.

MCLEAREN, MALCOLM, MBE, former Roads and Transport Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

MARELE, WALSBURG, lately, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Native Government, Northern Rhodesia.

MIDGLEY, ERNEST, HARRIS, district officer, Bechuanaland.

MUPHA, HASHAM, for public services in Uganda.

MUNDA, JUSTING DANIEL, Lecturer at Kisumu, Tanganyika.

ODIA, GIER RAY, for services to the Central and Provincial Government's Uganda.

PEASLEY, ROBERT DEAN, chief health inspector, Department of Health, Kenya.

PERKINS, ALLES EDWARD, senior executive officer, Colonial Office.

QUINN, AUGUST FREDERICK, higher executive officer, Office of the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations.

ROBERTSON, DON, Kenya, deputy senior clerk for the Purko section, Office of the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations.

RAM, RAJ, lately chief manager, Governor-General's Office, Mauritius.

SIMPSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

SMITH, MORRIS, SHERIDAN, clerk, Government, East Africa, Bulawayo and Harbour administration.

SLATER, RAMES, for services to the organization Secretary, Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Tanganyika.

WILKES, WICKER, MISS WENDEL ANNE, for services to Uganda.

WATSON, MRS. ELIZABETH, for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

WATSON, ROBERT BOWEN, chief draughtsman, Lands and Survey Department, Tanganyika.

WEINMAN, GORDON, CHARLES, for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

WELMOTT, JOHN, HENRI, lately town clerk, James Town, Zanzibar.

KNIGHTS AND BARRONETS

CHANDRAGOPAL KRISHNAN, for public services in India.

MOHAMEDALI DILIP, KADAMER, for public services in Zanzibar.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL

(Military Division)

GABRU, W.O., class 1, 1st Bn. (Nyasaland) Bn. The King's African Rifles.

(Civil Division)

BROWN, GEORGE, foreman, East African Railways and Harbours Administration; **MAXINE, MISS VIOLET ALICE**, East Africa Income Tax Department; **MEYER, JOHANNIS**, Tobias, NICHOLAS, B.S.A.P., Nsoyogu, YOKANA ASAKA, E.A. Post and Telegraphs; **JOHN, GURDIP JINGH**, Forest Department, Kenya; **PEARCE, FREDERICK GEORGE BAILLY**, Field Intelligence Officer, Kenya; **MUTHIRI, MAHOMED**, chairman, Purohita village

lately head of accounts section, South London.

Kenya: HEZEMAH, Police constable; SAMSON, Local Safety head messenger; GONDAY, EDWARD KAIWANGA, Inspector; HASSAN MOHAMMAD, Protectorate Protectorate; BRODIE, HERBERT THOMAS, KALIMA, RAMATHANI, TANGANYIKA, MANU, Department, Tanganyika; HUMBA, HIRIBI, BEANYI, YER, ACHUS, HONOR OF RHODESIA, and YUSEF, HONOR OF RHODESIA, Zanzibar.

QUEEN'S SERVICE ORDER

MAJOR G. G. GORE, Officer-in-Chief, Government of Tanganyika and Protectorate; MAJOR G. H. MILLER, Major, Chief Pharmacist, Medical Department, Tanganyika; WOOLFALL, ROBERT, Regional Director, East Africa, and Telecommunications Administration.

QUEEN'S COMMENDATION FOR VALUABLE SERVICES IN THE AIR

MAJOR D. H. G. GORE, Chief, Kenya Police; MAJOR G. H. MILLER, Chief, Kenya Police.

QUEEN'S POLICE MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

BOSWELL, FREDERICK VINCENT, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police, Tanganyika; DAY, JULIAN CANNING, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Rhodesia; WALKER, LEON, COLONEL WILLIAM HAYDEN DAWSON, I.C.E. Senior Assistant Commissioner of the British South Africa Police, Southern Rhodesia.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

Southern Rhodesia: BREWER, CAPTAIN SAMUEL VERNER, B.S.A.P.; EDWARDS, CAPTAIN STANLEY, B.S.A.P.; LOMASA, CAPTAIN HERBERT, B.S.A.P.; MURPHY, station sergeant, B.S.A.P.; PARRY, CAPTAIN RICHARD JONAS, B.S.A.P.; REDFERN, CAPTAIN JACOB, B.S.A.P.; RICHARD, CAPTAIN RICHARD HENRY, B.S.A.P.; SOUTHGATE, CAPTAIN ROBERT LESLIE, B.S.A.P.; WATSON, CAPTAIN JAMES, B.S.A.P.; STOREY, CAPTAIN GREGORY, B.S.A.P.

Bechuanaland-Botswana: BORDOW, JAMES, Sgt. Major, and WARREN, EDWARD HENRY, DALKRIP, acting superintendent.

Kenya: BMLITA, ERSKINE, Inspector, and DAVE, Inspector, Superintendent; FREDERICK CHARLES, assistant superintendent; KENNY, PATRICK JOHN, superintendent; MULLEN, JAMES VINCENT, superintendent; MUYALO, JOSEMA, assistant inspector of the Kenya Police; and CHATER, RICHARD GIBSON, chief inspector; BURE, JAVIES, Ivor WANGE, chief inspector; DAVIS, JOHN RICHARD CHEATLE, H.C.M., and WATSON, ROBERT FERDINAND, H.C.M., all of the Kenya Police Reserve.

Northern Rhodesia: CHILUBA, CAUTION, detective inspector; COLLETT, ALFRED ROSS, superintendent; and NORTON, CYRIL, superintendent.

Tanganyika: ARTHUR LEONARD, acting assistant commissioner; and BSA, SYO MOHAMED, Sgt. Major.

Uganda: ERIC JOSEPH, corporal; MUSORO, EMIRIO, head constable; and OBIYE, YOSEFU, head constable; and SULLIVAN, JOHN MATTHEW, senior superintendent.

Zanzibar: HEMPHREY, JOHN KENNEDY, assistant superintendent; MALDREMBE, SAMI, Sgt. and MOHAMMED BIN ALI, Sgt. Major.

Somiland (Protectorate): ALL, Inspector.

QUEEN'S MEDAL FOR CHIEFS

In Silver Class: METWALD FERB, Nataland; AMBE SABI, M.B.E., Tanganyika; and HENSH, MELU, Nataland.

In Silver: FIEB, CHIMA, JOHANN, KILTON, and KATONO, and RICHARD, M'ANGAKA, Northern Rhodesia; NANDO, and WILSON, M'WANGI, of Libonda; BAROTSE, and TANGANYIKA, JOSE OKALI, and KEM, of MAGAMBA, Uganda; and MURU, CUTLER, NYNASALI WABU, and YOSIYA, M'WAKIRU.

The fee levied by shopkeepers is rather higher than that which the Government proposes to levy. Mr. W. A. Havelock, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing in Kenya.

Awards for Victoria Falls Rescue

THE THREE men who helped to save the life of Allan Perry, who fell over the edge of the Victoria Cataract of the Victoria Falls in February last year, have received awards for their bravery.

Mr. John Charles Tebbitt, warden of the Victoria Falls National Park, and Dr. Robert Ernie Dunn, medical officer at Livingstone, have been awarded the M.B.E. Mr. Michael John Purslow, a constable in the British South African Police, has been awarded the British Empire Medal.

On the evening of February 6 last year Mr. Perry, of Salisbury, fell over the Eastern Cataract. He was not located until dawn on the following day. He was seen clinging on a ledge about 50 ft. from the 350 ft. gorge face. Mr. Tebbitt descended a ladder to a narrow ledge about 20 ft. above Perry. He then climbed down below the ledge and, after cutting away scrub and the lower limbs of a second tree to form a better position, climbed down the second ladder, attached himself to Perry and then climbed back up the gorge face to get medical assistance.

Later Dr. Dunn climbed down the rope ladder to Perry's side and gave him medical attention while hanging on to the rope ladder. A stretcher was lowered to the injured man with the aid of Constable Purslow, who went down on a bosun's chair. He was met by Mr. Tebbitt on a ledge about 12 inches wide and 30 ft. above Perry. Mr. Tebbitt took the stretcher down to Perry while Constable Purslow remained on the ledge to communicate with those above.

Dr. Dunn and Mr. Tebbitt then began the hazardous operation of transferring Perry to the stretcher—an operation which took an hour to complete. Difficulties were increased by falling rocks and ropes from the gorge face so the stretcher was raised to the top.



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Administration of Justice in Kenya

Judicial Proceedings Not Impaired

MR. E. N. GRIFFITH-JONES, Minister for Legal Affairs in Kenya, said in a speech here last week that any suggestion that justice had not been administered fairly, impartially, and responsibly in the country since Kenya was founded, and that the premises of which those who had requested the administration of justice in Kenya — and who were not in the case of Kenya were largely British — had been or acquired a bad name from persons engaged in discrediting the country and its processes had been expedited since the outbreak of the Mau Mau rebellion, without abandoning any fundamental safeguards against injustice, and during which the quality of the justice dispensed had not been impaired in any way. Mr. Awori, an African member, asked for the jury system to be applied to races other than Europeans and for more racial juries. Mr. Humphrey Blake, a Government lawyer, said that a person of the race ought not to be tried by a jury of another race.

Appeal Dismissed

THE APPEAL by Shell, Ltd. from a decision of the Court of Appeal has been dismissed in the House of Lords. It was heard before Viscount Simon, Lord Wright, Lord Hailsham, Lord Reid, Lord Radcliffe, and Lord Cohen, and concerned the question of whether a provision that tolls for crossing a suspension bridge built by the company to link the mainland of Malindi with the island of Mombasa should not be available by the public. It was applicable to the Kenya African Forces or to any troops on the island and their lordships held that free passage was the right of the public.

Bain-Making in Tanganyika

Successful Experiments at Tabora

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES made the following statement in the House of Commons last week in response to a question by Mr. James Johnson:

"Taboro railway junction and administrative centre in the Western Province of Tanganyika is dependent on the Kazimba Dam for its water supply. Because of the partial failure of the dam in the heavy rains the level of the reservoir was dangerous at the end of last year, and it was therefore decided to try a new floating technique which had been evolved by the East African Meteorological Department in conjunction with the Admiralty and the Ministry of Supply. This technique involves the use of specially constructed naval rockets, modified to incorporate parcels of sea-foam.

"After the necessary safety precautions had been taken the experiments were carried out from April to May 1952 and 27 rockets were fired during this period. Under the conditions prevailing the best results were obtained when the rockets burst at about 3,000 feet above ground and a half-mile downwind of the catchment area of the dam.

"The wind direction will be studied, but there is definite evidence in suitable conditions should occur in the future. A significant feature of the experiments was the repeated occurrence of rain over the catchment area some 12 minutes after seeding.

"The conclusion of the experiments is that the level of the reservoir was two and a half inches above the level at the beginning of the experiments, despite a consumption of 25,000 gallons and a high loss through evaporation. Rainfall recorded in the catchment area during April was about 1.5 to one and a half inches more than that recorded at stations near to but outside the catchment area."

The "Hiariko" Wreck

THE NEWS of the loss of the schooner HIARIKO has been received from Mombasa. It was the only survivor of the wreck to be landed. The schooner was owned by Mr. E. Bennett of Mombasa, struck the reef of the Comoro group of islands, and was a morning for the owner, the cook, and a European passenger. A party of 10 men of the Mombasa coastguard were sent to rescue the others. What happened to the others is not known, but it was reported that some of them were seen in the water and some were seen in the boat. The captain, Mr. E. Bennett, was seen to abandon the schooner and put 42 people on a raft, which was towed by a small motor boat containing the captain, the cook, and seven others. When those on the raft later tried to board the boat in which they were no room for them, the tow-rope was cut. Four in the boat and the others were near death when they were rescued off the coast of the Comoros.

Tanganyika Relations

MR. R. DE V. CAPELTON, Chief Secretary, said Mr. G. G. Grattan-Bellew will be chairman and deputy chairman respectively of a committee appointed by the Tanganyika Government to give the Government's detailed proposals for a constitution to the Legislative Council. It is emphasized that at this stage of the Territory's development proposals should be based on qualitative development. The committee will be Sir Charles Phillips, Mr. C. W. Bayliss, Mrs. S. Keska, Mr. Patrick Yunambi, Mr. E. Sabani, L. L. L. L., and Mr. D. D. D., all members of the Executive Council, and Mr. D. D. D., Mr. D. D. D., and Mr. D. D. D. Dr. D. D. D., Professor of Public Administration at Manchester University, who reported on constitutional development in the Territory, has been invited to visit Tanganyika for discussions with the committee and for consultation on the final proposals.

The history of waste growing in Kenya and of its development in the industry in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia is set out in "The Story of the Forams" published by the National Development Council, Ltd.

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Cold Storage Commission

THE COLD STORAGE COMMISSION of Southern Rhodesia has five new members. Mr. C. M. M. (Bulawayo) a leading Matabeleland farmer, a former member of the commission; Mr. M. Chenjele (bulawayo) president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union; Mr. Louis Levy (Bulawayo) a Matabeleland rancher and company director; Mr. J. N. Nelchrist (Salisbury) a prominent business man; and a Mashonaland farmer, and Mr. W. W. Lashbrook, representative of the Rhodesian Federation of Meat Traders. The sixth member is Mr. J. H. Mitchell, who did not resign with the other former commissioners. He is sales manager of the London & Rhodesian Meatpacking and Co., Ltd. which owns cold storage in the Colonies. The commissioners are to elect their own chairman.

Progressive African Farmers

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY of commercial farming by African farmers in a more growing area west of Lusaka has revealed a comparatively high level of living and starting capital investment by the African farmers, said the annual report of the Agricultural Department of Northern Rhodesia. For men registered under the African farming improvement scheme an average capital investment was £466, and for those under a £225. Investigation of the project by Rhodesian Selection Trust showed they grow wheat, rice, and fodder crops by irrigation on the Kafue Flats. This was done by the Dutch consultants, and the Department understands that a pilot scheme is considered justifiable.

Technical Training in N. Rhodesia

MR. ERIC GENES HOWE, principal of the Copperbelt Technical College, has been appointed headmaster of the Copperbelt Technical Foundation, and is expected to open a new department of Mining. He was educated in England and the University of London, where he is a B.Sc. (Engineering) and holds the I.C.I. diploma in the Department of the most of the first duties as principal of the new foundation will be to select staff and plan the training programme. The foundation, which is to offer technical training to young Europeans, has been granted to the extent of £200,000 by the copper companies of Northern Rhodesia.

Training From Kenya

CAPTAIN K. FLOREN, Staff Officer at the British South Africa Police, is responsible for training the police of the East African States. He is visiting police officers from Kenya and is conducting them on their duties in Rhodesia. He was for a few days in the district of the Victoria Falls, where he is giving lessons in Kenya Police training.

The manufacture of African... in the Nyasa district... £200,000... Africa... Tea Board... the Olneya divi... in the Kipsigis... scheme for the

News Items in Brief

The centenary of the I.C.A. will be celebrated between 1957 and May of the following year. The cadet branch of the B.S.A.P. is being formed to attract Rhodesian recruits between 16 and 20 years of age. The annual dinner of the Somaliland Protectorate... interests of public peace... been offered... Malta... Kenya are estimated to number... the present annual figure... 495,500. The Young Women's Christian Association... for... of £2,000... the annual Fair of... £10,000... the proceeds... for the... people. More than 50,000 native huts... have been sprayed... in the past... to produce malaria... very successful... to... Some... the British... High... for an... axe... and... to... only five... in... to... found with... bird... and... Mr. Port... by... last week for East... the... the... of the... the... from... will... from... the... 30-day... Minister of... was... the... by the... the... which... invited... and... the... which... to be... on the basis of...

Mixed Audiences

MEMBERS of the... Union... London... forbid... Africa... the... members... signing... would... any... Mr. Francis said.

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Comments Debate on Kenya

(Continued from page 144)

could not secure agreement of the Commission. It has started seven months — but even then she will continue her fight for another year. It is a difficult and financially a success.

And it is ironic that in the blockade keeping Miss Fletcher out of the Colonial Office should have had that Kariuki prison, for which she was responsible, as the facilities for an open school, including quinine, mackintosh, daily sewing and knitting classes, and daily games, and a teacher who had to make these schemes.

The first is the sentence of 14 and 22 are in prison, propose to lead in such cases in Kenya prison (1) Prison No. 222/1, Admitted 2/11/54, Age 11, Kikuyu, Mnyuki, Charles, with a charge of being a child. Two years hard labour and five years in the house of correction (2) Prison No. 1705/1, Admitted 2/11/54, Age 17, Kikuyu, Kambu, Charles, Charge of co-sourcing. Sentence: Governor's pleasure, maximum security.

Hard Labour by Juveniles

The sentence of Governor's pleasure, maximum security, always referred to as a life sentence. It can be revoked very easily, but in the case of the prisoners is not increased and there is another four years in effect a life sentence. I have official prison documents which show these prisoners as being in the house of correction.

The third case is Prisoner 1000, Admitted, 12.6.54, Age 12, Kikuyu, Fort Hall, Pantele, Charles, co-sourcing, maximum security. Sentence: Governor's pleasure, maximum security.

Miss Fletcher's second charge is that 30 girls are put to hard labour. That is denied in the statement issued from the Colonial Office. The Nairobi Government said on May 23 that none of the girls is doing hard labour. The statement as it was given to me by Miss Fletcher, I have seen girls carrying the blocks which are quite heavy and young women carrying bowls of mud for brick-making. In prison visits complained of them having to cut up large tree roots.

This was confirmed in a report from the senior African reception assistant, dated June 27, 1955, initiated by the Commandant of Kamiti prison, which states that: "100 long-term juvenile convicts continued their work of mud brick construction and the houses in the prison. In addition to that which surely is hard labour for juveniles, there is a lack of an official prison record of a child of 11 being sentenced to seven years' hard labour."

Miss Fletcher has made the charge that 30 girls were kept in solitary confinement for 10 days for singing Mau Mau hymns. I have experienced solitary confinement and know the effect upon the mind of girls were kept in tiny huts with only a window in the wall and kept doing the huts for 10 days. Miss Fletcher said that as they sat there, but she will never forget the expressions of terror which was on their faces.

I have a letter from the Kamiti commandant, dated 12.5.55, dated May 12, 1955, in which she says: "I regret that 30 young ladies have been sentenced to solitary confinement for singing Mau Mau songs in secret. They will not be with you for 16 days, am afraid."

The best charge is of unaccompanied children in detention camps. Out of the 200 children who were sent in lines into the detention camps and streets and in the night to build a camp which it has no parents to accompany. The criticism is that these unaccompanied children remain in detention camps. I have the figure for the Gilgil camp as of February 12, 1955, there were 476 children and 21 children, and 31 of the children were unaccompanied by an adult.

Reference to Mr. Churchill

Reference was made in Kenya in 1950 I have seen the nation at the beginning of an industrial society, where he would speak not of European and African but of human beings. But in recent months when the Commission has been set up, the self-interest of the Mau Mau rebellion, the Commission's interest in the Mau Mau rebellion has been "whittled down. One of the most disappointing reflections of that is a comparison of the speeches which Mr. Churchill delivered today and those which he delivered 20 years ago."

Mr. J. H. BENNETT (Cons.) said *inter alia*: "It is easy to find a misleading impression from the sort of visit to institutions or camps which is all that the limited time of an M.P. will often afford. I have visited camps in Kenya with some members of the Opposition."

"The rehabilitation work of one camp runs round the clock, belonging to the M.P. and the Government. They who do not do very difficult work. There are signs of progress, and the supervising officer said that I should take the time to make use of the camp. The camp is a place where the girls are collecting petitions, in no instance had they been sentenced to any other punishment. In every case the girls are treated as patriotic justifications of Mau Mau, although it is a simple that the White Highlands should be given up by the white man."

Guilty Men Saved by Advocate

"As a barrister I went to a court of law with some professional friends. We saw Mau Mau suspects being tried for a case of defence, the possession of arms. I was certainly impressed by the way in which the defence was carried out. It concerned five young Mau Mau who are now bidding a long time with the large gangs and one son. The evidence by the African defence guard seemed conclusive. The weapons were there, and the accused did not deny that they had the weapons. The point was which of them had them."

A very clever Nyan lawyer briefed for the defence, and he so confused the African for the Mau Mau, his examination that in the end the Home Office made contradictory statements as to who had the guns and who the *hangars*, or who had any weapons at all. The result was that all five suspects were acquitted. We could not have had anything fairer in this country. I was pleased very much by a brilliant advocate, and in view of the *prima facie* evidence nothing else could have been expected."

"What struck me most about the whole of the emergency by the loss of African for the most incredible restraint they have shown. The number of their heads and relatives have been hatched. There has been far more widespread retribution and revenge. The people of course the white settlers; but if this is true of those who have had the benefit of education and civilization, how much more so was of primitive Africans whose wives and children have been slaughtered."

(To be Concluded)

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£200,000 Nairobi Factory

A £200,000 factory which covers about 12 acres in the industrial area of Nairobi has begun to produce metal windows and doors. An output of about 400 tons monthly is expected by August, and when full production is reached it will amount to 350 tons. The staff of 100 men number less a dozen Europeans, a dozen Asians, and about 20 skilled Africans who will work under engineers from the Reading factory of Ideal Castings, Ltd., the parent of this enterprise.

When R. S. Ford, managing director of the English company, said in Nairobi that African artisans were already exceeding his expectations in assembling and operating complicated equipment, and that he and his fellow directors were much impressed by their ability to adapt themselves to new machinery.

Mr. J. Lake, managing director of the East African subsidiary, added that training would be designed to allow Africans to rise to senior posts.

Taxing Overseas Profits

CONSERVATIVE BACK-BENCHERS who are officers of the Conservative Finance Committee and the Conservative Trade and Industry Committee have tabled for addition to the Finance Bill a clause which would exempt overseas corporations from income tax on earnings made outside the United Kingdom. It would still be payable on dividends paid by such corporations, but their undistributed profits would be subject only to the taxation levied in the countries in which they operate. To qualify under the new clause at least 95% of the income of a company would have to be earned outside the U.K. and at least 90% would have to be derived from the active conduct of trade. The suggestion is to make it unnecessary for British companies overseas to transfer their residence of control from the U.K.

Tobacco for Houses

THE UNITED STATES is to supply leaf tobacco worth 12m. dollars to the United Kingdom on condition that Great Britain buys the sterling equivalent to build about 1,000 houses for American service personnel in this country. This is the second such deal, for 1,500 houses are now being built in consideration of shipments of tobacco valued at \$15m. It was a condition of both transactions that British purchases of tobacco auctions in the United States should not be reduced. For many years tobacco consumption in the United Kingdom has risen between 2% and 11% annually, but during the past year the increase is estimated to have been rather more than 12%. Since their dollar allocations for the purchase of American tobacco remain unchanged, British manufacturers are taking advantage of these barter deals to build up stocks. The rise in consumption is due mainly to increased purchases of Rhodesian tobacco.

Growth of Building Societies

IN THE PAST FOUR YEARS the building society movement in Southern Rhodesia has grown from three societies with a combined capital of £1m. to eight with total invested funds exceeding £17m. These figures were given recently to the Rhodesian Economic Survey by Mr. Cecil Wright, general manager of the Central Africa Building Society. Mr. Wright attributed this phenomenal growth largely to public confidence generated by the Building Societies Act of 1952. He said: "It was not until 1949 that the seed of the present movement was sown. Through the persistence of the Society I represent, the Southern Rhodesian Government framed and promulgated a Building Societies Act in 1952. As a result confidence was instilled in investors and, in the short space of four years, eight societies have been established."

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James Finlay and Company's Report Profitable Tea Growing in Kenya

MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY AND CO., LTD., earned a profit of £1,125,272 in the calendar year 1955, compared with £635,342 in the previous year.

The parent reserve receives £20,000 staff superannuation fund £24,852, and other allowances £10,000. Taxation £10,000, £620,000 interest on investments, shares receive £17,230 and dividends totalling 977, less tax £12,259, leaving a carry forward of £405,974, against £355,998 arrears in 1954.

The issued capital consists of 250,000 shares, cumulative preference stock amounting to 100,000 shares. Reserve fund, £1,006,645. Revenue reserves for 1955, £1,125,272, for future taxation at £225,378, and current liabilities at £3,903,413. Fixed assets appear at £1,500,000. Subsidiary companies £234,706, investments at £1,000,000. Market value companies £234,706, investments at £1,000,000. Including £6,345,069 and current assets at £307,984, including £58,236 cash.

The development of the company's interest in Africa is progressing satisfactorily. The African Produce Co., Ltd., which had a profitable year and announced its dividend. The directors are Mr. W. H. Mack (chairman), Sir James Jones (deputy chairman), Sir John Muir, and Messrs A. M. McGowan, R. G. Masters, R. J. Abagh, and C. C. Bell.

The 4th annual general meeting will be held in Glasgow on June 27.

Taylor Woodrow Report

TAYLOR WOODROW AND CO., LTD., after providing £299,598 for taxation, earned a profit of £267,985 in the calendar year 1955, compared with £166,291 in the previous year. General reserve receives £173,000 and unsecured loan stock redemption reserve £225,000. Interest on investments £75,000, both before tax, and dividends totalling £1,200,000, both before tax, leaving a carry forward of £28,809, against £39,336 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £100,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares of £1 and £750,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. Capital reserves stand at £1,273,855, revenue reserves at £476,809, reserve for future taxation at £38,575, loan stock at £481,880, and current liabilities at £785,066. Fixed assets appear at £89,148, investments at £2,456,082, and current assets at £307,984.

The Royal Technical College in Nairobi has just been built by the East African subsidiary.

The directors are Messrs. Francis Taylor (chairman and managing director), John Fenton (deputy chairman), A. E. Aldridge, John Harcourt, A. J. Hill, I. Rigg, and J. Woolf, and Sir Harold Bellman. The secretary is Mr. L. Dahlfeld.

Tea for Kikuyuland

THERE ARE ABOUT 113,000 ACRES of pure stand bamboo in the Kikuyu country of Kenya, and this area is considered to be suitable for large-scale experiments in the growing of tea. Planting is to begin at the rate of 300 acres a year. The Minister for Forest Development has suggested that it will take six or seven years to know whether the scheme will succeed, and that by that time the 113,000 acres should have been put under the crop.

Of Commercial Concern

At last week's London auction 10,449 packages of African tea were sold for an average price of 3s. 2 1/2d. per lb., against 8,401 packages averaging 3s. 3 1/2d. in the previous week. Total sales to date this year were 126,085 packages averaging 3s. 2 1/2d., against 117,557 packages averaging 3s. 1 1/2d. in the previous year. The highest price reached last week was 5s. 0d. for a consignment from the Belgian Congo, followed by 4s. 8d. for one from Kenya.

Sir W. H. Cooper's annual statement as chairman of Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., states: "The return of more settled conditions in East Africa has resulted in better sales, with a significant rise in tea prices, and Cooper, McDougall & Robertson (East Africa) Ltd., is now giving a satisfactory return on our investment."

Barclays Bank, D.C.O. in a half-yearly statement report an expansion of more than £3m. in total assets, now £57,69m. against £53.8m. in March last year. Current deposits and other accounts rose from £50.16m. to £50.99m., but cash and money at call fell from £91.7m. to £90m.

Cheap sales of Brazilian steel are making it difficult for East African steel to compete in the U.S.A. and elsewhere. Says the current monthly letter of Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., who report that larger quantities of Angola steel have become available.

International Payments (Holdings), Ltd., after providing £729,980 for taxation earned a consolidated profit of £678,873 in 1955, of which £39,981 accrued to minority shareholders. Dividends totalling 20% required £245,870.

The first passenger services on the new railway line from Rhodesia to Laurence Marais will start towards the end of July with one passenger train a week in each direction. The 400-mile journey will take about 28 hours.

Leyland Paint & Varnish Co. (East Africa), Ltd., are building a factory in Nairobi at an estimated cost of £18,000, and Pan-African Motors (East Africa), Ltd., are erecting a motor workshop at a cost of £11,000.

Local revenue for 1956-57 in the Somaliland Protectorate is estimated at £649,775, which with a grant-in-aid of £706,746 will provide for expenditure of £1,356,521, excluding C.D. & W. grants.

The Sudan cotton crop is now estimated at 1,762,963 kantars of Sakel and 761,968 kantars of American, against 1,547,402 and 330,275 kantars last year.

Season reduction in cattle exports from Kenya is forecast over the next six years or so as a result of depression in the Mau Mau rebellion.

Yields averaging 3,000 lb. of paddy to the acre have been obtained in the Nguka Swamp area irrigation scheme south of Nairobi.

Forty flats for Europeans, to be known as Jacaranda Court, are being built in Nairobi at a cost of £100,000.

Customs collection in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika now amount to about £4m. annually.

Steel Output for May

Dava Plantations, Ltd. — 230 tons, making 573 tons for the first five months of the year, compared with 668 tons in same period of 1955. The production for the first four months of the year was 295 tons and the 504 tons as stated in our issue of May 31.

East African Steel Exports, Ltd. — 225 tons, making 2,050 tons for 11 months.

The Consolidated Steel Export of East Africa, Ltd. — 504 tons of steel making 922 for two months.

Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd. — 1,245 tons of steel, against 925 in May last year.

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Mining

Southern Rhodesia's Lithium Output

Magic Word in Investment Circles

Southern Rhodesia is one of the leading world suppliers of lithium, a mineral element used in the manufacture of hydrogen bombs, says the annual report of Southern Rhodesia's Chief Mining Engineer and Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr. W. Ralston.

A great deal has been written in the scientific journals concerning the comparatively recent impact of lithium on the scientific and industrial world. How true these speculations are it is difficult to say, but the claim that lithium is becoming a magic word in investment circles is difficult to refute, and what Mr. Ralston says is a fair share of future industrial developments will be interesting to some of us.

There are 250 tons of lithium mined in the Colony, and in 1955 529 of the Bika deposits of epidolite and quartzite have proved to be large, and possibly among the richest in the world. Although lithium metal is not produced in Southern Rhodesia, reports find it encrusted that at a new sulphate being processed at Gwelo from the production of lithium salts.

Demand for Diamonds

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., said at the annual meeting last week that although sales of diamonds for the first five months of this year amounted to just under £20m, compared with nearly £23m in the corresponding period of last year, and there had been a drop of about £400,000 in the sales of industrial diamonds, there had in fact been no reduction in the demand. It was merely that the supply of diamonds in the market had been less than in 1955.

Fewer African Miners

THE NUMBER OF AFRICAN EMPLOYEES in mines in Southern Rhodesia decreased last year, but the total of European employees was higher. The ratio of Africans to Europeans in 1954 was 32.6 to one; in 1955 it was 29.7 and the reasons being the closure of a large number of small mines, and the mechanization of the larger mines, and the reduction of labour forces on account of high operating costs and in some cases the greater efficiency of African workers.

Metal Prices

THE PRICE OF COPPER was 5s. per ton higher at the end of last week than at the beginning, and the Metal Exchange showing £298.299 for cash and £299.240 for three months. Lead gained 37s. 6d. to £111 0s. for prompt delivery and £109 13s. for three months. Zinc was up 25s. to £93, but spot tin gained £10 to £76.

Shanva Mine to Close

SHANVA MINE, once the largest gold mine in Southern Rhodesia, is to close shortly because the cost of recovering gold is no longer an economic proposition. Originally known as the Lyne Star, claims were first pegged in 1903. A company was formed to acquire the claims, and gold was first produced in 1912.

King Edward Mine

BRIZING on the King Edward mine, 30 miles from Bulawayo, has revealed fairly low-grade copper bearing ore and the borehole cores and the economic and other factors of the mine operation are now under examination. The investigation is being taken by the Nchanga company.

Progress Reports for May

Production of 170 tons of ore was treated at the Daisy mine in May, 1818 oz. of gold and working profit of £9,800. The corresponding figures for the Ganaba mine were 2,000 tons, 493 oz., and £17,100, and for the Day Horse mine 2,275 tons, 205 oz., and £12,000.

Wankle Colliery produced 317,603 tons of coal and 2,763 tons of coke were produced against 306,134 and 19,875 tons respectively in April.

Kenmure 1,035 oz. gold were recovered at the Geis Mine in May from the treatment of 20,100 tons of ore. The working profit was £120.

Union and Rhodesia Report

UNION AND RHODESIA MINING FINANCE CO. LTD. earned a profit of £46,26 in the calendar year 1955, compared with £51,840 in the previous year. A net profit of £663 accrued from the sale of 27,000 shares, but a loss of £127 was incurred from the sale of investments. A dividend of 12s. and bank of 1s. per share require £3,750, leaving a carry forward of £9,871, against £9,827 brought in.

The issued capital of £600,000, the shares of which Capital Reserve stands at £160,000, and at £218,871, loan at £60,000, and current liabilities at £128,000. Interests in subsidiary companies appear in 1955, quoted investments at £13,000, market value £38,000, unquoted investments at £39,000, and loan at £59,034, including £1,121,000.

The directors are Messrs. S. Corder (chairman), alternate, H. G. Mackworth, Mr. R. A. Bailey (alternate), J. M. Powell, Asst. T. Goldby (alternate), G. Jones, J. A. Mitchell (alternate), A. P. Jorres and G. W. Wang (alternate), R. S. Walker.

The first annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury on June 29.

Eileen Lanza

THE EILEEN LANZAS MINING CO. earned a trading profit of £1,395 for the year, earned a profit of £2,034 in 1955, against £2,066 in the previous year, increasing the profit and loss account to £1,395. The issued capital consists of £105,442 in ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. and £3,473 in deferred shares of 1s. Current liabilities stand at £88,500. Fixed assets are valued at £119,796 and current assets at £50,009, including £6,225 in cash. The directors are Messrs. C. G. Goff (chairman), B. G. Clayton, and G. H. White. The annual general meeting was held in London on Tuesday.

Prospecting in Tanganyika

PROSPECTING FOR RADIOACTIVE MINERALS is being undertaken in Tanganyika Territory by the Anglo-American Prospecting Co. (Africa), Ltd., New Consolidated Goldfields Ltd., William Diamonds, Ltd., and others. The latter who is using an aircraft fitted with special equipment.

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MAINTAINED BY THE NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD. ROLLAND AFRIKA LIJN AMSTERDAM

Company Report

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT, ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED
 Incorporated in the Union of South Africa

Anglo American Corporation's Year of Widespread Activity

Ministry Office Enlarged to Administer Increased Rhodesian Interests
 Group's Initiative in Securing Agreement on Copper Advancement

The following are extracts from the statement of the Chairman, Sir James Oppenheimer, which has been circulated to shareholders.

The measure of the prosperity in most of the fields of our activity is to be seen in the substantial increase in the revenue and profits of the Corporation. The revenue increased in 1955 by £53,055. General reserve now stands at £21,000,000.

During 1955 three new gold mines in the Orange Free State in which the Corporation has substantial direct and indirect interests declared their maiden dividends. Now that the six established mines administered by the Corporation, and other mines in which we are interested, in the new goldfields are in production, it is to be expected that the revenue accruing from the Corporation's interests in the Orange Free State will increase.

Similarly, in the Far West Rand and Klerksdorp areas the Corporation's very considerable interests are rapidly becoming revenue producing, and the formal opening on June 2 of the gold and uranium producer, Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company, Limited, marked for this Group the completion of a programme unparalleled in the history of the mining industry.

Political Problems

Our Department of Finance announced in his recent Budget some relaxation of the taxation of the gold mining industry, the relief granted being estimated at £700,000. We in the industry are grateful for this recognition by the Minister of the desirability of reducing the onerous burdens of tax payments, the industry's effect, and we believe there is a case for further consideration of this question. This might well bring benefits through the stimulus it would give to overseas investment in South Africa.

In another decision of our political leaders in this country have, on numerous occasions, stimulated the progress and prosperity of South Africa. The extraordinarily favourable general economic conditions for the investment of capital in South African enterprises and in new ventures could be maintained beyond measure by a phase of more conciliatory and more moderate political and social policies. These would bring immediate benefits both in international peace and in general prosperity and approval.

For us in the gold mining industry there is much scope for action. Economy, efficiency, increasing mechanization must continue to be our aims. But we must also recognize that gold mining is, in many ways, only one of several competitors for capital and manpower.

This competition demands that we should do more than we have done in the past to publicize our mining activities; to make known to the general public the basic values of the industry; to impress the young men of South Africa with the opportunities that mining

offers as a career. The efficient and frequent dissemination of operating facts, which has been a standard for this industry for many years, is no longer enough. We must actively encourage serious and public understanding and public trust.

Among the more noteworthy activities of 1955 were the bringing to production of two developing gold mines, Uraan and Free State Geduld, the bringing into effect of schemes for progressive deepening, ventilation and an expansion of production at several of the producing mines in the Orange Free State; remarkable progress in the preparation of the Vaal Reefs mine for production; gigantic surface excavations in preparation for open cast operations at the Mchanga copper mine in Northern Rhodesia; continuing preparations for the production of copper at the new shaft mine in Northern Rhodesia; the expanded production of the collieries and the improvement of the town at Wankie in Southern Rhodesia.

Expansion in Rhodesia

One of the most important developments in the history of the Corporation has been the decision to expand our office in Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia in 1954, and after the end of the Second World War the Rhodesian interests of the Corporation rapidly assumed increasing importance in all their respects, and when the transfer of the Western Cape to the principal Northern Rhodesian companies of the Group from London to the Federation took place in 1954 our thoughts turned to the advantages of establishing more direct administrative and marketing links with our principal mines, based on our Copperbelt Mines. Almost at the same time a final decision to establish the Federation office in Rhodesia and Nyasaland was made.

In the consideration of what were, at that time, as towards some measure of administrative decentralization from Johannesburg, were now added the compelling thoughts that we should not be content with existing the mineral and other business facilities of the Federation as second-hand or by remote control, that we should establish a strong team of fully qualified administrative and technical staff in Salisbury, to whom capital. The decision was accordingly taken, and at the end of the year some 45 members of our Johannesburg staff moved to Salisbury where an office with a resident director was already established.

Inherited Tradition

Something more should, perhaps, be said about this Corporation's links with the Federation. Circumstances have established strong ties between this Group and the territories that Cecil John Rhodes brought into the Commonwealth. An inherited tradition almost demands that the Corporation, which has dominant interests in Rhodesia's companies, De Beers Consolidated Mines,

and scientific development of the Rhodesias. Besides, it is good business. Our early enterprises have drawn, and continue to draw, highly satisfactory rewards from Northern Rhodesia.

In June, 1955, a new company, Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation Limited, was formed to be the agency through which the Corporation and its associated companies could assist in the financing of public services in the Federation. The most practical assistance that this company could give obviously lay in the sphere of railway transport, and our object was to have the same type of service at Wankle would be served at the same time.

After negotiations with the Rhodesian Railways an agreement was reached whereby the company undertook to purchase trucks to the value of £5,000,000 and to hire them to the railways for 25 years. In addition the new company undertook to assume responsibility for the £1,000,000 loan that had already been made to the railway by the Anglo American Corporation Limited.

Towards the end of 1955, with the Kariba power project still to take practical shape, the question of how to finance other urgent schemes were to be financed was to be determined. We decided that our Group business interests combined with the general policy we have adopted of using some of the Group's resources in promoting the development of the Federation justified our offering to lend the Federal Government large funds for the power and transport projects, and in the result, Rhokana Corporation and Orange Consolidated Copper Mines, together with two companies of the Rhodesian Section Trust Group, whose interests in Northern Rhodesia are substantially parallel with our own, have agreed to make loans totalling £10,000,000.

In addition, all the Coppebelt producing areas, in the course of a further advance in power from Kariba, and a total of 10,000,000 has a share from this advance to the Kariba project.

We are of course vitally interested in the human and political relationships developing so rapidly in the Federation. One of these matters is the general question of what has become known as 'Asian Advancement'. The African employees of the copper industry in Northern Rhodesia are emerging from a primitive existence into a civilized world in which industrial skills, wage rates, employment conditions, trade union organization, civic duties and political rights have been developed over many generations of trial and tribulation.

Nearer to European Initiative

To all these conditions of modern industrial civilization the African mine workers are newcomers, but are becoming absorbed into the concentrated industrialism of the Coppebelt, and having been given the right of trade union organization amongst themselves, they have fallen heir to all the advantages that European initiative and enterprise have brought to the part of Southern Africa. Living now in an area where the general standard of living is probably unrivalled in any other mining community, the African mine workers cannot but be acutely aware of the opportunities the copper industry offers them for bettering themselves and their families.

Yet they are not always equally aware that modern industry demands certain skills—skills that in some cases, can be acquired only after long training and much experience. It is therefore not surprising that the aspirations of the African mine workers tend to run ahead of their individual abilities to perform efficiently that that type of work nor is it surprising that they become impatient at delays or hindrances that seem to them to spring from the European miners' reluctance to grant the African opportunities to advance beyond the present state of employment in the industry.

Industry

Nevertheless, it has to be emphasized that African mine workers should have opportunities for more responsible work in the industry, and there is evidence that with proper training, there are Africans with the right quality for work requiring some judgment and responsibility.

For the European employees these developments have brought real anxiety. They have seen the emergence of unskilled Natives as competitors in their own area of employment, as a potential threat to their own wage and employment conditions. These European employees have had in their power to resist these developments, by withholding their own labour and their own skills they could make it certain that the Coppebelt mines could not operate if, for there were, and there still are, no Africans who could even begin to operate the complex organization of this very large industry.

Case for Africans Appreciated

They could also resist effectively in another way, they could passively sit back and refuse to train the Africans seeking to qualify for more responsible work, and in various other ways frustrate any scheme that was brought in without their cooperation. Few people who have lived in Southern Africa can appreciate the depth of feeling such instances can and do engender. The European employees did, however, recognize the justice of the case for some measure of African advancement.

When we first considered this complex problem, we came to the conclusion that the path of progress lay in the direction of trying patiently to persuade our European employees to co-operate in working out a practical scheme for giving African employees opportunities for more responsible work. We believed that to attempt any form of compulsion would invite a long and bitter struggle, with an alternative whatever the result, of untold bitterness.

Accordingly we gave our European employees assurances that we would do nothing except with their agreement and co-operation, and we repeated these assurances at intervals throughout the long negotiations, a stage which we constantly and deliberately chose the way for persuasion and avoided anything that might savour of compulsion. It was these assurances and the full recognition of the European Mine Workers' Union that we had no intention to force the issue, that led to a calm and ultimately successful discussion to explain and introduce African Advancement. An agreement was introduced this Group in the Union was signed in July last year, and subsequently it was, by a minor modification, extended to cover the whole Coppebelt industry.

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Company Report

Gallagher Limited

Record Results in Centenary Year

THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF GALLAHER, LIMITED, was held on June 6 in London.

SIR EDWARD STEIR (the chairman of the Company) presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

"I now come to our trading results for the year. I am glad that profits, as you will have seen, amounted to £3,031,000 compared with £2,510,000 in 1954. I would like to add that as sales, and the increased profits, have not only been brought about by an increase in the sales of Senior Service cigarettes but also in other sections of our business—Park Drive cigarettes, Old Habern tobacco, and Manikin cigars in particular—we show satisfactory increases. We are also the largest producer of roll and hard tobacco, and are satisfied with the results which have been achieved on this side of our business.

"The accounts submitted to you we have provided for a final dividend of 20% on the ordinary capital, as increased by the issue of 500,000 shares in the year last year. In addition, we have set aside against our future liability for pensions in the group a sum of £260,000. If you agree to these proposals, I will leave, with the addition to our carry forward in consolidated balance sheet of £829,000.

"Additional Production Facilities
"I mentioned to you last year that, in order to meet the expansion of cigarette sales which took place in 1954, output had to be increased rapidly and substantially on conditions which could not be maintained over a long period. Our cigarette factories are still working under high pressure to meet the demands being made on them. In two factories a considerable amount of overtime was worked throughout the year, and one factory has been on double shift working for nearly two years. In addition, our cigarette factories have more manufacturing machinery installed at the present time than was planned to accommodate these conditions have brought about reductions in working costs since they have enabled us for the time being to obtain the maximum output on a minimum investment in buildings, plant, and machinery. This abnormal position could be expected to continue.

"In order to cope with our increased trade and to be in a position to meet further expansion, we acquired during 1955 a building in the Manchester area which is now in the course of being adapted for use as a cigarette factory. Production is planned to begin there early in September of this year. In addition, its preparations are now proceeding in Northern Ireland for the erection of a cigarette factory under the rules provided by the Government of Northern Ireland. That factory will not come into production for about two years. This will provide some additional manufacturing space, but in part it will replace old buildings we took over during the war which are becoming unsuitable to maintain for manufacturing purposes. When these building operations are complete and the factories fully equipped with plant and machinery, we shall have added considerable extra manufacturing capacity.

"Our sales and branch organisation have naturally had its problems to cope not only in meeting increased competition but in distributing to the trade a great

increased volume of goods. In order to meet the difficulties of basically handling larger quantities, our distribution depots have been mechanized. Where possible depots have been extended and others have been altered to the best advantage. In 1955 the erection of new premises, designed by our own staff, is nearing completion. The greatest effort is being put all concerned for maintaining uninterrupted supplies while all these alterations were in progress.

"I recently paid a visit to our tobacco packing factories in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which have most important functions to perform, and I was very glad to have the opportunity to discover for myself the efficiency and enthusiasm with which their work is being carried out.

Leaf Supply

"I have already mentioned that the principal reason for the increase in stock in trade is the high volume of leaf tobacco which we had in bond at December 31, 1955, compared with a year earlier. There were large crops last year in both the United States and Southern Rhodesia, a reason of the increase in our cigarette stock in the year to June 30, 1955, our dollar allocation for the 1955 United States crop was also higher in addition to the dollar allocations from the Treasury and the State of South Africa regarding the purchase of leaf tobacco for smoking to which I referred in my annual last year's report. Our buying programme, which improved our stock of leaf tobacco, and our continuous expansion of cigarette production and our continuing control of cigarette manufacture are still preventing our stock from building the great stocks of dollar tobacco of a desirable level.

"It is to be hoped that the dollar allocation to the industry this year will enable us to improve our stock position and that we may have the opportunity again this year of buying a large quantity of sterling.

"Southern Rhodesia tobacco auctions are now in progress, and it is expected to be a good crop from which your company hopes to receive a satisfactory purchase.

"You will all probably have seen a notice in the Press to the statement issued by a group of leading tobacco manufacturers of which this company is one. I have nothing further to add to it.

Credit Squeeze

"When advising stockholders in the middle of February of our plans for increasing the capital of the company we drew attention to the subject of enforced credit squeeze and its effects on the industry. The directors expected that the profits for the year 1956 would be sufficient to justify a distribution of 7% on the doubled ordinary capital. Since then there have been adverse factors—the increase in the Bank rate two days after our circular was issued, the increase in the higher rate of tobacco duty and the increase in consumption of tobacco, and the increase in the tax imposed by the Budget. In view, however, of the satisfactory expansion of our trade which extends to many of our plants, we do not at present see any reason to alter the view already expressed even though our cost may be increased.

The report was adopted.

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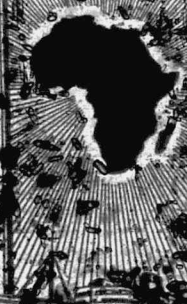
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