

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 18, 1954

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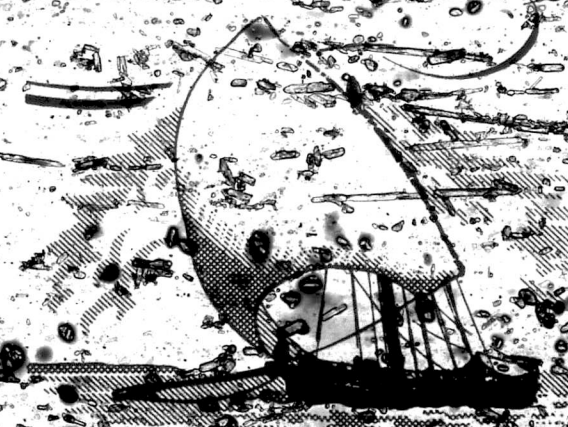


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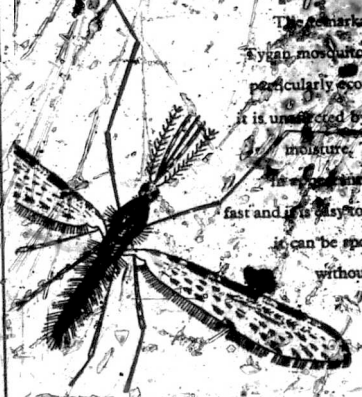


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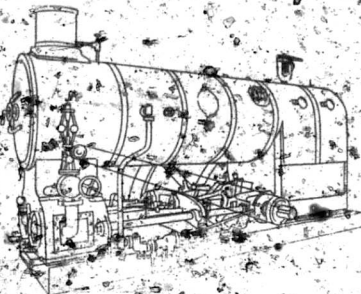
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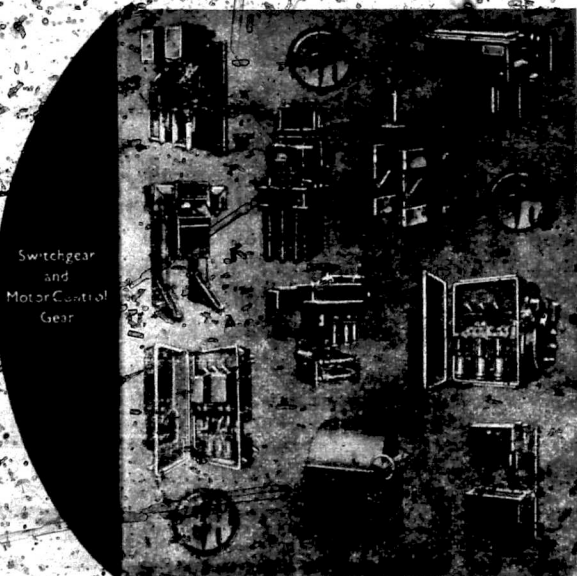
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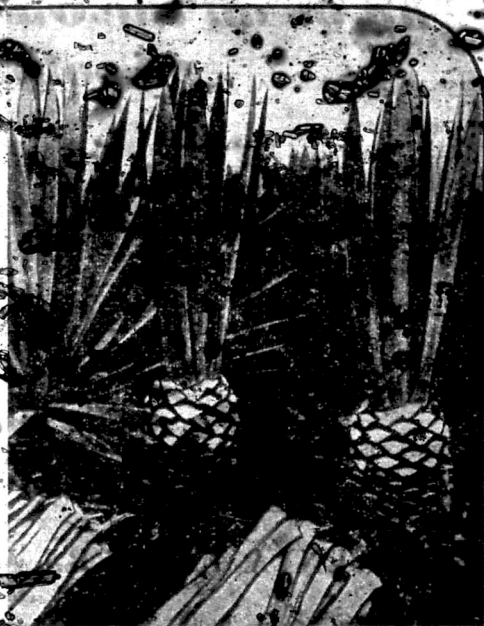
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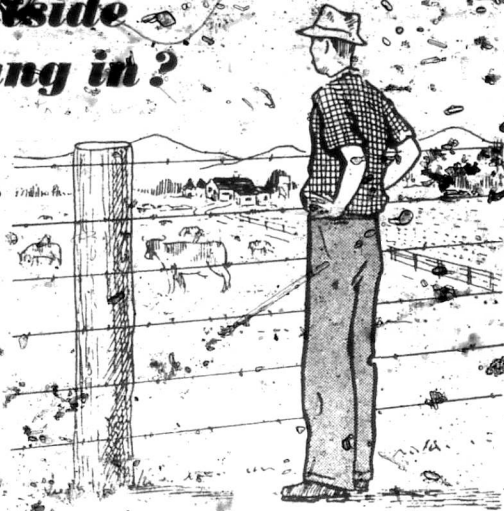
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1954

Vol. 30

No. 1532

30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS EXCELLENT that the Secretary of State for the Colonies will revisit Kenya next week. His effort from the Colony is unquestionably laudable, and Mr. Lyttelton's decision to form his own conclusions on the spot will be universally welcomed, for he is a shrewd judge and does not shrink from action. Probably nothing worries Kenyans more than the decision of which they have so many proofs. Last week, for instance, it had been officially announced that one hundred and fifty civilians were to be released from the security forces, that decision was suddenly rescinded and a new call-up ordered. The Europeans in Kenya have been ready to make any sacrifices to end the insurrection, provided proper use was made of the manpower available. All too often they have felt that they were being wasted, and there are daily allegations of procrastination, muddling, and inefficiency. It is to be hoped that all who meet him will be candid about these matters when talking to Mr. Lyttelton. He knows that Kenya's tragedy has now lasted nearly seventeen months—and that a similar rebellion in Southern Rhodesia or the Belgian Congo would have been extinguished in seventeen weeks, if not seventeen days. That comparison is the greatest condemnation of the situation in Kenya.

IT IS DIFFICULT to regard the statement by the Capricorn Africa Society, published in this issue as a natural sequel to its Declarations of December, 1952, for the tone is entirely different and the amended statement is substantially a denial of these Declarations, which East Africa and Rhodesia was alone in emphasizing in detail, are now admitted to have over-emphasized the political aspect of federation. The present version

is a great improvement, but it is still ambiguous and, exaggeration *in excelsis*, makes the grandiose assumption that the society is "the only agency which has any hope in this critical year of preventing a dangerous increase in African racialism." If that were true, the outlook would be indeed bad, for there is no convincing evidence that the society has made any marked contribution in that direction since it was established four years ago. If aimed at racialists on an emotional plane, but the confidence of those who sympathize with that purpose—including some Africans and Asians—will be reduced, not increased, by the extravagant claim that it is a one-carrier rest.

Another disputable assertion is that federation has not improved the climate of race relations in Central Africa. Surely the facts do not contradict that judgment.

A Question of Loyalty, which became a question of Loyalty, whipped up in the air of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia, extremists, who side with the European and British elements of the population of the Federal of Southern Africa, will find it clear evidence of a document which has made a great deal of difference to the relations between the subjects. The document refers on several occasions to a "loyalty code" to which all citizens would be subject, but gives no indication that loyalty to the Crown is meant. Indeed, it seems not to be intended, for some of the "discuss and agree the loyalty code" during the next few months. Since loyalty to the Sovereign requires no discussion, something else must be in the minds of those who are preparing for the convention to be held in Mbeya in August. Do they expect The Queen's subjects to accept a lesser loyalty than that

which they now profess. If the latter is our question, the answer is a misunderstanding, it can have arisen only from ambiguity which should have no place in the document.

The objective is to get people of all races on to a common platform. A prerequisite should be the removal of all scope for misconceptions about the fundamental policy, for if different people attend the

Importance of the conference with conflicting ideas the result must be failure, under whatever philosophy it might for a short time be

ramenfolded, and the African and Asian who had supported the movement would feel a deeper frustration than ever before. The great need, the statement emphasizes, is "deeper understanding in human terms of Africa's three-race aspect. All men of good will of all races accept, in an immense work in that sense is being done by many individuals and organizations in the territories. To attract their support for an ideology truly set in God's values, combining the legitimate aspirations of each race," the Capricorn Society must be much more exact—and exacting.

Notes By The Way

...
...
... He was fanatic that they have never been written indeed even in Nairobi itself, and that Mau Mau, not the Government, continues to hold the initiative. The connexion he makes is interesting. The Mau Mau flag that hangs in the lounge of the travel bureau, smoke cigarettes, drink European hats. The report of the Government that those who used the vehicles were being guarded for their safety had precisely no effect.

Pickets

NOW, MANY WEEKS LATER, the complete report of bus pickets of all tribes, not merely Kikuyu, continues. Fear of the gangs is far stronger than confidence in the forces of law and order. The first reaction of the Mau Mau agents was to spread the rumour that any African travelling by bus would have his money seized by officials and then be put in prison for having no means of supporting himself. That absurdity was believed by the overwhelming mass of the people, and waverers were encouraged to obedience by the presence of pickets at or near each stopping place. It is regrettable to have to add that in at least some cases Kikuyus have undertaken such work as pickets.

Obscuring the Facts

THE ONLY SOLUTION to Kenya's problems according to a leading article in the current issue of *The New Statesman and Nation*, is to "deny one the social and allow democracy to develop in an African Kenya." The case for abolition is "Facing the Facts in Kenya," which is precisely what the article does not do. The root causes of the present trouble are stated to be "land-hunger, unemployment, low wages, colour prejudice and a feeling of absolute despair." The basis of the part of politically conscious Africans, which is a thoroughly unreliable diagnosis. No tribe in Africa can be more covetous of land than the Kikuyu, and that inherited acquisitiveness has long been used by agitators who knew that they could count on support for promises to give someone else of land for the sake of the Kikuyu. The use of land, not lack of it, has been the real cause. Indeed, a Government agricultural officer with intimate knowledge has declared

... twice as much food could be produced by the methods they would follow, not ideal farming methods, but methods as is well known, especially in the more fertile periods. Department of Agriculture.

Economic Issues

AS TO UNEMPLOYMENT, the African willing to work need have lacked a job in Kenya since the end of the world slump in 1936. Only among the "aspirant" class in the towns has there been unemployment—because they object to honest work. Wage rates are much misunderstood, the cash wage paid anywhere in Africa can be fairly evaluated only in relation to the quality and quantity of output, and only the account be taken of the provision by the employer of food, housing, and for gardens or grazing, and sometimes clothing and other benefits. Taking all these items into the reckoning, many employers in East and Central Africa are not in a poor is expensive, not cheap. On the three economic issues the Socialist organ is clearly in error.

Sweeping Allegations

THE OTHER ALLEGED CAUSES are "colour prejudice and a feeling of absolute despair of progress on the part of politically conscious Africans." If that were true, is it likely that only one of the tribes of Kenya, the Kikuyu, numbering about one-fifth of the total African population of the Colony, would have engaged in rebellion? Colour prejudice, if it had been productive of general despair, could not have been directed solely against the Kikuyu, and would have been resented by all the tribes affected. The simple fact is that the insurrection was organized by men who targeted and exploited grievances for their own wicked purposes. To defy the *New Statesman* to quote even one independent witness with real knowledge of Kenya in support of its claim that "politically conscious Africans were generally in 'absolute despair of progress' two years ago. I mean a missionary or other local resident with real knowledge, not an M.P. who has spent a week or two in Kenya, but talked enough about it to fill a good sized volume.

Representative Africans

AS IN OTHER PARTS of East and Central Africa, the political progress of African has been rapid in Kenya, though too rapid in the opinion of some of the best of them, and of many experienced missionaries.

have given their backs to the cause of African advancement. It is fantastic to suggest, as some propagandists do, that the men who have been arrested because of their complicity, or suspected complicity, in the Mau Mau movement were trustworthy leaders for lack of whom Africans in Kenya are deprived of channels for the expression of their opinions. According to Mr. Kingsley Martin and Mr. Richard Crossman (editor and assistant editor of the paper), both of whom have paid very brief visits to Kenya, the first task is to get together representative Africans who would have been kept out of jail. Asians and Europeans, and indeed some who endorse a joint programme of reform. "Representative Africans" are not in jail. "Representative Africans" are such men as those who signed a denunciation of the Mau Mau war we published last week, men who are serving in the Kenya Guard, who are at work in schools, on farms, in factories, and elsewhere. Proof that they are representative is implicit in the fact that fifteen million Africans in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have shown their backs to Mau Mau, compared with the million Kikuyu who have accepted its obscenities, in most cases under duress.

Realism v. Superficiality

ARMUSED with "the progress being made in West Africa," the *Spectator* refers to "the disgrace of British imperialism in Kenya" and assumes that there is no permanent solution of the Kenya problem unless Europeans are allowed to own land in the country. I regret that the editor and assistant editor who were present last week at a little private meeting in London when one of the best-known Africans in this country told us of his recent visit to the Gold Coast, from which he has returned deeply depressed. After he had answered questions with manifest honesty, the chairman said: "From your report I am almost driven to the conclusion that it would have been greatly to the benefit of the mass of the people in the Gold Coast if circumstances had allowed the injection of an element of white settlement." The African—an exceptionally well-informed and well-educated man, who has identified himself with a cause of wise African advancement—replied: "It will suffice if I say that, for the sake of the Gold Coast, I hope that no European official now there will leave until the latest possible moment." Contrast that realism with the superficiality of the *New Statesman*.

Purchase Tax and Exports

THE DECISION of H.M. Government to make no reductions in purchase tax for some months at any rate is bad news from the export standpoint, for many manufacturers are compelled by this tax to reduce the basic price of their products that quality has to be sacrificed and that further affects the reliance of overseas buyers. For generations, placed in the quality of British goods. In recent years trade and private buyers in East and Central Africa have often complained of the disappointing quality of a wide range of British articles, but I have never heard the purchase tax blamed, though I have heard scores of complaints of this kind since the end of the war.

Quality Affected

WHAT MY FRIENDS, many influential buyers in East and Central Africa among them, always said was something like this: "If this foolishness is not stopped there will be a great drop in British exports. How can I go on buying stuff which is unreliable and badly packed. Evidently because it is not properly inspected before shipment." The old standards of British workmanship and prices are being let go, manufacturers ought to provide much more than inspection; but there is no evidence of it. Cannot managements see that by their

negligence they are casting away the good will of fine old factories? Cannot the men see that their slackness points the quick road to unemployment? It is bad enough to ask us to pay higher prices and keep us waiting any longer for delivery than Continental competitors, frequently quote. For an unreliable or shoddy article to arrive at the higher price after a much longer wait is adding insult to injury."

Explanation Lacking

THERE ARE MANY SPLENDID EXCEPTIONS, of course, but there are far too many cases in which such statements are being made day by day in the mass market. British companies, both throughout the world, have been among the slipshod and among the producers have been some very expensive lines; and large importers have assured me that there was no improvement a year and even two years after their first complaints were sent and acknowledged. The higher the cost of the article, the higher the purchase tax incurred; but in his endeavours to bring down his basic price, it is the worst kind of folly for a manufacturer to have a pound or two in the finish of a vehicle, for instance, selling for £1,200 or £1,500. Yet that has happened. It is common experience convinces me that even trade buyers with very large turn-overs have sometimes not been told how the purchase tax in this country affects their costs.

Need for Definition

THERE WILL BE GENERAL AGREEMENT, I do not doubt, for the point of view expressed by the *New Statesman* in Uganda who has written in the *New Statesman* a private letter: "One more time is trouble enough. The result of the official use of a phrase can be interpreted in any number of ways. After H.M. Government recently announced that its policy in Uganda was primarily an African State, with proper safeguards for non-Africans, I asked a number of people, including some senior officials, what that really meant, and I have yet to receive a satisfactory reply. African propagandists quickly claimed that this was an admission that Uganda must be ruled by Africans only; and others, less extreme, are arguing that if this is primarily an African State, non-Africans should have only token representation in the Legislative Council. Neither interpretation can possibly be accepted by H.M. Government, but there should be prompt official clarification. When will Governments learn the folly of using ambiguous words and phrases? Only if all parties in this country have a clear understanding of official policy can their leaders co-operate to implement it. This is the worst of times for further misunderstanding in Uganda."

Inaudibility

THE OFFICIAL REPORTERS of the last meeting of the Tanganyika Legislative Council had a rough time. At the end of Mr. Chopra's speech, in which inaudibility defeated the reporters no fewer than 15 times, there is a note that "owing to a heavy rainstorm, hearing, which had been all the time difficult, became quite impossible from the point of view of continuity of matter." He was followed by Mr. Nazerali, in the record of whose speech of about 2,000 words there are 42 omissions. As noted in the report of a speech by Mr. Soskice says that "the speech was almost entirely inaudible from the platform, and had to be taken from notes provided by the speaker." The same procedure was adopted in the case of two African speakers. Whether this inaudibility was entirely due to the rainstorm is not clear. Notes occur in the report of speeches that passages marked "inaudible" are probably those, both the Hansard writers. Such a situation has scarcely made much of an impression on other members of the Legislature.

New Statement by Capricorn Africa Society

Common Citizenship Advocated for All Attaining Civilized Standards

POLITICIANS in a healthy democracy are the servants and not the masters of their country's ideology. "Ideology" is used here in the sense of the general political concept and direction that is the reflection of a whole people's social-political tradition and history.

In Britain we have built up the fabric of our ideology through 2000 years of history. America has gained her much more rapidly, but its influence on her politicians is none the less great. Where would the United States stand to-day if each of the separate races which inhabit that great country had different sets of politicians (as we have to-day in Africa) seeking to protect their different ways of life and their different aspirations? (The political leaders responsible to the main parties in America may be masters of different political programmes, but all accept the basic tenets of America's ideology. Acceptance of these tenets makes one cogent whole in America's people.)

If the purpose of the Capricorn Africa Society is to establish foundation tenets which will become equally sacred to all Africa's peoples, the society was founded in 1949 by a group of people who believed that a policy for Africa must in these seasons come from within Africa and must be sponsored by all living races in that continent.

Seeking Multi-Racial Support

The purpose of our society is to help establish an association of territories within Capricorn Africa, based on a common citizenship open to all those of any race who have attained the qualifications set at the time necessary to protect Western civilization standards. The society is resolved to achieve its aims by using an irresistible weight of multi-racial public support within Africa and by making favourable public opinion throughout the Western world.

The Capricorn Declarations, published on December 1952, gave a preliminary expression to the aims and objects of the society, but the declarations constituted a statement of principles which, from the European standpoint and emphasizing the political aspect of federation. To broaden those principles and plan for their implementation, the society is organizing a multi-racial convention to be held in Mbeya in Tanganyika Territory during August, 1954.

Attendance, which will be attended by about 100 delegates drawn from all the races in all six territories of British East and Central Africa, the society will present its political philosophy, so that delegates may formally dedicate themselves to its principles.

The work of the convention will be to draw up specific qualifications for citizenship; it will make recommendations to the Governments concerned on how common citizenship can be adopted; and it will propose the adoption of a loyalty code to which all citizens and aspirants to citizenship would be subject; and it will consider what further active steps should be taken by supporters of the Capricorn movement to achieve its aims and objects.

The convention will start with keynote speeches by the leaders of the main races in Africa, each taking the preamble of the society's constitution as a text. The convention will close with a formal ceremony at which the foundation-stone of the society's permanent convention centre in Mbeya will be laid. Representatives of all the main religions practised in Africa will be invited to participate in the ceremony.

Being a slightly abbreviated version of a statement by Colonel David Stirling, president of the Capricorn Africa Society.

In addition to the official delegates at the convention there will be invited observers from Bechuanaland, the Belgian Congo, Mozambique, and Angola, which together with the British East and Central Africa territories comprise the area referred to as Capricorn Africa. Also there will be invited guests from Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and French Equatorial Africa. Conservative, Socialist, and Liberal Party representatives from Britain; and representatives of nearly all the great newspapers and journals of the Western world.

During the year leading up to the convention multi-racial meetings of the society's citizenship committee will be taking place throughout East and Central Africa to define the qualifications of full citizenship and discuss and agree on a loyalty code, which will be the basis of this citizenship. The convention will be an occasion of formal dedication to agreed principles and not an ordinary conference. Towards the end of this year of preparation the society will hold local congresses to appoint delegates to the convention.

Human Relations in Africa

The society hopes that the dramatic and emotional aspects of its convention will serve to counter the various African nationalisms or racialisms which are a growing force in the continent, and which appeal largely to the emotions of their supporters.

The aim of the black racial extremists is to drive the Europeans out of Africa; it is a movement which knows no territorial boundaries. The aim of the white racialists is to deny the black man for ever the opportunity of advancement to full citizenship to which as a human being he is entitled. Black racialism was originally in the main a product of white racialism; in Africa to-day the one continues to stimulate the other.

Until the British and other metropolitan administrations functioning in Capricorn Africa have held that Africans' socialist aspirations could be kept in check by merely pressing ahead with plans for political and social advancement. The society is convinced that political and economic concessions and other appeals to the heart rather than to the head of the African will not arrest the progress of African racialism. An emotional force can be countered only by a stronger and more practical spiritual and emotional force.

Surely the time has come to overhaul human relationships in Africa. I am not suggesting that our attitude in Southern Rhodesia has been wrong in the past, but that it is becoming wrong in the present and will be disastrously wrong in the future. Our attitude was understandable while there were only a few educated Africans, but is now quite untenable.

Africans are beginning to formulate their aspirations. In this critical stage of their development can we wonder at the inclination of some of their leaders to turn against us? In their social life we deny them the right to share the full amenities of citizenship in spite of the fact that some of them have most gallantly achieved, in spite of great difficulties, the life standards often more impressive than those of the Jews. We share their traditions, with few exceptions, and it is a fault for Africans who want to advance in the skills of their trade to do so; and politically the African is made to feel that his hand is not welcome alongside the European hand on the wheel of Africa's destiny.

How can even the responsible African leader reconcile these considerations with the teachings of Christianity? What can be the reaction of the African who has fully accepted Christian doctrine, but finds in practice that this doctrine applies in fact only to the white man? The African leader who turns against us through the betrayal of Christianity becomes fanatical against us.

Asian Immigration

Another problem in human relations which exercises us in Africa is the question of our attitude to the Indians. If the policy laid down in the society's constitution that all Indians in Capricorn Africa must be given the same opportunity of full citizenship as the other races. The Indian who accepts and abides by the Capricorn code of loyalty must be regarded as worthy a candidate for citizenship as a European or African. At the same time the society believes that Indian immigration to Capricorn Africa must be carefully controlled. We must not risk further immigration of Indians which would result in a tug-of-war between Eastern and Western values with the African as victim. The society fully endorses the policy of H.E. The Aga Khan, which he calls on all Asians in Africa to look to the West and become loyal citizens of the territories in which they live. Many Asians with whom I have talked who are not members of the Aga Khan's Ismail community endorse his view.

The society therefore urges the avoidance of verbal attacks on the Indians or generalizing about the Indian menace in Africa. When the loyalty code has been defined I am convinced that many critics will be astonished at the numbers of Indians who will want to become loyal citizens. Indeed, many are already joining the society in its work.

The loyalty code would provide the criterion on which could judge all citizens in Africa. After its adoption it will be possible to say that the African who is not a racist, the Englishman who looks exclusively to London and the citizens of Africa whose loyalty to their own country and their own people will provide the basis of Africa's future.

Cairo Pan-African Conference

Meanwhile we must keep a close watch on external Indian influences and the effort apparently being made by certain Indians to "offer" the African nationalist movement. In particular, we should watch the India Africa Council, which intends to hold a Pan-African Conference in Cairo during 1954.

This conference, judging by the statements made by its Indian, African, and British (Communist) sponsors, will make every effort to exploit the African nationalist movement in an attempt to make the European position in Africa intolerable. It may be that the promoters foresee a series of strike actions and acts of civil disobedience as the method of achieving this end, but they will doubtless always work under the cloak of the apparently legitimate aspirations of African nationalism.

Obviously the Colonial Office is in no position to counter the Cairo convention, even though alerted to its possible dangers, and the European politicians in Africa can do even less because they derive their authority primarily from Europeans in each territory. If at this stage they identified themselves openly with the policy of the Capricorn Africa Society they would risk losing votes to those reactionary politicians who walk in the wings for such an opportunity.

In any case, each territory is a separate entity, and there is therefore no standing machinery through which the authorities concerned could fight African racialism on a Pan-African scale. Moreover, the struggle must be fought on an ideological and emotional basis because African racialism is emotional and neither the Colonial Office nor the European politicians can compete in this sphere. The Capricorn Africa Society, however, operates on a scale, at least as wide geographically as that of Pan-African racialism, and judging from our experience, our society has a strong emotional appeal to the African. We are convinced that the society is the only agency which has any hope in this critical time of preventing a dangerous increase in African racialism.

As long ago as March 1952 the society planned to hold the convention, but its plans were frustrated by the Colonial Office, by the refusal of the Central African Federation to accept an accomplished fact. I emphasize this point to show that our preparations for the convention pre-date the Mau Mau insurrection, the party issue in Tanganyika, the White Paper on Central African Federation, and the re-disclosed plan of the India-Africa Council to hold the conference. Therefore none can claim that the misuse of our convention is due to the boom or lull of fear.

The year 1954 will see a struggle between two great empires into which an extraordinary say that it may resolve itself into a struggle of good against evil. The Cairo conference has the duty to appeal to the basic emotions which the world must have if it is to be saved. The society will seek to establish a moral basis of leadership in Africa. Already African leaders who so far have looked for their inspiration and strength in Indian and European leaders are turning to Africa. It is vital for Africa's future that it should be the Africa, and not the Cairo conference, which will win their allegiance.

Moral Basis of Leadership

Central African federation has not improved the climate of race relations in Central Africa, in spite of the material benefits likely to flow from it for all races. The reason for that must be its subordination of human values to economic and administrative values. The attitude of many Africans in Nyasaland and of some in Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia has become so fixed that the society is now convinced that we must press forward with the convention and establish thereby a new target of common citizenship beyond federation—the attainment of which would help to iron out the objections held by the non-European races and enable them to cooperate to make federation a success.

Meanwhile the society hopes that politicians in Britain and the European politicians in East and Central Africa will open their eyes to their speculations on the virtues of the federation. Certain, on strategic, administrative, and economic grounds, the arguments in favour of federation are overwhelming. But the only enduring foundation

capable of taking the political structure of a territory federation is an ideology embracing the loyalties of all races within those territories. The larger federation does not represent a natural development—this foundation is truly unshakable. To press for this federation now is to exclude the European politicians who will make its achievement almost impossible; or, if railroaded through on grounds of administrative and economic expediency, the resulting political structure would be a failure.

What we need to-day in Africa is not discussions in political terms of the wide federation, but close understanding in human terms of Africa's three races. We wait the rising up from the soil and the people of Africa's racial children of an ideology to which European, African, and Asian politicians will willingly subscribe—an ideology truly set in God's values, combining the legitimate aspirations of each race, and one in which all contributing races will feel equally responsible. The Capricorn Convention is the first act in the emergence of this ideology.

The pamphlet from which the above statement is taken also contains the following extracts from the constitution of the society:

"The founders of the Capricorn Africa Society, hold that all men, despite their varying talents, are born equal in dignity before God; and have a common duty to one another; and that the differences between men, whether of creed or colour, are honourable differences.

"The founders believe in a common destiny for the inhabitants of Capricorn Africa, which will lead to an association of territories wherein men of all races may live side by side in harmony, efficiency and freedom.

"The founders believe that to strive towards such a goal will provide a sense of shared purpose and dedication transcending racial differences; and that its attainment will bring untold benefits to Africa and its people and to mankind.

Founders' Submissions

Guided by these convictions, the founders of the society submit that:

(1) Africa South of the Sahara is comparable in natural resources with other continents of the world. The extent of its mineral, agricultural, and industrial potentialities is only now being established by research and development.

(2) The people of Europe have two responsibilities in Africa, and these are complementary to one another. They have an obligation to mankind to develop that continent jointly with the Africans and other inhabitants, so that it shall contribute from its great resources to the wealth of the world. They have an equal obligation to give to the African both incentive and opportunity to achieve higher standards of life, and so make possible a living partnership between the races.

(3) The African peoples as yet lack the technical skills, the industrial maturity, and indeed the numbers to secure by themselves the timely development of the continent. The twofold responsibility of the European cannot be discharged by reserving all Africa's sparsely populated areas for gradual development at a pace determined by the African's birth-rate. It can be discharged, and Africa's development quickened, by an increasing emigration of Western emigration, capital, and technology with the latent capacity of the African and other races.

(4) Capricorn Africa is divided into many separate territories with separate administrations. The divisions are for the most part arbitrary, and are seldom based on considerations of geography, economics, or race. They deny the urge, increasingly felt among all races, to become part of a greater common union, racial and economically. In a larger economic and political union are destined for solution within individual territories, which can be more readily resolved.

(5) Sustained social and economic progress for any race demands sound administration and political stability, which at the outset will call for European leadership and guidance in federal and territorial government. This leadership can be claimed only by right of administrative ability and experience, not of colour. It will not endure, or degenerate, unless it encourages the participation of other races.

(6) The future stability of Capricorn Africa depends essentially upon a policy of human relations which is flexible enough to meet the special requirements of each territory, and broad and liberal enough to face with confidence the scrutiny of enlightened opinion throughout the world.

(7) The policy must promote the spiritual, economic, cultural, and political progress of the African and other races. All those of all races who have attained the necessary social and educational standard must be accorded the responsibility of franchise and the full rights of citizenship. At the same time, those Africans who are unable or unwilling to accommodate themselves to the new economy and way of life, must

be protected and helped to develop in a manner consistent with their abilities.

The objectives of the society shall be:

- (1) To incorporate the districts of Toro, all parts of the West African, which include those lands south of the Karamoja and the Akwim, to the north and north of the Limpopo River;
- (2) To maintain and advance the civilization and culture of the people of the above-mentioned lands from Africa to attain these standards.

- (3) To define and establish a policy of human relations which will bestow the full rights and privileges of citizenship on all those who have achieved the qualifications necessary to enable them to sustain the responsibilities which attach to citizenship;
- (4) To lay down the principles and ideals set out in the preamble of the constitution of the Kabaka towards their fulfillment.

[Comment appears under ...]

Conflicting Statements about Baganda

Governor's Visit to Secretary of State

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, arrived at the beginning of the week for consultations with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. During his 10 days in London he will meet M.P.s. of all parties and other people interested in Uganda.

Because collections have been made in Buganda for the Kabaka, it has been officially announced in Uganda that he is receiving from Protectorate funds an allowance at the rate of £8,000 a year.

A number of statements about Buganda have been made during the past few days, doubtless timed to coincide with the visit of Sir Andrew Cohen.

THE AFRICA BUREAU has stated:—

The present situation in Uganda gives increasing cause for concern. Clearly, if conditions of stability and trust are to prevail there, something other than negative action is required to promote co-operation between the Baganda and the Uganda Government.

The British Government, in its White Paper about Baganda, through the statements it is publishing, has fully described the course of events resulting from the withdrawal of recognition from the Kabaka and his subsequent overthrow. One side of the story, the British side, has been fully described and it is not applicable to them. Insofar as there are other versions in the present versions, one need not assume that either side is necessarily distorting the truth. The discrepancies are probably due to the different ways in which the two sides have viewed the events.

That being so, it is not very rewarding to try and establish an objective account, since both sides are of the very nature of the dispute giving subjective versions. It is likely to be more helpful, therefore, to establish the main points of issue that emerge from the case presented by both sides in order to determine what action might be taken to reconcile the contradictory interests that appear to exist. For, so long as there is a contradiction of interests between the Baganda Government and the Uganda Government, there can be no hope of achieving a settlement based on agreement.

Established Facts

There seems to be little disagreement on the following facts:—

- (1) The Baganda are, and for a long time have been, deeply concerned about the suggestions for an East African federation.
- (2) The Baganda have always looked with suspicion every effort made to strengthen the power of the central Government. As stated in another way, the Baganda have been suspicious of any action that might result in weakening their control over their own lives. This is reflected by their deep concern to preserve Baganda customs and social forms; their mistrust of constitutional reforms for the Legislative Council and the East Africa High Commission; their uneasiness over economic development, especially in those fields where Asians and Europeans appear to be obtaining a dominant position.
- (3) The position of the Kabaka, as established by the 1900 Agreement, has become increasingly invidious. Having become in recent times an increasingly constitutional ruler, he

is primarily responsible to his own people as their spokesman, and yet he is obliged to give the official opinion between the Uganda Government and the British Government, not as a spokesman for the former. This situation has become the more difficult under the pressures of growing conflicts due to political, economic and social awareness among the Baganda and the greater sense of leadership shown by the Uganda Government. This has resulted in emphasizing the weakness in the constitutional position of the Kabaka to his own people and to the Uganda Government.

The fear of political domination by non-Africans has been growing steadily, due partly to developments in other parts of Africa and partly to changes in Uganda. For example, the rapid rise in the non-African population since the war has caused much anxiety. This anxiety has shown itself in many ways, notably the concern expressed about East African Federation, about the large representation of non-Africans in the Legislative Council, and about the prospect of industrialization. These feelings have made more insistent a demand that the Government should guarantee that Uganda will develop as an African State, and that there will be no East African Federation without consent.

Unity or Federal State?

The active co-operation of the Baganda in the quest for the unity of Uganda. But a clear difference of opinion has recently manifested itself in regard to the best way of attaining such unity. The Uganda Government has favoured a unitary State while the Baganda Government has favoured a unitary State. One reason the Baganda have given for their opposition to unity is that they are more concerned with their own development than that of the country as a whole. The explanation for these attitudes may be found in the history of the Baganda's contacts with the other tribes and in their recent development of the relations between the Baganda and the Uganda Government.

The issue is, in our opinion, the most important that has emerged in the present controversy in Uganda. It is valuable that there have been clearly established because this offers an opportunity to reconsider the purposes and directions of British rule in Uganda and to reassess Baganda politics. If this analysis is correct, it is clearly time now to seek a settlement of the fundamental issues that divide the Uganda Government and the Baganda people.

The following suggestions might usefully be explored:—

- (a) Agreement by all the parties concerned to consider whether the 1900 Agreement should be re-examined in the light of the 1900 and 1907 treaty agreements in the light of social, economic and political developments in the last 50 years.
- (b) Provided all parties agreed, the appointment of a Royal Commission, or a body fully representative of all points of view, to investigate the present needs of the people of Uganda with a view to providing a factual compendium which might serve as a basis for subsequent round-table negotiations to establish a new treaty agreement between the four treaty States in Uganda and the British Government; the revision of treaties, *inter alia*, to provide for the incorporation of the undertaking that Uganda is to develop as an African State, defining precisely what is meant by this and entrenching the guarantee that no form of wider federation will be undertaken without consultation with, and consent of, the people concerned.
- (c) Consideration of the best way to safeguard the unity of Uganda as a single State which will preserve the distinctive cultures while developing a conscious responsibility to the State as a whole.
- (d) Consideration of further reforms for local government within the regions in order to achieve greater opportunities for representative government. This is directly linked to a reconsideration of the position of the Kabaka of Buganda, and of the other African rulers in order to determine whether

the time has not come when the four rulers should rank as constitutional monarchs rather than as rulers exercising sovereign as well as political functions and having equal responsibilities, as at present.

(c) - In view of the great progress that has been made in the economic development of Uganda, and the vigorous programmes of educational and local government development which growing prosperity has made financially possible, under a devoted Governor, it would be a pity if these solid foundations were to be undermined by the failure to consider in advance should the time come, the most effective means whereby African participation might be entered in policies for industrial and economic expansion in order to overcome suspicion and resistance to development in these fields.

Economic development should be felt to be the prerogative of Africans and not be regarded with suspicion as a means to react detrimentally to their interests. Any such reaction can be prevented only if this general principle is felt by Africans and is appreciated as a concern heightening their inferior social and political position of a country in the more economically developed parts of Africa.

We realize that with so many conflicting interests there is liable to be a measure of reluctance to an immediate re-consideration of the position of N.H. de Kabaka. We believe that the best hope of serving the interests of everybody concerned lies in widening the scope of inquiry into the present difficulties rather than restricting it only to a consideration of the plight of Buganda & Kabakaship.

We urge this wider approach to Uganda's affairs, which have become a matter of grave concern, due among other considerations, to the virtual boycott of the Legislative Council by the Buganda Government, the breach of amicable relations between the Buganda Government and the Uganda Government, and the general feelings of insecurity caused by recent events.

The signatories are: Lord Hemsley (chairman), Lady Pakenham, the Rt. Hon. Creech Jones, the Rev. Martin Scott, and Mr. J. MacCallum Scott.

Constitutional Commission Suggests

MISS MARGERY PERHAM has written to *The Times*:

"British opinion is distressed and confused that a constitutional crisis should have developed in Buganda, a country where Britain has long accumulated a balance of trust and affection, and where, as those who have seen him at work can testify, there is a Governor whose great gifts are wholly devoted to African advancement. The explanation is that recent events have touched off a series of political crises which were laid long before the Governor and the contemporary Buganda leaders came upon the scene.

Of the four main difficulties two are internal to Buganda and require wider imports. Internal issues need to face the long evaded question of the constitution of Buganda. The circumstances of Buganda's entry into the Protectorate had a crystallising effect. Britain has since built up the Uganda Protectorate around and above Buganda, making of it a heart that could never without fatal results be torn from the larger body of political and economic.

Losses while in terms of most administration Buganda is merely the disproportionately large and wealthy province to its people, and a student of history can well understand, it is a proud and ancient African kingdom. Clearly, any acceptable constitutional compromise between these opposing ideas has still to be worked out within the four walls of one original agreement in such a way that it can be fully accepted and understood by the Baganda.

The second internal problem centres upon the position of the Kabaka, still the essential mediator between the Government and the people, but at present suspended in limbo, owing to the old absolutism and the new status of constitutional rule, with a rapidly awakening representative assembly.

The Governor's own well-considered plan to amend the constitutional situation was hastily launched when it was backed by a gust of fear about independence. This plan stands as the first of the two external factors which, much as last year in Uganda, even before Mr. Lyttleton's speech, the question was put to the by one of the most experienced Baganda: 'Why, if the British Government could force Nyasaland against African wishes into federation dominated by Southern Rhodesian colonists, could not the same happen here?' This fear explained the refusal to elect members to the new Legislative Council lest, against its African minority, it should bring Buganda into a federation.

The people's deep external fear is that they could be engulfed by the big empire, and that the empire is being constructed above their reach and outside their understandings. The new Legislative Council, and the recent bold educational plans, should not be brought into the picture until the people are fully aware of the meaning of the changes and the standing of their country.

I would urgently urge that the small and often constitutional changes which have been suggested to be discussed fully and impartially with the people, and that the measures are needed to amend the internal defects of the constitution and define the meaning of the African Charter.

Signs of Sympathy

This sign would relax tension and allow for calm and rational consideration of the complex problems. It would be a visible sign of the respect and sympathy felt in this country towards Buganda and a response to a delegation which, even if African demands and statements cannot obtain a voice, have made a very good impression here as to their leaders in Buganda, by their restraint and dignity. Such discussions as Mr. Lyttleton's recent happy experience in more formal conferences will have proved to him, hasten the political education of an already advanced African people eager for more political opportunity.

The position of the Kabaka, upon which it is difficult for opinion in this country to pronounce, might be considered in the calmer and clearer light of an agreed constitutional settlement. The relations of Buganda with Britain have been, for the most part, uniformly happy, deepened as they have been by the faith of Christianity which is more than the political tie.

Under Sir Andrew Cohen's liberal inspiration the present difficulties could, once reason had freed suspicion, be turned into a new constitutional start for Buganda with happy results for the Protectorate and East Africa as a whole.

On Tuesday *The Times* published a most interesting article from its Kampala correspondent, who wrote, (in part) -

The impression remains that the Kabaka sought some popular concession from the Government which he might claim as his own achievement because he feared for his future in the hearts of his people. The course he set threatened the well being not merely of the Protectorate but of Buganda itself, and he had no mandate for it.

Doubts have been cast upon the Governor's statement that the crisis arose because the Kabaka asked for the separation of Buganda from the rest of the Protectorate. It is strange that the Kabaka's letter of August 6 and his memorandum of September merely asked for a timetable for independence.

Kabaka's Actions

The special treatment which Buganda received under the Wallis reforms may well have encouraged the idea of independence and the Kabaka may well have felt disquiet at the thought of Buganda's being welded into a single nation on equal terms with more backward tribes. If he had succeeded in obtaining Buganda's separation his future would have been assured.

The non-official members of the Lukiko were probably aware that the Lukiko Memorandum of September was drafted to fulfil a letter which the Kabaka had already written to the Governor on August 6.

The Uganda National Congress probably knew rather more about the August 5 letter, for they held a meeting as early as September 19 advocating Uganda's transfer to the Foreign Office, but it is unlikely that the Congress was informed that the Kabaka was seeking the separation of Buganda from the rest of the Protectorate, for this ran counter to their avowed policy. It seems that the Kabaka was in contact with a variety of elements but gave his confidence to none.

Public sentiment by November had begun to centre on the question of immediate self-government for the whole of Uganda. This was rather different from the Kabaka's purpose, but he stuck to his original request.

There are suggestions from many quarters that the Uganda Agreement requires renewing, but because of its all-inclusive land clauses it is probably best left alone. The real solution would probably be a supplementary agreement. The Baganda are beginning to see that they must work together with the other tribes. The next few years will test whether the central Legislature can enfold African political aspirations.

Human Problems in Developing Backward Territories

Desperate Importance of Understanding and Tolerance

WITH WORLD POPULATION INCREASING, every country must exploit its natural resources in order to survive, and if the people of that country lack the knowledge to do so, someone else must do it for them. Sooner or later, the most productive risk capital—the engineers, the agricultural experts, and the machines and must organize and train manpower.

Human beings as well as material resources are an essential part of development. In dealing with people completely different from ourselves, we have not always been alive to their point of view.

Whatever the people of undeveloped countries may feel about the actual processes of development, they all want the benefits of development. There is not an undeveloped territory in which the people are not asking for a higher standard of living or crying out for schools, hospitals, roads, shops, more food, and clothes—all the things which will raise them nearer to the level of the west.

These things are, of course, unobtainable so long as their soil, their minerals, and their timber are not skilfully exploited. It is the proper exploitation of the soil of Kenya, for instance, which has produced the money to pay for every road, school, and hospital, the equipment, and the salaries of the engineers, doctors, and officials, European, Asian, or African.

Our problem is to get the co-operation of the people for the process of development—which they do not always understand or take to—so that they can achieve the benefits, which they understand very well and want very much. We have to bring about the marriage of capital and know-how, or management, with the intelligence and muscle of the people, or labour. That means getting a good relationship between man and man.

Starting from Scratch

Where technical knowledge and management are generally wanting and labour generally local, we are immediately up against a whole new crop of emotional problems not found in a homogeneous population like our own. In starting an undertaking in an undeveloped territory you have to begin absolutely from scratch.

It is rare even to find people living at the place to be developed. It is not like building a factory on the edge of an existing town from which the people come by "bus or bicycle to work." You have to set up a township and deal with all the problems that that involves. Often it must have its own schools and hospitals, churches, community halls, transport system, playing fields, and shops. You have to build the workers' homes and see that they can get food and whatever else they need. The employing firm cannot just consider the workers in terms of man-power; they have to be considered in terms of people who have their own customs, beliefs, living habits, family ties.

Take the question of housing. Among some people there is a taboo against living in a house in which someone has died; the house has to be abandoned. This does not matter much if they are mild and "tatch him," but it is obviously something to think about if you are planning expensive stone built houses for your workers. You may have to allow for established customs regarding the housing of families; and in some places old, and young, and even husband and wife, are accustomed to separate huts.

Sometimes our own good intentions lead us astray. In the Nile Valley, for instance, people live in almost hermetically sealed mud and wattle, smoke-filled huts, with no ventilation. When well-ventilated houses were planned for the workers of a new plant, it was found that they would be bitten to death by mosquitoes. They had found their own answer to the

local problem, and if we wanted them to be so, we had to devise some means of dealing with the pest too.

The same sort of problems arise over feeding and clothing, health and sanitation. The point is that we cannot shove rough shod over all the customs and customs, with the attitude of mind of "mother-knows-best" over us. There are right and wrong, a whole range of mental problems to consider.

There is a world of difference in our general attitude towards employment. We take it for granted, for instance, as a social obligation. We could hardly do otherwise in our country, where we cannot produce enough food for ourselves and where the climate is not ideal for living, but in the tropics warmth and light are often easily come by. Among native people all that is necessary in the way of work is for one member of the family, usually the most junior, to act as headman to the stock, which is the bank balance and the food and the clothing. When work has to be done, it is undertaken by the whole community together, and in return the idea of a steadily paid grind for a third party in exchange for wages is something quite new to such people.

Short Working Hours

In many parts of these undeveloped regions working hours average only three or four a day. Many employers have tried to get increased output from their workers by offering higher wages or a bonus, and have usually been very discouraged by the results. The point is that quite a number of workers value leisure more highly than the additional cash they would earn by extra work.

There are important differences of outlook on this question of rewards for work. Many workers assume that wages must be related to the size of the family. If his family is large, he considers the pay in the light of his responsibilities to the employer, of course, on the basis of the rate for the job. Another difference concerns the question of equal pay for equal work—and that has led to most profound misunderstandings.

On the face of it, it is just and economically right that a coloured worker should receive the same pay as a white worker, but before we make too easy a judgment on this matter we have to be sure of what we mean by equal work. Quite apart from the important question of differing standards of living, equal work does not only mean performing the same specification as well as the next man.

It means being able to go on doing it—i.e. that application; being able to do it thoroughly and without supervision—I call that integrity; and being able to apply the skill of that particular job to another similar one—I call that adaptability. These three abstract qualities—application, integrity, and adaptability—are taken for granted in the west and have a cash value, but, owing to the differences in culture and conditions, are often beyond the understanding of tropical workers.

Cost of Supervision

Take the question of supervision. If less money could be devoted to that in undeveloped countries, there would be more money available for wages.

There are two partners in this business of development, and neither can succeed without the other. If the employer is to be expected to try to understand these problems, so must the worker and those who represent him. His justifiable cry for the benefits of civilization must be accompanied by willingness to accept those ideas and practices which alone make those benefits realizable. If our attitude of mother-knows-best has been irritating to him, his Oliver Twist attitude, combined with the outlook of anything-you-can-do-I-can-do-better is no less irritating to us.

It is desperately important for us to work for tolerance and understanding for each side to realize that neither knows all the answers, but that each has something to learn and something to offer. Understanding between man and man in industrial relations is in the end the only foundation for better understanding between nations.

High Cost of Defence

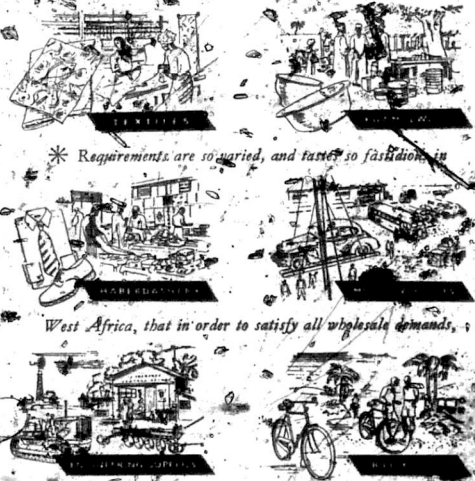
SIR EVELYN BAINING, Governor of Kenya, told the East African Forces Conference that in the past four years the cost of maintaining the East African Forces, had increased by £1.55m a year over the original estimate, and that the total was now £4.2m., not counting special emergency expenditure.

Being points from a broadcast talk given in the B.B.C. Home Service last Sunday by Mr. Meredith Hyde-Clarke, formerly of the Colonial Service in Kenya.

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PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN and LADY PAINTON are passengers aboard Africa in the DURBAN CASTLE.

MR. L. B. GRAVES has returned to London on his visit to South, Central, and East Africa.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, will open Khartoum's new airport on March 15.

MISS MARJORIE NICHOLSON, secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, has just returned from a visit to East Africa.

MR. J. B. MOCHMER-JONES is returning to Uganda. Since leaving East Africa he has spent some time in New Zealand.

MR. R. P. ARMITAGE, who previously served in East Africa, will take up his duties as Governor of Cyprus tomorrow.

SIR ALEXANDER H. MAXWELL has been elected to the governing body of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon.

The "complete swearing-in" ceremony of Mr. I. O. PIKE as Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate was broadcast from Hargeisa.

DR. M. MOURE, of Stanford University, California, and Mrs. MOURE will shortly pay a visit of about six weeks to Tanganyika Territory.

MR. JULIAN CROSSLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank (S. C. S. O.), is visiting South Africa. He will return to London at the end of March.

MR. K. G. Y. BROWNE, general manager for Rhodesia and Nyassaland of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., sailed in the ATHLONE CASTLE last Thursday.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, and MAJOR GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE last week celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage.

London, which at about £6,000 a year, was started when the late Sir John and Lady Painton and LADY PORTMAN at Gillingham, Kent, Buckinghamshire.

MR. EPHRAIM MUTHAMO, a Kisumu assistant district commissioner in Kenya, has been appointed to initiate a scheme to consolidate African landholdings in the South Nyeri area.

MR. HUGH B. HAMILTON has been appointed president of Messrs. Mitchell Cables Co. (East Africa) Ltd. of which Mr. R. T. MITCHELL, C.A., has become managing director. He is a director of all the subsidiaries of the group in East Africa.

MAJOR J. D. N. C. HENDERSON has been re-elected chairman of the Zomba Planters' Association (which had decided to change its name to Zomba Farmers' Association). MR. D. W. H. GLOVER is vice-chairman.

MRS. GLOVER hon. secretary. MR. HARRY WATT, a director of the firm, "Vultures Fly" and "West of Zanzibar" is in Rhodesia in a 100-ton schooner from Natal for a holiday. MR. ERIC HUNT, who has been in the cockpit of the coast of Madagascar, is also in Rhodesia.

MR. JOSHUA MUMBO, general secretary of the Rhodesia African Railway Workers' Union, elected interim president of the newly formed Rhodesian African Trades Union Congress to meet in Rhodesia, of which 12 African trade unions in Rhodesia sent delegates.

SIR MARK WILSON, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, who took the case in which two former Ministers of Finance were charged with "corruption" and sentenced to two years' imprisonment each on counts, was previously in the Colonial Judiciary in Tanganyika.

MR. PETER LAWLESS, a stevedore in Mombasa, has received the St. John Ambulance Brigade bronze medal for his attempt to rescue a two African Arab who were overcome by fumes from a large quantity of gunpowder and garlic. After a second attempt he brought them out of the hold but they were later rescued.

MR. CHARLES LOBBEYTON, chairman of the Young Conservative National Advisory Committee, has suggested a Colonial Savings Campaign in support of the National Savings Campaign, so that each individual in Great Britain might have an opportunity of "directly" helping to finance Colonial development.

E. A. & R.

Your Family Also Want "East Africa & Rhodesia"

MANY MEN who have appreciated this newspaper have read it in their office, mess, or club. They have not yet ordered a copy to be sent home.

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E. A. & R.

MAJOR and Mrs. E. A. T. DUTTON are on holiday in Gibraltar.

PRESIDENT NASSIF of Egypt is to visit the Sudan on February 22, accompanied by MAJOR SALEM, Minister of Education and Minister for South Affairs.

MR. CHARLES WALSH, who was the only Conservative candidate in Nyasaland for the Federal Council, and polled only 29 votes. He is on the Board of M. & W. Farley Ltd.

SIR GEORGE GREEN, who was set up as chief secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in April 1, worked for 12 years as a bacteriologist in East Africa.

MR. B. H. B. has resigned from the Board of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. and some of its subsidiaries, and is his directorship of De Beers Consolidated Mines.

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, director of the Imperial Insurance, has examined the case paper prepared by Sir Andrew Goff, Governor of Uganda, in a broadcast talk in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C.

MR. J. T. has been elected general president of the Nyasaland African Congress. The other officers are: Messrs. W. K. (general president), K. W. K. (general secretary), G. H. (general secretary), and S. B. S. (general treasurer).

At the 100 guests at the opening of the day's activities in Nairobi by the Governor, SIR ERIC BARING, on Tuesday were LORD BRAND, the HON. A. WOOD, M.P., and MR. GEORGE ISAACS, M.P., SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS, M.A., MR. HARVEY LEECHMAN, DR. HOWELL, and CHIEF ADAM S. M.L.C. (representing Panganyili), MR. J. M. CAMMICO, M.P., CAPTAIN F. B. ROBERTSON, M.P., and MR. R. C. BUGUQUET, M.P. (representing the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland), MESSRS. G. A. DAVENPORT, M.P., and R. M. CLEVELAND, M.P. (representing Southern Rhodesia), and the SULTAN of ZAMBIA.

Obituary

Sir Hector Duff

SIR HECTOR LIVINGSTON DUFF, K.B.E., C.M.G., who died in London last week at the age of 82, went to Nyasaland (now the British Central Africa Protectorate) as an official as long ago as 1895. He appointed in 1904 after resigning in the previous year, he was promoted first grade Resident in 1911, and Chief Secretary and Deputy Governor in 1913. He became chief political officer to General Northey's force which was to invade German East Africa from the south. Before retiring in 1920 he acted as Governor of Nyasaland for two years. His first book, "Nyasaland under the Foreign Office," was followed by "History of Nyasaland in the Native Dialect," "The Ivory Shaves," "African Small Chop," and articles in various periodicals.

CHARLES EDWARD SALTER, who on retirement from practice as a surgeon went to live in Kenya with his son, Mr. Acting Justice Salter, has died in Mombasa at the age of 85.

MR. JAMES SANDFORD ROSS, formerly a senior assistant treasurer in Kenya, who retired in 1943, has died at the age of 69.

MRS. MURRAY, wife of Dr. J. P. Murray, lately of the Colonial Medical Service in Uganda, has died in West Kirby.

MR. EDWARD SOLLAUD KINGHAM has died suddenly in Nairobi.

Uganda New Legislative Council Asks Pay Members

OF THE 20 members in the new Legislative Council of Uganda, eight are graduates of Makerere College, Kampala, one of Yale University, U.S.A., and one of Trinity College, Kandy, according to the *Uganda Herald*, which states that 11 are or have been schoolmasters, and that 10 have lived in Great Britain. One, Mr. B. J. Mukasa, must be the only African admitted to the freedom of the cities of Washington, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. Five of the eight non-members are advocates.

Fifteen members of the House saw active service in one of the world wars, eight reaching the rank of One Officer. Mr. M. E. Nwagwu, K.C., was quartermaster of the 7th Battalion, K.O.F.S.B., in Maybury, Commissioned in the Commerce served as a colonel in the 14th Armoured Brigade.

Of the 20 members, 10 are English, four Scots, one Irish, and one Ugandan. Two, Colonel W. H. L. and one, Mr. C. H. Bird, were born in India.

The Council consists of six Africans, four Britons (all with 25 years' experience of parastatal bodies) and one Indian, Mr. J. T. S. S. chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation has been appointed a Representative member, and a member of the Crossbench.

The analysis concluded with the statement that the future contains some of the best brains in all three races in Uganda, but added the warning that in a House of 20 the members, official and non-official, will not feel called upon to do long speeches.

The Government of Uganda has given notice that it will at its discretion exercise the employing authority of a Representative African member, the necessary sum to enable that authority to appoint a substitute for the four-year period, thus freeing the member to the extent necessary for legitimate Council business. The statement continues: "Although this arrangement is designed for the African Representative members, it could be applied to others should this be found to be necessary in any case."

Recommendations of Commission

REORGANIZATION OF THE Kenya Police are recommended by the two-man commission appointed last year.

The report has not yet reached London from Nairobi. It proposes new rates of pay, a new rank structure, omitting the present divisions between Africans and Europeans in the inspectorate and lower ranks; less paper work; decent quarters for the Criminal Investigation Branch; year-end of marriage for a greater use of police women; better relations between police and public; better housing conditions and improved police buildings; more police wireless sets and telephone boxes; and better methods of enforcing overseas candidacies.

The commission consisted of Mr. J. Baker, Receiver of the London Metropolitan Police, and Mr. W. A. Muller, Inspector-General of Colonial Police.

The Queen Accepts Symbolic Drum

A SYMBOLIC ROYAL DRUM presented to The Queen has just reached this country. It was handed over to the district commissioner at Golevale by Chiefness Nungu, senior chief of the Luva. The drum, normally possessed only by the chief of the royal line, is beaten daily in his presence, and when he dies the drum's skin is slashed and exhibited as proof of his death. A fresh skin, from a water lizard, signifies succession of a new chief. Covering the skin is a special substance produced by crushing and heating roots of a wild rubber plant. All the drum's constituents are symbolic: the wood of the soundness of a reign; the wood (*gukulu*) of growth to maturity; and the rubber roots of the contribution of even the smallest parts of the Queen's territories to its wellbeing.

Parliament

Mau Mau Initiation Rites
Publication in Britain Urged

THAT DETAILS OF MAU MAU initiation ceremonies should be published in Britain has been suggested by GORDON H. CROSSWAITE-EVRE (Cons.).

In the Commons last week he asked the Colonial Secretary (1) if he would make a statement of the ceremonies practised by Mau Mau, both on initiation and subsequently in progress to the seventh grade, in view of the evidence of such ceremonies now available; (2) if he would publish the evidence showing the methods by which ceremonies of initiation to, and promotion in Mau Mau, are designed to prevent, through the ceremonial and personal degradation involved, any return by the Native concerned to normal tribal life.

MR. H. HOPKINSON: "In June last year the Colonial Secretary made available in the library certain information regarding the rites attending the earlier degrees of Mau Mau oath. More up-to-date information is now available, and he has placed this in the library together with an appreciation of the significance and effect of these oaths and the ritual with which they are enforced."

"The terms of the oaths themselves have become increasingly more violent and bloodthirsty, while the ceremonies in which they are administered have become correspondingly more bestial. Women now take part in some of the most obscene rites, and officers demand human remains for their performance."

It is clear that the intent behind the revolting and bestial character of these ceremonies is to degrade and debase the initiate in order to make him feel a complete social outcast. In this way his tribal loyalties are no longer binding, his sole allegiance is to Mau Mau, and he is made to feel that there is no way back to sanity and civilization. The brutal mentality thereby induced is reflected in the atrocities committed by the terrorists."

MR. CROSSWAITE-EVRE asked why action by the Colonial Secretary had taken to ensure that Kikuyu independent schools were no longer used as recruiting grounds.

MR. HOPKINSON: "These schools, a number of which were closed at the beginning of the Mau Mau rebellion, have not been allowed to reopen. The Commission of Enquiry into the Mau Mau rebellion reported that 46 have now been reopened on the terms laid down."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked if the Colonial Secretary had been drawn to the protest made by three African Government officials at the Government housing committee regarding the presence of Asian and African social function arrangers for General Erskine by the Government Press officer, with the consequence that the latter has had to give up his flat.

MR. HOPKINSON: "The complaint lodged with the Government housing committee related solely to the noise and disturbances caused by some of those attending the party in the later stages. With his consent the Press officer was subsequently allotted a house elsewhere in Nairobi."

MR. R. RUSSELL (Cons.) asked what steps were being taken by the Government to counter the anti-Jewish campaign in the East African territories.

MR. HOPKINSON: "The Minister is not aware of any such campaign in the East African territories. He is aware of a campaign in East Africa, which is being carried out by the amount of communication between the two areas included in the outbreak of the desertion. It was one of the steps recently taken to improve the situation."

MR. F. BESWICK (Lab.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how far proposals for a permanent organization for the economic and financial co-operation of the Commonwealth for the economic development of the British Commonwealth were discussed at the Sydney Conference.

MR. MAUDSLING: "There is already adequate machinery for examining problems of economic development in Commonwealth countries, and I do not think that any other organization for this purpose is needed for, nor were any such

proposals discussed at Sydney. A Sterling Area Statistical Committee meets regularly in London."

MR. B. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked what representations were made by H.M. Government in respect of the recent High Commissioner for India, Mr. Pant, and what communications had taken place between the British and Indian Governments in respect of his success.

MR. J. FOSTER: "No formal representations have been made by the U.K. Government about Mr. Pant, and no communication has been received in this respect."

MR. SORENSEN: "Leads the Minister aware that Mr. Pant has recently done yeoman service for race relations in Kenya?"
MR. B. BRAINE (Cons.): "Having regard to the friendly and informal nature of the relationship between this country and other sovereign members of the Commonwealth, would the Minister agree that it would be most unfortunate if he did anything which put on a formal footing discussions of a confidential nature which may take place between a country and another member of the Commonwealth?"

MR. SORENSEN asked what restrictions were imposed by Commonwealth Governments in respect of capital immigration, in particular as between the Union of South Africa and the Central African Federation.

MR. FOSTER: "There are no powers for restricting British subjects of British protected persons wishing to enter or leave the United Kingdom. While I cannot undertake to give a detailed account of the practice of each member of the Commonwealth or of the Rhodesia and Nyaland Federation, I can say that in most cases the Governments concerned have powers to restrict the movement of persons between the countries and other countries, including the United Kingdom and its dependencies."

Breach of Agreement by Nairobian

MR. C. E. B. RADCLIFFE (Cons.) asked the Foreign Secretary in view of the fact that the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on the Sudan of February 12, 1936, provided for self-determination to be carried out in a free and open atmosphere, would he make representations to the Egyptian Government about the steps to be taken by the Egyptian Minister for Internal Guidance.

MR. J. GAVO: "H.M. Ambassador in Cairo has already made representations to the Egyptian Government on this subject. Article 1 of the present agreement on the Sudan says that the purpose of the Sudanese exercise period of self-determination is to enable the Sudanese to exercise self-determination in a free and open atmosphere. It is therefore essential to the fulfilment of that aim that the two countries should not engage in activities which are designed to prevent that purpose."

The Egyptian visit concerned has been reported by the Press as being a visit in private and unofficial. We are quite sure to accept the description 'private and unofficial' in the visit by the Minister of National Guidance to the Egyptian Government. The facts speak for themselves. He is responsible for internal and external propaganda. He is accompanied by the Minister of War in the Egyptian Government and by a large following of journalists and photographers, all transported in special Egyptian military aircraft, and his visit has lasted more than two weeks and taken him to all parts of the Sudan."

MR. J. GRIMOND (Lab.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how far the creation of permanent machinery for economic co-operation within the Commonwealth was discussed at the recent meeting at Sydney and if there was machinery following from such decisions.

MR. MAUDSLING: "There is a highly developed machinery for following up the discussions of the Commonwealth Conference. In addition of new machinery might obstruct rather than enhance the rate of progress."

MR. F. BESWICK (Lab.): "If there is such machinery, why did it not discuss the Japanese trade agreement?"

MR. MAUDSLING: "Every relevant matter was discussed. As far as the Japanese agreement is concerned, I am sure that by discussion would have borne out the decision which the House reached yesterday."

MR. GAVO: "If there some new committee set up in cooperation with the United Kingdom, simply to the Commonwealth Liaison Committee? What sort of level the the committee would attend these committee meetings?"
MR. MAUDSLING: "I think Mr. Gavon is perhaps better served than any one here that the machinery for economic co-operation between the countries of the sterling area, through the normal channels, is extremely highly developed."

MR. GAVO: "Is the hon. gentleman aware that I have several times expressed the view that I thought there ought to be a machinery that would at any rate two years ago, and that I have repeatedly asked the Chancellor and other Ministers what has been done about this?"

MR. MAUDSLING: "The present Government are more concerned with action than with machinery."

Mr. Lyttelton's Statement on N. Rhodesia Representation of African Interests

BRIEF STATEMENT on his recent constitutional visit to Northern Rhodesia was made by the Colonial Secretary in the Commons last week. Sir Lyttelton said:—

"It is made clear before leaving this country that the constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia which are effected at the end of the year must stand. During my visit to Lusaka I met the elected members of the Legislative Council and the four members representing African interests. Discussions concerned the changes to be made at the end of the term of the next Legislative Council which will be elected in the month."

"Assuming that this Council follows its full course, no decision affecting elections will become effective for five years, but study of those immediate problems involved will be kept at hand. I hope that the Governor will be able at the time to submit to H.M. Government agreed recommendations on the next constitutional advance."

Walk with Chiefs

"I met the African Representative Council and certain of its chiefs and chiefs, with whom I had full discussions on a number of matters, including African law rights and the franchise."

"I went up to the Copperbelt and had informal discussions with the European and African mineworkers' leaders, and with the general managers of the mining companies. Renewed efforts are being made at a solution of the problem of African advancement in the industry. I have some hopes that an answer will be found, and I am glad to notice that a committee representing the unions, both African and European, and the companies has been formed, and is holding its first meeting."

"I also met Sir Godfrey Huggins and the Governor of Nyasaland, who were good enough to come to Lusaka to meet me. They had encouraging news to give me on the Africans are co-operating in the Federation. The ranks of the Leader of the Opposition in this subject are no doubt continued."

"There is one other point upon which I should inform the House, though it does not arise directly out of my visit. The Hon. the Governor when he visited me in September, to consider with me the question of whether a fifth African member should be nominated to the Legislative Council as one of the two nominated non-official members. Since my return I have received the opinions considered views on this and have decided that the time for this move is not ripe."

"An explanation is necessary. In addition to the four African members of the Legislative Council, there will be two members nominated to represent African interests. Of these two one must sit in the Executive Council and in accordance with the September decisions hold a portfolio. I am satisfied that an African is as yet capable of filling this onerous post and that it must for the present be held by a European."

"Mr. Moffat, who has represented African interests for so long on the Executive Council and Legislative Council, cannot for family reasons continue to serve on Executive Council, but he is willing to continue on the Legislative Council. This means that the first nominated member of the Legislative Council—that is, the one who is to hold the portfolio—must be a European other than Mr. Moffat. This leaves one nominated place in the Legislative Council to be filled."

Mr. John Moffat to Continue

"The Governor and I have had to decide whether African interests are best served by appointing an African to the post or retaining the services of Mr. Moffat. We have come to the conclusion that these interests will be best served by the present, and the four African members most helped by continuing the services of Mr. Moffat, in whom the Africans have high confidence and who is held in great esteem by all sections of opinion in Northern Rhodesia and in this country."

"Mr. J. GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "I should like to join with the Secretary of State in wishing well to these discussions that are taking place in the Copperbelt on African advancement and to join with him in the hope that agreement will be reached on the best way to meet this very difficult problem. There will be five years nominally between this election and the next"

election. When will be taken to seek agreement? Will there be inter-tribe discussions, initiated by the Government? I regret that no such changes have been placed on the Executive Council. As Mr. Moffat, to whose work I pay tribute, but cannot be the appointment of a European for an interim period so that an African might be appointed for the period between now and the next constitutional change at the end of five years."

"LITTELTON: "There is no bar to an interim appointment being made if Mr. Moffat's term of office does not run for five years. With regard to constitutional questions and arrangements, I expressed the hope that an agreed solution could be forthcoming. What is first necessary is that the Government of Northern Rhodesia, in consultation with the Government, should try to formulate a scheme for discussions relating to the franchise, which is a particularly difficult matter. Then, of course, if an agreed solution is to be reached, that scheme will have to be a matter for discussion, not only in Northern Rhodesia."

"GRIFFITHS: "Do I gather that any such proposals which may be put forward would be put forward on a tentative basis and would be subject to discussion, amendment, and improvement, and would not be put forward as final?"

"LITTELTON: "The matter is very complicated in present circumstances, and as I have indicated the first requirement is for the Northern Rhodesia Government to formulate a scheme for discussion between the races."

"J. LEE (Lab.): "Do I understand that there is no absolute bar to the appointment of an African in the next five years, there is a vacancy and a suitable African is available? See what the Minister explains why his statement today should be so much less encouraging than that fact more years ago. I suggest. Let us deduce from that fact that where there is a large population of white settlers it is more difficult for native people to make a way for themselves in places where they themselves are in the majority."

No Comparison with Victoria

"MR. LITTELTON: "The hon. lady's deductions are quite wrong. The conditions in Northern Rhodesia and the political progress of Africans in Northern Rhodesia are quite different from conditions in Northern Nigeria. Everybody who knows the countries knows that to be so. Mr. Moffat's appointment would, I am sure, be for the life of the Legislature. If he wished to resign or to appear to him desirable to do so, there is no bar to another appointment being made."

"MR. GRIFFITHS: "I do not ask for a reply now, but since this is a long period, would the Minister consider making an interim appointment of a European to the Executive Council so that if the time should come within the five years when another appointment had to be made, that appointment could be made without the present members or any other members having to resign?"

"MR. LITTELTON: "We are in consultation with Mr. Moffat. I cannot give an assurance, but he is a very public-spirited man and has African interests at heart. If he thought that there was a better man who could discharge the duties as well as or better than he could do, I am sure that he would retire in his favour."

"MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that the disappointment of many of us to-day is as severe as our congratulations yesterday were sincere. Does he really think that to have two million Africans four representatives in the Executive Council against 12 European representatives for 40,000 people is the way to obtain co-operation in Central Africa? Will he not reconsider the matter?"

"MR. LITTELTON: "The hon. member persists in regarding constitutional and political progress as matters of arithmetic. They are not. The plain fact is that one cannot proceed to give representation in proportion to numbers of population without relating the whole process of the country. That is the problem of what advances in the constitution and what alterations in the franchise are appropriate. The hon. member persists in neglecting the difficulties of the problem. If I may say so."

"MR. FENNER BROCKWAY: "In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply, I beg to give notice that I shall take the first opportunity of raising this matter in the House."

Union-Castle Guides

"THE UNION-CASTLE Year Book and Guides to East Africa (published by Southern African Publishers) have appeared in their 1964 editions. The 1964 Year Book and 858 pages, respectively, together with a 100-page map sections in colour. Both volumes have been carefully revised and brought up-to-date, and both can be most cordially recommended to intending travellers and settlers, business men, and students of the affairs of the territories."

General Election in N. Rhodesia

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S FEDERATE ELECTION takes place today. Full details of the results are as follows:—

[Abbreviations: (Fed.)—Federal Party; (Ind.)—Independent.]

Broken Hill

KIRKWOOD, W. (Ind.)—Solo candidate for Broken Hill. As Confederate candidate in the Federal election of 1948, he got 936 votes (against Sir Ross Mackenzie).

ROBERTS, H. I. (Fed.)—Formerly a member of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, he was the last to be elected.

Chingola

CRANE, G. D. (Ind.)—Has the support of the European Mine-workers' Union and the Southern Staff Association. As Confederate candidate in the Federal election of 1948, he got 936 votes (against Sir Ross Mackenzie).

DUNLOP, W. G. (Fed.)—Member of the Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd.

Eastern

KIDSON, R. P. (Fed.)—District veterinary inspector in the Government Veterinary Department.

MOGEE, W. B. (Ind.)—Grew up on a farm near Fort Jameson, having arrived from Kenya four years ago.

Livingstone

DEERY, F. S. (Ind.)—Railway official and member of Livingstone Municipal Council.

OXLEY, M. L. A. (Ind.)—Formerly a member of Livingstone Municipal Council, and now a member of the central executive committee of the Federal Party.

THELWATER, H. (Fed.)—Formerly a member of Livingstone Municipal Council. His election papers were entered at the last minute.

BECKETT, G. B. (Ind.)—Formerly a member of Livingstone Municipal Council. His election papers were entered at the last minute.

Léanshya

HELLER, A. E. (Ind.)—Branch official of Northern Rhodesian Mine-workers' Union and formerly a civil servant.

MALCOLMSON, S. R. (Fed.)—A dentist, formerly of Broken Hill.

PURVIS, J. F. (Ind.)—Branch official of Northern Rhodesian Mine-workers' Union.

Lusaka

SAMPS, R. (Ind.)—Proprietor of an accounting and secretarial business in Lusaka, having arrived from London in 1944.

year ago. Member of Lusaka Municipal Board.

SEROBAN, T. W. (Fed.)—A member of the Legislature since 1944, who was defeated by the Independent, Dr. Alexander Scott, in the Federal election for his constituency. A railway official, he has lived in the territory for 23 years. Keenly interested in Boy Scout and club work and co-operatively.

STAPLES, MRS. K. N. (Ind.)—A former schoolteacher, South African-born. Vice-chairman of Lusaka Municipal Board, and founder member of Lusaka Business and Professional Women's Club.

The name of Mrs. HARRY FRANKLIN was entered as an Independent for this contest, but last week-end he was nominated as one of the 100 members for 'African Affairs.'

Mtshana

GUMT, J. (Ind.)—Northern Rhodesian chairman of the Confederate Party, who was defeated in that interest in the Federal election for Kafue. A retired district officer, and at one time director of the African Affairs Department of Lusaka Municipal Board.

GOODWIN, B. (Fed.)—A former president of the Northern Rhodesian Mine-workers' Union, and an Independent Labour member of the Legislature from 1944 until 1948, when he was defeated at Nkana by Mr. Rex L'Ange. Natal-born, he led the 1940 Copperbelt strike, and later represented the European Union on the pay arbitration board. Now farms near Lusaka.

Mufulira

BEECH, A. E. (Ind.)—A surface worker in Mufulira mine.

TUCKER, L. (Fed.)—A director of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and former manager of Mufulira mine.

STEVENS, A. C. (Ind.)—A mineworker, formerly an official of the European union.

Nkana

RANDALL, W. F. (Fed.)—A retired missionary, who now farms.

SMITH, MRS. M. (Ind.)—A member of the Ndola Municipal Council and of its Native affairs committee. Former dancing teacher.

Nkana

BOTHA, J. (Fed.)—A member of the Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association.

HUNTER, A. B. (Ind.)—An underground electrician at Nkana Mine.

Northern

WHITMORE, H. A. (Fed.)—Returned unopposed. A retired senior provincial commissioner.

South-Western

WROTH, W. H. (Fed.)—Returned unopposed. President since 1948 of the Northern Rhodesian Farmers' Union.

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Letter to the Editor

Diocese of the Upper Nile

New Archdeacons, Rural Deans, and Canons

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR:—The Diocese of the Upper Nile in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Uganda has been divided into six archdeaconries, and the Bishop has appointed the Rev. A. E. Koller, formerly Rural Dean, to be Archdeacon of the West Nile; the Rev. J. S. Amey, formerly Rural Dean of Tororo, to be Archdeacon in the Lango and Acholi districts; the Ven. J. Calcraft, formerly Archdeacon of Elgon, to be Archdeacon in the Teso and Karamoja districts; and the Rev. Canon E. K. Masaba, formerly Rural Dean of Masaba, to be Archdeacon in the Mbale district.

The former Masaba and Tororo deaneries have been subdivided into six new deaneries. The Rev. E. K. Mwima has been appointed Rural Dean of Tororo; the Rev. K. Waswa Rural Dean of Bunoli; the Rev. A. W. Wakhondola, of South Bugishu; the Rev. S. M. Wangubo, of North Bugishu and Sebei; the Rev. A. N. Masaba, of Bugwere and Pallissa; and Canon E. K. Masaba, of Mbale.

The Bishop has also appointed as honorary canons of the diocese the Rev. J. W. Dentice of Ngora, Teso; Rev. A. Odia of Ngora, and the Rev. A. N. Malingo of Budaka, Bugwere.

Byulasti

Yours faithfully

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Bishops Call to East Africans Power Involves Responsibility

THE ANGLICAN BISHOPS in East Africa, eight Europeans and three Africans, meeting in conference in Nairobi, decided to issue a public message of which the following passages are extracts:

"We are deeply grieved that in many bitter parts of Africa there are signs of strife and misunderstanding and hatred and fear among the peoples. These things are contrary to the will of God, and therefore we summon all our people to pray, both in church and in their homes, frequently and regularly that God will show us the way to true Christian peace and brotherhood in Africa.

"Every man is born into a family, a tribe, a nation. He has a responsibility to each of these groups, to understand and use and pass on all the good things, spiritual and material, which he has inherited from them. When the man is truly a Christian he has to help to bring every part of life under the dominion and rule of God. Unless the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it.

"Human effort and the use of human power (in wealth or knowledge or labour) cannot be directed to the good of all men apart from obedience to God. The Christian knows that all groups of men are created not to serve only their own interests in a tribe, or nation, but to work together for the good of the whole human race. Living for oneself, on whatever level, brings disaster.

Guiding Beliefs

These beliefs must guide the Church in East Africa to-day. We live in a country where many races now meet, and where there is in some places violent competition for land and wealth. Fear and greed threaten peace and co-operation among men.

"The Church has two things to say in such a situation. First, we as Christians look to our life together and try to make it a truer expression of our faith in Christ. All who live by faith in Him are still members of a particular family, tribe and nation, and still inherit a particular culture and way of life, but they must no longer allow these things to separate them from other peoples and nations, in Christ whose inheritance is different. These differences are given by God to become means of mutual enrichment, not causes of division.

"We have therefore to work for the unity of all Christians within one Church, and we cannot allow any differences of race alone to prevent worship and fellowship together. If language difficulties can be overcome, the race of a priest ought not to limit his ministry in any way.

"Secondly, the Church must announce to all the peoples of East Africa that it is God's will for them that they should work together for the good of all. Christians must try to find out the truth on both sides, and must stand against all discrimination based on race, colour, language, and against all exploitation of the weak by the strong. We as Christians try to support all who are working for justice and co-operation.

"We must help people to understand that all power over other people, whether of position or wealth or knowledge, involves responsibility. For example, educated Christian men

and women must not use their knowledge solely for their own material advantage, but in service to the country. Good work must have a purpose, but good wages must be earned with good work.

It is not easy to walk in God's way, but we are called to be Christians for such a time as this, to show by our lives and our words the truth of God."

Lancashire and Japanese Trade

COMMENTING upon the trade agreement with Japan, the *Manchester Guardian* has written:—

"The Tory Government. Here was Mr. Morrison, for the Treasury, pronouncing the pure gospel of free trade and cheerfully throwing over 50 years of his party's policy. 'I am quite certain,' he said, 'that responsible people in Lancashire recognize that when there are no longer balance-of-payments difficulties it is not possible for this country to say to the Colonies: "You must restrict your imports of Japanese goods in favour of our goods".'

"It is a belated conversion. Mr. Morrison is probably too young to recall 1934 and the following years when a Tory Government did tell the Colonies to restrict Japanese goods and had to use coercive powers to make them do it. But the Prime Minister will remember it. And what will Mr. Amery say, and all those other good survivors of those glorious days when the word 'Empire' meant something?

"But if we cannot coerce the Colonies, that is not to say that the Government has not badly bungled the Anglo-Japanese negotiations. Should it not have consulted someone outside the narrow ring of Treasury officials?

"The agreement cannot be put aside, but the Government must be forced into greater candour. It is to be hoped that the Government has been more zealous to get the Colonies to take Japanese goods and increase their quotas than the Colonies themselves. A spokesman of the Japanese cotton industry recently said as much.

"Japanese textile interests say, according to Japanese broadcasts, that they expect greater exports to East Africa and more shipments to Hong Kong and Singapore for re-export. They give warning that Japan must reduce her export prices for textiles. Even more interesting is the suggestion that Japanese and British manufacturers might agree on a series of regional arrangements for the smooth export of cotton textiles.

"The Japanese comments suggest that their negotiators found their British counterparts unexpectedly easy to deal with. This bears out Lancashire criticisms that the British negotiators did not make a fight for British textile interests. It would obviously have been possible to have reached agreement with the Japanese on something much less sweeping—for example, a modification of quotas by agreement in consultation with British industries, instead of the virtual removal of all restrictions."

Egyptian Dictatorship Praised as Man Terrorists Are "Heroic Nationalists"

DESCRIBING THE MAU MAU MOVEMENT as the people's national liberation uprising and the terrorists as "heroic nationalist volunteers," *Al Goumhour*, the official newspaper of the Egyptian Revolutionary Council, has accused the British of sentencing "General China" to death after a sham trial and constantly killing thousands of peaceful citizens in villages and fields with tanks, planes and bombs.

"Referring to the visit of Major Salem Saleh to the southern Sudan, this official newspaper wrote:

"Major Saleh has returned from the heart of Africa. He was not a mere private individual travelling from one place to another. Neither was he merely a fighting Man."

"Major Saleh was a revolutionary spirit. He was the reincarnation of Nationalist uprisings of the spirit which now hovers over that rich Black Continent, of a spirit which will liberate its peoples and end the age of imperialism."

"The spirit of national revolution which Major Saleh has transplanted in the southern Sudan is finding a fertile field for its growth. When Egypt starved herself and spoke of reaction and exploitation and began preparing for armed strife, a spontaneous movement sprang up in the south."

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- Street Lighting Control
- Fire Alarm
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Kikuyu in Tanganyika Territory Critical Views of Government Action

THE MEMBER FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS, introducing the Restricted Residence Bill, 1954, in the Tanganyika Legislature, said that it was always the case that critics of the Government, when compelled to agree that it had taken the correct course of action, had to find something to say to prevent themselves from wholeheartedly supporting Government, and, while supporting the action, they invariably alleged that it was either precipitate or tardy.

In the interests of good government, more men should be arrested than could be expected. He claimed that Government had acted with commendable foresight in regard to the Kikuyu in the Territory. Government were well aware of the existence of loyal Kikuyu and of the debt which it owed to them. Special attention would be given to Kikuyu who had proved themselves loyal and had sided with the forces of law and order.

Member W. B. Miller declared that every right-minded person in East Africa took off his hat to the Governor for the thorough and courageous manner in which he was dealing with the Mau in the Territory. He also believed that it was imperative to tighten up the laws against all subversive activities against Native authorities.

In many parts of Africa, he said, the balance between ordinary progress and positive anarchy was critical, and all prospective actions should be shown that in circumstances where Government stand by their action likely to impede the proper development of the Territory.

Chief Kichaha had the impression that Tanganyika was not faced with any emergency, but an emergency could happen if proper care was not taken. He said:—

"Government should allow the infiltration of so many thousands of Kikuyu into the Northern Province while it was very well known in Kenya that the Government there were having serious trouble with the Mau-Mau organization. That being the case, to accept Government's view that, because a person happens to be a Kikuyu and has not openly done certain actions to assure Government of his or her loyalty, that person is necessarily disloyal.

"Government has moral obligations towards such individuals. If it cannot be established that particular Kikuyu have been associated with Kikuyu movements—not completely ignoring the possibility of these people being influenced by the Mau-Mau—adequate measures should be taken to see that they are properly treated."

Chief Mbabila Lugasha suggested that any class of persons who could not associate themselves with peace measures, but deliberately opposed those working for peace and good understanding, should be under close control.

Federal Finance

A NEW EXPENDITURE totalling £120m. for economic and development plans is envisaged by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland up to June 30, 1957, said Mr. Donald McIntyre, the Federal Finance Minister, last week. That sum included £19m. for the Kafue hydro-electric scheme, and about half of the total must be borrowed externally. For the first half of this year he envisaged a Federal budget deficit of £20m. Expenditure being more than £10m. More revenue would accrue in the second six months. Mr. McIntyre said that a commission was being appointed to recommend a tariff for the Federation, and a loans council would be established. Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, said that evidence to the tariff commission would be invited from individuals, firms, and organizations. Re-negotiation of trade agreements, including the interim customs union agreement with South Africa would be considered later.

With the declared objects of maintaining just and proper rates of wages and terms of service, and promotion of good relations between employer and employed, a Clerical Workers' Union, for Tanga and district has been registered in Tanganyika. It is the third union to be registered in the Territory this year, bringing the total to six.

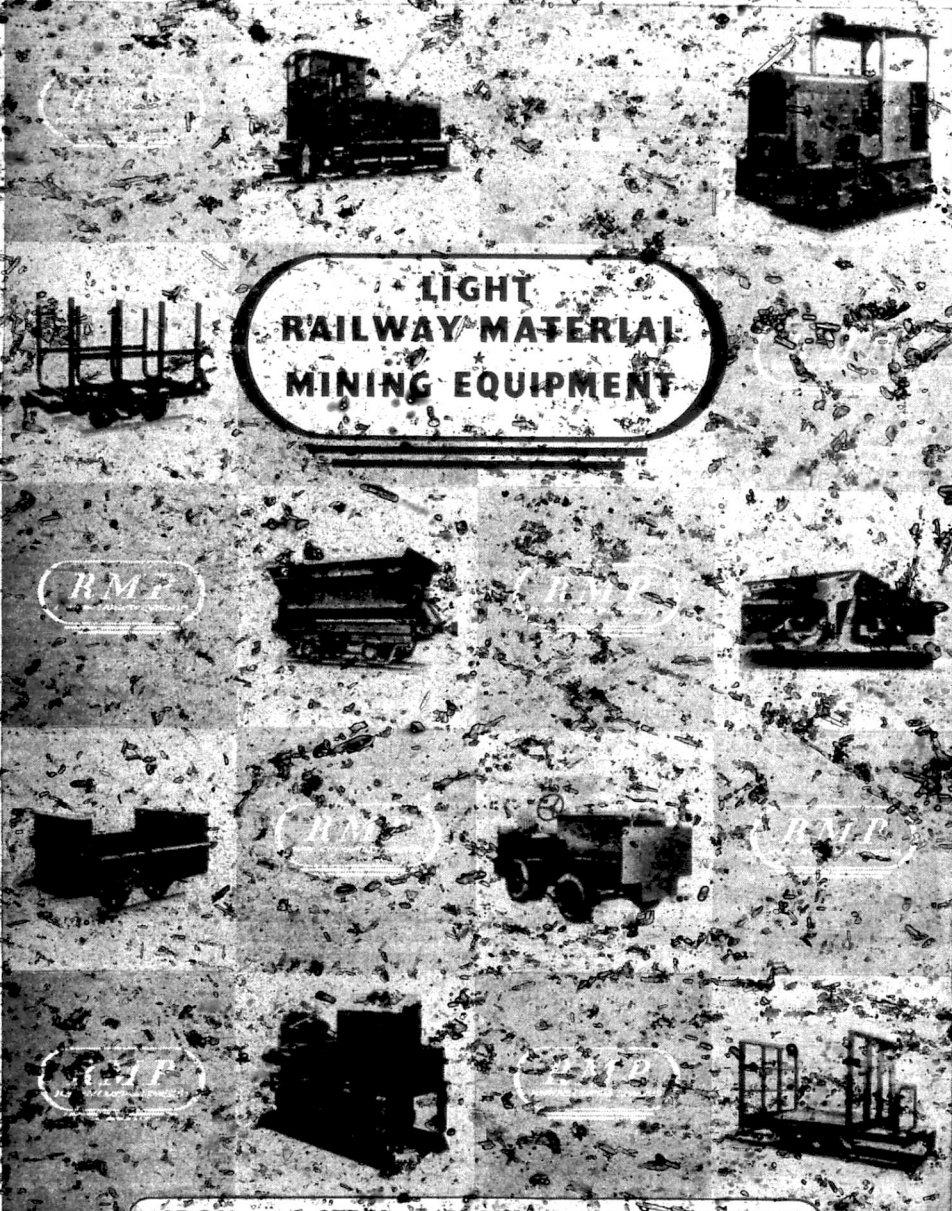
E. A. Research Services

EVERLYN SPRING, Governor of Kenya, and chairman of the East Africa High Commission, opened the first meeting in Nairobi of the governing body of the Natural Resources Group of High Commission Services, comprising the organizations for research in agriculture and forestry, veterinary science, and fishery and marine fisheries. After hearing reports from Sir Bernard Keen and Mr. H. R. Biuns, the draft estimates for 1954 were examined and passed. The members of the governing body are Sir Douglas Harris (chairman), Mr. J. G. Knox Johnston and Major A. G. Symes representing the High Commission, the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Major W. Cawditch-Bentick, and Mr. J. H. Symonds, Kenya Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. A. E. Trommsdorff and Mr. R. W. F. Miles representing the Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. T. Y. Watson, and Lt. Colonel W. H. L. Gordon, Uganda, the Financial Secretary, Mr. P. H. Nightingale, Zanzibar, and Mr. P. J. Rhind, Secretary for Agricultural Research, and Dr. N. C. Wright, chief scientific adviser to the Ministry of Food and chairman of the Colonial Office Committee for Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research, Colonial Office.

Sedition Charge

JOSEPH WILLIAM KIWANUKA, proprietor and editor of the *Uganda Express*, when charged in Kampala with printing and publishing seditious matter, said he had not read the article in question, and the court adjourned while he did so. He then told the Attorney General, who prosecuted that he approved it. For the defence, Mr. R. Brown said that the accused, born in England, when the article was published and denied that the matter was seditious. The case continues.





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Reopening of Liverpool Cotton Market

African Cotton Not Tenderable

EAST AFRICAN COTTONS will not be tenderable on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange when it is reopened, Messrs. Smith, Coney and Barrett, a firm with large East African interests, has issued a letter on the subject of the reopening which says, *inter alia*:

"The market was closed in 1946 because it was no longer possible to buy or guarantee a right to Liverpool. Consequently the Government was forced to hold stocks at all ports and ship cargoes in accordance with their war priorities. In the 1945 election the Socialist Party returned to power and the stage was thus set for a return of Government trading simply by prolonging the regulations which had been enacted under the name of war. The Centralized Buying Act of 1947 was introduced to abolish private trading in cotton, and in consequence the whole raw cotton business was concentrated in the hands of an inexperienced Government department.

"The Raw Cotton Commission was handicapped by the fact that those who best knew the functions of a terminal market refused to join them, and that they were lacking in expert advice. In support of the Act stress was laid on the number of advantages which it was said would accrue from the abolition of private trading, notably the stability of prices which would thereby be ensured. It was soon apparent, however, that these arguments were not based on logic, and in fact the chairman of the Raw Cotton Commission had to abandon the policy of stabilized prices, and eventually prices were based on the New York futures market. This illustrates the futility of the scheme which merely substituted a Government futures market and allowed it to dictate the prices in a speculative market.

"The real reason why the market was closed was that it was a Socialist theory that State trading was the best system. So much was admitted by the then President of the Board of Trade during discussions with the Liverpool Cotton Association. The question was now being referred to the sphere of party politics, which it should not have entered. We do not suggest that it could have been easy, or even possible, to re-open immediately after the war. What was unfortunate was the spitefulness which characterized the Bill and dispersed the private members, and their expert organizations.

"Consequently the task now confronting the market is more difficult. The structure of the present market was the result of experience over a century, and its delicate machinery can be evolved again only by trial and error. Not only have the staffs of the merchants and brokers in Liverpool and London to be re-built, but conflict between the merchants and spinners has also to be restored.

No Lack of Goods

Nevertheless, it is true to say that never in the past has so much good-will existed between the Spinners Federation and the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Associations, and where such good-will exists it is not that the difficulties will be surmounted in time, but it would be reasonable to expect all this to happen about a period of six months. The greatest care and thought should have been given to all the problems which now arise, and we have confidence in the measures which are proposed.

"The main problem has been the formulation of new futures contracts. Much discussion has taken place as to the quality on which it should be based and whether or not a

diversity of growth could be tenderable. In a consumer's market such as Liverpool the inclination of all merchants is to have a contract or contracts in which they can hedge and have the option of selling or buying whatever the growth they may be. Furthermore considerable political pressure has been forthcoming to include cotton's growth within the Empire. However, the essential points which cannot be overlooked, are: (1) that the contract shall be equally fair to both buyers and sellers; (2) that it shall attract arbitrage business with the producer markets; in other words, that the Liverpool contract must reflect fairly closely the price for similar cotton overseas; (3) that the basis of the contract (the yard-stick) shall be in sufficient supply to create confidence in the spot quotation which will govern the future contract.

Confidence

It is clear that all cottons subject to political idiosyncrasies must be traded out, for if the length of the variety can be changed or castings altered by Government action, it becomes meaningless, and confidence cannot exist. In that case, says two contracts, existed in Alexandria and two similar ones in Liverpool. Arbitrage business flourished because there was confidence. Similarly business in future will be conducted between Bombay and Liverpool; but as such confidence now exists in the politics of either country.

This is true also of Pakistan, Brazil, and Argentina. Turkey and Syria produce crops too small to form a basis. This leaves only the Colonial cotton crops, none of which are big enough or present to provide sufficient cotton in Liverpool throughout the year to permit a contract. Thus we are forced back to the North America and Arbitrage with the markets as the only possibility. However, the U.S.A. farm policy is making even this most difficult.

Our friends in New York, who see that this factor will make it hard to find buyers for an American contract in the existing uncertain feel, we are making a mistake in deciding upon such a contract. But how could it help matters to have other growths tenderable? Buyers would be even more reluctant of receiving a wide variety of growths at the seller's option. The farm support programme is a political issue, and in the way Liverpool's trading starts from this issue that politicians have had their eyes on, not economic.

It cannot therefore be seen that the reopening of the Liverpool Cotton Market is being attempted under ideal conditions either at home or abroad. But the hazardous business of cotton transportation and the provision of adequate facilities is no fair burden with which to saddle the taxpayer, and we hope and believe that in the coming years will see the Liverpool Cotton Market working satisfactorily.

Federal Prospects

TO SUCCEED, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland must regain the confidence of the leading countries of the world, said Lord D'Elwelin, the Governor-General, speaking at the annual banquet of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries. That confidence could be created not only by Governments and Parliaments but by industrialists, and he was happy to find that in Southern Rhodesia industrialists were forward-looking. The Colony's Prime Minister, Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, said that the Warlike strike had shown that Europeans had not lost their power to rise to the occasion and work hard physically. Nevertheless, it was hampered by the difficulty in the Colony of negotiating with African labour, though secondary industry had taken a long way with works committees and similar machinery. Mr. Roy Welton, the Federal Minister of Transport, said that railway rates would probably have to rise, and the need to improve communications was urgent. The railway expansion programme until 1957 involved some £29m., of which £10m. had still to be found. He was confident that capital would flow into the Federation, whose communications must be adequate.

It would be pleasant if the Opposition were more helpful to the Government in its attempt to restore law and order in East Africa, whether intentionally or by mistake, their policies are leading to an aggravation of racial divisions whereas responsible people wish to develop the theme of Partnership. —Mr. Paul Williams, M.P., speaking in Kettering.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Five Africans were killed by lightning during a thunderstorm over Tabora in Tanganyika.

The Uganda Branch of the British Empire Society has collected more than £40,000.

Two Burmese were sentenced to death in Kitale on Monday for the murder last year of their employer, Mr. William Griffiths Williams.

One thousand Kamba families are due to settle on 20-acre plots in the Shimba Hills settlement scheme in Kenya during the next few months.

His Majesty has received an invitation from the Sudanese Council of Ministers for a representative to attend the opening of the Sudanese Parliament on March 1.

The Consolata Roman Catholic mission at Nyeri, which has been subjected to bandit attacks since the emergency began, has opened a new intermediate boarding school for Kikuyu.

An elephant which was being chased by Shilluk tribesmen plunged into the Nile opposite Malakal, ran up the Governor's garden, and settled inside his house, where it was shot by the police.

Manufacture and sale of ice cream is to be controlled in Northern Rhodesia. Premises must be registered after examination by the local authority, and street vendors must also obtain approval.

Members of the Sudan Parliament representing the southern areas, except those supporting the National Unionist Party, have formed themselves into a Liberal Party, of which Sayed Benjamin Lawki is president.

An appeal for rare or out-of-print books about the Sudan has been issued by the committee of the Parliament library in Khartoum. Prospective donors are asked to communicate with the clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Universities Mission to Central Africa has published its 50th anniversary volume, a gazetteer of Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Masasi, Northern Rhodesia, and South West Tanganyika. Facing each diocese is a map, which shows every mission station; is a brief history.

When the first anniversary of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement was celebrated in the Sudan last week by 21 gun salutes and fireworks, the Prime Minister, Ismail el Azhari, said that freedom would not be complete until British troops had evacuated the Sudan.

At the conference of East African Directors of Public Works held in Dar es Salaam a comparison of domestic building costs showed that those in Tanganyika were the lowest, and those in Uganda the highest. Costs of public buildings were about the same in all the territories.

Under the new Public Works and Services plan, men living in towns will do 137 days' training in their first year, with 40 hours at drill-hall and 14 days in camp in subsequent years. Those in rural areas will first do 137 days' training, and then 21 days in camp each year thereafter.

Overseas Marksman

The Camel Corps of the Sudan Defence Force was second with 337 points in the rifle shooting competition open to troops from the Royal Navy, the Army, the R.A.F., Colonial and Sudan forces, units of the Arab Legion, and civilian rifle clubs in the Middle East. Forty-seven teams entered.

Secondary schools and colleges in the Belgian Congo which have hitherto been reserved for European and Coloured children and young people are now to admit Africans. They need their parents have a "western outlook" (involving, among other things, mono-gamy) and can afford to allow the child to complete the normal course of study.



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Of Commercial Concern

Mining

Inquiry into Wankie Strike African M.P. Withdraws Allegations

BOARD OF INQUIRY of four members, headed by Sir Henry Low, has been appointed by the Southern Rhodesian Government to investigate the recent African strike at the Wankie Colliery.

Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Minister of Native Affairs, has said that legislation to regulate the conduct of African workers' organizations will be promptly considered by the new Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Allegations that the Government had been "ruthless" in its strike handling methods have been withdrawn by Mr. J. Z. Savaahu, one of the former two African members of the Federal Parliament. He had told a meeting of African Salisbury school boys that starvation had been used and had criticized the Government. Mr. Garfield Todd, a leading police and troops, Wankie and banning meetings in Bulawayo, where the Government reservists and soldiers had been sent to deal with the strike.

Mr. Fletcher said that the police and troops, far from using intimidation, had prevented it, and that the strikers had attempted to murder one African leader who urged constitutional settlement. This man has been critically injured. Threats had also been made against those volunteering to return to work.

Equally untrue was the allegation of the use of starvation. The truth was that the strike leaders had forbidden workers to draw their rations and ordered compound canteens and stores to close. Africans had flocked outside to buy food, and the authorities had not prevented this. Police and troops had exercised calming influence with the result that the strike had ended by patience and understanding. The Government would not tolerate mob rule.

In a public statement thanking Mr. Fletcher for his frank criticism, Mr. Savaahu said that what had been substantiated by an independent and disinterested party. He added: "I withdraw unreservedly the allegations of starvation, intimidation, and 'bushie' methods. These are based on information which had no foundation in fact."

Bushie Mines

A COMPROMISE has been reached on the future of Bushie Mines (1934) Ltd. It will be recalled that a petition presented to the High Court of Southern Rhodesia for a compulsory winding up of the company was opposed by Mr. B. T. Getz and other shareholders representing a total of 214,020 shares. Now subject to the approval of the court, any shareholder who does not wish to retain his interest in the company may surrender his shares at the rate of 2s. 3d. per share. It is proposed that a new board be nominated consisting of Messrs. B. T. Getz, C. D. G. Geyer, and R. R. Rahn, A.P., and a London committee consisting of Messrs. J. H. Hawes and A. P. van der Post. Those wishing to surrender their shares must complete the necessary forms and send them to the company's office in London or Bulawayo by March 15.

Wankie Mine

DUE TO THE DISSECTION of a large watercourse, it has proved impossible to clear the main north shaft of the Kapsho mine in Northern Rhodesia. It had been intended to develop at 300 ft. A concrete plug has been inserted at the bottom to seal off the water, and development has proceeded at 290 ft. The mine, which is the property of Rhodesia Collieries Co. Ltd., is being examined by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

Flood Damage at Mufulira

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD. report that on Thursday night a violent storm flooded the basements of the main power house and the concentrator plant. Milling operations were restarted on Monday and were expected to reach full output on Tuesday. Work at the mine should be back to normal by the end of the week. An explosion in the mine caused the deaths of two European miners, who were disposing of dynamite damaged by flood water.

More Coal for Copperbelt

ARRANGINGS OF COAL from Wankie to the Copperbelt have been developed after discussions at Salisbury with the Southern Rhodesia's Economic Secretary, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, and Southern Rhodesian and Federal Ministers.

The decision by East Africa to allow greater quantities of Japanese cotton fabrics (grey unbleached) and woven unmercerized cloth (shirai) was announced on Monday. The embargo on Japanese textiles will, however, be continued for a further eight months until the end of this year. Commenting upon the latter decision, Mr. A. D. Campbell, who led Lancashire's textile export team to East Africa last year, said that it would be warmly welcomed, especially in view of the fact that the Anglo-Japanese Payments Agreement had caused some gloom over the industry.

Quotations for Sudan Cotton were withdrawn by the Board of Cotton Commissions last Thursday, following the purchase of Egyptian cotton for the 30,000 bales of Sudan Cotton allotted last week. It is reported that supplies were offered to the Commission by Egyptians later at prices considerably higher than the market rates. All indexes for Sudan qualities have now been withdrawn by the Commission, and the remaining stocks will be sold only to meet emergency needs.

The North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd. will hold an extraordinary general meeting in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on March 31 to discuss the proposed sale of Woodwood ranch in order to provide money for the development and extension of the wholly owned subsidiary, North Charterland Transport Co. (Nyasaland) Ltd.

At last week's auctions in London 2,125 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 4s. 4/8d. per lb. compared with 1,118 packages averaging 4s. 2d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 4/1d. per lb. for a consignment from Tanganyika.

A monthly record of economic information about Uganda is now being published by Messrs. S. G. and Co., Ltd., Kampala, under the title of "Uganda's Commercial Digest." The first issue is of 28 foolscap cyclostyled pages and the annual cost is 50s.

Capital is flowing more quickly into the Federation, said Mr. J. P. Porter, a member of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries, recently. The level of building was rising, and several firms of international standing were establishing themselves.

An Australian trade mission, led by Mr. E. P. McChinnock, Director of Trade Promotion in the Department of Commerce and Agriculture in Melbourne, will shortly tour East, Central, and Southern Rhodesia.

On the London market No. 1 grade sisal has slipped back to 55s. per ton. No pressure to sell is reported.

Sisal Output for January

AFRUSA Plantations, Ltd. 39 tons of fibre from Themi estate, making 115 tons for seven months, compared with 407 tons in the corresponding period of 1953.

Banda's Improved Position

BANDANCO LTD. earned a profit of £5,439 in the year ended September 30, 1953, compared with a loss of £7,717 in the previous year. Excess income of £850, and the year's debt balance is reduced from £7,717 to £2,069. The issued capital is £2,200 in shares of £1. The company's assets stand at £10,594 and current liabilities at £2,069. Fixed assets are valued at £5,594 and current assets at £1,570.8. The company has manufactured at a cost of 25,934 (20s. 11d.) per ton, and sold for an average of 35,133 (25s. 02d.) per ton. The company owns 5,030 acres of land in 199 bands, of which 329 acres are under clearing. The directors are Messrs. J. Brett (chairman), A. Coram, and W. T. Picken. The shareholders are Messrs. Dickson, Harrison and Co., Ltd. The 10th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 15.

Company Reports

Bird and Company (Africa) Limited Production Programme Retarded by Extremes

Sisal Outlook Favourable on Core-Normal Basis of Value

Scale Return on Investments Aimed At

Mr. Alfred Hitchcock of Oppenheimer in Tanganyika

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BIRD AND COMPANY (AFRICA), LIMITED, will be held on March 13 at Tanganyika.

The following is the statement by the chairman, Mr. E. F. HITCHCOCK, C.B.E., which has been circulated with the report and accounts.

Accounts and Profit for Year

This is the thirty-sixth annual general meeting of this company. Although the last annual general meeting was held in March, 1953, a meeting to comply with the East African Companies Ordinance was held on December 31, 1953, at which only formal business was on the agenda. In future it will be unnecessary to hold more than one meeting in one calendar year, presumably in March. The accounts for the year to June 30, 1953, have been circulated to shareholders. They follow the same format as in previous years, and are largely self-explanatory.

"You will see that the net profit for the year, after providing for all charges including depreciation, was £502,740. Tanganyika company taxation for this would be £125,000. We no longer have to deduct sisal export tax of 75% on turnover, which has very rightly been taken off the statute book. Owing to past over-provision for taxation, tax to be deducted for the year is £75,239, which leaves a net profit available after taxation of £427,401.

Appropriations

"The appropriations which your directors have passed amount to £170,000 made up of £70,000 to land development reserve, which will now stand at £350,000; £70,000 to general reserve, making this £250,000; and £30,000 to reserve for contingencies, making this £110,000.

Proposed Final Dividend

"In September, 1953, your directors declared an interim dividend of 12½%. They now recommend a final dividend of 12½% plus a bonus of 5%, making 30% for the year. The total dividend requires after deducting Tanganyika company income tax, a sum of £168,730. I hope that this will be considered satisfactory and that your recommendation will be adopted.

"If this is agreed, the total appropriations will amount to £338,730, and we shall carry forward a balance to next year of £97,670, against the amount brought forward of £390,000.

"I would like to add that in my opinion the abnormal earnings of previous years constitute no criterion as to the future. We expect to earn reasonable profits in the future and are doing our best to build up a firm and sound investment.

Drought

"The year with which we are dealing has, so far as weather is concerned, been one of the most difficult in our history. In my last annual statement, I said that for 40 months we had experienced the heaviest drought

known for over 20 years in Tanganyika, and that in these conditions, sisal growth ceased. The drought affected large areas in Tanganyika and continued for a further six months. As a result a large part of Tanganyika's food crops failed, and the Government had to import 60,000 tons—an unprecedented figure.

"The 1953 sisal production of Tanganyika is also likely to be less than in 1952. Tanganyika is a larger area than France, England, and Western Germany combined, and so drought did not affect all areas alike, but we must face the fact that all but two of our own estates were particularly affected. Our production programme has been put back by at least 18 months.

"Some soil deficiency, due mainly to undue mechanization in the past, is a further warning of the risks involved in soil mechanization in our tropical conditions. We are taking steps to restore the soil fertility. We have in all 60 square miles of planted sisal situated in various parts of our estates, with every variety of soil, compared with supply and conditions in the long run we shall overtake our original programme, but meantime our output must temporarily decline. It has therefore been necessary for us to revise our cutting and production programme, which, as you know, is based on a 10-year cycle.

Sisal Production

"For the year 1952-53 we produced 14,720 tons, the record production in the history of this company, but a decline of 8% on my estimate of 16,000 tons. The greater setback, however, will be for the year 1953-54, when a estimate output may be as low as 13,000 tons, which is back to the level of our production two years ago.

"Tanganyika is a country of extremes and this calculation is based not only on the effects of drought but also on the abnormal seasonal torrential rains which later occurred on a scale for which we have no precedent. However inconvenient these excess rains at the time, a long-term effect will be to the good.

"Tanganyika is not unique. Its weather throughout the world has seen extreme fluctuations. We now appear to be emerging into more normal conditions and our programme should pick up gradually to the level planned. We have to manage our financial and off-economy in terms of these calculations.

Fig. Sisal Outlook

"Our future earnings will depend upon the scale of production and the market price of sisal. The average price for all grades during the year 1952-53 was £84 per ton. East African port for the first six months of 1953 has averaged £70 per ton, equivalent to just over 200 United Kingdom ports. The price of No. 1 has in recent months been quoted at over £100 per ton, and No. 3 at 125 United Kingdom ports. A large part of our production has been sold forward.

"The future of sisal prices depends upon world factors outside the control of producers. Although they

can confidently be put on the organization and appreciable headway in this respect has been made since the war. We can form a fairly accurate short-term estimate on facts within our knowledge.

At present, stocks in producers' hands are low, and unsold stocks for six months ahead in very short supply. The world carry-over of sisal at the end of 1953 was just over 5% of the year's production, a figure lower than in any other commodity, while for hard fibres as a whole it was 10%. We look to 1954 for a steady expansion in consumption, with a decline in world production and a satisfactory adjustment of the stock position.

A statistical analysis of the world hard-fibre position recently issued by the Cordage Institute of America, representing the American companies, showed a balance of supply and demand by the end of 1953 with a slight world shortage by 1955. This is corroborated by the technical review of *Sisal Fibres*, prepared and published by *The Economist*.

Sisal is what the economists call an "inelastic" commodity. A lower price would not result in increased demand, although an unduly high price might well have an adverse effect. Compared with the level of other commodity prices, the present price of sisal is relatively low. As world agriculture and transport services expand so will demand for sisal, and we regard the further outlook as favourable.

The present level of price is unremunerative to many producers' centres, especially in South America, and also to sisal producers in East Africa, and to established sisal producers such as our group. The present level of price is not unremunerative, although we should like a somewhat higher margin in order to maintain the present scale of expenditure on African welfare.

Over Development

Experience shows the desirability of adequate human resources to meet recurrent and often capital expenditure involved in large-scale production of sisal and its marketing. Development in relation to by-products may require finance.

We would also like to add to our business a greater variety by including a margin of other enterprise. We have already started tea production on a relatively modest scale, and I may say it is looking very well. It is our intention, as opportunity occurs, to develop or participate, with due caution, in other development.

There may be great future opportunities in Tanganyika. Tropical agriculture has special problems of its own, and experience in these matters is limited. The difficulties involved, especially on the scale on which they are generally attempted, should not be minimized.

There is, no doubt, an important part to be played by Government or quasi-Government finance. There is, however, much to be said for the view that success can be assured if such development is associated with financial control and management by those who have already a record of commercial success in those conditions and are conversant with the country, its peoples, and its problems.

Mau Mau

The political future and economy of these tropical countries has to be taken into account by investors. I have confidence in the political and economic future of Tanganyika, there are no serious internal operations. It has stood firm during times of great tension, and is to-day a source of strength in an Africa of uncertainties. Apart from its potential resources, the good relations of its three main racial communities will

in my view do much to ensure its future political stability and economic progress. That does not mean to say that Tanganyika has not its feet well on the ground, or that it is unconcerned in the anxieties of neighbouring territories. It is dealing firmly and with reason with the Mau Mau overflow into its Northern Province on the Kenya frontier. It has also provided direct assistance to Kenya and Nyasaland.

In more ways than one Tanganyika is contributing to the pacification and stability of the East African Territories. Precautionary measures are being taken to guard against infection whether from north or south; but its real strength and stability rests on its good racial relations and traditions, which it is our duty to encourage and preserve.

Assets

We have taken in recent years heavy capital commitments financed from our own resources. During the boom in prices we went all out on production and essential development expenditure. We are now consolidating, and we had hoped substantially to complete this in the last six months of 1952, which was the first half of the financial year under review.

Certain commitments, however, matured earlier than expected, and the invoice prices, especially of steel goods, remained extraordinarily high. Further, we decided in the present circumstances for Africa to expedite our housing programme and our factory modernization, with the result that our liquid position is not as favourable as it would have been.

I think you will find when next year's accounts appear we shall have reduced our costs and capital expenditure increased our liquidity, and maintained a satisfactory margin on our operations. Without the heavy expenditure of past years, our future expansion would not be possible.

Since 1948 the written down value of our assets increased as shown in the following comparison:—

	June 30, 1948	June 30, 1953
Total assets	£ 1,019,527	3,467,434
Not assets	867,981	2,439,308
(Represented by share capital and reserves)		
Fixed assets	151,546	1,028,126

Factory Modernization

You will find two unusually heavy items, £149,730 uninstalled plant and equipment, and £30,000 crops and stocks. The first item is mainly machinery and equipment in respect of five of our factories, and of them new factories, one to replace our old Mwanza factory, which is one of the oldest in the country, the other under construction at the new Fairbairn estate to come into production this year.

Two other factories have been modernized, and the old factory at Mwanza reconstructed. This is being used for processing the leaf of our recently acquired Potwe Estate which adjoins. We have taken delivery of extra machinery to safeguard our future position. We are also installing a mechanical driver of a type which is new in the industry and experimental. Our total contingent capital commitments at June 30, 1953, amounted to a total of £42,000.

Food Production

With regard to food, we have taken every measure to ensure supplies. Apart from crops grown with young people we have one estate for food production only, the area under crop being about double that of the De Pau

Kensington Gardens combine. This is not only a question of economy but of ensuring food supplies for our large labour force.

African Health and Education

The late chief labour adviser to the Colonial Office, Sir Granville Orde Browne, in his classic report in 1946 of East African labour, cogently pointed out that the Government medical service had regrettably never considered itself in a position to render medical assistance to estates, in view of the large share which they contribute to the public revenue on which the Medical Department depends.

"Estate managements are fully engaged on their own work, and it can be no part of their function to provide substitutes for services properly required from the Tanganyika Medical Department. The same also applies even more to the Education Department, on both functional and financial grounds. At best we can only supplement these services and we do that with all our marginal resources."

Shareholders may lift to our prevention there has been a marked improvement in the health of the workers on our estates, due mainly to our preventive health work, and to the diminution in the numbers of labourers coming from a distance to stay for short periods only on the estates. Apart from anti-malaria measures, chiefly involving engineering problems, the main line of advance in rural conditions such as ours, where total elimination or treatment would be uneconomic, is to build up communities.

Most organisms develop some percentage of resistance to even the most modern treatments, and in due course become more virulent than ever. We are about starting estate clinics for women and children, and for this we are indebted especially to the nursing staff

devoted efforts of a Scottish and a Polish nursing sister, the former with many years' experience in African hospitals in Tanganyika.

The company propose to guarantee a sum of £15,000 available in instalments to the Tanganyika George VI Memorial Fund, to establish an inter-racial library and centre, on lines successfully established in 200 libraries in same years, and also to start an African musical centre. We are glad of the opportunity which this gives us, and if anyone would like to send us a contribution it will be gratefully acknowledged.

Panther

My passing reference in my last year's report to the "defections" caused by man-eating lions on our estates brought me considerable correspondence. There is a curious interest on the part of the public in such matters. This year lions were more under control in the district. But on a neighbouring estate a buffalo charged a bulldozer and the African driver killed it by dropping the blade across its back.

"Eke" was a crocodile which had just killed a Natta child was shot, and the skin given to the bereaved parent—who was soon after fined for selling the hide as poison. It is difficult always to ensure that justice shall appear to have been done.

Staff

The year on whole I have reported has not been an easy one and has given me some anxiety, but our problems have, I think, been met with reality. The supply of labour has never been better. I would pay a special tribute to my personal staff and all my managers for their support, and to all members of staff on the staff of this company I extend my thanks and good wishes.



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Liebig's Extract of Meat Company

Favourable Trading Results Sales of Oxo Products Maintained

THE EIGHTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on March 21st at Thames House, Queen's Street Place, London, E.C.

The following are extracts from the statement by Mr. KENNETH M. CARLISLE, chairman and managing director, which has been circulated with the report and accounts:—

Profits and losses on trading, rents, etc., are up to £488,000. Last year's fall in the profits of Oxo Limited, was more than made good in the year under review, and a marked improvement was shown in the results of the French and Belgian subsidiaries, and of Tanganyika Packers Limited.

Profits earned by Liebig's (Rhodesia) Limited, in the year ended December 31, 1952, showed a decline as compared with the excellent results obtained in the previous year.

The profit brought into the accounts of the parent company amounts to £288,003, as compared with £265,162 of the previous year, after deducting the preference dividends and the interim ordinary dividend paid in July last there remains a balance of £106,764, which it is proposed to allocate as follows:—

Reserve for contingencies	£30,000
Final ordinary dividend of 8s. per £5 unit, tax free	£117,830
Carry forward	£106,764
	£254,594

In recommending an increase in the ordinary dividend of 10s. per £5 unit, tax free, your directors have been influenced by the favourable results shown and at the same time, have wanted to pass on to stockholders the benefit of the reduction, from 9s. 6d. to 9s. in the rate of United Kingdom income.

Although it is hoped that it will be possible to maintain the annual rate of dividend at 10s. assessment of the prospects for the current and future years is hazardous business.

The report issued by the Ministry of Food's rationing activities to which I refer later will be a step which we shall warmly welcome, but the change may not be without losses and difficulties in the early stages. The statement, after 15 years, of the Ministry's policies and methods, together with renewed permission to sell the wider selection of meats and meat products available, cannot be expected to come into effect on market prices, and some considerable time may elapse before normal market conditions are reached.

It also to be borne constantly in mind that the considerable requirements of the group for capital commitments, towards meeting which substantial sums have been put in reserve in the period since the end of the war, and for which further allocations will be required.

Oxo Limited

Sales of our major products have been fairly well maintained during the past year which in present circumstances must be regarded as satisfactory in view of the general restriction of trade due to the desire of traders to keep prices down to a minimum.

During the year the Ministry of Food released to the trade a considerable quantity from the stock of corned beef and, despite the relatively high price fixed by the Ministry, it found a ready sale. The Ministry of Food continue to be the sole purchasers of corned beef, but

it is hoped that the bulk purchases to be made by them during the next few months will be met and that thereafter the normal beef business will be handed back to private traders.

River Plate

There has been little improvement in conditions in the Argentine so far as the company's interests are concerned and no change for the better seems likely until we see restored the free movement of money and the liberty to sell our products without let or hindrance.

Little progress has been made towards the solution of our problems facing the meat industry in general and I regret to say that there appear to be few signs to encourage optimism in this respect.

Tanganyika

After a somewhat hesitating start, the factory of Tanganyika Packers Limited, at Dar es Salaam, was able for the remainder of the 1952 season to produce adequate supplies of cattle and lamb for the market.

Beef Canned Beef was again manufactured by the factory for the Ministry of Food, and for the first time, it is reported that the Metal Box Company, Limited, in supplying lithographed cans for this production, believe that this is the first time that this form of direct printing on top of the plate has been used for corned beef. It undoubtedly provides a very attractive alternative to paper labels. Canned products from the factory have been sold in this country and its corned beef has been exported in small quantities to many countries of the world.

Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa

The year 1953 has seen the introduction of an Oxo cube machine along line at the West Nicholson factory, and Oxo cubes will now be made there for the markets of Southern Africa.

The extensive range of meat and other products, which has been a feature of this factory for several years, has continued to find favour in the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa. Many of these products were displayed by Oxo (South Africa) Limited, in their stand at the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo and received high commendation.

Freer supplies of fresh meat in the Union of South Africa in the early part of the year tended to make sales of canned meats more difficult and, in fact, it seems that this market will become more and more competitive. This may, in the long run, prove beneficial to our general business if we can achieve a larger distribution of products at lower prices, since high prices have put a large range of our products out of reach of the African consumer who before the war was a good customer of ours.

Spain

After a small sale season last year, the factory at Kosti is again producing a good range of products.

The management had a most of difficulties to contend with in training staff and getting the machinery into smooth running order.

France

Another favourable year was enjoyed in France, Belgium and Italy, where our works continued to expand. A certain recession in general business activity is now, however, making itself felt and this, should it continue, may adversely affect our own trading. Competition in the food industry has become more severe, but our machines are well equipped with modern plant and active management should see the future.

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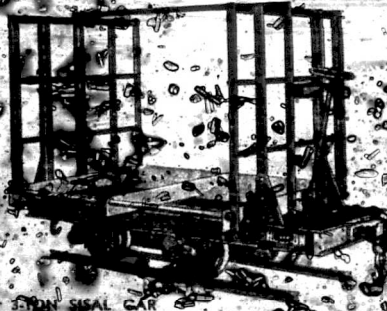
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In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of commerce, little cochineal can be obtained, but the export trade will mainly be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year. See paragraph of the report of the Uganda Committee, Labour, 24, P. in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1896, during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill.

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer in the world. In 1932 she exported £42,345,000 worth of raw coffee and 1,954,000 worth of raw cotton quite a far cry from £3,028,000 worth of the same. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports, nor is it very hardy at all. For its part, the Government of Uganda is proud of

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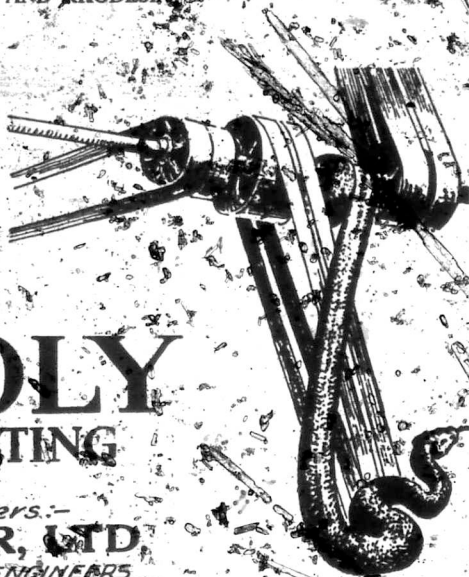
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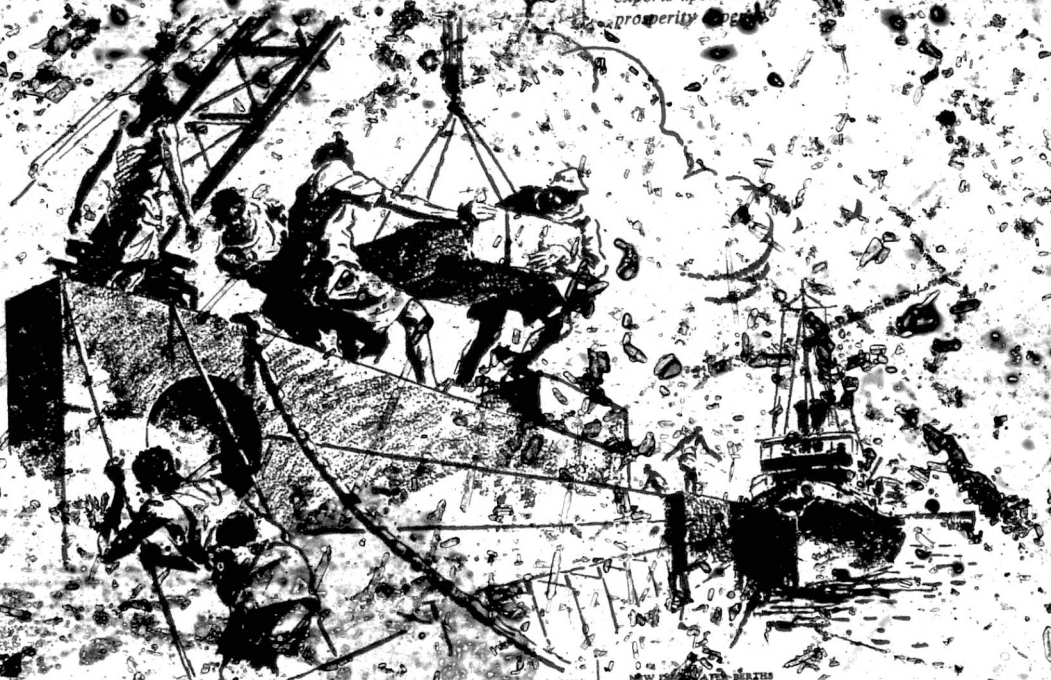
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1954 Vol. 30 No. 1533 30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. LYTTELTON will leave on Saturday for Nairobi, knowing that drastic steps must be taken to re-establish order, recreate respect for law, and replenish faith in the British purpose in Kenya. Kenya's **Problem**, better than almost else he knows, how often and how badly the Colonial Office and the public have been misled since the declaration of the emergency in October 1952. At that time senior officials on the spot encouraged the assumption that normality would be restored by Christmas. Later it was to be by March, then by midsummer, and even more recently similar inanities have been advertised. The current catchword is that the ultimate solution must be political. In one sense that is true, but it is questionable whether the much publicized statement represents the right emphasis during an insurrection. The accent has tended to be placed increasingly upon force and politics, rather than upon the overriding need to crush the terrorism which has enslaved the Kikuyu and is infiltrating into other tribal areas. Surely the test should be whether constitutional changes flow, including the appointment of at least one Asian and one African to senior office would promptly rally the country against the terrorists.

of decision. Is it surprising, then, that the civilized sections of the community have little confidence in the higher authorities, and that the uncivilized or semi-civilized still submit to the intimidation of the many Mau Mau path-administrators still at large? The melancholy truth is that the Kikuyu in particular, and elements of other tribes also, fear the wicked men who organize murder and rebellion far more than they respect the Government. Though bullets cannot eradicate Mau Mau, they can remove its military wing. Every week in other parts those activities survive, at least to the risk of subversion elsewhere, and not in Kenya alone. Their extermination is therefore immensely important.

Is not the first need for the Government to rid itself of all senior men whose inefficiency has been revealed and appoint to all key posts men of character and competence, disregarding the normal considerations of seniority? Whether a man is an official or a non-official, whether he is white, black or brown should in present circumstances be an irrelevancy. Everybody in Kenya knows that incompetence is rife, that there are many misuses, that procrastination, folly, slackness, and indiscipline are common, that there is little sense of urgency, little strength

is that likely to be expedited by political bargaining. If there could be confidence that it would create a new and optimistic outlook we should support the proposal for greater non-official participation in the Government with **Drawbacks To Precipitancy** at least one Asian and one African experimentally entrusted with higher responsibility than ever before. That test must be made at a fairly early date, but it is by no means certain that this is the right moment. There are men outside the Legislature, especially among the Europeans and Africans who enjoy a much greater measure of public trust than some who now sit on the non-official benches. If, as we suggest, the crying need is to seek out the men of greatest competence and character and give them authority to do anything necessary to restore the Queen's peace, there are strong reasons for postponing political action until the general situation is more promising. One objection to political action now is that it must mean compromise, which might appear indistinguishable from appeasement. Another is that some men on whom physical and

scholarly alliance might now be placed in the fight against Mau Mau might within a few months reveal such powers as to justify their inclusion in any governmental changes. If changes were made now however, political claims would be dominant—despite the manifest shortcomings of the politicians on the Government side (with Mr. Vasco and Mr. Windley as two outstanding exceptions).

Brief postponement pending the results of action by the first available would hold out the prospect that among them might be found some able to give effective service in the military field now and thereafter in the political sphere. This aspect of the problem has, so far as we are aware, not been canvassed to any quarter. It deserves most careful consideration.

Notes By The Way

Victory for Liberalism

THE EUROPEAN ELECTORATE of Northern Rhodesia has given striking proof of its liberalism in racial matters. Like way the result of the poll is even more convincing than that of the referendum in Southern Rhodesia, the general election in that Colony and the first general election in the Federation, for on this latest occasion there was in each of the five Copperbelt constituencies an Independent candidate officially supported by the "European Mineworkers' Union, which stands for the maintenance of the industrial colour bar. That all those Independents should have been defeated is clear evidence that even in the mining townships there is a large measure of support for such views. Mr. L. Prain has expressed with courage, moderation, and pertinacity. The voting on the Copperbelt has once more justified the optimism and confounded the pessimists; and it should make the European trade union leaders much more amenable to this position with the mine managements in the light of the circumstances to-day, not of the situation as it was 10 to 20 years ago. The Europeans of Northern Rhodesia have also declared their objection to *apartheid*, even the diehards among the miners' leaders must accept the fact if they have any sense of responsibility to their members. One point to be noted, however, is that the two successful Independent candidates, Mr. John Gaunt and Mr. F. S. Derby, both stood for the Confederate Party in the Federal election.

Non-Official Leaders

THE NEW LEADER of the Federal Party members in the Legislature is Mr. John Roberts, a 33-year-old farmer in the Broken Hill constituency, who served in the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in the last war. He enters the Council for the first time, with such other respected and well-known men as Messrs. W. G. Dunlop, I. Tucker, W. F. Rendall, H. A. Wainmore and W. H. Wroth, from whom much is expected. They, and Northern Rhodesians in general, will deeply regret the absence of Mr. G. B. Becker, whose candidature was voided by a quibble in lodging his nomination papers. A stalwart under study of Sir Roy Welensky, he had done well as Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, and would assuredly have won a seat in the Federal House if he had accepted the invitation to contest a constituency. As Sir Roy Welensky's request he abandoned that intention in order that his experience might be at the disposal of the non-official members in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature. Having selflessly devoted himself to public work for years, and being a very keen farmer, he will doubtless welcome the opportunity of at least temporary withdrawal from the political arena, but he will be greatly missed for his personal qualities and his

knowledge of local affairs. That he would succeed Sir Roy Welensky was universally assumed.

Scandalous

THE SCANDALOUS suggestion has been made by the *People* that it is general in Kenya to consider that "the only good Kikuyu is a dead one." The offence was aggravated by continuing with the following sentence: "While you can be sure that Mr. Lynton does not believe that, he is doing little to make life on the spot any other wise." Those comments, and others, were appended to a report by a 20-year-old policeman of his experience in operations against Mau Mau during three months in Kenya. Having emphasised his responsibility by confessing that he considered the right answer to the rebellion was to shoot every Kikuyu (who number more than a million) he sent to the sentimentalists who live in Britain the message that savages have to be dealt with savagely. Why, I wonder, did the *People* feature this unbalanced, unrepresentative stuff from an inexperienced youth as though it fairly portrays the attitude of Kenya? Its imputation that the Secretary of State has allowed Kenyans to assume that he wants the maximum number of Kikuyu killed is both false and disgraceful. Doubtless the Communists will quote, or misquote it in their propaganda.

Loyal Kikuyu

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER will not tell its readers, of course, that it was at the request of Africans, most of them Kikuyu, that an inter-racial Conference was held in Nairobi a few days ago under the chairmanship of a European member of the Legislative Council. The Africans, who felt that good might result from such a meeting with Europeans and Asians, had asked that the chair should be taken by a settler. A friend who was present writes me that most of the talking was done by Kikuyu, who were very forthcoming and that they were heartily applauded by the mixed company. It was Africans, not Europeans or Asians, who insisted most vehemently on the importance of swift justice; indeed, not one African speaker disapproved of summary justice against the Mau Mau gangs. Another interesting point is that they were most anxious that the Kikuyu home guard should be allowed to follow the terrorists on to European farms in order to protect them from bad Africans. These facts hardly square with the views of the *People* and its contributor.

Saves Africa

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S *Sunday Express* has pledged itself to "do everything possible on every occasion to make the coloured and white races conscious of each other in amity, companionship, and equal status in the British Empire." With that aim there will be a wide spread sympathy but a good deal less with its sharp class generalizations under the headings "Saves Africa" and "Facts that Should Trouble Your Conscience."

presented as you read the impression that Africa's social problems can be easily and quickly solved by good resolutions. The manifesto is more likely to increase than diminish misunderstanding. Ten aspects of discrimination were prominently listed as "wrong". Then followed seven items of "good news" in smaller type. There should have been seventy times seven to keep the balance fair, but the article had little to suggest that the national record in Africa is, on the whole, one of which Britons may be deeply proud. For a newspaper which often beats the Empire drum it was a poor performance. Africa needs study, not stunts; enlightened comment, not superficial sentimentality; and steady devotion, not occasional flippancies.

Wrong Forum

WHEN TWO OF THE DELEGATES from Uganda who are now in this country addressed a public meeting in St. Andrew's Hall on the deposition of the Kabaka, Professor W. G. M. Morrison suggested that they would do better service for their people by sending this domestic matter to their own country, and that this also was the right forum for discussion of public meetings in the United Kingdom. The answer given was that the question could be discussed in Uganda only if the Kabaka was restored to his traditional place at the head of the Government of that Kingdom. When the professor recalled that when he was last in Uganda four years ago there had been rioting and bloodshed, Mr. Mulira replied that the rioting had been directed against the Indians who had settled in Uganda and were responsible for the economic misfortune of the people, the Baganda had been forced to flee the country because they had been no result from representations to the chiefs who acted only when so ordered by the British authorities.

Redressing the Balance

A CHAIRMAN that asked for an explanation of the fact that Mr. Richard Crossman, M.P., had charged his mind after visiting Buganda, whence he had reported that the removal of the Kabaka had prevented bloodshed. Mr. Mulira attributed that judgment to the fact that the visitor had stayed in Government House throughout and had been escorted everywhere by officials. He had met only the people whom they wanted to see. It is thus clear that the delegation does not consider itself restricted to the subjects which brought it to London but is publicly impugning the facts and facts of the Protectorate Government, which it accuses by implication of withholding from the mass of the people that protection which it is pledged to provide. As to Mr. Crossman's visit, since he is assistant editor of a Socialist journal, he has certainly heard a great deal from the people, white and black, who are extremely critical of British policy and practice in the Colonies. Even if Mr. Mulira's account is correct, association with responsible men (in the exact sense of the term) will merely have redressed the balance.

Buffalo vs. Bulldozer

MR. ELDON HITCHCOCK strikes an unusual note in his review as chairman of Bird and Company (Africa) Ltd., whose shareholders are told: "This year lions were more under control. Buffalo's neighbouring estate a Buffalo charged a bulldozer and the African driver killed it by dropping the bulldozer across its back. Elsewhere a crocodile which had just killed a Native child was shot and the skin given to the bereaved parent who was fined for selling the skin as poison. It is always to ensure that justice shall appear to have been done." I cannot recall similar announcements in the annual statement of any other chairman of a company operating in East and Central Africa, though many others must have had similarly interesting occurrences reported from their sphere of operation.

Sixty Square Miles of Sisal

THE BIRD GROUP have no less than 60 square miles planted to sisal, and the written-down assets appear in the balance sheet at a little more than £1M. Their assets alone exceed £245,000. An interesting feature in addition to the plant is an experimental mechanical dryer, of a type never previously used in the industry. Though the directors have faith in the future of sisal they have begun to grow tea in the Usambara Mountains and intend to participate in other developments as attractive opportunities appear. Tanganyika's real strength and stability, says Mr. Hitchcock, rest on its good racial relations and traditions, which it is our duty to encourage and preserve.

Eleven Transfers in Three Years

CONSIDERING that the chief responsibility of an administrative officer in the Colonies is to get to know the people in his district and become known by them, so that mutual understanding may develop, there could scarcely be a greater condemnation of the hierarchy in Kenya than that implicit in the removal of a district officer as frequently as once a quarter. Yet Mrs. Elspeth Hurley has just written (in *New Commonwealth*) that while in Kenya the latter part of last year she met a district officer who had been in eleven different stations in three years.

Non-Official Could Stop This Folly

NOTHING CAN EXCUSE such bad man-management, and I hope that some member of the Legislative Council will demand disclosure of the full facts with the Government's explanation of each posting. Scandals of this kind will never cease until the representatives of the public make it clear that they will no longer be madeless such inefficiency at headquarters, which frustrates good men in the field and brings administration into contempt. Why should not every non-official member of the Legislature note all transfers of administrative officers within his constituency? If the responsible authorities knew that their follies in this connexion were being listed, and that publicity would be given to them whenever necessary, an astonishing improvement would assuredly occur. The pretence that two, three, and even four postings a year are unavoidable would soon be dropped.

Strange Communique

IT WOULD BE an official reference to the "outstanding service" and "best source" of the head of a branch of the administration of a Colony, yet would inevitably assume that it stood high in general estimation. Those words were used by the Colonial Office a few days ago in announcing the retirement of the Commissioner of Police in Kenya, Colonel Rourke, despite the fact that the Kenya Police have been very severely criticized in the Colony, where non-official leaders have repeatedly demanded replacement of the Commissioner. Moreover, the two-man inquiry into the Kenya Police—copies of whose report are still awaited in London—referred to serious deficiencies in the organization; and the six M.P.s who have just returned from Kenya are unanimous in recommending reorganization of the police from the highest level downwards. If that does not mean the removal of the Commissioner, what does it mean? In these circumstances it is astonishing that tributes to him were incorporated in the announcement that Colonel Young was to be borrowed from the City of London to replace him. A member of Parliament might ask if the Inspector-General of Colonial Police, who must know the facts, approved the communique in draft. If so, why? If not, why not? Some explanation of a very strange occurrence ought to be made.

Six M.P.s Unanimous in Criticisms of Government of Kenya

First Extracts from their Report to Parliament

MAU MAU IS A SECRET SOCIETY which had its origins among the Kikuyu people, to whom it is still largely confined. It attracted public attention as a subversive, anti-Government organization in 1950 and was then briefly described in the annual report of the African Affairs Department.

The Queen (then Princess Elizabeth) visited Kenya and stayed at Sagana Lodge on the edge of Kikuyu country in late January and early February 1952. Prior to this visit an intensive security check was undertaken in Kenya which failed to reveal the depth and nature of Mau Mau, despite the fact that there were instances of violent attacks on African Government servants in the Kikuyu Reserve at about this time, and cases of arson. Between July and September, 1952, increasing outbreaks of violence occurred, including brutal murders of European farmers.

The Mau Mau outbreak took the Government of Kenya by surprise. It seems clear from the information put at our disposal that Mau Mau stems from earlier Kikuyu subversive organizations, and there is every reason to believe that arms and ammunition were illicitly obtained and stored possibly as early as the 1940s.

This absence of information about the growth and extent of Mau Mau, startling and disastrous as it was, may be explained in part by the rapid social progress which succeeded the war and may have served to mask the growth of Mau Mau. Nevertheless, it shows the extent of the gap which existed in the past between the rank and file of the population and the Administration.

Mau Mau Erupted in Prosperity

Mau Mau grew and erupted at a time of prosperity in Kenya, when increasing revenues and good economic prospects had enabled the Government to embark on development plans largely in the African areas, in marked contrast to the depressed and difficult years which preceded the Second World War. These better prospects were based upon solid achievement and enterprise in Kenya throughout what may be called the pioneering stages of Kenya history. This is illustrated by examples of comparative figures. Electricity output increased from just over 100 kilowatt hours in 1938 to almost 90m in 1952. Exports in the same period rose from approximately £34m. to £200m.

Mau Mau is a conspiracy designed to dominate first the African tribe and then all other Africans, and finally to exterminate or drive out all other races and seize power in Kenya. It is a political and social conspiracy, a society which uses terrorism to secure obedience, which cannot command willing support or compliance. Mau Mau has progressed from the political oath with which it began through successive oaths each more violent than its predecessor. Mau Mau intentionally and deliberately seeks to lead the Africans of Kenya back to the bush and savagery, not forward into progress.

If Mau Mau had succeeded in carrying with it the Kikuyu people as a whole, or even the majority of them, we should indeed be faced with a sombre chapter in Kenya. Fortunately this is not the case, and the terrorism loosed upon their own people by the Mau Mau in an effort to coerce them is evidence of this.

Furthermore, in the Kikuyu Home Guard, the Kikuyu chiefs, the sturdy loyalty to their faith, of the remaining Kikuyu.

The mission consisted of three Conservatives and three Socialist members—Messrs. Walter Elliott (Chairman), A. G. Bottomley, C. J. M. Alport, James Johnson, Edward Wakefield, and B. W. Williams. Their report to the Secretary of State was laid before Parliament on Tuesday afternoon as a White Paper (Cmd. 9081, 9d).

Christians, and even in the inert, frightened mass of the people, there are materials out of which Kikuyu life and progress are being constructed. Christianity has suffered serious reverses in the Kikuyu Reserve under the impact of Mau Mau terrorism, but the importance of its resurgence should not be underestimated. The Christian Churches in Kenya are undergoing very serious tests. Their example and determination are factors of the highest quality and significance for the future.

We have so far made no mention of the economic conditions of African life in Kenya, or of economic, social, and political grievances. It would be an error to confuse these with the organization and operation of Mau Mau, which must be seen for what it is, not only in order that it may be dealt with efficiently and speedily, but also that it may be separated from the progressive movements, economic, social, and political, which seek now or in the future to carry the African people forward into a phase of a prosperous future. This clear-cut separation of the Mau Mau from the normal legislative functions of constitutional bodies is important and urgent.

Parliamentary Declaration Urged

We believe that all members of Kenya would be heartened by a declaration from Parliament that the people of the United Kingdom, while expressing sympathy and support to the legitimate aspirations of the communities of Kenya, arranged in their determination to eradicate Mau Mau.

The state of emergency in Kenya was declared on October 20, 1952. At that time the Kenya Police Reserve consisted of 384 Europeans, 114 Asians, and 6,640 Africans. There was a Kenya Police Reserve of 2,054 Europeans, 293 Asians, and 425 Africans. An immediate effect of the state of emergency was its bringing into being a swollen police force, mainly by the addition of reserves and special police, most of whom naturally were untrained in police work, though many had undergone military training.

By December 1, 1952, the Regular Police had grown to 1,431 Europeans, 185 Asians, and 9,850 Africans, and the reserves to 4,822 Europeans (601 full time), 1,090 Asians (180 full time), and 2,635 Africans (1,295 full time). The total police rose from 1,469 to 2,195, and 2,009 African special police came into being. This expansion of the Regular Police was mainly by recruitment from the non-Kikuyu tribes, mostly illiterate and entirely untrained.

During 1953 there was a swift increase in the numbers and cost of the security forces, culminating in the addition of British troops now amounting to five battalions, in the closing of the legal machinery by the sudden addition of a mass of trials under the emergency regulations, and the dislocation of normal administration in the main affected areas of the Kikuyu country. This brought about severe strains and stresses in the higher directions of the Government, and in the Kenya African Union, was rescribered for emergency in the Kenya Political Union, among Africans was almost entirely confined to the African members of the Legislative Council.

There was thus the security task of containing Mau Mau and of restoring public order in the affected areas of the Kenya country on the side of law and order, and on the other hand the task of maintaining as far as possible the normal progress and development not only of the African areas but also of European and Asian enterprise in agriculture, industry, and commerce. These were heavy burdens. Upon the success of the Government in discharging the first task depends the ability to pursue the second with success for any length of time.

Enough Done to Warrant Home Guard

Our view, based upon all the evidence available to us, both from official and responsible non-official sources, that the influence of Mau Mau in the Kikuyu area, except in certain localities, has not declined, it has on the contrary increased. In this respect the situation has deteriorated, and the danger of infection outside the Kikuyu area is now greater, not less, than it was at the beginning of the state of emergency. These serious words are used with a due sense of responsibility. That they are fully justified we have no doubt.

The Government of Kenya has not succeeded hitherto in raising the mass of the Kikuyu to the state of law and order. This is due in some part, we believe, to the feeling among these people that adequate protection will not be forthcoming if they openly oppose Mau Mau, fight and inform against

Mau Mau gangsters, refuse them food, shelter, and generally play a decisive and energetic role on the side of law and order. We deal with this situation as a citizen leadership will certainly find the means and means of developing this area to a more desirable and peaceful state.

Military strategy seeks to drive the Mau Mau band core from their hide-outs back into the reserves. Here they mingle with the ordinary population. The police forces, civil, police and military are then faced with the task of identifying and seizing the enemy. Their ability to do so depends largely upon the flow of information and a high degree of cooperation from the civil population.

Constructive measures are needed to secure the confidence and good will of the civil population. There are good men, whose bravery and example are beyond praise. In every area, but the task of mobilizing the active assistance of the masses of the population awaits fulfilment.

The Kikuyu Home Guard is being built up throughout the Kikuyu Reserve. There were a number of early set-backs. Home Guard posts were overrun by Mau Mau bands, with severe casualties, inflicted with the same savagery.

Kikuyu Home Guards' Value

The conception of Home Guard service in the United Kingdom, is part of the duties of the citizen towards his motherland, is not the same in Kikuyuland, when a man is to serve as the ally of the security forces in the Home Guard. It is a high and indeed impossible standard to set, to demand that a man should definitely provide training, services, and feed himself and even provide his own weapons for the most part in order to get to the front line as the enemy of his own race and kind.

It is a large task to what the Kikuyu Home Guard have done and it is at once an indication of their potential value to their people now and in the future, and a measure of their immediate possibilities as rallying points and leaders of local areas that they have in for a good deal so well.

It was informed of a recent decision, now being put into effect by the Government, to supply assistance by way of clothing, food, and school fees to the members of the Kikuyu Home Guards. Our opinion is that this is a step to be taken for the men, upon whom must be placed a heavy responsibility for dealing with the Mau Mau. It is a step that will come when the Mau Mau in Kikuyu are actively, but passively, waiting to be rid of, and the Kikuyu Home Guard is the beginning of that response.

It is important that the Kikuyu Home Guard shall be provided with sufficient backing by the military and police to increase their confidence, discipline, and effectiveness.

In Nairobi the situation is both grave and acute. Mau Mau orders are carried out in the heart of the city. Mau Mau courts sit in judgement, and their sentences are carried out by gangsters. Revenue collected by gangsters, which may be considered as used for bribery, as well as for purchasing Mau Mau supplies.

Agitation in Nairobi derives not only from Mau Mau, but also from other political activity and agitation. There is an example of passive resistance movement among Africans, an example of which is a bus boycott under which Africans have for several months boycotted European-owned buses. Intimidation by Mau Mau may play a notable part in this. A third factor is the growth of criminal activities.

During the visit three Kikuyu Mau Mau admitted were convicted in Nairobi on charges of conspiring with Mau Mau persons. The trial arose out of the kidnapping and attempted murder of two African nurses. They were being taken by the Mau Mau to be murdered when a chance encounter with a police patrol enabled the nurses to attract attention by screaming and running to the police protection. It should be noted that the three accused were brought before the court upon a special charge, but on the lesser charge of conspiring with suspected persons.

Such conditions as these, in the heart of Kenya, strike at the roots of public security and the respect for law and order.

Reorganize Police Forces Downwards

A commission of inquiry into the Police Force has recently reported to the Government of Kenya. We have seen a summary of its conclusions and recommendations, including better pay and housing and removal of the colour bar to promotion. The commission found disturbing signs of bribery and corruption in the lower levels of the police. We support these conclusions generally, but feel it to be our duty to put on record our own serious disquiet on these and other points appearing in the police and law and order generally.

The swift expansion of the police forces and the serious nature of the problems involved help to explain but cannot excuse the fact that brutality and malpractices by the police have occurred on a scale which constitutes a threat to public confidence in the forces of law and order.

Official records shows that there have been 110 prosecutions for brutality among the police forces, ending in 73 convictions. Forty cases are pending. There have also been 29 prosecutions for corruption, of which there were 12 convictions, 13 are

pending. These are significant figures representing four times the number of convictions recorded in authorities, investigated and not reported with because they could not be proved or were approved by investigation. An even larger volume of complaints, many no doubt false but many not investigated, are said to have been made to people in close touch with Africa.

It is useless to expect the general public to respect and co-operate with the police if the force is gravely implicated in brutality and corruption. Reorganization of the police, from the highest level downwards, should be accompanied by stern action to enforce proper discipline and a great approach to the general public. Such reorganization should take into account the special needs of Nairobi, to which we attach high priority.

It is in our opinion necessary to secure the services of a number of highly experienced police and of other administrative officers, capable of carrying out a thorough examination and reorganization of the Kenya Police Force and its auxiliaries. They should be charged with the duty of uprooting all undesirable elements and features in the police, as well as with ensuring efficiency. Some of them should be specially qualified to deal with gangster crime in Nairobi.

Officers of this calibre should be recruited urgently for this task from the United Kingdom or elsewhere; irrespective of whether they have to be recruited outside the normal channels of recruitment for the Colonial Police Service and necessary on a temporary or permanent basis.

Disturbing Attitude

We were disturbed by the attitude of a section of European public opinion towards the efficacy of the law and the general question of police malpractices. For example, the Press has recently been started with the object of paying the legal expenses of European members of the security forces accused of committing offences "in the course of their duty." Activists of this kind, taken in conjunction with protests in the Press and elsewhere when proceedings are instituted against Europeans in the security forces, is tantamount to giving moral support to breaches of the law.

Open displays of contempt for the law should be condemned just as strongly as the law itself. It is clear that once public opinion takes this course, no matter what the circumstances, the results are bound to be the disrepute and ineffectiveness of the law and order.

Attention should also be directed to the long-term planning of the police. The security problems which ensue once the emergency is ended will require a police force of the highest efficiency, integrity and reputation. Among the lessons which might be drawn from the emergency are (1) the necessity for the control of the police forces as a whole to be centralized on a Colony basis; (2) the division of the police into two wings, comprising a well-equipped mobile gendarmerie, fully rationed and properly equipped, and a constabulary living in close relationship with and drawn in most cases from the tribal areas in which they serve.

In the intensely difficult circumstances in which the security forces of Kenya are operating, they are an inevitable target of criticism for people some of whom may be more concerned to succeed their moral duty to improve their standards of conduct. We do not include in our criticism those European, Asian, Arab and African members of the regular police force and of the Reserve who bear the brunt of the work of safeguarding law and order in the Colony during the past 18 months and who have carried out their duties conscientiously and with a proper sense of discipline. We believe that the reorganization we make may contribute to the vindication of their position and will ensure that the communities in Kenya draw due advantage from their sacrifices and efforts which they have made.

Demands have been made for summary justice in Kenya by members of various communities. Increasing political pressure has been brought to bear on the Government with a view to securing the abandonment of at least some of the principles which British justice is founded on, the right to make an accusation or to be condemned by the accusers, to make a defence and call witnesses, to be legally represented, have a public trial and a right of appeal.

Demands for Martial Law

Demands have also been made for martial law. It should be emphasized that no request for a change of this nature has been made by the military authorities. Indeed, the reverse is the case, a statement having been made in the Legislative Council that the Commander-in-Chief is completely satisfied with the emergency regulations, which are at present at his disposal for the purpose of combating Mau Mau.

We are firmly opposed to any demand for martial law or summary justice in the sense of any abrogation of the basic principles of British justice. It is important that in the administration of justice the highest standards shall prevail in Kenya. Upon them, indeed, public confidence and support of the Government must be said ultimately to depend.

(Continued)

Egyptian Commissioner's Violent Attack on Colleagues

Fortnight Reply by Egyptian Chairman of Sudan Governor-General's Commission

THE PAKISTANI CHIEF of the Governor-General's Commission in the Sudan, Mr. ZAUD Durr, broadcast from Gosturman Radio on Saturday a bitter diatribe of allegations made in the Egyptian Press by Group Captain Zulfikar Sabry, an Egyptian member of the Commission.

Though the bulk of his severe criticisms of his colleagues is not available in English, its nature is evident from the reply of the chairman, which was in the following terms:—

"I am sorry to find it necessary to make this statement, and I wish the occasion for making it never arisen, but I should fail in my duty to my colleagues on the Commission to the Government of Pakistan, and myself, if I refrained from placing the full facts as I know them on record.

Smooth and Orderly Meetings

Our Commission started work in December, and up to the present it has been smooth, our meetings orderly, our conduct towards each other helpful and cooperative, and our personal relations excellent. It is therefore very strange to find that the distinguished representative from Egypt, Group Captain Zulfikar Sabry, one of our colleagues, has found it expedient to attack the Commission in our absence in such a wholesale manner in the Press and to have questioned even our integrity.

On February 3 he told me at the Palace party that he would be sending me a letter on the 6th, and I told him that I would come to Khartoum for it, but that I would be going on tour the same evening. His letters reached me at about 12.30 a.m. and I confess that I was amazed to read them. His indictment against all of us, without sparing anyone, contained in two letters, when analysed, charges us with the following omissions and commissions:

"That we have systematically neglected our duties by going away on tours.

"That by leaving Khartoum we have retarded the formation of the Sudanization Committee and thus done harm to the cause of Sudan self-determination.

"That we have by our conduct given a chance to the Governor-General to bring pressure on the Prime Minister.

"That the Prime Minister, Seyid el Azhari, might account to the pressure from the Governor-General and presumably thus go back on his own proposals.

"That we have been discussing our plans for recess in the summer.

"That we invited Mr. Luce, adviser on constitutional and external affairs to the Governor-General, to come to a meeting and asked his advice about leakage of our exchanges with the Palace.

"That we allowed the violation of Article 83 sub-paragraph 4 of the Ordinance relating to the appointment of a Judge in some unspecified manner.

"That our interpretation of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement and the ordinance regarding Executive is wrong.

"That we wish to keep our proceedings confidential.

No Dirty Tricks

I consider it lamentable that one of our colleagues should question the integrity and honesty on purpose of all the rest of us, not only privately, but also in the Press. None of us has shirked his duty in this Commission, and if we have gone on tour, we have done so only at times when the Commission had no work. The nature of this Commission's duties does not make it necessary for it to hold meetings daily and Annex 1 of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement clearly envisages tours by the members of the Commission all over the Sudan in order to understand the problems.

I was the first person to go out on tour in January and returned to Khartoum on the 30th. I might say, however, on occasion for a meeting had arisen. I had not the original plan of going on tour to me, because I felt that it might become more interesting if I were present in Khartoum.

When I returned to Khartoum, at a time when we were expected to receive the list of the Sudanization Committee, and was informed that we could receive it within a following few days, Mr. L. Gregory-Smith, British member of the Governor-General's Commission, and Seyid Darin, Sudanese member of the Governor-General's Commission, had planned a tour of Darfur and Kordofan on February 4, and as they were informed that the list would not be ready for some days they proceeded on their tour on February 4. Sir Ibrahim Ahmad, Sudanese member of the Governor-General's Commission, also left for Port Sudan on February 4 for reasons of health. I had made my own plans on February 1, and in the absence of my other colleagues, there was no point in my staying in Khartoum.

As far as I remember, we had all mentioned our plans to the distinguished representative of Egypt informally, and he had not raised any objection. I consider it my duty to learn as much about the Sudan as may be possible, and when there is no work in Khartoum I utilize the time for touring the country. My trips are not of the seeing trips, as advised by our Egyptian colleagues, because the journeys increase in hot weather in the Sudan involve many physical discomforts, and none of the places that I have visited can be any stretch of imagination be considered a day's drive. I therefore repudiate the allegation of neglect of duty on my part.

Useless Allegation

The second allegation is equally baseless. We could not have the list of candidates for the Sudanization Committee only after we received it. No such list was sent to us by the Governor-General until February 9, and therefore we cannot be held responsible for neglecting a list which had not come to us. The question of the date on which the Prime Minister sent it to the Governor-General and the date at which the latter spent time considering it are in no way the responsibility of the Commission, which has no power to demand the production or acceleration of such a list.

The Sudanization Committee in any case could not be formed until the announcement of the Egyptian representative's name by his Government. This was not done till February 13. It is fair to say that Mr. Sabry should in fairness to us have accused them for not instead of attacking us, if he was so anxious. I therefore repudiate this allegation, which I consider most unfair and without justification.

The third allegation has been made without any sense of responsibility and is an attack on the Governor-General, whether he did or could bring pressure on the Prime Minister is not the concern of this Commission, but I repudiate the insinuation that the Commission had any knowledge or hand in any such charges.

The fourth allegation questions the judgment and integrity of the Prime Minister, and it is not for me to reply to it, except to say that I consider it most unwarranted.

The fifth charge is a list of our obligations, the possibilities of a summer recess. This will be a matter between me and the Government of Pakistan, and surely even public servants can make plans for a recess in advance. The Anglo-Egyptian Agreement makes provision for alternate members as a safeguard against any emergency.

The next charge, that we invited Mr. Luce to a meeting on December 24, 1953, is also absurd. Group Captain Zulfikar Sabry was present at that meeting and could have objected.

He complained the minutes did not do so, objection, and he not explained why he remained silent for more than a month. He did not object to the procedure pending the attendance of others, that members of the Commission's meetings, and there was nothing to prevent our Egyptian colleague from objecting to the calling of Mr. Luce, if he so desired.

I am unable to understand the seventh charge, and our distinguished Egyptian colleague has shown us the courtesy of explaining it to us in his own language. This provision for the appointment of judges, he was present at the meeting when we approved the appointment of Sheikh Yahiya Abu-El Gasin as judge of the Sudan Court, and he raised no objection.

The eighth charge is one of the possible interpretations of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement, the question is one of law, and has not been put to the Commission so far in a formal manner. I refuse to draw into any interpretation in an abstract way, and will give my views only when the occasion comes at a meeting of the Commission.

The last charge is that the chairman almost always. Our Egyptian colleague has been very last night reported all leakage and has been going on the stage and our proceedings. He wants that all proceedings should be in public, forgetting that he is under the provisions of Article 16 of our rules of procedure which lay down that all meetings shall be private, and the chairman alone will issue communications to the Press.

I deplore the circumstances which have compelled me to make this statement. I have been slandered in the Press for absolutely no reason, and my very innocent conduct has been deliberately and maliciously misinterpreted. I have been held out as enemies of the Sudan, and conspirators against her self-determination.

Chairman's Neutral Position

That the charges against us are absolutely false and unfounded. I personally hold a neutral position in this country, and have been very careful not to do anything which in my judgment could be considered partisan. I propose to follow the same course as long as I remain in this country, and will not allow the incident to change my views or conduct. I am here to serve the interests of the Sudanese people, and I pray to be almighty to guide me on the right path in this difficult task. I feel sorry for myself, my British colleague, and my two Sudanese colleagues, who have also been tarred with the same brush, and hope that the latter, whose patriotism has been questioned, will be judged by their own people according to their record and not by these unwarranted accusations.

I refrain from questioning the deplorable language of Group Captain Zillman in his letters and the insinuations contained in the report which he has used, as I do not wish to enter into a direct propaganda with him or anyone else.

This statement is being issued with the approval of my British and two Sudanese colleagues.

On Sunday Group Captain Zillman broadcast a reply, saying that the incidents which he had in mind included the following:

Egyptian Commissioner's Reply

It was clear from informal talks on January 31 that the Commission should carry out its responsibilities regarding the formation of the Sudanization Commission before the British members toured Darfur. It is evident that at least 10 members had arrangements to travel on February 1, and in the absence of the Sudanization Commission was not ready to receive the British members adding that the Governor-General saw no harm in their departure. Relying on those individual personal consultations, two of the members had decided to proceed to Darfur. The Commission was not informed, and he had learned by accident when meeting the British members in town.

When at last he met the chairman at a ceremony at the Palace, he was told that no change could be made. His letter to the chairman of the Commission brought the reply that he alone wanted the Commission to remain in Khartoum, though there was nothing he could do. Two days later the Governor sent a letter with three names for the Sudanization Commission, that letter remaining in the Commission's office until its members returned on February 18.

The chairman had accused the Egyptian Government of delay in announcing the name of its representative. The Government was required to nominate, but publicly announce its nomination. It had notified its nominee to the Governor-General on February 7, and the Governor-General had promised to delay an announcement until the 13th. The chairman, troubled to make investigations, it would be considered a matter of such a high international position from using Radio Omdurman and the Public Relations Office to issue a blunt and unjustifiable accusation against the Government of the Egyptian Republic.

Had the chairman tried to study his (Sudanese) letters he would have found no grounds for questioning the sincerity, patriotism, or conduct of his colleagues. He would reply to the imaginary accusations at the next meeting of the Commission, or in public if it were needed.

Bringing Tanganyika's Africans into Economic Participation

Territory's Comprehensive Annual Report to the United Nations

THE ANNUAL REPORT on Tanganyika Territory (H.M. Stationery Office, 12s. 6d.) is a document of 373 pages, in which every aspect of affairs in the Territory is described. Prepared for submission to the General Assembly of the United Nations, it gives much more data about the Trust Territory than the British Government receives about any Colony or Protectorate. The following passages will indicate something of the nature of the document:

Immigration and Land Laws

"The most effective means by which the economically weaker inhabitants of the Territory can at present be protected are the control of immigration and alienation of land. Immigration is restricted so that the economic development of the inhabitants shall not be prejudiced. The land laws prevent the disposition of land by indigenous inhabitants in favour of non-Africans except by permission of the Governor. Statutory provisions for the restriction of credit to the indigenous inhabitants effectively controls the practice of usury.

"It is the aim of the Administration to bring the African people to a full participation in the economic development of the Territory and to fit them to assume some of the functions previously performed exclusively by non-indigenous inhabitants. Many schemes in the development plan are directed towards this end by the improvement of agricultural methods, the introduction of mechanical cultivation, and education in soil conservation and proper land usage.

"The Local Development Loan Fund exists to provide financial assistance to African agriculturists; consideration is being given to providing similar assistance to Africans engaged in commercial and industrial activities.

"Two steps are contemplated, however, to effect a transfer to the indigenous inhabitants of functions in the economy of the Territory to the exclusion of other sections of the inhabitants. The emphasis is placed upon assisting the indigenous inhabitants to participate on terms of full administrative, economic, and technical equality.

Rapid Growth of Co-operative Movement

"At the end of 1952 there were 152 registered co-operative societies, with a total membership of nearly 122,000. At the end of 1951 the figures were 138 and 105,762. The turnover of the societies during 1952 amounted to nearly £1m.

"The services provided included purchase and distribution of consumer goods and cattle, the grant of loans and provision of savings facilities, bull marketing and the distribution of agricultural requisites. Co-operative efforts are at present mainly concerned with the marketing of agricultural produce.

"Of the agricultural marketing primary societies 411 were grouped in four unions during the year to form the Dairy Union, concerned mainly with the marketing of coffee and the provision of ancillary services. The produce marketed included coffee, tobacco, rice, wheat, maize, beans, vegetables, fruit, oilseeds, eggs, hides and skins to a total value of some £2½m. These transactions necessitated borrowing about £100,000 to finance the collection of produce.

"The largest organization is the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Ltd., to which some 30 primary societies are affiliated. Besides handling the valuable coffee crops pro-

...by its members, this union supplies agricultural requirements, rice, maize, beans, sunflower seed, hoes and shovels, provides loan and savings facilities, and maintains a flour-milling and printing press. The union has sent a number of students to the United Kingdom for the purpose of study in co-operative methods.

The Ngoni-Matengo Co-operative Marketing Union, based at Mankwato, produces the cotton in the district and has a large millinery factory. The Bulubula Co-operative Union, Ltd., deals in the coffee crop of this district, while the Kungwe Co-operative Union, Ltd., handles coffee and paddy. A new development is a rice field, operated on a co-operative activity.

Increasing interest in co-operative activities is being shown in many parts of the Territory, and this development is being actively encouraged. During the past two years the staff of the Department of Co-operative Development has been increased from a Commissioner for Co-operative Development (also Registrar of Co-operative Societies), five co-operative officers, and 14 (African) inspectors to a Commissioner (and Registrar), 11 co-operative officers, one assistant co-operative officer, and 23 inspectors. The staff guides and assists co-operative societies being established and in process of formation.

Non-Africans Occupy Only 1% of Tanganyika

At the end of 1952 the total area of land held under rights of occupancy by non-indigenous persons, including companies and the many missionary bodies, amounted to 3,829.59 square miles, while fresh claims had been registered in respect of 646 square miles.

Numbers of illegal owners of freehold in respect of the land they occupy, both African and non-African, have not been reported for registration. Efforts are being made to ascertain the exact number and extent of these claims, which it is estimated may possibly total some 800 square miles.

Since the land occupied by non-Africans amounts to no more than approximately 1% of the total area of the Territory, it will be appreciated that generally speaking, and taking the Territory as a whole, no serious problems have arisen as the result of land alienation. Such problems as exist are of a local nature.

The average density of the African population is 22 persons to the square mile. Densities vary considerably in the different parts of the Territory. The most densely populated district is Moshi, with 30 persons to the square mile, followed by Kwimba (193), Ruvuma (126), Arusha (109), and Tanga (100). The most sparsely populated are the Masai district with less than three persons to the square mile, Mpanda with three, Chunya with four, and Kilwa and Tabora each with six.

On a provincial basis the Lake Province heads the list with an average density of 40 to the square mile, the Tanga Province being second with 40. At the other end are the Western Province (12), Southern Province (17), and Northern Province (18). In the Lake Province only two districts (Bilimambulo and Musoma) have a density less than the territorial average. The Northern Province includes the districts with the lowest and the highest densities in the Territory, the adjoining districts of Masai and Moshi.

Although the average density of population is very low, there are a few areas where pressure on land exists. The various contributory causes include encroachment by the bush, increase in population, both human and stock, and primitive systems of land usage resulting in soil exhaustion and erosion. In one or two cases the position has been aggravated by the extent of land alienation during the period of the former German administration. In most cases where the population pressure is apparent the problem is being dealt with by rehabilitation schemes.

Drift to the Towns

There is a perceptible drift of Africans from the country districts to the towns, in many cases the numbers involved bearing no relation to the industrial or commercial opportunities offered by the town. This new generation of urbanized Africans appears to follow no recognized law of expansion, and is continuing to swell the population of the towns, and contributing noticeably to the industrial or economic structure. In some cases the number of Africans is disproportionately large, and the per capita potential disproportionately low when compared with the smaller, more advanced and higher revenue producing communities.

The extent to which this drift will affect individual towns cannot be assessed at present, and the problem is one calling for further research and investigation, both in causes and in possible remedies. The present tendency is towards an unbalanced social and economic structure of towns, as the increase in African populations involves townships in heavy expenditure on public works and services, with no concomitant increase in revenue.

Archbishop on Baganda Situation

Harm Done by Public Pronouncements

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRIDGE said last week when addressing the Church Assembly in London that Christian leaders in Kenya had since the beginning of the emergency declared their sympathy with all efforts to abolish abuses of power.

Dr. Fisher continued: "The Church in Kenya has constantly approached the authorities to see that abuses were put down. As soon as the moment of the arrival of General Erskine issued a directive that the abuses of power should be dealt with at once. The Church in Kenya has been using its influence, and it is now satisfied that anything that can be done by the controlling authorities is being done."

The Primate then spoke of the situation in Buganda, saying that the missionary societies had been extremely active in the matter, and continuing:

Complicated Problem

"I think it is true to say that at no point of the Uganda situation has a clear question of Christian principles arisen. It was entirely a very complicated question of personalities, politics, and policies. It is extremely dangerous for the Church to make a pronouncement on what are primarily political and personal matters. The missionary societies concerned have been involved from the very start with the Baganda themselves, the Governor, and the authorities, and have brought all the Christian spirit, witness, and evidence they possess to steer the course to a happier issue."

"I have seen the delegation from Uganda myself twice and I have discussed the matter with many other people. That is far better than any public pronouncement on the matter. Every public pronouncement made so far has done more harm than good."

"We have now reached a situation where only wise personal judgments, acute discussions, and co-operation can get this terribly confused issue on a fair line again."

F flats for African M.P.s

A MODERN BLOCK OF SIX FLATS, built for the six African members of the Federal Parliament was opened in Salisbury recently by Sir Godfrey Muggins. "This may be the beginning of something I have always advocated—a better condition for better people," said the Federal Prime Minister. "Not being a Socialist or Communist, I don't believe you can have a society without grades. This is the beginning of an attempt to demonstrate what so many Europeans did not understand, that there are already very big differences in grades among the African people." Each flat has two bedrooms, a lounge-dining room, kitchen, bathroom and lavatory. Chairs, tables, beds, cupboards, and electric stoves have each been brought from the disbanded R.A.F. camp at Morahill, Swelo. The block, known as Highfield House, cost about £9,000, including furnishings. The rent of each flat is expected to be about £100 monthly, including water and light.

Southern Rhodesian Opposition

AN OPPOSITION is to be formed in Southern Rhodesia's Parliament by Mr. R. As Stockil (Independent Rhodesia Party, Victoria), who was Leader of the Opposition in the last Parliament, but is now that party's sole survivor, Mr. G. Williamson (Independent, Gwelo) and Mr. S. E. Aitken-Cade (Independent, Hatfield). Mr. Stockil said that the two other M.P.s had agreed to work with him as a single force while retaining their right to take independent action. Although uncertain of the attitude of Mr. Jack Keller (Independent, Lauderston, Raylton), he believed the group could count on his support.

New Police Chief for Kenya Successful Action Against Mau Mau

COLONEL A. E. YOUNG, Commissioner of Police for the City of London, has been granted leave of absence by the Court of Common Council in order that he may become Commissioner of Police in Kenya for about a year.

He returned to England last May after acting as Commissioner of Police in Malaya on special secondment for 14 months. In that period he radically reorganized and greatly expanded the police force, transformed a training programme, and emphasized the importance of winning the confidence and friendship of the public.

Colonel O'Rourke Retires

Colonel M. O'Rourke, Commissioner of Police in Kenya since the beginning of 1950, will shortly resign. According to the Colonial Office announcement, Colonel O'Rourke has given outstanding service in dealing with police problems in the emergency, and has shown great resource in police operations against Mau Mau, for which his previous experience in Palestine and elsewhere is specially fitting.

[Comment on this statement appears in Notes By The Way.]

In an almost continuous action against the terrorists during the past week security forces have scored their biggest success to date. "General" Kago's gang, estimated at 300 to 350, is reported to have lost at least 125 killed in running fights, while the total casualties for the 10 days ended February 22 comprise 197 killed, 55 captured, of whom 11 were wounded and 118 arrested. Of the security forces 20 Africans were killed, and 20 Africans and two Europeans wounded. Among the terrorists killed were two "generals" and one "brigade major".

The assault started with three attacks by Mau Mau gangs on Wednesday last week, the first of which was at Thika Golf Club in the early hours of the morning, when the burman was slain, a sergeant, two other headmen killed, two African employes kidnaped, the premises ransacked, and money and goods stolen. This was followed by a raid on Fort Hall, and later by an attack on Kandara police post.

Reinforces of security forces in Thika received the news as the fighting started and arrived at Kandara in time to repulse a series of attacks. In this action Lieut. D. Budd, of 136 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, in pursuit of the retreating terrorists, killed eight of the gang single-handed and wounded another.

Damage done by the gangs included the burning of the house of Mr. R. H. D. Sanford, an agricultural officer, Mr. Allen, an officer in the Kikuyu guard, and Mr. Allen, principal of the Thika Trades School, and the ransacking of a block of Asian houses at the Wanji power station. It is estimated that 33 terrorists were killed during the day.

The pursuit continued, and the next serious clash took place on Saturday, when Brigadier Lord Thurlow, commander of the 39th Brigade, located the gang, and in a series of actions which continued into the night, a further 87 terrorists were killed, 40 wounded and 16 captured, including a Mau Mau recruiting officer.

Latest reports say that the remainder of the gang is contained on a thickly forested ridge near Fort Hall. Eight Bangalore bombers have been employed in the operations.

Biggest Single Blow

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes: "The destruction wrought in the past few days on gangs in the Fort Hall and Thika areas by 39th Brigade, the police, and the home guards is really the biggest single blow so far against Mau Mau in operations. There have been previous operations in which about 40 Mau Mau have been killed; the biggest success of the security forces hitherto was, of course, the capture of 'General' Kago."

While successes of this nature are most heartening, it would be a mistake to assume that the parties are speedily led to violence. The Mau Mau have been losing steadily nearly 100 men killed or captured wounded each week since last summer. They may be able to go on sustaining these casualties for some time yet, but this is probably below the actual level. "General" Kago boasted that he had 3,000 in his gang alone. Whenever the size of the band falls, the number of reserves the Mau Mau have to draw upon, by intimidation and otherwise, is very great. It is remembered that the Kikuyu tribe numbers about 2,500,000.

It is a phrase of the Mau Mau leaders to call members of the tribe, including women, when they are in the mood, there have also been occasions when gangs in the area are known to have been "demobilized" following their villages, possibly because of a running short, ever successful, therefore, individual operations may be, remains the necessity to put in effect the measures which Mau Mau are able to use a large proportion of the tribe as a recruiting pool.

Kenya's main railway lines have been declared prohibited areas during the hours of darkness, owing to a number of incidents of sabotage during recent weeks. A railway spokesman has said that the new legislation would raise the morale of the staff of small stations who had been subjected to intimidation at times. Many stations, originally in prohibited areas at all hours.

Threat to African M.L.C.s

A letter has been received by Mr. W. W. Awori, M.C. from an "anti-traitor" gang threatening all the African members of the Legislative Council. Signed by Kalondo Mutai, J. K. Otloo, and Wainina Kamau, the letter reads:—

"Unless you resign from the Legislative Council, all of you will be regarded as traitors and dealt with accordingly. You must resign now—the Government has no faith in you, and the Africans are losing confidence in you. Do not be interested in money and big names with the M.L.C.s. The last time, you appealed to this gang to lift the threat to Mathu, which we respected, but now it is too much. With the exception of Awori and Muchohi, all the others are not our true representatives. Resign now! The Europeans have been threatening to resign unless parity was maintained and so on. Why can't you? Actually you are doing nothing on the Legislative Council, so resign now! Muchohi is another name for Mr. Okonyo, M.C."

The African representatives concerned have appealed to members of the Council to come forward and discuss their grievances. Mr. E. Mutai, leader of the African members, said he took a serious view of the threat.

Resolutions passed at the inter-racial conference in Nairobi include demands for the stopping of all holes by which terrorists obtain supplies and ammunition for more home guards, for the punishment of Mau Mau offenders, and more intensive investigation into the loyalty of Europeans and Asians as well as Africans.

Following a gathering by telephone that Dedan Kamathi, the Mau Mau leader, was about to attack Nairobi with 2,000 men, troops and police manned road blocks on the main highways last week. The message appears to have been a hoax.

Mr. G. Kulikova has told the readers of *Truth*, the Soviet trade union newspaper that in Kenya, "whole villages ablaze, tens of thousands killed, tortured and mutilated people, rivers of blood, a sea of tears—this is the price the Native population of Kenya has already paid, only because they generally desire freedom and recognition of their human rights. He calls on Britain's "bloody terror" against a "mythical organization" called Mau Mau, which has been used by colonizers to justify their sanguinary acts."

A protest has been made by six African members of the Kenya Legislative Council because they were not invited to attend constitutional talks between the Governor and European and African non-official members.

On Active Service

CHIEF INSPECTOR P. A. BRADY, of the Police Reserve Air Wing, was killed when piloting a spotter plane which crashed during operations in the Fort Hall district. His home is in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM	
To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.	
PLEASE SEND ME	For One Year, and until countermanded: AIR EDITION (70s. per annum)
	ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum) (Delete as necessary)
Name and Address [Block Capitals, please]	
Full Postal Address [Block Capitals, please]	

The Long-Term Aim in Uganda To Become Self-Governing State

ANDREW COHEN, addressed a well-attended meeting of journalists in London on Tuesday evening in order to explain the policy of H.M. Government for Uganda and the background to the recent crisis over the withdrawal of the Bataka from the Kabaka of Buganda.

Though that was a grave matter, said the Governor, the long-range future of the country was of greater importance. The purpose of the Administration was to build up Uganda as a self-governing State with the Government mainly in the hands of Africans. For Uganda was not a multi-racial society, like the other East African territories, but an African society with European and Asian minorities which must be properly safeguarded. That had been officially stated in the House of Commons that day by the Secretary of State and welcomed for the Opposition by Mr. Griffiths. It was therefore, the policy accepted by both political parties.

As a means of bringing Africans increasingly into public life, the Legislature had recently been reformed, making it more representative and a better means of political education. The quality of the Africans nominated to the Crossbench would compare favourably with that of any Africans in any other legislature in the continent; indeed, they would bear comparison with members of any Parliament anywhere.

Having recounted the story of his discussions with the Kabaka, the Governor said that he was most anxious to get relationships put right between Buganda and the rest of the Protectorate and between the Great Lakes and the Legislature. To help in that matter a first-class expert had been invited to visit the country.

Federal Proposal Unacceptable

The delegation from Buganda now in London had advocated the constitution of a Federal State, which was surely not the right solution. One of Africa's difficulties was the small number of people able and ready to take their part in public life. The wrong course therefore would be to proliferate councils, the right course was to have fewer bodies of better quality. Just as there would be no sound case for a Federal England, with each county ranking as a State, so there was no good case for a Federal Uganda.

Sections of the Baganda now wanted a constitutional ruler. One of the tasks of the expert would be to examine the relations between the Kabaka, his ministers, and the bukiko. The problems were not only in a kingdom which was in some respects quite modern and in others feudal. The essential problem was not one which could best be solved by a Commission. Better results were likely from discussions with the people themselves. He (the Governor) wanted to hear their proposals, not put forward his own.

Asked if the Baganda would not be more likely to rally behind his policy if the Kabaka returned, Sir Andrew said that the important thing was not to reduce the difficulties of the Government but to do what was right in the circumstances. If the Kabaka had given the degree of trust to which he was entitled, the present position need never have arisen.

Ultimate Responsibility

The essential point was that someone must have ultimate responsibility. If it rested with H.M. Government, as it did then in case of need, it must exercise that responsibility for the good of Uganda as a whole. That was what had been done.

It had also to be borne in mind that a Colonial Governor had not merely to consider policy, but security. Except in the Bataka—those whose policy was exercised in the name of the Kabaka—"Buganda for the Baganda"—we seemed little to do for that kingdom for the idea of its separation from the rest of the Protectorate.

N. Rhodesia's New Governor

Mr. A. E. T. BENSON, at present Chief Secretary in Nigeria, is to become Governor of Northern Rhodesia in succession to Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner in London of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Emotion in Industrial Relations Encouragement of Heady Nationalism

THE COLONIAL EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION states in its current review:

"The emphasis placed upon the promotion of workers' organizations in non-metropolitan territories makes desirable for employers to seek a common platform on which mutual needs can be discussed, and employers will welcome the organization of both sides of industry, but what has occurred has in fact been the development in many areas of a workers' movement mainly concerned with politics and almost devoid of interest in industrial relations.

When it is remembered that over large parts of these territories, for very good reasons, the majority of the employers are European and the majority of the workers are not, industrial relations become in effect race relations, and, as such, are charged with an entirely irrational, but very understandable, emotional content.

Wealth for Welfare

There is a small hard core of public opinion in the United Kingdom which, perhaps deliberately, perhaps mistakenly, ignores the fact that an important part of the cost of the benefits of the Welfare State, which is the objective of this Section, is met from wealth accrued as a result of the proper development of the natural resources of the overseas territories. Without the capital, brains, and administrative ability supplied from overseas, these territories would not have been developed.

The attitude of this group is reflected in certain sections of the Press. Untold damage is done to relations, and heady nationalism is encouraged, which at one end of the scale produced disturbance and economic loss and at the other ill-will, violence, and ultimate rupture."

Reporting on the meeting in Geneva of the governing body of the International Labour Office, the memorandum states that on that occasion:

Colonial Labour

After those against the British Colonies were (a) recruitment for African men (Bechuanaland); (b) a profit-sharing scheme (Tanganyika); (c) forced labour for failing to pay taxes (Cameroon, Tanganyika, and Uganda); (d) compulsory portering (Sierra Leone and Nigeria); (e) compulsory labour in war-time (Kenya and Tanganyika); (f) conscription of labour in peace time for industrial of national importance (Kenya); (g) political prisoners carrying out forced labour (Malaya); (h) compulsory labour for public works and services (Tanganyika); (i) requisitioning of labour by indigenous authorities for communal work (Nigeria); (j) compulsory employment in local land conservation work (Southern Rhodesia); (k) forced convict labour (Nigeria); (l) conscription of voluntarily employed persons (Kenya); (m) general allegations regarding forced labour (Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia and Sierra Leone).

An *ad hoc* committee considered that all of these charges were unfounded except in Malaya and Kenya. The committee observed that the Voluntary Unemployed Persons Ordinance in Kenya could be applied (although it appears that it is not at present so applied) in such a way as to result in a system of forced labour of some importance to the economy of Kenya.

"The point is that while on the whole the British Colonies were absolved by the *ad hoc* committee from breaches of the conventions, the exemption related to a strict interpretation of the terms of the convention, and there are indications that a number of practices at present exempt under present laws, such as forced portering, may come under review, or may be a matter of practice, in regard to the recruitment of workers."

In 1945 there were 22,800 Asian children in Government and auxiliary and secondary schools in Kenya. In 1952 there were about 31,300 such children in the same schools. In that period the net recurrent cost had risen from about £68,000 to £987,000. The Member for Education and Labour in Kenya

Federal Party Wins in N. Rhodesia

Mr. Beckett's Deputy Defeated

THE FEDERAL PARTY has won a clear victory in Northern Rhodesia's general election. It will have 10 of the 12 non-official seats in the new Legislature, two members having been unopposed.

The two independent members, Mr. John Gaunt and Mr. F. S. Derby, both stood as Confederate Party candidates in the last Federal election of Rhodesia and Zambias last December, but were defeated. Mr. Gaunt is the Confederate chairman in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Derby's victory at Livingstone was not only the election's biggest surprise, but will obviously embarrass the Federal Party. The latter's candidate was Mr. H. A. Thom, whose nomination papers had not entered at the last moment, when those of Mr. G. B. Beckett, Federal Party leader and successor to Sir Ross Hensley

at the time of the non-officials, were found to be incomplete.

It had been assumed that after Mr. Beckett's resignation so that Mr. Beckett could take his place by means of a by-election. The position was however complicated by the independent candidature of Mr. L. A. Oxenham, formerly acting town clerk of Livingstone, who had placed the Federal Party's name was overruled by the party's central executive. Mr. Oxenham nevertheless insisted on standing and the close-fought triangular contest resulted in Mr. Derby winning with 248 votes, against 237 for Mr. Thom and 227 for Mr. Oxenham.

In terms of votes, the Federal Party's representation may be considered disproportionate, for they gained only 54.3 per cent of all votes cast. All five Copperbelt seats were Federal Party victories, although in two cases there was a split vote.

The new leader of the Federal Party is to be Mr. J. I. Roberts, who easily won Broken Hill. Sir Roy Welensky's old seat, Only 13, he is a farmer who is new to politics. This applies, of course, to all the returned members except Mr. E. S. Scaunt, who retained Lusaka, having been defeated there in the Federal elections by Dr. Alexander Scott (Ind.). Here also there was a split vote.

Independents polled 3,822 votes representing 42.7 per cent of the electorate voted.

ELECTION RESULTS

(Abbreviations: Fed., Federal Party; Ind., Independent)

ROCKY HILL	H. J. Roberts (Fed.)	619	LUANSHYA	S. R. Malcolmson (Fed.)	463	NDOLA	W. F. Rendall (Fed.)	530
	W. Kirkwood (Ind.)	129		E. Pugh (Ind.)	430		Mrs. H. C. Smith (Ind.)	330
				A. E. Heber (Ind.)	18			
CHINGOLA	W. Ge Dunlop (Fed.)	325	LUSAKA	E. W. Serpant (Fed.)	615		J. Robinson (Ind.)	768
	G. D. Craze (Ind.)	246		Mrs. K. N. Staples (Ind.)	531		A. B. Hunter (Ind.)	559
				R. Sampson (Ind.)	132			
EASTERN	R. P. Kidson (Fed.)	47	FRONTIER	S. Gaunt (Ind.)	221	NORTHERN	H. A. Watmore (Fed.)	Returned unopposed
	W. B. McGee (Ind.)	149		B. Goodman (Fed.)	174			
LIVINGSTONE	F. S. Derby (Ind.)	248	MUFULIRA	E. Tucker (Fed.)	463	SOUTH WESTERN	A. B. Hunter (Ind.)	Returned unopposed
	H. A. Thom (Fed.)	237		A. E. Heber (Ind.)	18			
	L. A. Oxenham (Ind.)	227		A. E. Heber (Ind.)	18			

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PERSONALIA

THE MARQUESS OF WILINGTON has been visiting East

MR. E. MACE has been appointed Director of Lands and Forests in Tanganyika.

MR. A. J. DON SMALL has returned to London from his visit to the United States.

MR. H. B. BUSH, managing director of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., left £123,449 (duty £55,026).

THE DUCHESS OF BUCLEUCH will fly to Kenya in a few days for a visit of about a month.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL'S book, entitled "African Afterthoughts", will be published in London in May.

SIR DERICK and LADY GUNSTON have been visiting Nyasaland, where their son is serving in the Secretariat.

SIR GEOFFREY and LADY GOLLA have toured Lake Nyasa in the M.V. ILALA. They spent one week on the trip.

MR. SYDNEY TRANTER will leave for East Africa at the end of this week. He expects to return to London in mid-April.

LORD JOWITT, Labour leader in the House of Lords, who was Lord Chancellor from 1945 until 1951, will visit the Rhodesias next month.

MR. D. C. BROOK, chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., arrived back in London last week from his visits to Nyasaland and Kenya.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY KENNEDY have arrived in England to leave pending retirement.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, will return to England next month on sick leave. He will be absent from the Colony for about six weeks.

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., will on March 25 address a lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on the situation in Kenya.

MR. LYTELTON has postponed his departure for Kenya from 30-day until Saturday owing to the illness of the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

MR. C. P. D. FRANKLIN and MR. W. WINTERTON have been elected to the board of British Rope, Ltd., the largest buyer of East African sisal in this country.

SAYED ABDEL KAMID DAUD, Inspector-General of the Egyptian Irrigation Department in the Sudan, has been nominated Egyptian member of the Sanitation Committee.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, will return to Entebbe by air today. While in London he addressed Conservative and Socialist Members of Parliament.

MR. G. H. BAXTER, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office, who flew to Southern Rhodesia at the week-end, is now known to have proposed the new motto for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

SAYED ABDEL MAGID AHMED has been appointed chairman of the Public Services Commission in the Sudan of which MR. JUSTICE AHMED EL WALI, EL ADABANI, MR. A. M. HANNIN, SAYED NASR EL HERI ALI, and MR. H. W. MORRISON are the other members.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, who at the beginning of April will take up his appointment as High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is likely to return by sea, leaving Lusaka on March 8, and sailing from Cape Town four days later.

MR. A. G. BOTTOMLEY, M.P., MR. JAMES JOHNSON, M.P., and MR. B. W. WILLIAMS, M.P., the three Labour members of the all-party delegation which recently visited Kenya, addressed last week's meeting of the National Council of Labour, on which the Labour Party, the Trades Union Congress, and the Co-operative Union are represented.

MR. E. R. ST. A. DAVIES, lately Chief of Civil Commissions in Kenya, has been appointed Government Secretary in the Isle of Man. His place in the Kenya Government has been taken by MR. E. H. WINDLEY, an administrator with 23 years' experience in the Colony.

MR. W. A. E. WINTERTON, who until August was Southern Rhodesian Minister for Trade and Industrial Development, has been elected Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Committees in the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He sits for Salisbury South.

DR. R. D'YSCALCOT, an ophthalmic specialist in Kenya, is in charge of the new mobile unit which has started on a two-year tour of the country to survey the extent and incidence of blindness, treat patients, and train African dressers. The Kenya branch of the British Empire Society for the Blind has sponsored the survey.

LORD ALTHORPE, president of the Knights of the Round Table (and also of the Royal African Society), has received from his brother knights on the occasion of his golden wedding a gold statuette of a cavalier in the original uniform of the Life Guards, Lord Althorpe's old regiment. With the statuette was a letter signed by every knight member of the Round Table.

MISS MARY SENTATUKA, who has been appointed a community development officer in the Uganda Local Civil Service, is the first African woman to hold a post in the Protectorate formerly occupied by a European. She has a diploma in social science from Edinburgh University and will come to this country in September to lecture at the Selby Oak College of Community Development near Birmingham.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON has been appointed chairman of the board of control of Salama Estates, which were recently bought by the Uganda Government. The other members of the board are the SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES and MESSRS. A. N. MAINI, L. M. SENDAGALA, and J. M. WAMALA. The Directors of Agriculture and Veterinary Services have been appointed visiting advisers to the board.

DR. J. F. C. HASLAM, of Northern Rhodesia, has been elected chairman of the African Affairs Board of the Federal Parliament. The REV. PERCY IRBETSON, the specially elected member for African interests in Southern Rhodesia, is deputy chairman. The other four members are REV. J. A. DOJG (nominated European member for Naisya interests in Nyasaland), and MESSRS. D. S. YEMBA (Northern Rhodesia), J. Z. SAVANHU (Southern Rhodesia), and W. CHIRWA (Nyasaland).

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PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT

CONSULTING ENGINEERS have vacancies for qualified engineering assistants in their Nairobi offices with experience in the following: (a) Survey, Drainage, Water Supply, Roads and General Estate Development. (A knowledge of structural engineering will be an advantage.) (b) Design of reinforced concrete and steelwork structures, with site supervision. (A knowledge of surveying will be an advantage). Varied projects with scope, freedom and opportunities for advancement. Candidates should be single, and between the ages of 24 and 32. Salary, leave facilities, and other terms of appointment in accordance with experience. Air passages for applicants from abroad will be paid. Applications, which should be made in writing, giving particulars of age, education, qualifications, and experience, to some recent experience, should be addressed to: MANAGERS, HAYES, M. AMCOCKS & PARTNERS, P.O. BOX 5, NAIROBI, KENYA.

Mr. L. J. RUSSELL has been appointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland for three years.

Mr. DWYAN JONES has joined the editorial committee of the *Kenya Sisal Board Bulletin*, of which Mr. S. GOODHART is chairman.

THE AGA KHAN will go to Uganda in September for his platinum jubilee, which will also be celebrated in Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam.

MR. CLYDE HIGGS, who has a farm in Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed a member of the National Parks Commission of Great Britain.

SIR MICHAEL BRUCE, a descendant of Robert the Bruce, who is to die in Canada, has during an adventurous career served as a mounted policeman in Rhodesia and was at one time in Tanganyika Territory.

BRIGADIER CYRUS GREENSLADE was the guest of honour at the recent Eritrean O.E.T.A. and U.M.A. Dinner. BRIGADIER S. H. ENORRIG presided. The DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BRIGADIER and MRS. F. G. DREW, BRIGADIER R. W. JAMESON, and L. R. ZWACHMAN were among those present.

MR. R. R. COSTAIN, chairman of the civil engineering company bearing his name, who is keenly interested in East African development projects and owns land in Kenya, is one of the four signatories of the report on the World Bank issued by the Federation of British Industries. He and three colleagues visited the United States to make an inquiry into the organization and work of the bank.

MR. ERIC SHIPTON, formerly of Kenya, who led the 1951 British reconnaissance expedition to Mount Everest and is now a teacher of the Outward Bound Mountain School at Eskdale, was injured recently when his car collided with an ambulance near Whitehaven, Cumberland. He was taken to hospital unconscious, but was discharged next day. MRS. SHIPTON and their four-year-old son, who were in the car, were not injured.

SIR STEWART JONES, who served in the Sudan for some years as Governor-General and in Tanganyika as Governor from 1931 to 1932, is making the round-Africa trip in the DURBAN CASTLE, which is due at Port Sudan and East Africa ports between February 28 and March 15. Since his retirement from the Colonial Service Sir Stewart has been keenly interested in the work of the Royal African Society and was for some years chairman of its general purposes and finance committee.

DR. WALTER ALBY WEBB, one of Southern Rhodesia's new M.P.s (Eastern constituency), is 58, and after graduating from St. Andrew's University, became house-surgeon of Dundee Royal Infirmary. He went to Southern Rhodesia 22 years ago as medical officer to the Renzies mine, a mine along an appointment which he has continued to hold. For the past 13 years he has been chairman of the Gwelo Village Management Board, and helped to set up the Odzi Falls irrigation scheme. He was president of the local branch of the British Medical Association, he was last year president of the Eastern Districts Regional Development and Publicity Association, and owns a farm in the Odzi district.

Obituary

MR. BAILEY SOUTHWELL, whose death was reported last week, was chairman of Cam and Moton Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Rezende Mines Ltd., and Sherwood Star Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and a director of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., African Investment Trust Ltd., and other companies.

SIR GEORGE SAMPSON-ELLISTON, who has died at the age of 78, was at one time chairman of the board of management of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He was Conservative M.P. for Blackburn from 1931 to 1945.

The Queen's Escorts

H.M.S. 'NEWFOUNDLAND' (Captain M. G. Goodenough, R.N.) flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, Admiral Sir William Stuyler, and H.M.S. 'CEYLON' (Captain R. S. Foster-Brown, R.N.) will assume the responsibility for escort of the GORCH on April 5 in the vicinity of Coos Island, and will escort her to Colombo, arriving early on April 10.

H.M.P.S. 'TIPPU SULTAN' (Captain A. Rshid, R.F.N.), I.S. 'RAPUT' (Captain R. S. David, I.N.), and I.S. 'RANA' (Lieut. Commander G. C. NAHAPIET, I.N.) will accompany H.M.S. 'NEWFOUNDLAND' as escorts to Aden, arriving on April 27.

Federal Cotton Prospects

WITH COURAGE and perseverance, cotton could become a major crop in the Federation, said Sir Godfrey Huggins when he opened a new canvas mill in Salisbury established by Fothergill and Harvey (Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Ltd. "Cotton is not yet out of the wood in Southern Rhodesia," the Prime Minister added, "but it is well established in Nyasaland. He welcomed the growing tendency among British industrialists to build factories close to sources of raw material supply. Mr. Charles Harvey, chairman of the parent company in England, said that in the United Kingdom it had been felt necessary to concentrate on synthetic cloths on various kinds, which were more economic to-day. The new mill was "purely a beginning."

A former police magistrate of the Seychelles, Mr. P. D. Camille, has been found guilty in Mahé of embezzling Rs. 610 (about £45. 15s.) which he had received as curator of vacant estates. He was sentenced to four months imprisonment on the main charge and to 14 days on each of five other counts. The sentences to run consecutively.

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East Africa and Rhodesia, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.

Independent Expert to Visit Uganda

Mr. Lyttelton's Statement to Parliament

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said, in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon—

"I wish to make a statement on the future of Uganda. The long-term aim of H.M. Government is to build the Protectorate into a self-governing State. In working towards this we shall ensure that Africans play a constantly increasing part in the political institutions of the country, in the Civil Service, and in economic development. When self-government is achieved, the Government of the country will be mainly in the hands of Africans.

The advancement of Africans and the economic development on which that advancement depends cannot take place without the help of the other races. When the time for self-government eventually comes, H.M. Government will wish to be satisfied that the rights of the minority communities resident in Uganda are properly safeguarded in the constitution, but this will not detract from the primarily African character of the country.

"I have put in the library copies of two speeches made by the Governor to the Protectorate Legislature on November 20 last year and February 5 this year. These speeches set out the comprehensive measures which the Protectorate Government is taking for African advancement, and I commend them to the attention of the House.

"Some of the measures which will assist the development of Uganda's economic resources will bring in large numbers of permanent immigrants. These too, are groundless. We must expand mining and secondary industries in order to diversify the economy and pay for the import of social and other services. For this outside capital and technical skill are needed and must have their proper reward, but these will be safeguards to ensure that the future interests of the African are not prejudiced.

"There will be strict control of immigration and the alienation of land, and the Uganda Government and industry itself will train Africans for higher positions and ensure proper conditions of labour. No industrial colour bar will be tolerated in Uganda. The Governor is ready to discuss with African representatives any suggestions they may make to help allay any fears, if such still remain.

"It is too easy to forecast the form of the constitution of Uganda when self-government is eventually achieved, though it is clear that only as a united country will Uganda be strong enough and prosperous enough to meet the growing needs of the people.

"There are, however, constitutional questions relating to Buganda—in particular the future relations between the kabakship, the ministers, and the Great Lukiko, and the relations between the Great Lukiko and the Legislative Council—which must be looked at now, so that we can decide on what lines it is best for these relationships to develop. The Baganda themselves should clearly take a leading part in working out these problems. To help in this, the Governor and I have agreed that an independent expert should be invited to visit Buganda. He will consult with representatives of the Baganda and with the Protectorate Government to help reach agreed recommendations for H.M. Government to consider. In the meantime I have agreed that the Buganda reforms announced in March, 1953, need not be held up.

"In Bunyoro, Toro, and Ankole the councils are becoming more representative. I do not think there will be any difficulties but the Governor will arrange for the expert to talk over with the rulers of these districts their future relationships with their councils as they go on.

"The Governor will pursue these matters on his return to Uganda, and as far as Buganda is concerned will discuss them with the Regents and will make an early statement to the Lukiko.

Questions and Answers

MR. H. MARQUAND (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary about the marketing of Colonial cotton.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Marketing boards with funds for price stabilization exist in all cotton-producing Colonial territories except the West Indies. The Colonial Governments were consulted before the decision to wind up the Raw Cotton Com-

mission was taken, and I do not expect any serious effect on their economies to result from that decision. I have asked the Government and marketing boards in territories which have long-term contracts with the Raw Cotton Commission to consider what alternative marketing arrangements should be made when these contracts expire in two to four years. The marketing boards concerned will no doubt wish to gain experience in the intervening period before taking final decisions as to their future marketing policy."

MR. B. WILLIAMS (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether his attention had been drawn to a document entitled "Kenya Report 1953," being circulated by the Kenya Committee for Democratic Rights for Kenya Africans, details of which had been sent to him, which was inflaming racial animosity by its inaccurate and incorrect reporting, and whether he would take legal action against that body in view of the subversive nature of its activities.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I have only recently seen this document. It contains a great deal of mischievous and misleading propaganda. I am considering the point raised in the second part of the question."

"The only publication in the United Kingdom to draw public attention to this "Kenya Report" has been EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA."

MR. G. THOMAS (Lab.) asked the number of Africans who had surrendered carrying a copy of General Baskin's surrender leaflet, and the number of those who had subsequently been sentenced by a civil court.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Ninety terrorists had surrendered up to February 10 in response to the surrender offer, and none of these have been sentenced by a civil court."

Surrender Leaflets

MR. R. SORRESEN (Lab.) asked what action was being taken to avoid false impressions being conveyed to Mau Mau adherents by leaflets circulated by the Kenya Military Command assuring immunity to those who surrendered when in fact they might be punished because of those leaflets.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The surrender offer of August 24, 1953, was made on the authority of the Governor of Kenya and the Commander-in-Chief, East Africa. A copy of the surrender leaflet has been put in the library, together with a copy of the statement issued by the Governor at the time. This statement explains the terms of the offer and was given the widest publicity. The Kenya Government are carrying out the undertaking given in the offer, and I do not accept the suggestion that there has been any breach of it."

MR. H. WILSON (Lab.) asked the Minister of State, Board of Trade, as representing the Minister of Materials: (1) if he was aware of the loss to this country of a substantial quantity of Sudanese cotton as a result of purchases by Egyptian buyers, and what steps he was taking to ensure an adequate supply of Sudanese cotton to permit the meeting of the needs in 1954-55; (2) whether he was permitting the Raw Cotton Commission to present to buy Sudanese cotton for the needs of the Lancashire cotton industry; and what steps or guidance he had given to the Commission about such purchases.

MR. AMORY: "I understand that most of the comparatively small quantity of cotton offered at the recent auction in Khartoum was bought by export merchants who are resident in Egypt. Several of these firms are now offering the same cotton for re-sale to importers in Europe, including the United Kingdom. The Raw Cotton Commission and other U.K. importers are free to buy Sudanese cotton as they think fit, and the Minister is not prepared to advise them on the exercise of their commercial judgment."

1956 Start for Rhodesia University

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR FUNDS for the proposed Rhodesia University is to be launched. Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, General M.P. and chairman of the university inauguration committee, said Salisbury recently that, apart from Britain's generous gift of £1,125,000, he had it not been for grants towards recurrent expenditure made by the two Rhodesian Governments, even the old plans could not have been contemplated. Capital costs for the next 10 years were estimated at £2m, necessitating the raising of an additional £750,000 in that period. The board contemplated a much more deliberate form of planning, which would take longer than the original scheme, under which the university was to have been started this year. Now it was hoped to make a start in 1956.

The booklet "Kenya Report 1953" may not be imported into Kenya.

An American View of British Africa

Comprehensive Report on Development

THE STERLING AREA: AN AMERICAN ANALYSIS is the title of a 672-page volume published by the Mutual Security Agency Mission to the United Kingdom. Price one guinea, it is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

The book is a comprehensive and lavishly documented survey of an area which covers a quarter of the world's population and carries on a quarter of the world's international trade. It was produced by the research staff of the E.C.A. (Marshall Plan) Mission to Britain.

Its emphasis is on the development of the trade patterns of the sterling area and the economic factors which influenced them during the post-war period until mid-1950. The first part deals with the composition, ups and downs, and growth of the sterling area, partly with individual countries or regions in the area, and the final section has chapters on each of the major commodities which enter into dollar-sterling trade.

Variable Survey

So weighty a production must serve as a permanent reference work rather than one to be perused in bulk. Its appearance the clarity of its numerous statistical summaries, many in colour and picture form, and its typography are superb, and there can be little doubt that it would be a valuable acquisition to any business man, economist, or civil servant desiring not only a comprehensive survey of the sterling area but one seen through American eyes (although the publishers are at pains to suggest that no definite U.S. views are given or implied).

Among the commodities dealt with separately are fats and oils, cotton, furs and skins, tobacco, copper, tea, aluminium, and diamonds.

The following excerpts are from the section on the economies of member countries of the sterling area:

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Economic Policies.—The emphasis in Southern Rhodesia policy is on growth—rapid growth in many directions. To promote the development of a more balanced economy, the instability of pre-war trade, followed by wartime shortages, furnished a strong motive for the adoption of a policy of greater self-sufficiency, war and post-war prosperity helped to provide the means of implementing it. The policy has been given added urgency by world rearmament and the fear that foreign supplies may again be reduced. Defence programmes, on the other hand, stimulate an increased demand for the strategic raw materials which Southern Rhodesia can supply.

To further the country's economic development, the Government has undertaken to provide adequate transportation, sufficient power and other utilities, and an adequate force of skilled and unskilled labour, as well as a supplement of private capital investment where necessary.

The company income-tax as well as rents and utility rates on industrial sites, are kept at moderate levels, and an agreement has been made with the U.K. to avoid double taxation. Equipment required for essential industries is given special tariff treatment, and there is a rebate of duty on certain materials required in approved manufacturing industries or in mining.

Government and Private Enterprise

Government participation in economic development is not with the object of replacing private enterprise but to create the conditions under which natural resources can be fully exploited by private enterprise if it is prepared to accept the challenge. By State enterprise it provides investors are unable or unwilling to take the first steps.

A distinctive feature of public ownership in Southern Rhodesia is the provision for partnership with private enterprise even in the basic industries and the sale of such industries to private interests after the feasibility of a project has been proved.

The two most fundamental undertakings in which there has been direct public investment are the steel plant at Quebena and the cotton spinning mill at Gatooma. In both cases production was begun on a small scale, but the plants were designed for later expansion and a substantial increase in the capacity of both industries is intended. The proved ore

reserves are said to be adequate to plan for a steel output sufficient to meet most of Central Africa's needs.

The great demand for cheaper textiles for African consumption provides a secure market for the cotton textile industry, whose demand for raw cotton could in turn stimulate production of a crop which does well in Southern Rhodesia but which has been hampered in the past by marketing difficulties.

The Government's role in agricultural development is primarily to encourage and facilitate development by assisting irrigation and soil conservation projects. Considerable progress has been made along these lines. The largest project affecting agriculture is the Sabi Valley development scheme, inspired by the achievements of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the United States.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Development Plan.—The plan, which got under way in 1947, puts particular emphasis on transportation, electric power, housing and food production. Only a small portion of the territory is accessible by railroad, and many of the agricultural regions depend entirely upon road communication. River transport is at a very early stage of development. Without good roads to facilitate the movement of produce to market, rural life would fall to advance beyond a mere subsistence level and would in turn suffer a continued exodus of man power and a further decline of crop yields.

Development Teams

Efforts in the agricultural field centre mainly on the education of thousands of smallholders in improved methods of farming. Price guarantees and bonuses are provided for maize and other crops cultivated in an approved manner. Instruction and help are given by development teams—still relatively few in number, but representing the beginning of an extension service which can be of great practical value.

Rural development projects, initiated mostly by Africans themselves, were encouraged by the Bifer in 1949 of a Colonial Development and Welfare grant to cover about half the cost of such projects. It was found that once the African community set an example, others were quick to emulate it. Another feature of the plans for expanding and diversifying agriculture has been the encouragement of European settlement through financial aid and the leasing of Crown land at low rentals.

Industrial development is considered to be essentially the province of private enterprise; the cement plant was the only exception, but the Government still seeks to encourage industrial growth. In 1951, for example, an Industrial Loans Board was established to assist industry in much the same way as the Land Board was helping agriculture.

European immigration is encouraged and training centres have been established for Africans—some of them to teach crafts and other skills. The education of the population through organized settlement and as a consequence of improved transportation, is expected to result in the more efficient use of both labour and land resources.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Problems of Development.—A large part of the area is closed to economic development by insect-borne diseases and pests, for many of which cures and preventative have yet to be found. Habitable areas are densely populated and their soil is overworked, unskillfully farmed, and subject to severe erosion. Great distances, difficult terrain, shortage of labour, and a difficult climate have all hampered the development of communications.

U.S. Aids

Skill and capital had to be concentrated, and neither was attracted to activities which did not promise quick and adequate returns. Private investment which went primarily into production for export and social enterprises, did not meet many of the basic economic and social needs of these territories.

Governmental development plans, regional, territorial and local, have provided the basic framework for economic and social progress in East Africa since the war. Their main emphasis is on health, agriculture, and communications. Here, as in other British overseas territories, American aid was received under the Marshall Plan.

Agriculture is second only to transportation in its share of development expenditures. The emphasis is on increasing the supply of food and improving the quality of exports. Research programmes are carried on for East Africa as a whole, as well as within each territory, and include efforts to combat the tsetse fly, the desert locust, and such animal diseases as rinderpest and East Coast fever.

Experiments are made with various fertilizers, seeds, and systems of cultivation to discover those best suited to East African soil. A continuous campaign is carried on against soil erosion, including the resettlement of Africans.

First Speeches by Federal M.P.s

Appeals for Non-Extraneous Approach

MAIDEN SPEECHES by members of the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland covered a broad range of subjects and to some extent upset the initial agenda. When the Finance Minister's estimates of expenditures were taken in committee, most M.P.s seized the opportunity to give their views on matters extending from education to racial partnership. The expenditure estimates, to be defrayed from revenue and loan funds during the first six months of this year, totalled £17,163,689.

The Confederate Party member, Mr. J. R. DINDY (Young's (Sebakwe)), expressed apprehension about Southern Rhodesia's future because of the high cost of living and high taxation. He asked what steps were being taken to implement promises made regarding European immigration during the referendum campaign, and how Sir Roy Welensky could reconcile large-scale immigration schemes with the present trend to advance Africans in European employment.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Federal Prime Minister, interjected that African advancement was a territorial subject, to which Mr. Young replied that the Federal Government ought to take the initiative in policy. The Confederate Party would, he said, do its best to make federation a success.

Customs and Tariffs

MR. W. A. EASTWOOD (Fed., Bulawayo-Suburbs) criticized the vagueness of the Speech from the Throne. For instance, he publicized the proposed Customs and Tariffs changes about which it had been agreed at the 1953 conference. He said the Northern Rhodesian tariff should be applied to the whole Federation, a proposal which the Fiscal Commission supported. It was, in fact, that a Customs and Tariffs Commission was necessary to consider the problems involved, but should be possible to adopt Northern Rhodesia's tariff in July, and make amendments later.

The need for economy was urgent. The Minister of Transport announced that railway rates would rise on April 1, to meet higher living costs.

DR. A. SMITH (Ind., Lusaka) said that Northern Rhodesians would look with grave concern on any tariff wall introduced to protect infant industries in Southern Rhodesia which would raise Northern Rhodesian prices.

MR. N. G. BARRETT (Fed., Mrewa) hoped for fulfilment of Federal Party election promises of reduced taxation and lower customs duties.

MR. R. F. HILSTED (Fed., Western) urged that a substantial amount be spent on aircraft for Central African Airways, who were running into difficulties. "Air services must be extended to speed Federal development."

MR. V. T. DAVCE (Fed., Luanshya-Mufwalira) said that those who demanded equality should define it. The Federal Parliament should at the start of its life indicate that such a thing as "equal partnership" was impossible; they might perhaps be a 51-49 partnership, but "precise equality was unattainable."

MR. J. M. CHANAKA (Fed., Umtali) appealed to the African members to face the question of racial partnership with calmness. How could they at that stage ask for equality? In the three territories most Africans were still backward. He had no objection to mixed classes in the proposed university, but wanted separate hostels.

University Segregation

MR. M. KARUMI (African member, N. Rhodesia) said that if there was segregation in the university, with Africans in separate dormitories, practical partnership would have failed. Restrictions on movement over the Zambezi should be removed.

MR. D. YAMBA (African member, N. Rhodesia) suggested within the next few years a conference of federal and territorial members to discuss the extension of the franchise to British-protected persons.

MR. W. N. CHIKWA (African member, Nyasaland) declared that Africans in his country could not agree with the idea of senior and junior partners. They had been persuaded to accept federation by the concept of a genuine partnership. Those responsible for higher education should pronounce against a colour bar. He believed that any encouragement of large-scale European immigration in Nyasaland might displease the Protectorate's people.

MR. C. R. KUMBIKANO (African member, Nyasaland) alleged that Africans had suffered much discrimination, making

their position difficult. Nevertheless African M.P.s would not try to "log the wheels of federation."

MR. R. C. MCCOY (Fed., Nyasaland) complained that the interim Government's list of Minister of Development had "asked, and hoped that some short would be made 'to dig up the body and breathe new life into it.'" He urged a realistic attitude towards Central African Airways, asking if it was to become an international air line or a first-class regional service.

MR. P. ISBROTON (Fed., Nyasaland) hoped to see hydro-electric plans for Nyasaland in order to aid secondary industry.

MR. F. S. OWEN (Fed., Ndola) believed that the public were dismayed at Rhodesia Railways' precarious financial position. He would suggest a grant to the Minister of Transport. "Traffic must pay a rate which it can reasonably bear," and added that some roads were now carried at sub-economic or marginal rates.

Idle Land

MR. I. D. SMITH (Fed.) complained that hundreds of thousands of acres, perhaps millions, were owned by people who had no apparent intention of using them, and urged that ways should be found of bringing that land into profitable development. The secret of greatly increased food production in the Federation was immigration. He expressed anxiety about the Government's attitude to increase local manufacture of fencing.

THE REV. A. J. DOW (specially nominated European member, Nyasaland) said that there had been some interesting suggestions that Africans would seek to work Federally. He hoped it was now realized that the Native representatives were determined to give it a fair trial. The Federal Parliament should see that those whose opportunities were limited were allowed to exercise their full citizenship as soon as possible. However, progressive gestures must be made to the "ruling class" in their forces seeking to capture the African's imagination were to be repelled.

MR. M. M. HOVE (African member, Southern Rhodesia) urged greater coordination between European and African agriculture. What did the Government intend to do about the large tracts of land lying idle, with absentee landlords? He hoped to see all questions dealt with in the Parliament on their merits, differences between Europeans and Africans would be probably be found to be insignificant.

MR. J. Z. SAVANHU (African member, Southern Rhodesia) considered that African agriculture should be taken over by the Federal Government. Bearing in mind the problems, he said that people could not be forced to mix, and that the African could object to separate hostels in the university. The classes should, however, be multi-racial. Although precise equality was unattainable, even in a family, what was necessary was equality of opportunity.

THE REV. J. ISBROTON (specially elected European member, Southern Rhodesia) said that partnership was a matter for stage-by-stage progress. The rate being determined by the contributions made. He believed firmly in a franchise linked with a standard of civilization, not in the type of political representation whereby a human candidate was identified by a picture of an animal, a bird, or a tree. Political power in the hands of immature and uneducated people was a great danger, particularly in themselves. There was in Central Africa a tremendous amount of land and will on the part of Europeans towards Africans. All will and racial antagonism could be stirred up and developed by Africans just as well as by Europeans. When duties had been fulfilled and responsibilities accepted, would come the time to talk of rights.

Increasing European Immigration

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Minister of Transport and Communications, said that European immigration must be related to the available resources for development. A vast white population could not be carried.

Assuming that railway rates and economic running had a bearing on living costs, he pointed out that in periods of rapid expansion it was sometimes necessary to weigh up whether high efficiency of development was the more important. Suggestions that the Railway Higher Authority should disappear would be investigated. To complete Salisbury airport £750,000 was required, including £280,000 for provision of Central African Airways main-base.

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Minister of Finance, agreed that taxation should be reduced far as possible, but he reminded members that every application made by them for some additional service cost money. His statement on revenue was not a budget; it had been made merely to show the House the financial background. A deficit existed merely because no taxation was being introduced to meet it. Tariffs were essentially a revenue-raising device, not really intended for the protection of industries. It might be necessary to go outside the Federation for some civil servants, but he hoped that too many of the higher posts would not be filled in that way.

Days of Mourning in Buganda: Queen's Visit to Uganda

Processions in Bark-cloth

REPORTS FROM UGANDA state that all African shops were closed on February 8 and 9, the days which the Lukiko had designated as days of lamentation and prayer for the Kabaka. Though the Governor had issued that proposal, its intentions were fulfilled by the Baganda as individuals. No violence occurred anywhere.

There were large processions to the royal burial place and other ceremonial places, most people wearing bark-cloth and no footwear. Others wore armbands, sashes of bark-cloth, or sirdles of banana fibre.

Prayers were said in the Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals and in mosques and many churches. The Nabagereka, wife of the Kabaka, attended one service clad in bark-cloth and barefoot.

Government offices and European and Asian businesses were closed as usual, but most of their Baganda staff stayed away. African markets, restaurants, and bars closed.

New Greetings

Two new forms of greeting appear to have been arranged. When one Ugandan met another he said: "Mwesa," to which the reply was "May he live long!" The next word of greeting in Baganda, the "described reply," is "Self-government."

It has now been suggested in Baganda newspapers that "Days of Lamentation" should be resumed in the last week of April to coincide with the visit of The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Mr. M. Mugwanya, Chief Justice of Uganda, who has led the delegation sent to this country, left by air at the week-end, owing to ill-health. He said before leaving: "The Government has so far handled our mission unsatisfactorily. However, I have an undying faith in the British people and in their sense of justice and fair play." Mr. A. K. Kironde now leads the mission.

Because it is being widely stated in Buganda that the Kabaka has refused payment of his expenses since his arrival in London, the Government of Uganda announced this week that payment at the rate of £8,000 a year had been made monthly in advance since December 22, and that the Kabaka's bill from December 1 to 22 at a London hotel (the Savoy) had been paid by the Uganda Government. It amounted to £1,392, including £269 for an en-camp.

Congress Demands

The Uganda National Congress cabled a few days ago to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"Africans demand that Uganda be developed as an African State. The campaign by British officials preaching a unitary State is designed to perpetuate the unpopular, outmoded Legislative Council, retarding political progress towards self-government. Africans are strongly opposed to the safeguarding of minority interests when accompanied by an appropriation of political power by non-Africans. Africans demand a clear statement of a definite date for self-government."

When repeating the text of this telegram in Kampala, the Congress stated that copies had been sent to the Buganda delegation in London, to Lord Hemmingford, Mr. Feather Brockway, M.P., and two London newspapers.

Mr. J. P. McMahon, of the insect-borne diseases division of the Kenya Medical Service, and Commander G. Cole are conducting experiments at the Lake Victoria Fisheries headquarters to discover the most useful type of fish with which to stock dams in the Nyanza Province. The desired requirements are that the fish shall have a high protein value, eat weeds, and consume mosquito larvae and bitharia-carrying snails.

RUKIDI III, Mukama of Toro, Uganda, said at the celebration of his 50th birthday and the 25th anniversary of his accession that it would be a great joy to all his people to welcome The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in April.

The Katikiro of Bunyoro-Kigezi, Mr. M. D. Martin, has sent the following official letter to the District Commissioner, Bityoro:—

"While we, as part of the Uganda Protectorate, are naturally very sorry and sympathetic with what has happened in Buganda since November 24, 1953, we must, however, entirely disagree with the resolution recently passed by the Bugama Lukiko.

"It is perhaps needless to explain that the word 'Uganda' does not mean Buganda only; it means the whole Protectorate, of which Buganda is but a part. It would therefore appear that the Buganda Lukiko could not pass a resolution affecting as this would appear to, the whole Protectorate.

"Although we, the Banyoro, will not have the good fortune of welcoming The Queen in our country, we will nevertheless have the pleasure of being so, and thus showing our deep loyalty to the British Crown, through our representatives at the various functions to be held during Her Majesty's stay in the Protectorate."

Uganda Electricity Board

THE UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD report a profit of £63,405 for the calendar year 1953, compared with £21,927 in the previous year. If provision had been made for the whole of the capital charges involved the deficit would have been about £61,000. There was a rise of nearly 20% in the units generated compared with the previous year, the figures being 59,500,085 and 69,980,476. Units sold totalled 52,007,057 (33,854,941), giving a distribution efficiency of 72%. Revenue income last year was £55,384 and expenditure £492,179. The sum of £2,000 was applied to loan interest. The cost of each unit sold was 193 (203) cents of a shilling; compared of 154 cents for generation, 24 cents for transmission and distribution, and 15 cents for management. Consumers supplied numbered 10,400 (8,783). Capital expenditure was £4,717,764 (£10,496,231).

Sixth Cambridge Conference

THE SIXTH CONFERENCE on African administration will be held at King's College, Cambridge, from August 23 to September 4. It will consider the problems of industrial development and town growth. Many members of the Colonial Service on leave from Africa will attend in their personal capacity, so that they may speak with complete freedom, and there will, as usual, be representation from the Colonial Office, the missionary societies, and the academic world, together with individuals otherwise closely associated with African administration.

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Trouble in the Southern Sudan Two Sudanese Ministers Investigating

MESSES, 21. An Egyptian Minister of Justice in the Sudan, and Mohammed Nouredin, Minister of Works, flew to Juba last week to inquire into reports of unrest in the south. Tribesmen were reported to be massing outside Juba and threatening the town, but the Governor reported that the position was not serious though there was tension in the area. The Sudanese Government announced that, having received telegrams of warning, including one from Mr. Zak Dai, Minister of State, which conflicted with the Governor's statement, they had decided to send a mission of inquiry. British administrators were accused in the telegrams of instigating the disturbance.

Major Saleh Salem, Minister of National Guidance in Egypt, has also blamed the British for anti-northern demonstrations in the south, and further violent attacks on British administrative officers in the southern Sudan have appeared in the Egyptian Press. Major Salem is reported to have said: "We must unite all our forces for the immediate destruction of the British Administration in the southern Sudan."

Egypt to Train Sudanese Officers

General Neguib has decided to attend the opening of the first Sudanese Parliament in Khartoum on March 15. Earlier Major Salem had expressed surprise that the invitation from the Governor-General, Sir Robert Howe, on behalf of the Sudanese Council of Ministers, was for "a representative of Egypt." He added: "If the Governor-General's invitation is the official and only one, the Egyptian Government will reconsider the whole matter. In that case President Neguib will not go to Khartoum. Egypt would send a representative, but it would not be himself."

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Lt. Col. LAURENCE HOLBECH, C.B.O., U.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., late of Southern Rhodesia, will be pleased to give his personal attention to inquiries, which should be addressed to him at:

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General Neguib will be accompanied by Dr. Sultan, legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Zeln ef-Abdin, secretary to the Egyptian delegation during the talks with Britain about the Sudan, Mr. Aly Maher, the former Prime Minister, and Major Salem.

Fifty training aircraft and arms for 1,000 troops are to be present to the Sudan by Egypt to mark the inauguration of the Sudan Parliament. This contribution would not be the last of its kind, said General Neguib. Fifty Sudanese cadets will be instructed at the Egyptian Military Academy free of charge, and places in the Egyptian Staff College will be reserved for Sudanese officers.

Position of General Neguib Will He Be Made A Scapegoat?

IN CRITICIZING Mr. Eden's policy of appeasing General Neguib, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has repeatedly suggested that, though the man who is now President of Egypt was able to seize power at the head of a clique of militarist revolutionaries, it would be foolish to assume that his position (and theirs) is secure.

Now so restrained a weekly as the *Church Times* has published a statement which deserves serious consideration. It reads:

There is a persistent report in diplomatic circles in Cairo that General Neguib, under virtual house arrest and that one of his lieutenants (probably Major Salem, who has since Masr) will shortly succeed him as leader of the Revolutionary Council.

The basis behind these reports is that the best Egyptian revolutionaries who seized power in 1952 began with a complete lack of diplomatic and political experience. At the beginning they needed General Neguib to give their revolution respectability. He is an older officer, more experienced, and more cautious man than most of his colleagues, many of whom had very doubtful histories, even by Egyptian standards.

But the Revolutionary Council has now consolidated its authority. It has elected the King. It has suppressed the Waft. It has banned the Muslim Brotherhood. Now it is supreme. It is thus natural that the younger men in the revolution should begin to feel that they can well dispense with General Neguib's restraining hand. The General has certainly been overworking and has had many recent spells of illness. This is enough, against such a political background, to account for the reports of his detention and coming deposition by the Revolutionary Council.

General Neguib's position is certainly far from secure. The crisis will come if he signs an agreement with Britain. In the Cairo mobs accept the agreement, his colleagues will continue to use him as a convenient figurehead. If the mobs turn against the agreement, General Neguib will be made a scapegoat.

Finances of Uganda

UGANDA'S ESTIMATED REVENUE for the first six months of 1954 is £9,454,327, of which £9,209,891 is ordinary revenue, £221,436 grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare fund, and £200,000 from land sales. Expenditure is computed at £9,409,369, of which £5,639,122 is recurrent, £1,330,312 special, £2,218,499 extraordinary, and £221,436 from the C.D. & W.F. Revised estimates of revenue for 1953 are £17,908,744 and of expenditure £18,393,185, leaving a deficit of £484,441. The estimated balance on June 30, 1954, including reserve funds, totalled £9,826,835. Export taxes provide £3,652,500 of the revenue, customs and excise £2,215,000, reimbursements £1,567,483, income tax and non-African taxes £934,800, and African poll tax at £464,650. The largest item in expenditure is public works extraordinary at £2,218,499, followed by education at £1,313,764, local government contributions at £531,336, medical services at £304,325, public works recurrent at £482,082, police at £326,578, and agriculture at £287,561.

The Buganda Government invites the submission of words, music, or both for a Buganda national anthem.

M.P.s Discuss Kenya's Problems Mau Mau Fared in Nairobi

TWO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, Mr. C. J. Alport and Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, discussed the present situation in Kenya in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

Mr. Crossman said that during his visit of 10 days, he was immensely impressed by what he saw in the Kikuyu Reserve, including the build-up of the Kikuyu Home Guard, but very worried at the Nairobi locations, which he described as the cesspools in which Mau Mau had been bred. He doubted whether the locations ought now to be administered by the municipality.

Later he said: "If you ban dancing, polygamy and female circumcision, and say that these are not compatible with the Western way of life, is it not partly because that has happened that you have Mau Mau?"

Mr. Alport suggested that such activities had to be replaced by something else. He said that the Egyptians had started their propaganda with a trade fair and fair trade, which all Kikuyu had flocked to.

Mr. Crossman recalled that a wise official in Kenya had said to him: "Perhaps our mistake was to bring the African the Old Testament as well as the New. Each people has its Old Testament. Our job is to start the New Testament on its Old Testament."

He thought that one prerequisite of African progress was to move the people into villages, however much they might dislike that course. Problems were aggravated by the determination, the right determination, to combine democracy with modernization.

His best day had been spent in Nakuru, where he had admired the way in which that town grappled with its African problems. The greatest single impediment to the conquest of Mau Mau was, he considered, African lack of confidence in the police.

Mr. Alport believed that the present state of insecurity would be solved, and that all races would have a far better future in Kenya after the present troubles had been overcome.

Awards for African Music Recordings Published for Outstanding Talent

THE AFRICAN MUSIC SOCIETY, anxious to draw world-wide attention to Africa's best musical talent, invites the submission of recordings of instrumental or vocal performances by indigenous Africans. All items must have been published on 10-inch discs or be available for publication by the society free of charge (apart from the usual copyright fees).

Recordings made up to the end of 1953 may be submitted to Box 138, Rodeoport, near Johannesburg, for consideration for the Osborne awards of £2, £12 10s, £7 10s, and £3 10s in this category. Publishers of pressed discs already available commercially or privately will be asked to guarantee adequate supplies for distribution or to press the discs in sufficient quantities.

The awards for 1954 are also announced. Five of the prizes have been awarded to the Belgian Congo, and Ruanda, Urundi, and one each to Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, and Uganda.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, is president of the awards. Sir Herbert Stanley is James Governor of both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, vice-president; Mr. Lewis G. Hallett chairman, and Mr. David Gray, honorary secretary.

Nairobi Building

BUILDING IN NAIROBI has exceeded a value of £21m. since the beginning of 1951. That fact was disclosed by the chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council when presenting the draft estimates for 1954. In 1951 approval was sought for buildings calculated to cost rather more than £25m.; in 1952 the figure was in excess of £41m.; and for the first 10 months of 1953 it exceeded £43m. The revised valuation roll for the municipal area of Nairobi has reached £22m., and a rate of 2.2% is recommended for the coming year. That will leave a deficit of £20,140 to be met from reserves. Gross expenditure is computed at £1,318,582.

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Kenya's New Parliament Building

Westminster Tradition Closely Followed

SIR EVERETT BARNES, Governor of Kenya, last week declared open the new Parliament building in Nairobi, saying that it signifies both the continuance of civilization in Kenya and the British connexion. He emphasized the dangers of a single-party system which led to dictatorship, and of the development of party spirit into bitterness.

Mr. H. S. Rutter, Chief Secretary, presented an address of loyalty to The Queen and the Throne as symbols of the unity of the peoples of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the European elected members, said in seconding the address: "This chamber and building demonstrate our determination that the future of this country shall be resolved by discussion, argument and peaceful acceptance of decisions, rather than by violence and disruption."

Asian Affirmation

Mr. A. B. Patel, the Asian leader, affirmed that the allegiance and loyalty of the entire Asian community to the person of The Queen had always been, and would always be, unshakable, whatever differences Asian members might have had in the past and might have in the future concerning the system of government, the method of administration, and the approach to various problems with other racial groups.

Mr. E. Mathu, leader of the African members, said that the loyalty of himself and his colleagues was shared by the Sultan of Zanzibar and the representatives of the British Parliament and the Commonwealth.

The Sultan of Zanzibar and the representatives of the British Parliament and the Commonwealth were welcomed by Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentley, Member for Agriculture, and father of the House, Sheriff Abdullah Salim, an Arab non-official member, joined in the welcome.

Mr. George Macays, M.P., presented a bound copy of Erskine May to the Speaker when the delegation from the United Kingdom was called to the Bar.

A fanfare was sounded by trumpeters of the Black Watch as the Governor retired in procession.

The new building is sited at the foot of the Hill, at the junction of open park land and former civic gardens. The chimneys of the clock in the tall tower resemble those of Big Ben.

The inspiration of Westminster is apparent in the Speaker's chair, which dominates the chamber; the members' benches arranged in a semi-circle; the dispatch table in the centre, with desks for the members' committees; the professional approach; the division lobby; and the extending bar of the House at the entrance and the galleries at either end. Microphones, controlled from the Hansard box, will enable debates to be distinctly heard in both galleries.

The lofty ceiling is decorated in royal blue, picked out in crimson and gold, surrounded by a primrose ground. Local timber has been used for the panelling.

Numerous Gifts

Two wrought-iron grilles at the entrance to the chamber are of local manufacture, and are the gift of Nairobi City Council. Mombasa Municipal Board presented the custom leather-lined swing doors, set in an architrave enriched with ornate rosettes carved in Mombasa. The screen and bar are an offering from the Kenya branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association; the Speaker's chair, carved by a local firm from the municipality of Kitale; the dispatch table from East Africa Railway and Harbours Administration; and the three chairs from the municipalities of Eldoret and Kisumu.

The massive, richly carved doors at the ceremonial entrance are the work of instructors and students of the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education. A round conference table in one of the committee rooms, with chairs and panelling, are the gift of the Uganda Government. One dispatch box was given by Major Cavendish-Bentley and the other by the Government of Zanzibar.

On the entrance hall to the right is a long colonnade linking the rest of the building to the Council Chamber by way of the library and writing room.

Elected Member Criticizes Colleagues

Objections to Non-European Portfolios

A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE in Mr. S. Cooke, member for the Coast constituency in the Legislative Council of Kenya, was passed at a well-attended meeting in Malindi after he had criticized both the Government of Kenya and the non-European members of the Legislature.

He said that Mr. Blundell, leader of the European elected members, and Mr. Mavelock, chairman of the European Elected Members' Organization, had served for a full year on the inner cabinet of Government, on the Emergency Committee, on the Resolutions Committee, respectively. When joining those bodies, they had announced that they would share responsibility with the Government and that all would be well. They had been right to test the cooperation, said Mr. Cooke, but wrong not to resign from those bodies and from the Executive Council when they had seen how badly things were going. They had been very backward when he (Mr. Cooke) had on several occasions introduced motions in the Legislature condemning the Government for its weakness and vacillation.

Panic Remedies

Now in a state of panic the Elected Members' Organization are seeking remedies on which it should have decided months ago. The most stupid suggestion was to give portfolios to Asians and Africans. How could such men, without any previous experience of administration, successfully take over from experienced officials? If some of the officials were inefficient, as several were, they should be replaced by competent men from within Kenya or from outside. Moreover, there was no mandate from the electorate for the procedure proposed.

Mr. Cooke criticized General Erskine as the only commander in history who thought that he could win a campaign without casualties.

Mr. Humphrey Slade resigned from the Elected Members' Organization last week, on account of disagreement with his colleagues in regard to the emergency.

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Good Times for Coffee Growers

Quality Will Come Into Its Own Again

MESSRS. EDIE SCHLESER AND CO., LTD., write in their annual review of the African coffee markets:—

"The vast majority of Africans want European Colonial Governments to stay, but their uneducated minds are as wide open to the extravagant promises of propaganda as they are blind to its origins or consequences. The plums of office may be plucked by strangers once, but they do not ripen again unless sustained by the tree of responsible government. The post-war danger has been that Colonial Governments may yield power in the name of progress, and sacrifice in the process precisely that which they seek to attain for the people.

"Coffee producers in Africa have had a very good year and we do not doubt that they have an equally good one ahead of them. Supplies are not equal to demand, so prices must rise and we expect higher levels next year than last. Producers must remember, however, that high prices of any commodity over a period court disaster, and, in this century, synthetics. A great deal of money has been spent in trying to make synthetic coffee, and the higher coffee prices rise the greater the probability of synthetics.

"African producers would be better able to reduce their costs to meet such a situation than are many others, and in any event quality and economy of production will carry the day. Therefore one would like to see more money ploughed back into improvements in production, more spent on research, and greater vision and more interterritorial and international thinking.

Need for Bureau

"There is also a need for an African Coffee Bureau to function in Europe along the lines of the Pan-American Coffee Bureau in the U.S.A.

"We hope that Uganda, which is a progressive country, will not finalize its proposals for the reorganization of the coffee industry without first sending a representative to South and Central America to study the industries there.

"For the coffee industry everywhere the emphasis during 1954 must be on reinvestment, better cultivation and preparation, and improved yields. In times of scarcity anything sells, and current prosperity in the growing industry should be regarded as the golden opportunity to provide for the days when quality will come once more into its own."

Africans and the Government

TOO FEW AFRICANS know of the work done by Government for their benefit, said Northern Rhodesia's Governor, Sir Gilbert Rennie, when addressing the African Representative Council. "At some of my meetings with Africans," he continued, "I have listened to complaints against the Government that have been quite unjustified, and I have discovered that many of those present had little or no idea of the Government's work. You are a very important link between the Government and the African people. I ask you to make yourselves acquainted with the progress made and the development work carried out."

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A special branch to combat Communism and other subversive activities has been established by the Sudan Government.

The Social Service League of Kenya, an Asian welfare organization, is building a new hospital in Nairobi at a cost of about £200,000.

A special window display has been installed at the East African Office in London, where a rotator machine shows a continuous film loop of photographs.

The Government of Kenya has now decided that water for Mombasa shall be taken from above the visible springs at Mzima. Under the new plan there will be no need to raise the level of the Long Pool.

Latest population estimates for Northern Rhodesia put Europeans at 50,000 (13,100 in 1952), Africans at 1,950,000 (1,480,000), Asians at 37,000 (41,300), and Coloured people at 4,300 (pre-war figure not known).

The annual report for 1952-53 of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine discloses that among the students were 113 from East Africa, 41 from South Africa (including Southern Rhodesia), and three from the Sudan.

Milisho s/o Masina, a Tanganyika African, has been given the maximum sentence of three years imprisonment with hard labour for enticing two boys away from their home and attempting to sell them to Masai tribesmen as herds.

The Nyasaland branch of the British Empire Society for the Blind is making a public appeal for funds. The Northern Rhodesian appeal has received £5,000 from the Southern Rhodesian State Lotteries and £4,000 from the Beit Trust.

Uganda Photographs

"An excellent "Picture Book of Uganda" has been published at 3s. by the Department of Information, Kampala. The photographs splendidly reproduced convey a good general impression of the many-sided life of an attractive country.

Road traffic accidents in Uganda last year accounted for 244 deaths and 2,732 injuries. Accidents numbered 488. The dead included 220 Africans, 14 Asians and seven Europeans. Motor-vehicles licensed in the Protectorate last year totalled 14,227, including 8,180 private cars, 5,593 commercial vehicles and 4,090 motor-cycles.

A perfect landing on the Kampala-Masaka road was made by Mr. T. G. Nicholas, a Nairobi business man, in a two-seater aircraft in which Mr. K. Gorvette and he were flying from Kisumu to Entebbe. The pilot, who had lost his bearings owing to stormy weather, took off next day with only a feet clearance for either wing-tip.

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Oversas Food Corporation Schemes for African Tenants

REFUSE TO 40,000 ACRES of cultivation in the Kongwa, Urambo, and Nachingwea areas, the operations of the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika are now concentrated on the study of basic agricultural problems. The most interesting portions of the report for the period ended March 31 last year, which gives details of the 1951-52 harvest, are therefore those dealing with two experimental schemes for farming by Africans.

For a co-operative African tenant scheme in Urambo 15 farms, ranging from 25 to 100 acres, were started for the production of maize, rice, maize sorghum, soya beans, castor seed, velvet beans, Italian millet, cassava, and sweet potatoes. In the first year, seed, fertilizer, and insecticides were issued free to the tenants, an agent was seconded to supervise the work, and preparation of the land was carried out at contract rate.

Uneducated Peasants Most Promising

The report states that several tenants have worked hard and made good progress, but that others with more education have been reluctant to do manual work, and their families have not been brought to assist in the field. The uneducated peasant cultivators appear to provide the more hopeful material.

At Nachingwea there is an African visiting tenants' scheme, of which the report says:—

This scheme envisages a partnership between European and African based on similar systems practised in other parts of Africa. The settlement manager supplies the African tenant with housing and an area of land for a farm property laid out to allow mechanization and the establishment of a rotation. Certain operations, like ploughing and rigging, are carried out by the settlement manager, who levies a charge for them, and he also sells seed and fertilizer to the tenant.

Planting, cultivation, and harvesting are done by the tenant, under the supervision of the settlement manager, and the crop is eventually sold to the settlement manager at a pre-arranged price. When harvesting is completed and the crop sold, the tenant is free to return to his home, but he can take up his farm again the following season if he so wishes and is acceptable to the settlement farm.

Owing to the prolonged period of drought, this year's crops will yield harvest well below average. The tenants have shown themselves to be willing students of good agricultural methods, and their results so far are most creditable.

European Settlement Scheme

Three farm assistants have been selected for a European settlement scheme on 1,000-acre holdings at Urambo. For each £1,000 was deposited in the bank in the name of the farm, and the farmer told to establish himself. Further loans will be available, and it is estimated that between £4,000 and £5,000 will have to be spent before the farm is self-supporting, and further advances will be available.

The land had been felled but not cleared. The rate of clearing compared favourably with that of the Land Clearing Organization with lower costs, and the land was in much better shape when brought into cultivation than that which had been handled by the organization. Equipment was hired to the settlers at an annual rental, and a committee consisting of the general manager, agricultural officer, and accountant acted as an inspectorate.

The dwelling houses erected varied in design and material. One settler, who had experience in timber construction, pit-sawed some of the original felling on the land and erected a prefabricated wood house at a cost of approximately £290. Another chose mud and wattle for his house and put up a temporary building at the cost of £170. The third contented

himself with a bamboo structure which was erected at the cost of £20.

A somewhat similar experiment is mentioned under head of development farms.

Previously the development organization had opened up the land itself, carried out conservation work, constructed labour lines and farm buildings, laid water supplies, and then handed the farm over to the farmer. Masses of information are available of the cost of such development, but the future story of Nachingwea would be incomplete without further actual information being available with regard to the cost of opening up and developing a farm by the farmer himself within the corporation framework.

In March, 1952, in order to fulfil this requirement, a selected farmer was placed on an area of 500 acres and instructed to establish a 1,000-acre farm within the next three years. Already the farmer has made his own bricks, built his own labour lines and farmstead, constructed conservation terraces, built roads, and managed to clear and grow 220 acres of crops. The information concerning the value of antemistable value for comparison with the capitalization of normal corporation farms.

Yields in the 1951-52 crop at Kongwa were creditable, averaging 40 lb. per acre in the case of groundnuts, 2,314 lb. of maize, and 2,420 lb. of sorghum.

Conditions were less favourable in Urambo, where the groundnuts suffered badly from rosette disease, maize was attacked by stalk borer and lacked nitrogen owing to a delay in the delivery of sulphate of ammonia, and sorghum produced poor yields owing to stalk borer, blight, various caterpillars, poor germination and too thick planting.

On two of the five farms at Kongwa crops of sorghum were completely destroyed by weaver birds. The average yield of live applies to acreages harvested.

Experiments with livestock, which were in the early stages, appeared promising. One batch of steers in Kongwa gained 192 lb. per head in eight months. A report from Nachingwea says that the calves at 10 months are almost the same size as their dams. The first result of pig production is encouraging.

Tobacco at Nachingwea

Tobacco is receiving attention at Nachingwea, where the first results are awaited with interest, and at Kongwa where an average of 633 lb. of leaf per acre has been harvested, of which 75% was sold as bright. The 1952-53 plantings total 389 acres. Fluocured Virginia has been found to give economic yields up to Southern Rhodesian standards.

The deficit on the year's working was £431,080, compared with £1,311,391 in the previous year. Crop sales amounted to £467,338 (£500,394), and crop in stock to £30,029 (£35,549). European salaries, etc., dropped from £645,165 to £417,643, and compensation for loss of office from £97,429 to £76,592. The balance of capital surplus appears at £4,796,212, amounts repayable at £3,764,969, and current liabilities at £209,556. Fixed assets are valued at £2,984,761, stocks at £13,200, and current assets at £4,498,495, including £584,004 in cash.

Mr Stuart Gill is chairman of the corporation, of which the other members are Sir Charles Lockhart and Messrs. B. E. Norton, A. A. Swrie, and A. E. Trotman (Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Tanganyika).

The report is published by H.M. Stationery Office at 3s. 6d.

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Affairs of the Somaliland Protectorate

Legislative Council Next Year

ADDRESSING THE 14TH session of the Somaliland Protectorate Advisory Council in Hargeisa, Mr. E. P. S. Shirley, Acting Governor, emphasized the need for members to realize that increased powers required an increased sense of responsibility. Somali leaders had a duty to exercise their influence over the tribes. He deplored the fighting between the Dolbaharita and the Haha' Tolalla last year, when 42 people were killed.

Urging co-operation with Government in schemes for their advancement, he said it is not enough to be suspicious of Government, and to say "No" to progress without reason. It is silly to say for things and then to work against them. He warned Somalis against those who collected money from the people to spend on themselves. What, he asked, had such people done for education of children, for the sick or poor?

In conclusion the Acting Governor said that The Queen had invited a deputation from the Protectorate to go to Aberdeen during her visit. Representatives would be selected from each district and from the Somaliland, British Somaliland, the police, and the tribal police.

Mr. John Carrel, Assistant Chief Secretary, said that plans were being made for the Protectorate's first Legislative Council to open in April next year, and that a grant of £200,000 was being sought from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to finance the development of Berbera harbour.

Mr. J. A. Hunt, a geologist, who was a member of the party sent by the Shell Company to prospect for oil in the Protectorate in 1928, told the Council that large companies were unlikely to come to the Protectorate until the geological surveys had found minerals. What, he asked, had arranged for a company to send a representative to investigate the deposits of petroleum discovered last February. Some interest has been shown by business men in Great Britain in a system of which there were large deposits in the Protectorate. So far, he said, surveys had found coal, iron, and lead as well.

Mr. Carrel pointed out that that would involve reclamation of gardens and that when attempted two years ago strong opposition, including stone-throwing, had been encountered.

Another non-official proposal was for the training of clerks of the subordinate courts in law so that they might assist illiterate judges. Mr. Carrel replied that there would be a danger that the clerks might acquire more knowledge of the law than the judges, adding that it was Government policy to train judges in the law and in the course of time to make them literate.

Thatcher Hobson and Company

MESSRS. THATCHER HOBSON AND CO., LTD., of which the Northern Rhodesian Government holds the ordinary shares, and which has been operated on the Government's behalf since October, 1941, earned a net profit of £34,651 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with a loss of £38,702 in the previous year.

The issued capital of £586,193 in shares of £1 and the accumulated reserves total £2,052,150, £1,040,000 of which is held in the British South Africa Company's funds, £1,113,882, and an insurance claim of £4,200. Fixed assets are valued at £567,660, and net current assets at £108,561.

During the year the number of European employees of the company increased from 207 to 232. A pension scheme for European pension scheme was introduced. £22,472 was spent on European housing, making a total investment year on year of £128,792. There was a 10% increase in the African employees from 637 to 625.

The company operated 78 (32) passenger, 69 (52) freight, and one (seven) contract vehicles covering a total of 3,041,161 (2,529,514) miles, carrying a total of 326,382 (300,843) passengers, 22,122 (18,322) tons of freight, and 945 (705) tons of mail.

The company's transport was involved in nine minor, eight minor, and 16 very minor accidents for which their drivers were to blame, and eight minor, 43 minor, and 19 very minor accidents for which the company's drivers were to blame. The average mileage travelled per accident was 42,853 (44,000) miles.

The directors were Messrs. H. S. L. Giffell (chairman), W. M. Giffell (Northern Rhodesian Financial Secretary), A. A. Giffell (chairman of Northern Rhodesian Government), A. J. Giffell (Accountant-General), and W. C. Kitchin. Mr. H. E. Giffell is general manager and Mr. H. Berry secretary/chief accountant.

Of Commercial Concern

The Gezira Board has been instructed to stop selling cotton by the Sudan Government, which is studying the situation created at the auctions in Khartoum at which 20,000 bales realized £22 more per 100 lb. than the ruling price in the Alexandria market. The stop order was issued 72 hours after all tenders for the purchase of cotton had been rejected by the market last Thursday. It is reported that several Continental buyers intend to withdraw orders already placed for Sudan cotton.

Because imports by parcel post are not included in the trade returns of Uganda, being listed merely as parcels, the statistics have become unhelpful, particularly in regard to textiles. When the subject was recently discussed at the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. C. K. Bird said that not a dozen companies each imported more fishing net than the total quantity officially listed.

A gift of 44 pedigree Rhode Island chicks has arrived in Kenya from Britain for Mr. Kadimel Obwogi, an African farmer in the South Nyanza district. Mr. Frank Sykes, a member of the Royal Commission on Land and Population, sent the birds in appreciation of Mr. Obwogi's standard of farming and modern methods.

At last week's auctions in London 878 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 4s. 3/1d. per lb., compared with 2,125 packages averaging 4s. 1/8d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 3/3d. per lb. for a consignment from Tanganyika.

Wanjii Electric Scheme

The Wanjii hydro-electric scheme, in the heart of the troubled areas of Kenya, has been completed despite the emergency. The second half of the £2 m. scheme to increase Nairobi's electricity supply, known as the Lower Tana scheme, is making good progress.

Uganda's new Cotton Price Committee consists of the Director of Agriculture, the chairman of the Lint Marketing Board, Mr. Clifford Lewis, B. K. Mulyanti, C. K. Eate, and W. B. Walukamba.

A £1m. loan for special development in cotton growing areas in the Territory has been offered by the Tanganyika Lint and Seed Marketing Board, and approved by the Legislative Council.

During the next five years British manufacturers will buy 410m. lb. of Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco. A record maize crop may be achieved this season in Northern Rhodesia.

Bird and Company (Africa), Ltd.

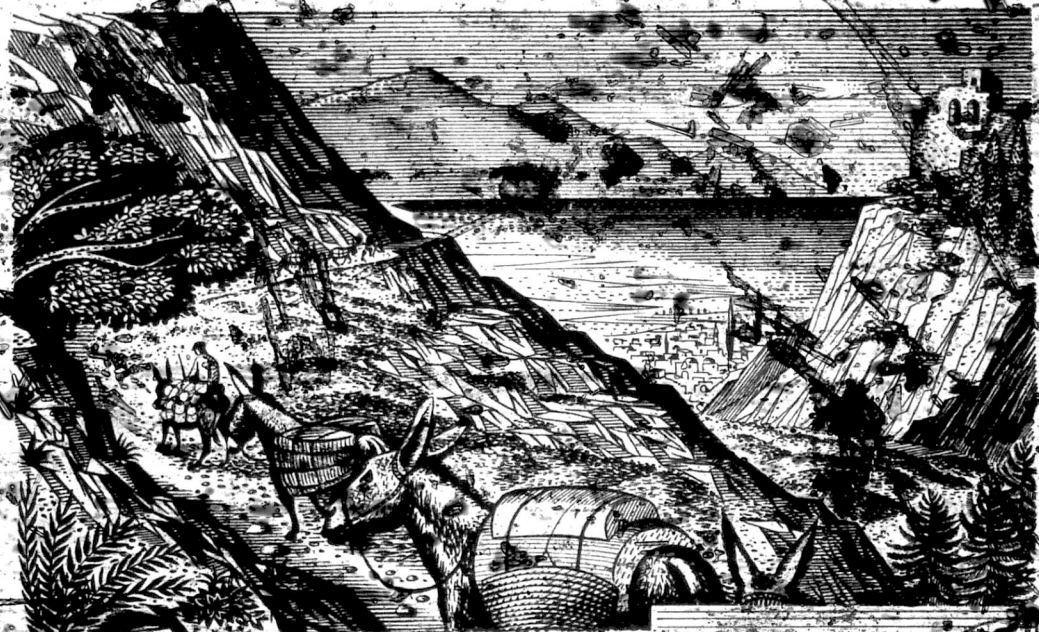
MESSRS. BIRD AND CO. (AFRICA), LTD., earned an operating profit of £202,740 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £102,579 in the previous year. Tanganyika income tax, less £13,411 previously over-provided, requires £75,339, and sums of £30,000 are appropriated to land development, £20,000 to general reserve, and £30,000 to contingencies. Dividends totalling 25% and a bonus of 5% require £168,750, leaving a carry-forward of £137,308, against £890,657 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,000,000. Ordinary stock sits of 5% revenue reserves stand at £18,893,308 and current liabilities at £1,028,126. Fixed assets are valued at £2,511,000, subsidiary companies at £16,867, and current assets at £999,487, including £489,880 in cash.

The total output of coal and stone during the year was 14,730 tons, compared with 14,046 tons in the previous year. The company owns 10,233 acres of mature and 4,939 acres of immature teak in Tanganyika.

The directors are Messrs. Eldred E. Hitchcock (chairman and managing director), C. A. Bailett (Deputy managing director), F. K. Campbell, R. Gray, A. A. Lough, and Colonel C. E. Fossonby. The secretary is Mr. F. M. Tarsh.

The 36th annual general meeting will be held in Tanga, Tanganyika, on March 13. The chairman's statement appeared in our last issue.



DONKEYS: In England nowadays the humble 'mule' is mainly a feature of the seaside, though he still occasionally appears in our cities dragging little carts for street sweepers. But throughout the Mediterranean the position is very different; here, wherever there are mountains tracks to be climbed and loads to be carried, the donkey comes into his own. In the island of Cyprus, for instance, it is estimated that there are no less than 53,000 donkeys—one to every seven rural inhabitants. The Cyprus donkey is famous for his strength, endurance and freedom from disease and for his peasant master he ploughs and threshes, fetches and carries and even helps to pump water to the little terraced fields. He forms one of the main exports of the island—statistics show that no less than 1,855 donkeys were exported from Cyprus in 1952.

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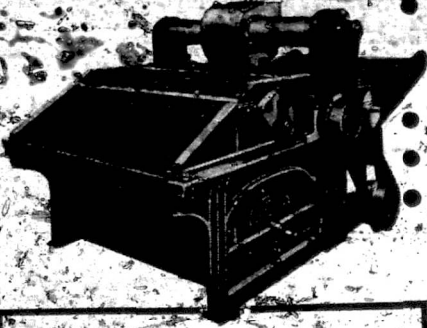
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