

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 29, 1954

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Vol. 30 No. 454

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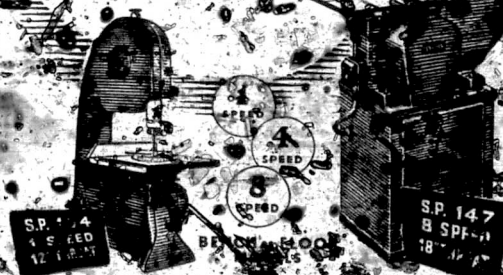
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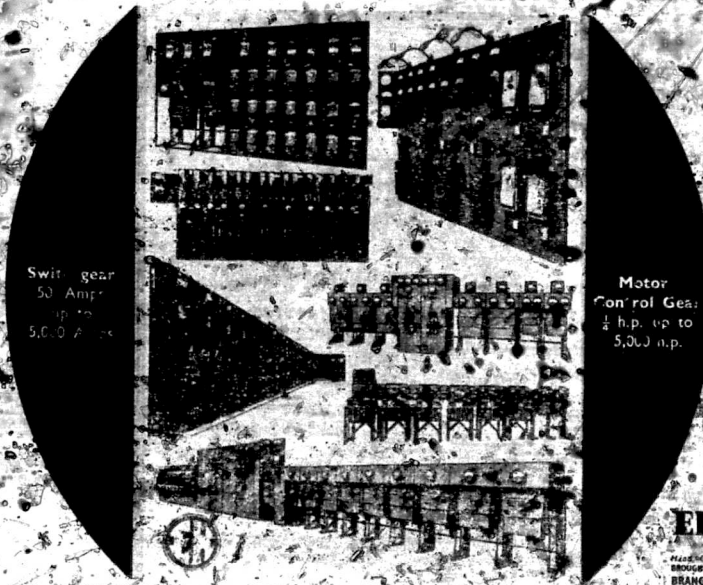
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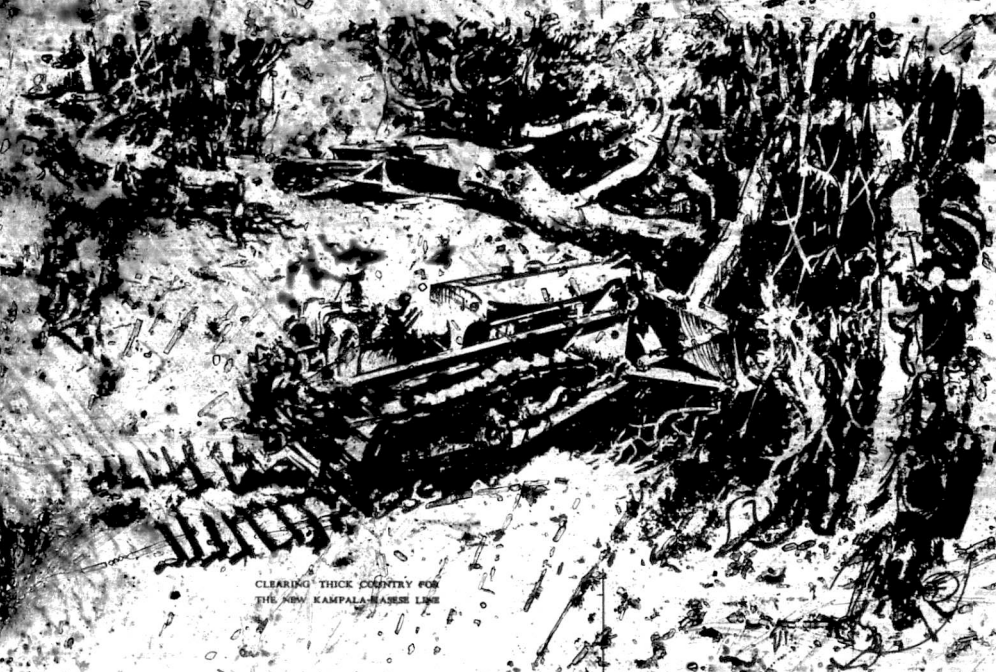
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Founder and Editor  
**F. S. Upelson**

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1954 Vol. 30 No. 1542 30s. yearly postage

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE QUEEN WILL TODAY BRING** into operation the greatest post-war development scheme undertaken anywhere in East Africa—namely, the Owen Falls dam and hydro-electric power station in Uganda. Its importance is evident from the fact that Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh have decided to fly from Aden to Uganda for the occasion, incidentally directing the attention of the whole world to a Protectorate which has been called the Pearl of Africa. In particular, so this initiative, costing more than twenty million pounds, for the provision of power not only for Uganda, but also for the neighbouring Colony of Kenya. Half a century ago Bororo, the missionary who introduced cotton cultivation to Uganda, was the first to propose harnessing the headwaters of the Nile for the production of electrical energy. From time to time thereafter the project was considered with varying degrees of seriousness, but money was always short for more urgent requirements, and not until after the last war did there seem a reasonable prospect of finding consumers for the power produced. (It could, of course, have been produced much more cheaply at an earlier date, for a quarter of the present expenditure might have met the costs of construction in the thirties.)

When all Colonial territories were invited to report to the Secretary of State on their post-war development projects, Sir John Hall, then Governor of Uganda, suggested that thorough examination should be made of the potentialities provided by the discharge of water from Lake Victoria into the nascent Nile. Mr. (now Sir Charles) Westlake was the electrical engineer selected for this important duty, and his investigations led him to recommend the policy which was quickly adopted. For

unately in possession of large reserves and a buoyant budget, Uganda was not deterred by the magnitude of the task, which was unanimously accepted by the Legislature. Not only long afterwards did some Africans begin to object, purely for political motives, that it was designed to shackle their constitutional advancement, but fantastic allegations have, unhappily, continued to be repeated and exploited by a little group of extremists, including some of the men who, for political purposes, endeavoured to secure postponement of Her Majesty's visit, and which that attempt failed, set themselves to persuade other Africans to make days of mourning for the Kabaka of Buganda coincide with the royal tour.

The natural course of the Africans will not be the hoped-for assent, against these leaders, as it did when the African National Congress in Southern Rhodesia and elsewhere had ordered a boycott of the Coronation. Their loss of influence can indeed be said to date from that rebuff. It would be splendid thing for Uganda if the arrival of the Queen were to produce, especially in Buganda, a similar movement of loyal cooperation with the administration, which serves the good of the country, including, of course, that of its African inhabitants, all that were not so, and the Queen would not have come among them. Her sovereign presence, though occasioned by a purely non-political purpose, could have a wonderfully beneficial political result if the great mass of Africans of good will were to reject the persuasions and pressures of those of ill will, a tiny but potent minority.

As elsewhere in East and Central Africa, the future can be prosperous for Uganda only if there be mutual faith and friendship

between Africans and the non-Africans in their midst. Power will flow from such a disciplined operation, as power from the disciplined Nile. Surely the replacement of age-old wastage by a great feat of engineering will be seen by wise African leaders as evidence of the indispensability of European leadership under

which alone still offer progress and prosperity can be expected to serve the whole community. "White men to make the immemorial Nile begin its journey by turning through a turbine!" wrote Sir Winston Churchill in "My African Journey" six years ago. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh have made the Nile's fight for the heart of Africa for just that purpose.

## Notes By The Way

### Harvest of Mr. Eden's Folly

THE FOLLY of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement in regard to the Sudan was fully analysed on publication only by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which then exposed the worthlessness of the ostensible safeguards. Even Mr. Eden and the Foreign Office, who held stubbornly to their reckless course, now presumably recognize that their appeasement of the Egyptians has yielded neither gratitude to Great Britain nor benefits to the Sudan. Since the agreement was signed a small but influential group in the Cairo has ceaselessly misrepresented the facts of power and over the air and poured out large sums to those Sudanese who were prepared to accept inducements of various kinds and advocate union of their country with Egypt. Because it was generally felt by educated Sudanese that the Government had washed its hands of the Sudan, the intrigues in Cairo had much more success than could otherwise have been achieved.

### Gross Misallocation

UNDER THE AGREEMENT the power of the Governor-General is largely in commission: without the prior consent of a body called the Governor-General's Commission (consisting of a Pakistani chairman, two Sudanese—one British and one Egyptian), he may not now exercise a number of the highest functions, previously entrusted to him. It is to be supposed that the Foreign Office naively assumed that at least one of the two Sudanese would not be drawn from the pro-Egyptian ranks. Having made every other blunder possible, why should it not have indulged in that possibility also? Now it sees that a member of the National Unionist Party has already been substituted for the independence party representative in the commission. The two Sudanese and the Egyptian, being like-minded, fear that at all times only the Briton and the Pakistani.

### Impossible Position of Governor-General

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL has consequently to do the bidding of the Cairo politicians or stand against such proposals and refer the dispute to the British and Egyptian Governments, knowing that Mr. Eden has a spearhead from under his feet by alleging that if the two Governments hold conflicting views the decision of the commission shall prevail. Already, therefore, the pro-Egyptian politicians in Cairo can flout the Governor-General, and deprive the mass of the people of the Sudan of the imperial service of which they have been assured under British administration. Again I ask what the Conservatives in the House of Commons would be saying if half a century of British devotion had been cast away in this calamitous manner by a Socialist Secretary of State. Is so gross a failure to be condoned in silence merely because the responsibility is that of a Conservative Minister? Is his appeasement of Negrub—who has to be seen to be delegated to relative

impotence by those who chanted his praises (if quite recently) to be matched by the indifference of the whole Tory Party in Parliament, primarily because he is considered the most likely successor to Sir Winston Churchill as Prime Minister?

### Mr. Abel's Knowledge

ACCURACY CAN SCARCELY be said to have been the distinguishing characteristic of the speech which Mr. Abel made last Friday to the Liberal Party Assembly in London when he posed a resolution on Africa. Indeed, almost every factor of the paper will recognize the unreliability of some of his statements, as recorded on another page. What Mr. Abel does not know is clear for instance, from his allegation that "the white settler policy, a dangerously narrow one, dominates Kenya and the Rhodesias." Yet only a few days before he spoke the constitution of Kenya had been amended in order to admit to the Council of Ministers an African and two Asians, and to bring other Africans, Asians, and an Arab into the Executive Council, and there are six African members in the recently constituted Parliament of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is therefore completely misleading to assert that there is "settler domination" in Kenya and Rhodesia. On the contrary, there are the beginnings of that developing partnership which is recognized to be essential by all men of good will in all the races concerned.

### Unfair Criticisms

IT SHOULD DESCRIBE MR. LYTELTON as a liberal-minded, clear-sighted Secretary of State, whose keen sense of urgency, and a highly creditable record of fundamental achievements in East Central, and West Africa. Mr. Abel regards his appointment as "the most shocking step in British Imperial history since Lord North for America? That is certainly not the view of the leading African politicians in West Africa (of whom Mr. Abel thinks highly) of many Africans in Central and East Africa, or of the Aga Khan. The Liberal spokesman commented severely on "brusque, cavalier, and unimpaired conduct" towards the Kakaba and Sukiko delegations, but he gave no hint of knowledge of the savage conduct of the Lukiko towards Her Majesty the Queen, or of the false statements about the case of the Kakaba which have been publicly and repeatedly made by the Luo delegation which was recently in London. It might justifiably have been said of some Secretaries of State and Governors that their attitude was such, but that is not a fair criticism of Mr. Lytelton or Sir Andrew Cohen. So part of Eastern Africa has ever had a Governor more anxious than Sir Andrew to consult Africans, listen to their opinions, and give them the fullest possible weight in reaching the decisions which are his responsibility.



**More Surprises**

A FEW LINES LATER He asserts that Mr. Nehru "despite (or rather because) of his strenuous opposition to the British (and his) years of imprisonment, had no bitterness; he is entirely free from the spirit of hatred which sometimes possesses the nationalist." Has the leader of the Labour Party not read Mr. Nehru's many bitter statements about British Colonial rule, directed particularly against British administration in East and Central Africa? They make nonsense of his tribute, which can mean only that Mr. Attlee had no personal evidence of bitterness in his dealings with the man who is now Prime Minister of India. That is entirely understandable, for he has appeared to share the feelings that partition must advantage India at the expense of Pakistan—one of the few in which is a greater disposition by many Pakistanis in East Africa to trust Britons rather than Indians. Among the surprises of the book is its ungenerosity to men who spent themselves for the Labour movement. Mr. Creech Jones, for instance, gets scarcely a hint of recognition for his devoted services. There is little to suggest that Mr. Attlee admires what Mr. Griffiths did at the Colonial Office. The abolition might indeed be described as more remarkable for what it does not say than for what it does say.

**Sir Charles Westlake**

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE (who is to receive the accolade during the Queen's visit to Uganda this week) is so identified in the public mind with the Over Falls hydro electric scheme that most East Africans have probably forgotten that his first visit to the territory in 1940 was made at the request of a Socialist Secretary of State who was understood to be attracted by the idea of obtaining electricity supply in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. It was the intention it failed, but a year later Sir Westlake went over for the Government of Uganda to make a detailed investigation of the power available at the Over Falls. It is almost exactly seven years since he submitted his recommendations, which were unanimously accepted by the Legislature with unusual celerity. Before the year was out he had begun his work in Uganda as chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, a public utility corporation with European, African and Asian members.

**Faith in Dark Days**

THE FAITH AND ENERGY of the chairman have served East Africa well. He is an undeniably good salesman, that in which he believes, and he regards electricity as fundamental to progress in Africa. I well remember a large gathering of journalists in London which, at the time of the collapse of the Tanganyika groundnut scheme, suspected that this Uganda venture might have equally misbegotten. I set out to discover whether that was likely to be so. After fully an hour of cross-examination the doubts among them technical men of long experience, had been convinced; and next day scores of those who had pressed searching questions upon him gave many millions of their countrymen a favourable preview of what comes to fruition in Uganda today. In recent years Mr. Westlake has had to negotiate in England, Canada, the United States, Scandinavia, Italy, and Egypt, not to mention East Africa, and he has done so with tact, knowledge, smiling persistence, and marked success. He would be the last to insist on his debt to members of his board, his colleagues and his staff, the consultants, and the contractors, but a share in this week's achievement.

**Major Salah Salem**

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION of Major Salah Salem, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, is, I imagine, of an ebullient extremist. That idea has certainly been conveyed by many newspapers reports from Egypt and

the Sudan in which territory he became known as "the dancing major" from an incident during one of his propagandist stunts in the southern provinces). Mr. Salah Salem, a well-known broadcaster, who has paid several visits to Egypt and other parts of Africa in my authority for a different view of Major Salem. He considers him sincere, somewhat of a statesman, an excellent exponent of the policy of the Revolution Council of which he is a member, and genuinely anxious for an understanding with Great Britain, despite the repeated and exaggerated attacks he has made upon the country. Many of the Minister's public statements have seemed to me the antithesis of statesmanship and so has his behaviour in the Sudan. If he too means to change his tune, it could help Anglo-Egyptian relations, for during the past year he has done more than any other Egyptian to encourage the anti-British attitude of the Egyptian newspapers and radio and a large number of Sudanese politicians.

**Journalist, Speaker**

IS THE NEW SPEAKER of the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. William Addison, the first journalist in the Empire to receive that honourable office? He is certainly the first to obtain it in any East or Central African territory. A Scot, he went to Southern Rhodesia in 1918, and, having edited the two leading newspapers in the Colony, switched to the managerial side. Some years later he was appointed to the editorial chair of the Star, Johannesburg, on retiring from which he went back to Southern Rhodesia to farm near Salisbury. But his interest in public affairs was still strong, and in 1952 he was elected to Parliament, and returned unopposed at the recent general election. How many other journalists become speakers in so short a period in any Commonwealth assembly? During the war Mr. Addison was Southern Rhodesia's very effective chief recruiting officer and controller of industrial man-power, and after it he was equally successful in controlling demobilization and rehabilitation.

**B.I.**

THE BANKS vie with one another in the attractiveness of their publications. The annual report of the National Bank of India has a striking two-page coloured map showing all its overseas branches which stretch from Kampala in the west and Ottawa in the south to Lahore and Amritsar in the north and Mandalay and Rangoon in the east. There are five branches in Uganda, three in Kenya, seven in Tanganyika Territory, one in Zanzibar and two in the Uganda Protectorate, a total of 28, exceeding the number of establishments in India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon. So if India can claim founding rights, East Africa has certainly an impressive record of growth. It is interesting that the medallion on an elephant tusk above the entrance to the head office in Bishopsgate is of the African species? The car span gives me that impression.

**Newspapers a Necessity**

UNVEILED interest is evidently responsible for the action of the Uganda (African) National Congress in defining "bare necessities" as "food, medicines, and newspapers," for not long ago that body established its own newspaper in order to give publicity to the divergent opinions of those who lead (or misled) it and others. If Mr. Kivavuka (who was detained under the emergency regulations and has now been relocated to a remote part of Uganda) had not begun publication of a newspaper for the congress, it is likely that this exemption in favour of newspapers would have been decreed when an attempt was made to bring trading close to a standstill as the Baganda agitators contrive? I think not.



# The Queen's Visit to Uganda This Week

## Ceremonial Opening of Owen Falls Dam and Power Station

THE QUEEN and the Duke of Edinburgh were due to reach Entebbe airport from Aden at 10 a.m. yesterday (when this issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was being printed). Later in the morning there was to be a ceremony of welcome at Government House and an investiture, and in the afternoon a garden party for which about 5,000 invitations have been issued. After presenting new Colours to the 1st (Uganda) Battalion The King's African Rifles tomorrow, the Royal party will fly to Jinja to perform the ceremonial opening of the Owen Falls dam and Hydro-electric power station.

It was planned in 1947 to give the power station an initial capacity of 45,000 kilowatts, but to allow for expansion to 90,000kW, the station has been designed for 10 generating units each of 15,000kW, to give a capacity load of 150,000kW, with one set in reserve. Two of the units are already installed and four more are under construction.

Revenue during the first year of operation is expected to be about £700,000, and the Uganda Electricity Board expects that by 1959 all charges to £1m. of capital will be met from revenue, together with operating and other expenditure of about £60,000.

At the request of the Egyptian Government, which has paid \$300,000 in that connexion, the dam has been built on a site higher than was necessary for the purposes of hydro-electric generation, in order to ensure an Egyptian share of all the water she is ever likely to have. The dam has made Lake Victoria the greatest reservoir in the world.

Among visitors to Uganda for the ceremony as guests of the Government are the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Sultan of Zanzibar, the Duke of Harar, the Governors-General of the Sudan and the Belgian Congo, the High Commissioner of French Equatorial Africa, the Governor of Tanganyika, the Acting Governor of Kenya, the British Resident in Zanzibar, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the British Minister of the Sudan, and two former Governors of Uganda in the persons of Sir Philip Mitchell and Sir John Hall, together with leaders of the electrical industry, commerce, banking and public life.

The Katikiro of Uganda is to read an address of welcome to the Queen, who will give signed portraits of herself to the rulers of Toro, Ankole, and Bunyoro, and sportsmen from Kampala state that some Africans intend to give her presents. They have already offered their admission tickets for £100.

The Uganda Electricity Board will today publish a souvenir of the occasion, which has coloured photographs of the Queen and the Duke, a coloured view of the completed Owen Falls scheme, other photographs, and the story of the development undertaken.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will shortly publish a special and well-illustrated supplement describing the scheme and authoritatively surveying Uganda today. The contributors include many of the leading personalities in the country. A copy will be sent on publication to every annual subscriber. Others may now order a copy at the prepaid price of 3s. post free to any address.

# Parliament Reminded of the Problems of Nyasaland

## Mr. James Johnson's Comprehensive View of the Situation

NYASALAND PROBLEMS were discussed in the House of Commons for an hour just before the Easter recess on the initiative of Mr. James Johnson, Socialist M.P. for Rugby, who said in the course of his speech:

"Nyasaland's history began on September 1859, when David Livingstone first struck the water of the Victoria Nile. At that time it was a smiling land, but in subsequent years, at least until the 1890s, there were many wars and the result of the foul competition of these rival dynasties was damage to the *Cas Baobabs*."

"I have always had an urge to go to Nyasaland. My own people there are now 20 years ago. It is a beautiful land. Some talk of the 'Zeyheria' of Africa. I look forward to the day when it will perhaps be almost like Switzerland, a tourist country, if we can have the facilities to go and introduce a tourist industry to the beautiful highlands of Manja and Nyika."

### A Former Land

"When I was last in the country, following my recent delegation visit, I found that the people, whatever the colour, in that area were somewhat tough and had many difficulties and complications, so I said to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 'I heard with joy that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is going here in a few days. Now that the Secretary of State is going there to meet the Africans at the Nyasaland Congress and to talk to the white settlers, I think that we may see a move forward in the affairs of the Colony.'

"One thing that disturbs me is the large number of able-bodied men who leave this beautiful Colony. Some 180,000 of them go as their labour to the Rand mines and to Southern Rhodesia. These able-bodied men are leaving their wives, their tribes, and their villages, with consequent disruption of domestic and tribal life and lack of man-power to combat soil erosion and maintain the land as a viable economy. It is thoroughly unhealthy that so many should leave their native soil. I hope we can have some suggestion of development schemes that might help to anchor his man-power in his own country."

"The Nyasaland nomad, almost a gypsy, and travel is in his blood. Incidentally, the 1st Nyasaland Battalion were also recruited from the area to enter the war in Ethiopia and to fight a hard fight in Burma. They were a wonderful specimen of endurance and industry in time of war. I say to them, 'The Chinese send money back to their families, a form of invisible export, but it is not good for the country that so many of them should leave.'

"I should like to pay attention to the white pioneers who have gone there in the last 20 years. They have introduced maize, cotton, tea, and tobacco, the latter two being the major crops at the moment and particularly tobacco."

"The maize grown by the African and cured in one day has a yield of 70,000 of them, but of quite the same quality as the Southern Rhodesian tobacco, but I have talked to white farmers—white Africans, one would call them—who have cured tobacco, and found

larly at the C.D.C. farm at Karounga. The cured tobacco which is sold for other uses not seen to be in square demand in the Salisbury market and it does not sell so well as the Rhodesian tobacco, although rather that it is equally good in quality. It should like the minister to look into that question.

"In the Northern Province soil and climate are not unlike Tanganyika. We have already begun coffee cultivation in the district of Tanganyika. Coffee Board have been producing at Nchanga-Ncheda a fine quality coffee. Could not some encouragement be given to the African farmer in the Northern Province where there is no coffee hunger now over-population is one reason why with the change in north-east Tanganyika we could not develop a healthy and paying African peasant farmer co-operative coffee industry."

**Sea Industry**

The sea industry is the most important industry in the Southern Province. That is where the whaling begins. Twelve months of two years ago there was trouble and disturbance at Onolo and the Shire Highlands. This is the only part of Nyasaland where, as in Kenya, there is anything in the way of a white population. It is larger, and a heavy one, than the native African population. Unlike Kenya, however, instead of a large number of white settlers, there are only 100 or 400 white farmers.

"The majority of the land—over one-third of the area—is owned and cultivated by a small number of white people. One is the Livingstone Estate and another is the B.C. Company. About half a million man work on it, and there are many more living in as tenants. In 1951 the companies which own the land put on rents to their tenants from £1 to £2, which is a lot of money for an African peasant. In 1951 the personal income of an African in Nyasaland was £10 a year. Even so it is now £6, £7 or £8, the same as in the quite large proportion."

"When the white settlers arrived here in the 1800s they found, as in Kenya, large areas of land belonging to the Slave dealers who operated there in the past and the population had been dissipated and scattered. In many cases the chiefs received only a few horses for the land, and these white settlers took over. It is debated whether the land is termed as being in claim, as by Sir H. G. Jones, or as the white settlers' property, what we should regard as title deeds. The Government have to argue that the white settlers are not legally and legally entitled to the land which they now farm."

"Another source of irritation arises from the fact that the sea plantations are doing very well. They will complain of that. Sea is now 3 to 10d. a lb. whole, and they have got out £580 a ton. I wish I had a few shares in some of those companies. The point is that if the sea industry is booming well and taking more land for tea cultivation, the African tenants are evicted, as the plantations expand. There is no security of tenure for the African tenants living on the periphery of these plantations. That is a source of annoyance, which may rise to disturbances in Onolo and other places if, or 48 months ago."

**Commission on Land Ownership**

"I should like to refer to the reports of some of the commissions which have considered the question of land ownership in Nyasaland, beginning with the judgement of Mr. Justice Nunn in 1902. He said that these landowners' tenants' come down on the side of the Africans."

"In 1924 the East Africa Commission—the Ormsby-Gore Commission—said: 'We cannot but regard it as anomalous that in Southern Nyasaland (the Shire Highlands) the machinery of Government is being used to impose on Native residents claims by land-owners to rights which are, *prima facie*, not included in their titles, while such claims are not enforced in Northern Nyasaland and are excluded in Northern Rhodesia.'"

"The Ormsby-Gore Commission investigated the situation when Mr. Gurnea was the provincial commissioner of the Southern Province. He had to add a personal word of advice to his report, and he said in Nyasaland much he is looked up to by the African population in Nyasaland. They have a great regard for the wise advice he has given in the past."

"When the provincial commission was set up before the Ormsby-Gore Commission, the same was the main cause of all content among Natives of private estates. It is the fact that the Ormsby-Gore Commission's recommendation to which they are subjected. They are not being helped by estate-owners, and they have a little security regarding either their homes or their jobs. It is not a great deal for their own security or for their own peace of mind. The lack of security of tenure which the Africans have is much on their minds."

"Sir Sidney Abraham said that there were three main reasons

which would have immediate attention, and that is why an enquiry that the Secretary of State is being made in respect of the colonies in the Colony. Sir Sidney said that these questions were first, the economic problem of the effect of competition on these private lands, secondly, the political question of satisfying the sense of grievance that Africans are holding, and thirdly, the fact of underdeveloped land and natives suffering some part of food hunger."

"The African would not have a sense of grievance if he sees land which is owned by a white immigrant population not being utilized. If this land is not being utilized, the Government would step in and buy the land, and under the Government's management, let it out to African peasants. I understand that this has been done and that about 300,000 acres have been scheduled. Now under what has been taken over, how has the Government been by African peasants and what has happened since the Agricultural Commission went out?"

"I should like that the Government offered 7s. 6d. an acre for the land, and that the companies were a little more in their bargaining, thinking that they were still in a capitalist economy, and that we finally got to 12s. 6d. This is a little harsh, and it would like to have a little bit cast upon that matter. I am told that the companies are being unutilized, and that the white immigrant farmers, this is not a desirable thing, and that the land should be parcelled out to the Africans who live there."

"All the Africans in Nyasaland are not indigenous peoples. Many of the Africans have come in from the Portuguese territory. Mozambique have come in over the years. Many white settlers are very hard. They are often a nuisance. Many have been very busy about the parcels of farming of the Africans, their culture of tobacco and the consequent soil erosion. What is the result of this? It is a very big cry of the Africans of Mozambique, and that are the wages of the African labour employed on these European estates. What has happened about the set in addition to this?"

"If the Africans are to play a larger part in the agricultural and economic development that we want, they must be better equipped for the work. The general impression of education in Nyasaland was not a particularly good one. It is typical of the African educational scene. Mostly the schools are mission schools. Perhaps less than half the child population of children from 6 to 12 are past the doors of a school."

"There is little secondary education. There is enormous wastage in the lower classes in the schools. There are only two secondary schools in the whole of perhaps not more than 140,000 pupils, and among these very few are in the lower classes. In many parts of Africa, less attention is paid to the education of girls and women, and much more attention ought to be paid to that. About £200,000 was allocated for a third secondary and technical school at Dodza, but there are not more than 20,000 pupils there. What is to be the future of that school?"

"If we were to open also in 1952 a junior high school, it is a pity. I did not have time to look into that, for I spent my time on the tea estates, talking to African Congress leaders, and looking into African politics. I understand that it is to be opened next autumn. That is a very important development indeed, but I would stress, in addition, the need for a amalgamate or concentrate the teacher training establishments. There is a number of small, inefficient establishments, and I suggest that they should be amalgamated into one or two well-equipped teacher colleges. The only one I would term first class is the James Training Centre. In 1951-52, out of 20 high-grade qualified teachers in the whole Colony, that centre supplied 18. I should like to see more done about that. It is that which the University of Salisbury gets going there, and that is a very good thing. Why not an institution on the model of the Scandinavian folk high schools? In Nyasaland we have an agricultural society and a deeply religious African society, based on the teachings of Livingstone and the Church of Scotland. It would be desirable if the Government will take the initiative of this high school, as the Government of Sweden and Norway do in their own countries. The staffs independent, and with a bias in the favour towards agriculture and religion. I think it should well proceed, along the line that Archbishop Drummond developed in Denmark in the 18th and 19th centuries."

(To be concluded)

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, founded on the traditions of British justice and based on equity between men of all colours and creeds, rests upon sure foundations and will occupy an honoured place in the British family of nations. —Lord Jowitt, after visiting Central Africa.



# Royal Technical College of East Africa

## Indians Give £150,000 as Memorial to Gandhi

TECHNICAL EDUCATION is the main spring of economic development. The lack in East Africa of this type of education has brought home forcibly during the last war, owing to the amount of mechanized equipment used in the fighting forces. After the cessation of hostilities it was realized that if East Africa was to take its place in the modern world it would have to supply facilities for technical education. This Bill, Sir, is designed to supply those facilities.

Without primary and secondary education you cannot have higher education. It is possible satisfactorily to provide primary and secondary education without higher education. It is in higher education that we get the sense of values which will guide us in the use of the knowledge which we acquired on the lower rungs of the educational ladder. It is in higher education that we get the development of the mind for responsibility.

Our territories can develop culturally, economically, or industrially to a satisfactory manner unless it provides for its own country higher educational facilities designed to meet the needs of the community. Higher education, particularly higher technological education, should work in the closest co-operation with the industry and the commerce it is designed to serve.

### Benefits of Inter-Racial Higher Education

The future of these territories depends upon Europeans, Asians, and Africans learning to know each other better and to live alongside each other. The cultural and financial backgrounds of the races at present makes that inter-mingling of the races difficult—indeed, at present virtually impossible—in the primary and secondary educational fields, but I fail to see why the three races should not work alongside each other in the higher educational fields. This bringing together in one institution of the three races, of students from different walks of life, will result in a better understanding between the several races and consequently in more co-operation.

To meet the need for technical education each of the territories developed independently a number of vocational and trade schools, and in some cases lower technical institutes. These by no means met the demands for higher technological education. Uganda took the lead by establishing Makerere College, which in 1949 was made into an inter-territorial institution, but this did little to fill the gap in technological education. In 1949 the Governor of Kenya appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Willoughby to examine the position. It produced a most able report.

In 1950 the Secretary of State asked Mr. Maylow, an acknowledged expert in this field, to come to East Africa to advise on the proposal to erect a technical college in Nairobi. He examined the position in relation to the needs of East Africa, he agreed in the main with the recommendations of the Willoughby Committee, he took the view that any college set up should be designed to serve the needs of East Africa as a whole.

As a result of these reports it was decided to set up in Nairobi a technical college which was to be the apex of a broadly-based system of technical education.

\* Being extracts from the speech of Mr. Newbold in the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly when introducing the Royal Technical College of East Africa Bill.

founded on a network of schools and trade-training centres. His Majesty's Government generously gave £150,000 for this purpose on condition that the institution should be inter-territorial.

The Governments of East Africa willingly accepted this condition and contributed considerable sums of money. As a result the Government of Kenya gave a grant of £50,000. The three Legislative Councils have approved of the making of an order by the High Commission adding the Royal Technical College to the schedule of subjects on which this Assembly has jurisdiction.

### Mahatma Gandhi Memorial

Parallel with these plans for the development of a Royal Technical College, a group of persons in East Africa conceived the project of establishing as a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi, a college of arts, medicine, and, in due course, higher education.

It became apparent that the spheres of the proposed memorial college would overlap in the inter-territorial work of teaching, research, and the development of secondary education, and in the higher educational spheres with the plans for the development of an inter-territorial institution.

Eventually an agreement was reached which the two projects should be merged and the Gandhi Memorial funds placed at the disposal of the Royal Technical College for utilization, particularly in the facilities of arts, science, and commerce. This gesture is a proof of the happy and fruitful results which follow from racial co-operation. Two streams, which started off independently, are now merged into one full flowing river, which will produce from its banks a fruitful crop of trained citizens qualified to meet the technical needs of these territories.

### Governing Council

The governing council of the Royal Technical College is to be a corporate body with full powers to manage the college in all its activities. It is of the utmost importance that the governing council of an educational institution providing higher education should be autonomous and free from the control of the separate territories. It is for the council to determine what courses will best fit the general and common needs of East Africa and how they are to be conducted, those courses, so long as they keep within the financial provisions available from the endowment funds, territorial grants, and other sources.

The Royal Technical College will be administered as a completely multi-racial institution, providing facilities without distinction of race or creed, and it will be administered so as to ensure that the facilities provided shall not duplicate similar facilities provided at any other institution for higher education financed in whole or in part by the Governments of these territories, unless such duplication is necessary to develop a co-ordinated manner the facilities for higher education in East Africa.

Makerere College already provides higher education in the sphere of arts and certain professions. It would be harmful to set up another institution which would duplicate these facilities when there is such a crying need for facilities designed by Makerere. The Royal Technical College, though designed to provide higher education of a technical and technological nature, will also provide educational facilities in liberal arts and the humanities up to a certain level. This educational base is essential for the advantage to be derived from technological and higher technical education.

It is important that higher technical and commercial education should not be narrowly vocational in character, as its recipients are destined to occupy responsible positions in industry and commerce, and therefore need a broader vision best induced by a liberal as well as a vocational education. While the order in this Bill provides for facilities which include the faculty of arts, it is not at present proposed that the education in arts in the college should be other than at an intermediate level. Students who enter with a degree in the





# Mr. Humphrey Slade on His Resignation

## Differences with Colleagues on Kenya Legislative Council

MR. HUMPHREY SLADE, member for the African constituency of Kenya, who recently resigned from the European Elected Members' Organization in consequence of his differences with the other colleagues who accept the leadership of Mr. Leitch, issued a copy of two aged in Nairobi a statement outlining his political position. It states (in part):

"A liberal outlook towards the security and advancement of other races, and of continuing ambition to meet the needs of self-government, must in the interests of all races, be combined with determination to maintain the influence and control exercised by Europeans as exercised in Kenya.

"Political advancement of other races is a less need, and must not in any circumstances be provided faster than their spiritual, cultural, and economic advancement. A position of the necessary minimum of racial representation, it must be related exclusively to individual character and ability.

"Liberals must not be confused with idealists, in our own minds or the minds of others. Concessions and gestures induced by fear or expediency are not liberal. Liberalism consists in generosity of thoughts as well as action, dictated by no pressure other than moral obligation, and in circumstances in which there is no possibility of the motive being misunderstood.

### Demands for Premature Concessions

"For these reasons we must at all times be open and honest in our dealings with other races. For the same reasons we and they must understand that the more we are faced with demands for premature concessions, the more we shall be forced to apply the brake and delay consummation of our own liberal ideals.

"Every race in Kenya needs a greater sense of security, so as to dispel the mutual fears which now impede all liberal thought and common progress. To that end, we must press forward with devolution of authority from the central Government to local government in White Highlands, African reserves, and multi-racial areas alike, as fast as each can qualify for greater responsibility; with an immediate guarantee of that objective for every area.

"There is urgent need of rapid increase in European immigration—for improvement of the European's own sense of security, for the economic development of the Colony as a whole, and for closer contact between European and other races. There is also need of a separate European Education Authority, for preservation of our culture and traditions in our own race, as a permanent nucleus.

"Those Asians who have already made Kenya irrevocably their own, with open repudiation of any allegiance elsewhere, need reassurance and encouragement, along with appreciation of their own particular responsibility for the thought and behaviour of other Asians. They should be permitted to establish a separate Asian Education Authority, if they so desire. There is, however, no case for further Asian immigration.

"Arabised claims, recognition of their cultural claims, their past contributions to political stability, and their individual needs for responsibility.

"Somalis already established in this Colony need more consideration as a loyal but distinct community, more particularly with regard to education and training of their children.

"Africans need stricter discipline, but their education in respect of social obligations, citizenship, and their European ancestry, where appropriate, merit special attention. Their advancement in any field depends upon the initiative of each individual, his initiative and responsibility. Opportunities of such scope are necessary and should be made available to all.

"All races need the encouragement and encouragement in

economic and social progress, but this on a basis of self-reliance, rather than grants or subsidies.

"South Africa is between the two extremes, must be neither artificial, nor integrate as a result of cultural pressure, but a reasonable encouragement of both races, but not at the expense of apartheid.

"For these purposes, I believe that the African community should have the right of self-government, and the ability to lead and to guide the development of Kenya in the interests of the whole Colony, and to determine its own destiny, to fulfil that duty, with regard always to the interests of other races, rather than expediency or compromise.

### Objections to Constitutional Changes

"My objection to the present constitutional changes are:

"Though our terms may be justified by the present emergency as a temporary expedient, only, they do not fulfil the needs of the emergency, and introduce several precedents for permanent constitutional changes. There could be no worse time to consider the introduction of any such changes than during a rebellion.

"They represent a temporary concession, opposed by a white non-officials' coalition, strengthened in the Government as a grand coalition; and to associate officials in the responsibility of government without any assurance of a more vigorous policy with regard to the emergency.

"The solution on the right term would be the answer to the emergency, but the right term, since it is opposed, with freedom of constructive criticism, was the next best answer.

"They perpetuate and aggravate the present racial representation regardless of merit and ability, and particularly in creating several important posts for Africans, knowing any individual Africans qualified for such posts, and at a time when the motive for the creation of such posts can only be understood by Africans, if not by others, as appeasement. Principles have thereby been sacrificed to imposed expediency.

"They have been hurried through, without opportunity for public comment, and with veiled threats of less attractive alternatives.

"I am not greatly impressed by any promises of standing to further constitutional revision over any given period. It is, in my opinion, beyond the power of anyone, however sincere, to fulfil such promises, for no one is sure at this juncture that further changes before 1960 will not be desirable.

"I have left the European Elected Members' Organization because its leader and members, in my opinion, too often refused to face facts, too often preferred compromise to any sound principle, and too little looked to their constituents for the strength that they could give. They have, in my opinion, too little faith in the moral and material strength of their own community.

### Deep Divergence in Outlook

"There may not be much difference between us in apparent policy, but there is deep divergence in outlook in method, and in principle.

"As much as I dislike this new form of Government, I shall do all I can to help it towards ending the present emergency. Pending the next general election, we must rally into one camp all Europeans who have made Kenya their home, with the determination:

- (a) to preserve the sanctity of their own traditions, and the White Highlands as their base;
- (b) to reassert their right and obligation to lead, firmly and fairly, all other races in Kenya;
- (c) to resist all ignorant or mischievous interference from abroad;
- (d) to stand squarely for principle in preference to compromise; and
- (e) to reject all conceptions based upon race in our future.

"Let all who share the future of Kenya understand that, in the urgent and important measures both internally and from abroad, and in the action among our own leaders, European settlement and European leadership face the greatest challenge of our brief history."

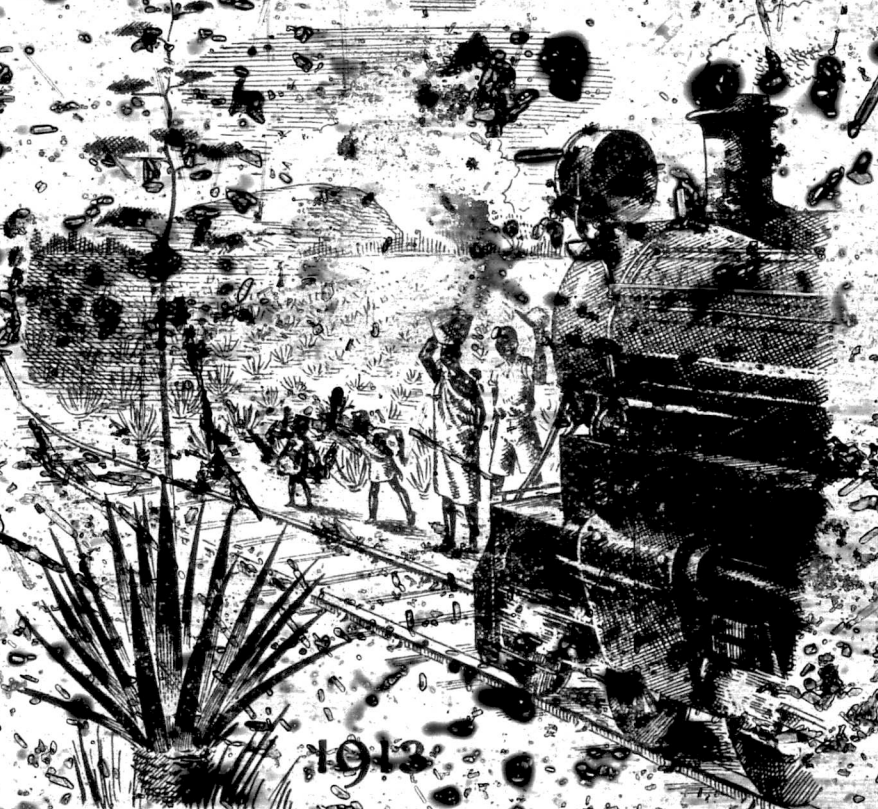


# GOLDEN JUBILEE

1904 - 1954

50 YEARS SERVICE

AFRICA



1913

When Sir Percy Girouard, engineer and builder of West African railways, became governor of Kenya, it was Colonial Office policy not to build any more railways in the colony. However he eventually secured approval of the U.K. Government for the construction of a "trial line" between Nairobi and Thika. The actual work was carried out by the P.W.D. The "Thika Tramline" was opened on October 24, 1913, the year after Sir Percy's retirement and was operated as part of the then Uganda Railways system.

## GAILEY & ROBERTS

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HEAD OFFICE: NAIROBI

EAST AFRICA LEADING AGRICULTURAL & GENERAL ENGINEERS

### Bishop Beecher on the Lyttelton Plan

#### Constitutional Developments in Kenya

THE BISHOP OF MOMBASA spoke in the House of Service of the B.B. Mass Sunday afternoon 6 p.m. news. He said inter alia:

The Kenya African Union aimed at filling the same rôle for the nominated African members of the Legislative Council as did the Electors' Union for the elected European members—namely to be a representative body to which the African members of the Council could refer in order to keep in touch with the opinion of their people.

For the last few years the K.A.U. became more and more a vehicle of subversive Kikuyu nationalism. In this connection it must be remembered that the Kikuyu are only one of many tribes in Kenya, although by virtue of their central position in relation to Nairobi, Kikuyu had for long taken a lead in African political affairs. When the emergency was declared the K.A.U. is suppressed. It has no meaning, and still means that the African people have no organ of political expression.

#### Growing Liberalism

The Electors' Union, the only large-scale political organization among Europeans, now expresses the spirit of liberalism which has shown itself in individual attitude and actions on the part of an increasing number of the European community. Partly in spite of the emergency and partly because of it, the Union has begun to take a more coherent form.

It has steadily and dramatically, as change has come over the whole situation with the new deal coming into effect, gradually imposed on Kenya the Liberalism.

It was a bolt from the blue, it was ready-made and actually offered to the non-official members of all races the Legislative Council on the basis of taking it over. The Secretary of State did not say anyone out on the political ground during his visit, but many of us were concerned with the consequences.

But it was no secret in emphasizing those facts of in arriving at the view expressed by Mr. Olvera, leaders of the Union members when he asked for additional African Cabinet members and said that an African no longer content to occupy the third or fourth place in his own country. For whatever reasons all of these things the levelled constitution is a *fait accompli* and of it is official. What might have been done to have been filled in to Europe as I've seen (one a Minister) and of an African.

The new Cabinet members will resign their seats as Major Cavendish Bentinck and Mr. Olvera when they took office. It is not clear whether the Government envisage the officials will come the floor of the House with them to be again creating a Government majority for a Government of different form.

#### African's Choice

The Africans have had a difficult choice to make. They had to choose to participate would they have gained anything, and they have taken the more decorous course of operating in a House when they were offered the sort of one.

Robert Sang'ara, a Member from the West, and the Kenya local government becomes Minister for Community Development, with the Green, the Trade Minister, a hitherto Secretary Jeremiah, an African, a portfolio for community development, a new name Ombiga, accepted in nomination by the constituents whom he is nominated to represent. Kikuyu is in the Cabinet and the former leader of the African members, the Kikuyu Mr. Mathu no longer sits in the reconstructed Executive Council.

The Executive Council has been largely eclipsed, and the member system and its administrative have place to a largely constituted Cabinet government. There is a greater coherence still and here lies the genius of the Lyttelton proposal. For Mr. Lyttelton has not only brought the officials into the Government at its highest level, he has also ensured that each major race, the European, and Asian, shall share in this Cabinet responsibility. The basic clarity of the British Government's determination that the Government of Kenya shall reflect its plural society.

This has been for long the purpose of a significant majority of people of other races in Kenya; but the Lyttelton proposals, and the fact that Mr. Blundell (who is now Minister without Portfolio) and the majority of his colleagues have accepted the Lyttelton proposals, forced me to think of some other who were not at one with Mr. Blundell in his realism.

One of these is Humphrey Wade, a former Nairobi lawyer, and a man of unimpeachable integrity, for a variety of reasons, one of them being that the times are inopportune. Wade has dissociated himself from the Lyttelton constitution and lined up with what might be called the United group political party. This party, the Federal Independence Party, has declared that it rejects inter-racial partnership government that allows for removal of control of the colony from Europeans on the affairs of this white area, or other races. It also declares that the objective should be for Kenya to become a fully federated process with self-government alike for the European and African provinces.

Thus, the dominant European point of view is expressed in a contemporary document as being to develop opportunities for mutual submission, irrespective of race, to advance in accordance with character and ability; it says that every effort must be made to promote friendly co-operation between groups and races in Kenya. The ultimate objective is a nation.

No ultimate aim can come from this difference in view, it is far better to get points of view polarized for clarification, even though it creates certain tensions, does avoid blurred definitions and ill-defined objectives.

By adopting the Lyttelton plan an extremely important step has been taken in the constitutional development of Kenya, which means that non-officials of all races will take part in the government of the Colony.

Will the constitutional change affect the course and the direction of the emergency? The answer is that it won't. The emergency, the emergency will be under the direction of the special War Council, but it will be of profound importance to the period of the emergency, and it is not without significance that this is an African who holds the portfolio of Community Development, for the community of Kenya tomorrow is to be a partnership of black, white, and brown.

### State of Southern Rhodesia

#### Prime Minister on the Future

THE PARLIAMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA last week discussed a motion to divide to accept the motion of a private member that the official state of the country should henceforth be the State of Southern Rhodesia.

The motion arose from the fact that the constitution of the new federation refers to the constituent provinces, and the term "territory" was considered derogatory by some Rhodesians to the dignity and status of a self-governing Colony.

Mr. Garfield Todd, the Prime Minister, said during the debate that the interests of Europeans and Africans were complementary, as were those of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. He said we considered that there should be a common native policy throughout the federation. Yet it should be designed to keep Native affairs in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland under the Colonial Office.

He do not believe that this is in the best interests of the African people, or of the Government of Central Africa. He said the Prime Minister, adding that it would take some years for Southern Rhodesia to become a full-fledged self-governing state, though within the next five years it might well become a fully developed state and opinions more clearly shaped.

#### First Again

THE FIRST VOLUME published by H.M. Stationery Office in the series of Colonial Reports is that for Uganda, prepared by the Information Department and published by the Government Press. It is a most interesting and valuable to the public, this is the first of a series of reports which will be published. The first two volumes were due in Uganda, and this, by quick work and good timing, received maximum publicity.



### Large-Scale Round-up in Nairobi Hard-Core Terrorists Identified

MORE THAN 15,000 Mau Mau suspects have been detained for questioning in the last few days in Operation Anvil, the biggest round-up in Nairobi since the emergency began. At least 200 hard-core terrorists have been identified during questioning, involving 20 gunmen, six "judges," two "counsellors," nine "court clerks," four local committee members, four intelligence officers, one courier, 20 cash collectors, nine "treasurers," and 129 "askaris."

The operation, which started early on Saturday morning, involved about 5,000 British and African troops, 1,000 armed police and loyal Kikuyu tribesmen. Nairobi was surrounded by security forces, and light aircraft flew round the city to prevent escapes.

Some 2,000 wives of suspects and 4,000 children have been moved to the Kikuyu Reserve by train and many of the women may have assisted their husbands by acting as spies, collecting money, and providing food for terrorists.

European, Asian, and African volunteers making surprise sweeps through Nairobi's suburbs also arrested 700 suspects for questioning. About 3,000 suspects had been brought in by the police shortly before the operation began.

#### 100 Murders in 15 Months

The number of Kikuyu in the city have increased substantially during the past two years, and is now estimated at 70,000, most of whom are active or passive supporters of Mau Mau. Violent incidents have become more frequent, and in some areas there has been a virtual breakdown of law and order. It is officially admitted that during the last 15 months there have been about 100 cases of murder and manslaughter, for which only a few persons have been successfully prosecuted.

The troops employed in "Operation Anvil" included units of the Buffs, Devon Black Watch, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, and the King's African Rifles. Brigadier George Taylor commanded the military forces and Mr. J. Hammerman, Assistant Commissioner of Police, was in charge of the police. Colonel A. E. Young, the new Commissioner, took part in planning the operation. Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, has told the House of the People that the Acting Governor of Kenya has offered "most humble apologies" for entry by troops of the Indian High Commissioner's office in Nairobi, where they manhandled some of his staff and arrested African employees. Inquiries into the incident are to be made by the civil and military authorities, and the Commander-in-Chief has called upon the Acting Indian Commissioner to apologize.

Gariyu Kimoni, a young Kikuyu farmer, has been charged for the murder of a 70-year-old Indian policeman at the beginning of this month.

A 10-year-old boy of the Kikuyu tribe, sole survivor of a massacre by Mau Mau terrorists south of Mount Kenya, has told the police how he fell into a gully into which the gang threw the bodies of 15 men of his tribe whom they had murdered. The boy said that the gang tied the men in manacles and pulled them into the gully.

A large metal ship's gun has been installed in a watch tower in Nairobi. It was bought from a farmer when Mau Mau seized a farm in the area.

The pilots of three R.A.F. Harvard aircraft employed on a bombing mission from Nairobi were rescued after making forced landings in the northern Aberdeens by a party of the 7th Air C.A.F. The wreckage was destroyed by explosives and the bombs and ammunition had been recovered.

Constable Victor E. Clarke, of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, who left Nakuru for Nairobi in March, has not been heard of since, though extensive searches have been made.

In a brief history of "Operation Wedge," East Africa Command said that the office in which "General China" and other terrorists were interrogated had been visited before the meeting; the whole proceedings were recorded and have been preserved.

By an amendment to the emergency regulations, communal dues may now be imposed on municipalities, townships, or trading centres in Kenya where administrative officers consider such collective punishment necessary. Action had previously been confined to the closing of shops.

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# PERSONALIA

CAPTAIN S. G. MAXWELL, of Bulawayo, will be in this country until mid-July.

MR. ALFRED RICHARDSON has been appointed chief press officer at the Colonial Office.

MR. D. C. KEMPSON has been appointed chief accountant of the British South Africa Company.

MRS. F. C. SHAW is now honorary secretary of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WILSHAW left London last week for Madeira and Portugal. They will be away for about a month.

MR. C. H. H. HOUGHTON has entered the partnership of Peter M. Vincent & Partners, consulting civil engineers, Nairobi.

COLONEL N. S. FERRIS, editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*, and Mrs. FERRIS arrived in England a few days ago in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

MR. D. W. HESS, who has resigned the editorship of the *Nyasaland Times*, and Mrs. Hess are due in England in a few weeks.

MR. J. E. MASON and Miss PENELope TOUGHIE, elder daughter of Sir Norman and Lady Tooughie, were recently married in Hargeisa Church, Somaliland Protectorate.

MR. HENRY GUY COOPER, who has been elected to the board of the National Bank of Africa, has been a director of a number of companies in the Anglo-Sudanese Group.

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A., is in London by air on Monday for Entebbe. After the Queen's visit to Uganda he will go to Rhodesia and the Union.

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL presided when Mr. GORDON WILKS addressed the Royal African and Colonial Empire Societies last week on the present political position in Egypt.

MR. PAUL BAUMANN, chairman and managing director of Messrs. A. Baumann & Co., Ltd., flew back to Lombasa at the beginning of this week. He had recently been on holiday in Switzerland.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA is to pay a one-day state visit to New York on June 3, breaking his tour of the United States to fly from Boston. While in Canada he will also visit Montreal and Quebec.

SIR GORDON MUIROR, lately High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to be an *ex-officio* director of the Anglo-Italian Oil Company.

MR. WALTER G. COOK has been elected president of Seas Shipping Company Inc. (Robin Line), which since 1946 has provided services between the United States and South and East Africa ports. He is a member of the legal and legislative committee of the American Merchant Marine Institute.

CAPTAIN J. E. HOUGHTON, who has been appointed Commander of the Clan Line fleet, in succession to CAPTAIN R. COSSAR, joined the company as an apprentice 27 years ago. He now commands the CLAN SHAW.

LIEUT-COLONEL G. W. H. GOODE, who commands the 1st Battalion, 4th Northern Regiment, will this week present to The Queen in Entebbe a brooch in the form of the regimental crest. Her Majesty is Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment.

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK was re-elected chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association at the annual meeting on Tuesday, when Mr. ABDULLA KARIMJI was re-elected vice-chairman. Mr. Hitchcock has just arrived in London.

The B.B.C. Commission now touring Kenya to make recommendations for the future of the Colony's broadcasting consists of MESSRS R. V. P. COCKBURN, J. GREENFELL WILLIAMS, W. A. ROBERTS, and LIEUT-COLONEL C. N. MERRITT.

MR. J. P. FORD, who has been elected chairman of the council of the Institute of Export, is managing director of Associated British Oil Engines (Export) Ltd. (National Oil Engines (Export) Ltd.) and Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., companies with substantial East and Central African interests.

DR. A. L. GEYER, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, who is to retire from that office in June, and Mrs. GEYER have arranged to fly to Nairobi to begin a motor tour of East and Central Africa, including parts of the Belgian Congo.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, has opened Khartoum airport, which cost £765,000, of which the British Government contributed £400,000. He was accompanied by the Prime Minister, SAYED ISMAEL AZHAB, and Wing-Commander LEATHERBROOK, Director of the Civil Aviation branch of the Ministry of the Interior.

MR. H. G. C. MALLAM, who has been recruited from the Cabinet Office in London for six months and has headed the War Council secretariat in Kenya, served in the Chief of Staff organization during the war, was secretary general to the Western Union Detonance Organization from 1943-50, and has since been under secretary at the Chiefs Office.

MR. H. J. ALLEN, Governor of the Northern Province of the Sudan, who has served over 25 years' service, served in the Public Security, Intelligence, and Public Relations offices during the war and immediately afterwards. He took a prominent part in the development of the Information and Public Relations offices now broadcasting in the Sudan.

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GÖRFREY HUGGINS is visiting Nyasaland. In his absence Sir Roy Welenky is deputizing for him.

Mr. K. B. ROSS, who has been appointed director of production of the industrial group at Risley of the Department of Atomic Energy, is the brother of Mr. J. B. ROSS, Deputy High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. Ross was general manager of the Anglo-Iranian refineries at Abadan until 1951, and has also been a member of the board of Costain-John Brown, Ltd.

Among the passengers outward-bound for East Africa in the UGANDA are MR. and MRS. S. H. CARNELLY, MR. and MRS. L. S. G. O'H. DR. and MRS. G. E. DRURY, MR. C. S. NATHAN, DR. L. H. HENRY, MR. and MRS. F. M. HEMMS, DR. and MRS. S. R. KEATING, DR. (Mrs.) C. W. MILLINGTON, MR. and MRS. A. L. SHIPLEY, MR. and MRS. D. E. SANDALL, MR. P. J. SHEEHAN, MAJOR and MRS. G. M. TAYLOR, and MRS. MAURICE WHITLOW.

MR. JENNER BROWN, M.P., is acting chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom (formed by amalgamating the British Centre of the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism, the Council for the Defense of Seretse Khama and the Protectorates, and the British Guiana Association), MR. A. WEDGEWOOD BENN, M.P., is acting treasurer, and among others elected to the central council are CANON COLLINS, MISS JENNIE LEF, M.P., MR. JOSEPH MURUMB, and SIR LESLIE BLUMMER, M.P.

## Owen Falls Honours

THE QUEEN has been pleased to give directions for the following appointments and awards in connexion with the inauguration of the Owen Falls scheme:—

KNIGHT, BACHELOR.—Mr. Charles Redvers Westlake, M.I.E.E., chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board.  
C.M.G.—Mr. Henry Olivier, B.D., M.I.C.E., principal in Uganda of Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, consulting engineers.

O.B.E.—Mr. Henry William Povey, A.M.E.E., C.S.A., A.C.S., A.M.I.E.E., chief accountant of the Uganda Electricity Board, and Mr. John Miles Stock, M.Eng., M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E., chief electrical engineer.

M.B.E.—Mr. Edward Hicks-Wilson, secretary of the Uganda Electricity Board.

## Passengers from East Africa

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS by the British India liner KENYA, included:—

From *Beira*.—Mr. A. W. Badwell, Captain & Mrs. F. G. S. Bowring, Mr. & Mrs. H. Charles, Mr. R. Day, Mr. & Mrs. O. N. Dennis, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. J. Dickson, Mr. C. H. A. Graves, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Hall, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. R. Hamilton, Dr. & Mrs. M. J. Hilton, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Kidson, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Mansell, Mr. & Mrs. R. Beckover, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Truscott, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Weber, Mr. & Mrs. S. F. Yeatman, and Dr. D. C. Munro.

From *Dar es Salaam*.—Mr. J. C. Alley, Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Baker, Mr. D. M. Bell, Mr. C. M. Bourne, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. M. Gray, Mr. C. Hinchcliffe, Mr. & Mrs. J. Maerady, Mr. & Mrs. A. N. Ross, Colonel & Mrs. A. Scragg, and Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Tozer.

From *Tanga*.—Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Gilmour, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Milton, and Mr. & Mrs. J. Thompson.

From *Mombasa*.—Mr. & Mrs. E. Collins, Mr. R. H. Cozens, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Crook, Sir Josiah Crosby, Mr. J. A. Dallas, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. K. J. Findlay, Brigadier & Mrs. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. D. Gee, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Grace, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Green, Mr. M. Greig, Mr. & Mrs. Hankin, Mr. & Mrs. H. K. E. Hansford, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Highwood, Mr. & Mrs. C. J. W. Hodgson, Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Hutchings, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Knox-Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. R. Knowlton, Mr. G. J. Lancaster, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Macintosh, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. McClellan, Major J. W. Milligan, Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Stuart Murray, Commander & Mrs. J. B. McCormack, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. McLenn, Mr. L. McLough, Mr. & Mrs. A. O. H. Neilson, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Riden, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Robinson, Mr. J. E. Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Siddie, Mr. & Mrs. J. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Turner, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Webster, Major & Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. R. Whitby.

## Mr. John Colivaux

MR. JOHN COLIVAUX, who died at sea on April 12 while on his way to visit England, had been chairman and managing director of A. Baumann and Company, Ltd., since its incorporation in East Africa in 1926.

Born in 1891 in the village of Chateleau, near Charleroi in the Belgian Ardennes, he came to England before the First World War to perfect his English. He later worked in Antwerp, and when Antwerp fell, returned to England and found employment with Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, which was interrupted by war service. In that capacity he traded with East Africa and foresaw the vast future of that country.

He joined A. Baumann and Company at the beginning of 1926, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Mombasa to open the company's first office in East Africa. Returning to London later the same year, he proceeded, in collaboration with Mr. A. Baumann, to devote all his energies to the consolidation and well-being of the new venture. In 1931 they entered into partnership.

John Colivaux paid regular visits to East Africa, and in fact returned from one of those trips only just in time before hostilities confined him to an embattled Britain, in whose struggle he paid a useful and self-sacrificing part.

## Home in Kenya

In 1947 he finally moved to Mombasa, Kenya, his second adopted country. In 1951, however, although he was struck down by severe illness. He spent his disabilities with great courage and determination to recover, and within a year was back in harness. But his constitution had been permanently undermined, and in the middle of 1953 he was obliged to announce his intention to retire completely at the end of that year.

He was a man of great ability and penetrating mind, with a high sense of duty. He was a lover of strength to his colleagues in difficult times. He always showed great devotion and loyalty to the enterprises of his adoption. His confidence in the future of East Africa remained unshaken.

He was liked and respected by all who had dealings with him. His friends and colleagues will remember "J.C." for his sociability and great sense of humour, and they mourn the passing of a good companion.

In his later years he took a keen interest in the local affairs of Mombasa, which he loved, and gave generously of his time and money to institutions which he felt the community should support. In this connexion he will be remembered especially by the Mombasa Hospital and the Mombasa Little Theatre Club.

He was in his 63rd year at the time of his death. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter.

MR. ROBERT AUBRIOL DRUMMOND-HAY has died in Mombasa after a long illness.

MRS. HELEN JOAN HENDERSON, M.B.E., widow of H. S. Henderson, V.C., of Serowe, Mankwato, Southern Rhodesia, has died in this country.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. E. HOLLOWAY, at one time Postmaster-General in Southern Rhodesia, has died in the Union of South Africa at the age of 86.

MR. SEPPIA MUTAGAWANYA, who has died in Uganda at the age of 80, was the last survivor of the signatories of the Uganda Agreement of 1900.

SIR DAVID CHADWICK, C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E., who died on Monday at the age of 78, was for many years secretary of the Imperial Agricultural Committee and of the Imperial Agricultural Bureau.

## Trade Unionism for East Africa

### Points from a Broadcast Discussion

MR. M. HIDE-CLARKE, secretary of the Overseas Employers' Federation, and formerly of Kenya, and Mr. John M. Muehuru, labour inspector in that Colony, discussed trade union matters in Sunday's B.B.C. programme to East Africa.

Mr. Muehuru said that he had come to England five months ago on a fellowship awarded by the latter nation's Labour Office, so that he might study trade unionism in this country. He had seen the work of local committees of the Ministry of Labour, visited many factories, and been attached to the Trades Union Congress for study of its methods.

From the broadcast we quote the following passages:

MR. HIDE-CLARKE: "In Kenya, though the accents of his race, extremely few Europeans actually work with their hands. A large portion of Asians has been in their skills from father to son in India or in Kenya, and the much larger section of Africans are mostly unskilled. There is a very noticeable reluctance on the part of the Asians to hand their skill to the Africans, for fear that it will be put out of business. For this reason alone it is practically impossible at present to bring in Kenya a single trade union of all the workers concerned on any one industry, isn't it?"

MR. MUEHURU: "Yes, it is rather as though in Britain all the employers and managers were Scots, all the traders and artisans Welsh, and the mass of the unskilled labour English. In such circumstances even the T.U.C. might find the organization of trade unions more difficult, I think."

H.C.: "Especially if you were to suppose to make the comparison complete, that the only common language was Gaelic and that anyone who wanted a job above the unskilled level had to learn Gaelic! Do you think that what you have seen here has any practical value for conditions in Kenya?"

M.: "Yes, because in Kenya there is need for organization on democratic lines in industry. Not all that is done here can be applied in Kenya, but the principle can be adjusted to suit our needs. And we can learn from this country some of the dangers and pitfalls they have experienced."

### Strikes for Selfish Ends

H.C.: "Can you give an example?"

M.: "For instance, the recent guerrilla strikes in the electrical industry, carried out probably against the desire of many of the members, and without considering the effect on the national economy. It appeared to me that they conducted the whole affair for purely selfish ends, and that this was not in the interests of the trade union movement of the country, because the present state of full employment here might quickly topple over into a state of depression if other countries withdrew their orders from Britain and put them where things are cheaper."

H.C.: "You are saying that a responsible trade union movement in any country must have regard to the capacity of that country to pay its wage bills, which must have some relationship to the wealth of the country. Is this particularly true of Kenya, isn't it?"

M.: "Yes, the unions must keep their demands within the limits the country can afford, but they must be satisfied that their workers are getting a proper share. There must be more 'got together' between the employers and the workers. At present employers in Kenya are reluctant to have discussions with the young trade union movement; they don't like enough interest in this movement for the workers."

H.C.: "It may be they don't altogether trust the African trade unions in their present form. If it is so, what other method do you suggest of bringing both sides together?"

M.: "You might extend the present system of wages councils which we now have in two industries—the tailors and garment workers and road haulage."

H.C.: "Yes, the Carpenter Commission recommended that. Just how do these wages councils work?"

M.: "The one I know best is the tailors and garment workers. The workers through their union and the employers are represented in equal numbers, together with three independent members, who sit round a table, fix wages and conditions of employment for the whole Colony. Building on such a system, you would eventually reach the point where both sides would say they don't need a wages council, we'll sort out our own affairs ourselves, and so you would reach a proper mechanism of negotiation, such as you have in France."

H.C.: "Your first point is the necessity for more joint consultation. What else do you think important in trade union practice?"

M.: "What really matters, if we are to have proper trade union methods in Kenya, is first of all that their leaders should have as their aim first and foremost, as regards getting the power and position of themselves."

H.C.: "That is what I was getting at when I said that the employers don't trust the trade union leaders in Kenya. You agree with that, do you?"

M.: "Yes, the principles of trade unionism is new in Africa, and some leaders have got themselves mixed up with outside interests instead of improvement of the well-being of the numbers."

H.C.: "I remember in Kenya that trade union leaders seemed to think they could keep their place only by creating some sort of annual strike to justify their existence. How can you develop a sense of responsibility in trade union leaders?"

### Organization of Unions

M.: "First they must recognize the fundamental principle of protecting their members' interests rather than their own. Then they can begin to do the organization. Now everything is done from the bottom. People do not full-time offices as secretary, but they would do the same thing as the sole negotiator for the union. Negotiation is done by a committee elected at a special meeting. The full-time officials should act as researchers in getting the facts and figures that the committee might require."

H.C.: "So often the secretary does everything—he collects the money, issues the notices, conducts the negotiations, and is, in fact, the union. Your point is that responsibility must be more widespread within the union."

M.: "Yes, I have suggested to the Trades Union Congress that they could help us very much by providing facilities for training in the principles of the movement."

H.C.: "You think that more of you should come over here to study trade unionism?"

M.: "Yes, I am sure that is the way it should be done. Responsible Africans should study the principles here and then go back and consider how to apply them to African conditions."

H.C.: "How would you describe a responsible African in this context?"

M.: "A chap who has shown by his actions that he has heard the interests of the movement and the members, a chap who has taken part in this sort of work, whose integrity and honesty have come to be recognized, and not a chap who is in it for what he can get out of it by exploiting the ignorance and emotions of others."

H.C.: "You set a high standard, but I agree. It really comes to this—that you Africans must show yourselves to be responsible people, and we, the employers, must show greater readiness to get round a table with you."

M.: "That is really the key to the whole solution. The workers get the idea that wages are wrong and everything is out of gear, and they see their own side of the case out of their own. It is easy to talk about these things without weighing the problems in a fair way and trying to reach a solution by negotiation and that is where the advantage comes of the two sides sitting round a table together."

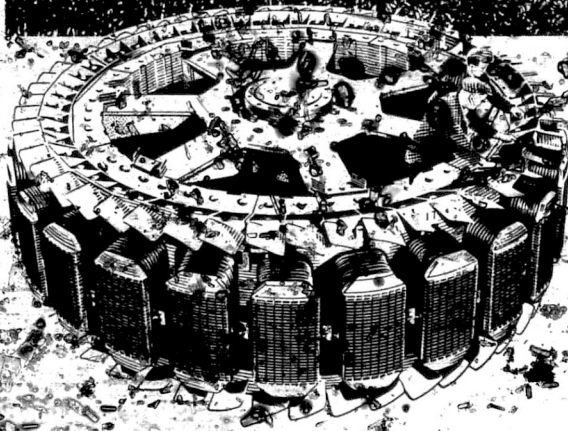
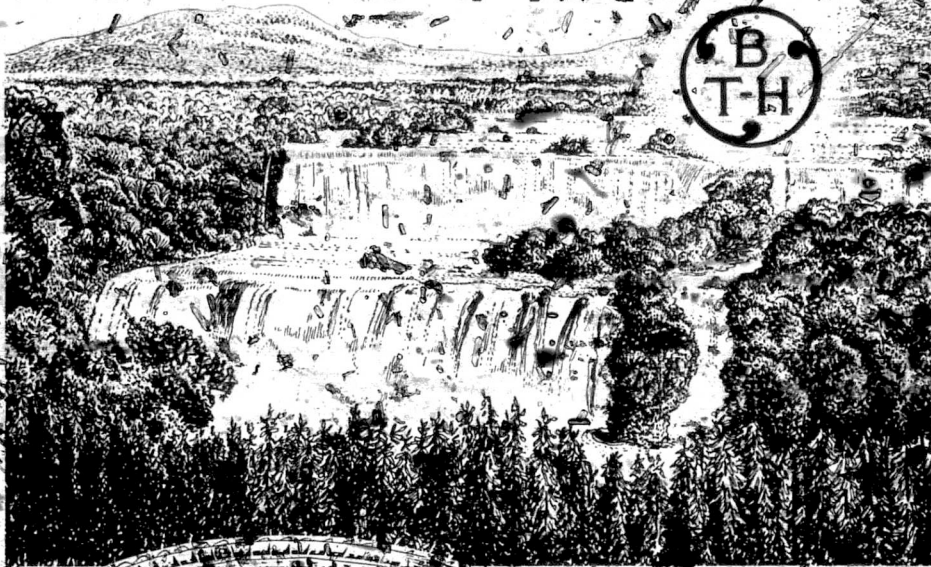
H.C.: "Yes, and that must continue to be our aim in Kenya."

### E.A. Railways and Harbours

TOTAL REVENUE of East African Railways for the first quarter of this year was approximately £1.5m, or slightly above the estimate. Goods traffic earned £2.46m and passengers £321,000. Traffic continued to move well in spite of the emergency in Kenya, 159,525 tons of goods being forwarded from Mombasa against 156,436 in the corresponding period last year. On the Central Line in Tanganyika railings to Dar es Salaam were down by 20,000 tons, but exports from Tanga were some 5,600 tons greater. Revenue from harbours for the first two months amounted to £461,076 against £473,000 for the same period of 1953.



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# Liberal Party Assembly Objectives of Colonial Policy

AT THE LIBERAL PARTY ASSEMBLY, held last week in Buxton, Mr. DERYCK ABEL, prospective Liberal candidate for the Torquay constituency, moved:

"This Assembly believes that the African problem is, above all, a human one.

"It takes note of a growing antagonism in certain parts of Africa between Africans and Europeans that may well lead to the ruin of the continent and the permanent estrangement of the white and coloured peoples.

"It recognizes that this antagonism and its political consequences have their roots in the impact of western civilization on primitive societies and in the social and economic conflict between the technologically advanced Europeans and the unskilled Africans.

"It recognizes that the improvement of the general living standards and of the education of the African people depends on the improvement of technical training and on a more complete development of the industrial and agricultural resources of Africa.

"It is convinced that the solution of this problem so vital to the whole world is in the hands of the Governments concerned.

### Conference of Governments

The Assembly recommends, therefore, an early conference between the Governments of administered and self-governing territories south of the Sahara in order to work out the general principles and the future development of the continent should be based on:

"It believes that the development is not simply a question of the progressive introduction of the modern tools and techniques, but also of the possibilities for him to express his aspirations; and

"It especially draws the attention of the Governments concerned to the need to proclaim as their basic aim the equality of rights and duties of Europeans and Africans and to work towards its fulfilment.

In the course of his speech Mr. Abel said:

"The African policies of the European Powers are highly variegated. This variegated diversity can be illustrated as a seven-piece mosaic:

"First, the white settler policy, a dangerously narrow policy dominates South and the Rhodesias and is now extended despite the pledges of 1949 years by General Africa's Federal and Sir Godfrey Huggins to the Queen's Protection of Nyasaland. Secondly, promising democratic institutions, Algeria and the Gold Coast. Thirdly, the Belgian Congo, embracing an almost wholly economic approach, limited but not unqualified, seeking the development of Native African technical skills. Fourthly, French paternalism, offering French citizenship and direct representation in the Paris legislature, alternating between liberality and old-time repressive tactics, but which nevertheless, in producing the great spirit, the coloured population of Chad who in 1940 rallied to territorial Africa to Free France.

Fifthly, the backwardness of Mozambique and Angola, where Portuguese have done little but have interested in indigenous African institutions even less so than the modern Protectorates. Finally, based on a 'subsistence' agriculture, the apartheid policy of the South African Nationalist Party, which just won't work and are founded on motives so wrong that they contain in themselves the seed of their own dissolution."

### Mr. Lytton's Appointment

The advent of Mr. Lytton to the Colonial Office is the most strikingly inept appointment in British Imperial history since Lord North was made to the First British Empire. The sorry story of liberation imposed a force against African wishes and against the advice of the paramount chiefs of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia; the implicit repudiation of our 1923 Pledges to maintain the independence of Native interests in Nyasaland; the senseless advance, unmannerly and unwise, to the east and Lukiko of Buganda; the snub campaign to discredit the Kabaka's allegation of Buganda traditionalists and Buganda privileges alike; and the attitude that the men in the jungle know and that Mr. Lytton and Sir Andrew Cohen always know what is good for Africans—all these factors have combined and conspired to help thrust Africa into colonial slavery.

Africa is alien to the English and Malayan and Malay are twin facets of an identical outlook.

Africans, irrespective of their cultural and intellectual attainment, are barred from the one European university with facilities good enough for advanced research.

The Commission reported that Kikuyu land reserves amounted to 149,000 acres. The 1953 Report of 1953 has condemned the irregular and wasteful use of the White Highlands. Studies of Henry Ford in the Kenya Administration, like our own, has much to learn from the philosophy which identifies land values, mining and taxation.

The Governor of Kenya has announced the appointment of a fine African Protestant schoolmaster as Minister for Community Development. Mr. Bantah Ohanga takes his seat in the Cabinet beside two Asians and three Europeans, but what faith will Africans have in a Governor's nominee, if it recalled that Mr. Eliud Mathu, first African member of the Colonial Executive Council, lost political influence among his peoples, accepting nomination. The solitary new African Minister has not been elected by his people. And they constitute 95% of the population. What a disaster!

### Long-Term Interests of Races Identical

"The long-term interests of Africans and Europeans are identical, and liberals and conservatives vigorously re-assert in this context the principle of responsible representation to government.

"If one-tenth of the energy expended in maintaining four provinces of making another Ireland, two of the provinces of Kenya were diverted and devoted to fundamental problems like soil erosion, Africa would be over the threshold of the solution of their problems."

What are our major objectives? What shall be the agenda of the international conference we envisage?

Briefly to maintain the joint principles of no Colonial discrimination and no political domination by economically interested parties; to devise new machinery for collaboration and co-operation—for example an All-Africa Consultative Assembly; to ensure that genuine democratic usages and practices may flourish in all societies; and to lay the foundations of partnership in an integrated multi-racial society, affording equal opportunity and the highest educational facilities to men and women of every race, creed, and colour.

We cannot maintain this as the present. That is the way of a Dark Age, darker than Africa and Europe have ever known, a Dark Age in which there would be no Byzantium to witness the onward fall of the barbarian horde or we can choose the paths of Livingstone, of life, liberty, and peace, the paths of justice, harmony, and peace.

Comment appears in Notes By The Way

## Co-Operatives and the Colonies

THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY carried the following motion on Colonial affairs at its annual conference in Blackpool last week:

"That this conference reaffirms its determined opposition to the Government's Colonial policy, which alienates the coloured peoples and breeds terrorist movements. We believe that the time has come for the Co-operative Party to put forward a positive Co-operative policy for making a practical effort towards the emancipation of the peoples of the Colonies and other underdeveloped countries. Accordingly we recommend that the national Committee bring before the 1955 conference, for subsequent submission to the Co-operative Union, a statement of policy to include the following principles and proposals:

- (a) The development of general and political education to enable all Colonial territories to become self-governing;
  - (b) To discrimination between races, especially of different colours;
  - (c) The ending of all oppression of the peoples of all countries in the commonwealth;
  - (d) The development of co-operative methods of trading within Colonial and other underdeveloped countries. To this end the Government should grant the credit backing that may be deemed necessary; and the British Co-operative movement should inaugurate a scheme for sending to these countries teams of technicians and experts in all the necessary branches of co-operative enterprise;
  - (e) The development of the growth of trade and democratic self-control in all colonies.
- Mr. G. Colrick, one of the speakers, who supported the present Government in its policy of liberation in Central Africa, presided.

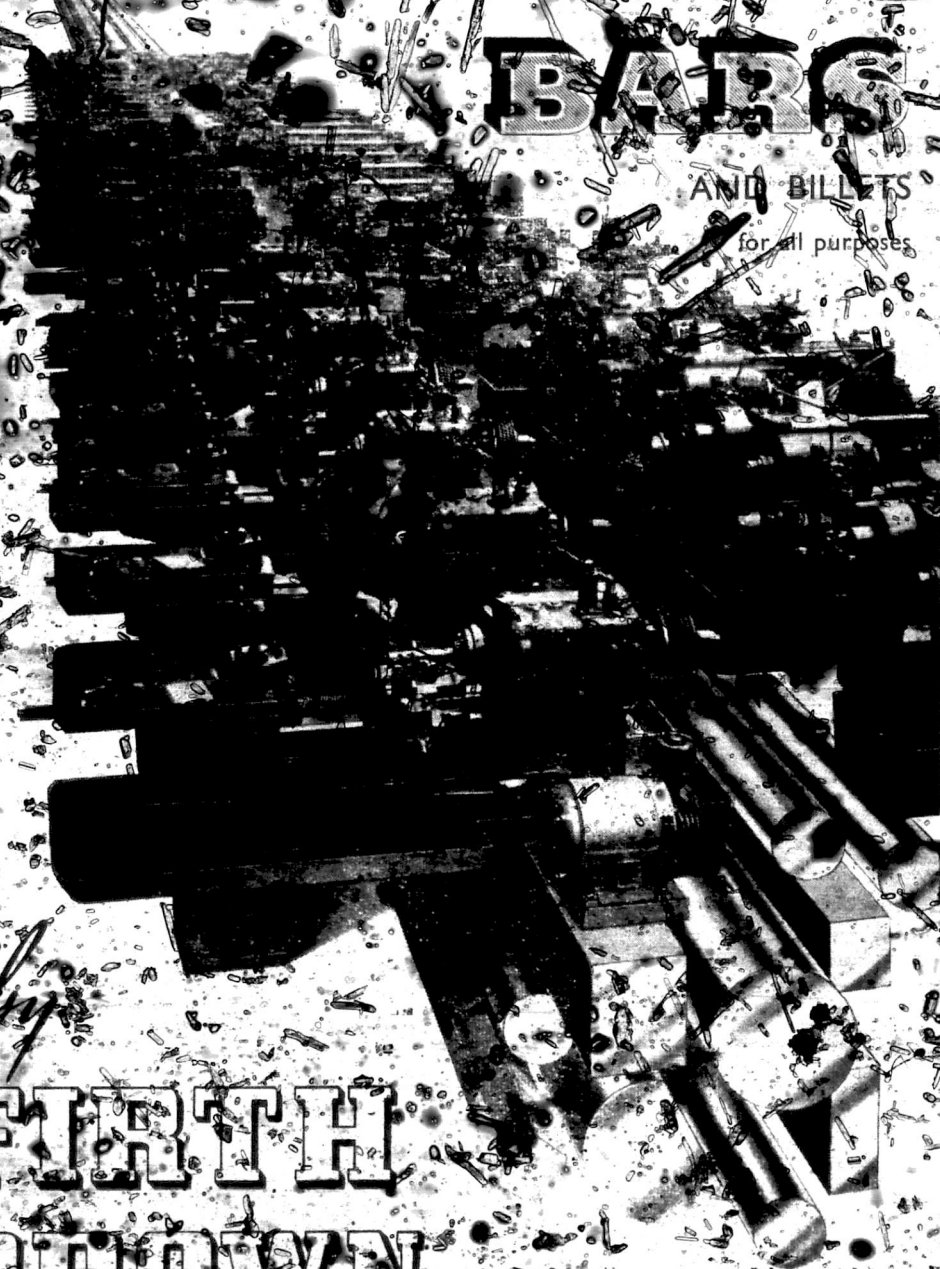


1954

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# Defence of British Dependencies Future of C.D. and W. Fund

**BEFORE THE RECESS** questions were put in the House of Commons on the defence of dependent territories.

MR. TRENKLE asked what provision existed for the defence of British Dependencies from external attacks; from local military forces would be used in the event of each dependency being in danger of attack; and what form of system of collective defence existed.

MR. HOPKINSON: "While arrangements naturally vary from territory to territory, British Dependencies are normally defended from external attack by their own local forces, reinforced in case of need by troops of the United Kingdom. Troops from one territory are of course sometimes used in the defence of another. A good example is the presence in Malaya of the Fiji Battalion and a battalion of the King's African Rifles."

MR. TRENKLE asked the policy of H.M. Government in regard to the cost of the military forces required for the external security of Colonies, and the extent to which those forces should be controlled by the Colonial Governments.

MR. HOPKINSON: "Our general aim is that Colonial Governments should bear for and control such local military forces as are needed for internal security. The application of this principle varies from Colony to Colony and takes into account such factors as the Colony's capacity to pay, the provision of up-to-date training and the local military organization."

MR. TRENKLE: "Is it not a fact that considerable sums have had to be paid over this year to many Colonies to enable them to provide even for local security?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "It varies very much from one territory to another, some over-contribute towards their own forces, others receive assistance from this country."

MR. J. JOHNSON: "Can the Minister tell us something which the Secretary of State for War consistently and persistently evades—how many military battalions were raised in the Colonies last year?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "I cannot answer that question without notice."

MR. JOHNSON asked the Minister if he had yet determined his future policy regarding Colonial Development and Welfare arrangements after March 31, 1956 when the five-year development period was due to end.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Until I have received and examined in consultation with the Chiefs of the Staff the plans for future developments which all the Colonial territories have been asked to submit, I cannot add to the information which I gave the House on June 17 last. I still hope that it will be found possible to introduce new legislation on this subject early in the next session."

### Maintaining Long-Term Research

MR. J. GRAFFIERS: "Pending legislation, can arrangements be made to ensure that long-term research is not abandoned by the inability to vote sums for long-term research work?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. gentleman knows that the Colonial Government in committing themselves to certain sums in advance of the legislation, if there is any shortage of money, should not hesitate to come to the House again."

MR. JOHNSON asked what expenditure had been made from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, and what projects in the Sudan and area of Tanganyika.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Since the war approximately £1,700,000 from C.D. & W. funds have been spent in the Sudan on water clearance, water, education, technical roads, housing, and animal husbandry. In Tanganyika, roads, housing, animal husbandry has also benefited from development and welfare expenditure in other areas of Tanganyika and in East Africa generally, on geological surveys, agriculture, and medical surveys and medical research."

MR. JOHNSON: "The Minister stated that the people themselves in Tanganyika are now doing a big job and it is being spent on it. Does the Minister appreciate that it is important that the general public amongst them should be aware of the benefits they are receiving?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I will certainly look into the matter, and might also mention that the Sudan and development schemes finance schemes to the extent of about £350,000 by the end of 1953."

MR. TRENKLE asked the Minister the approximate figure which had been incurred on the experiments and work carried out through the offices of the Colonial Research Council since 1948 in the study of insects from the air in East Africa, whether it was possible that no such research information had been available to the Imperial Scientific Service, and whether this was a serious omission to rectify this omission.

MR. LYTTELTON: "A total of £10,000 has been spent directly on the hire of aircraft and the purchase of insecticides for this work, and the cost of the flights and the work is approximately £192,000 to date. It is difficult to say how much of the latter amount is attributable to the air wing experiments since they form only a part of the total researches."

MR. TRENKLE: "The answer to the second and last parts of the question is that your scientific papers have been published and that another five will appear this year."

MR. BROCKWAY asked what grounds Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka, Vice-Chairman of the Uganda National Congress, had been deported to the Protectorate in Uganda.

MR. HOPKINSON: "The Government is of the view that, before his detention under the emergency regulations, Mr. Kiwanuka had conducted himself in a manner likely to be dangerous to peace and good order in Uganda, and the present order has been made in order to prevent a recurrence of this conduct."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Does not the right hon. gentleman think it is about time that we began to apply in the Colonies the Declaration of Universal Rights which we have endorsed? Does he think that we ought to continue still the practice of deporting people in the Colonies without trial in this manner?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "The charges under which Mr. Kiwanuka was arrested, and on which he has been deported, were perfectly straightforward. He has been given the opportunity of asking for a judicial officer appointed by the Chief Justice to hear him, and consider any representations that he wishes to make and to advise the Government accordingly."

### Prohibited Publication

MR. C. J. HOBSON asked which Colonial territories other than Kenya had banned the entry of the *African Colonial World*.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Import of this publication has also been banned in Northern Rhodesia and Uganda."

MR. HOBSON: "Is the Minister aware that this paper is now amalgamated with *Indian at Home and Abroad*, which has the same publishing office, the same telephone number, and the same staff as before? In view of the continuous anti-British and anti-commonwealth attitude of this paper, will the Minister make representations to the Film Commission on this matter?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I will certainly follow up the suggestion of the hon. member."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Has the Minister seen copies of this journal? If not, will he do so, and then reconsider the Government's prohibition of this journal?"

MR. JEGGER (Lab.) asked how many non-Europeans in the Colonial territories in Central Africa were receiving three-fifths of the salary of Europeans in equivalent posts; and what steps he would take to end that discrimination.

MR. LYTTELTON: "In Northern Rhodesia 30, and in Nyasaland 15. Both Governments intend to consider the matter further, but are awaiting the report of the East African Salaries Commission."

MR. JEGGER: "Can the Minister assure the House that he is aware of the adverse effect that this continued discrimination has on the morale of Africans, many of whom have professional qualifications, and are working hard in order to take a position in the Government of their own countries?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The reason for the three-fifths rate were stated in the Holmes report on East and West Central Africa in 1948. Circumstances have altered since 1948, and I hope that you shall be able to approve our results. The East African Salaries Commission's report is awaited in two or three weeks."

### Use of Tear Gas

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked the Minister on what grounds the Governor of Tanganyika recently refused to meet a delegation from the Lake Province branch of the Tanganyika African Association on the subject of the limitation of live stock, and what grounds tear gas was used to break up a meeting held at the Momba branch of the association on December 15, 1953.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I spoke to the hon. member over a week ago, giving him full information on these matters."

MR. BROCKWAY: "It is because I am not satisfied with that letter that I have asked this question, and will the Minister be of the greatest influence to see that representative bodies of all groups are received, and that tear gas is not used for dispersing gatherings in any Protectorate?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I can give the hon. member no such assurance. I have given him full details of the circumstances in which tear gas was used, and I am afraid I cannot do nothing to that information."

MR. J. JOHNSON asked the Secretary of State what action he was going to take to encourage village life in the Kikuyu Reserve. He stated that village life is not in accordance with the habits and customs of the Kikuyu. A present the village life is being established by voluntary action or by security zones where it is necessary to bring people together to



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enable them to be prosecuted or as a penal measure in especially bad areas.

Mr. FENNER BROCKWELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations how many headmen in the Tswa-po district of Bechuanaland had been deposed, and for what reasons.

Mr. J. FOSTER: "No headmen in the Tswa-po district have been deposed."

### Payments to the Kabaka

THE LONDON SOLICITORS for the Kabaka of Buganda, Messrs. Eiman, Harrison and Flegg, have issued the following statement:

We are authorized by His Highness the Kabaka of Buganda to say that he has never agreed to enter into an undertaking to renounce his right to be the ruler of Buganda. His yearly allowance is being received entirely without prejudice to his rights.

The Uganda Government has stated that if the Kabaka should take up residence in or visit any part of Africa without the prior consent of the British Government, should intervene in any way in the affairs of Uganda, or should re-assert his claim to be the Native ruler of Buganda, it might feel obliged to reduce or terminate the allowance.

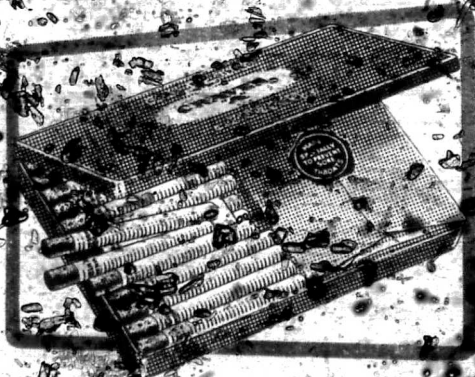
Up to the time of the withdrawal of recognition the Kabaka was in receipt of an income greatly in excess of the allowance which is now being paid to him by the Uganda Government from land called the Kabakaship male, which was allocated to the Kabaka of Buganda under the 1900 agreement. Since the withdrawal of recognition the Kabaka has not received the income of the Kabakaship male, and so far as he is aware the numerous dependents and pensioners whom he was supporting but of this income have not received any payments. The Kabaka is himself making provision for certain dependents out of his allowance.

Our members of the delegation from Buganda which recently visited London—Messrs. A. K. Kironde, T. A. Makumbi, E. M. K. Mulira, and A. K. Sempa—have

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written to the King of Buganda alleging that when they made their report the Kabaka was not receiving easily the allowance which the Government had undertaken to pay him, and that he was being pressed to observe conditions which virtually meant forcing him into abdication.

It was for that reason, they state, that the Lukiko resolved to finance him. They declare that when they saw the Kabaka's solicitors in London on February 27 the instalment for March, due on February 22, had not been received, despite repeated applications to the Colonial Office.

Referring to the Governor's public declaration that there was no foundation for the belief expressed by the delegation that Mutesa II would return as Kabaka, the letter says:

"Many people in this world allege that the belief in the existence of God is without foundation, but that allegation does neither deter those who believe in it nor affect in any way the existence of God. We stick to our belief that the Kabaka will return, whether His Excellency sees the basis of this belief or not."

They complain that neither the Secretary of State nor the Governor made it clear that Professor Hancock was to confer only with a representative Buganda resident in the country, and they are dissatisfied that such a proviso should have been introduced to exclude men like Dr. Kalibala after they had been elected by the Lukiko as the committee of consultation. (Dr. Kalibala is a Buganda now resident in the United States.)

The letter asks that the Governor should define "a primarily African State," and "safeguards for minorities" before the arrival of Professor Hancock.

Messrs. Kironde, Makumbi, and Mulira have also announced that they will remain in protest from the committee appointed to meet Professor Hancock.

### Threats to Governor and Regents

ALTHOUGH three Regents of Buganda have received letters threatening their lives, as has the Governor of the Protectorate, and the editor of the Uganda Herald.

At a recent meeting of the Lukiko there was a demonstration against the decision of the Regents to welcome the Queen at Entebbe Airport on her arrival. Mr. Paulo Kavuma, Prime Minister of Buganda, and one of the Regents, described the scene as disgraceful. Later he led a delegation of four members, that the decision to welcome the Queen had been made long before the delegation to the Kabaka, and that he now had grounds to alter it.

The Uganda (African) National Congress has called upon the people to cease any purchases except those of bare necessities, such as food, medicines and newspapers.

Though the appeal was issued last week, the acting president-general, Mr. Sampson Mutawe Sekasaka, stated that the boycott would not start until May 1, the day after the departure of the Queen. He described it as an act of mourning for the Kabaka and a protest against the justification without trial to the West Nile District of Mr. J. W. Swanuzi, the former president-general.

The Africa Bureau issued the following statement on Tuesday:

Following a recent newspaper report to the effect that threatening letters from an organization known as 'The Young Friends of the Kabaka' have been received by the Government of the Protectorate of Uganda, the Africa Bureau made inquiries from the Kabaka of Buganda. The Bureau is informed that, in a letter to Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, the Kabaka has expressed his anxiety about anything being done to him during the visit of the Queen to his country. He also views with apprehension reports from the security authorities that there is the possibility of outside influences, such as Mau Mau, attempting to make some use of the occasion.

In his letter to Mr. Lyttelton, which he had delayed writing, he had hoped that similar representations from others would have had effect, the Kabaka entreated the Colonial Secretary to arrange for the postponement of the Queen's visit until happier times, and expressed the desire that the good relationship between Britain and Buganda should improve rather than continue to deteriorate.

The Africa Bureau is authorized by the Kabaka to say that he has never heard of any organization called the 'Young Friends of the Kabaka', and that he understands the Colonial Office itself has no knowledge of such a body.



# The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland



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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Prisoners detained in Uganda are to be sent to a former labour camp in the Masaka district.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is to award scholarships at Witwatersrand University to eight Africans.

A new issue of postage stamps will be on sale in all post offices in East Africa on June 1. They will range from 5 cents to £1.

A special stamp of 30 cents is being issued in Uganda this week to commemorate the visit of the Queen. It will be withdrawn from sale on May 4.

For the first time since the membership system was introduced in Northern Rhodesia, all holders of portfolios now sit on the same side of the Legislative Council.

## Russian Dictionaries

According to *Pravda*, the Russian State publishing house is to produce a number of dictionaries of African and Asian languages, including Swahili-Russian, Amharic-Russian, and Zulu-Russian. The first is to be sold at very low prices.

Sir John Lamb, British High Commissioner in East Africa, recently recorded, was chairman of the appeal committee in Tanganyika which was about to launch a campaign to raise funds for the work of the British Overseas Society for the Blind. The appeal has concerned itself with sponsoring a similar campaign to be started in Nyasaland in June.

A conference on the medical, agricultural, and veterinary aspects of food production in East Africa, which met recently at Makerere College, Uganda, declared that industrialization was being pressed forward faster than the agricultural revolution though an agricultural revolution was the only way by which food could be provided for an industrial population.

Thirty-six European, African, and Asian schoolboys are participating in the fifth course organized by the Kenya Education Department on the lines of the Outward Bound movement. Major Deane Stroud, who has been sent by the Outward Bound Trust in Britain to be their guide. The three-week programme will include an attempt to climb Kilimanjaro, the 19,000-foot peak of Kilimanjaro.

## Sudan Officials

THE SUDANESE GOVERNMENT has announced that, without prejudice to whatever recommendations may be made by the Sudanization Commission, July 1, 1955, is considered the date on which the Government and its expatriate officials should be mutually released from their obligations. Expatriate officials, however, would be required to give at least six months' notice of their wish to leave the service. Those who leave "will be fairly and equitably treated in accordance with terms of contracts," as decided following the advice of experts. The Government has declared that it recognizes and will respect the pension rights of expatriate officials.

## Race Conflict

CHAUNAM HOUSE, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, has received £10,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation of New York as a contribution to the costs of a three-year study of the problems of race conflict in Africa, particularly in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, described as "a unique place of two continents, of the political and social relationship between the European and African races, partnership and apartheid." Mr. Philip Mason, who recently paid a short visit to Africa, is in charge of the study.

# Income Taxation in Kenya Mr. Vasey on the Financial Position

KENYA'S BUDGET, introduced by Mr. E. A. Vasey, Member for Eltham, provides for estimated expenditure of £29,755,000 in the year to June 30, 1956, by increasing direct and indirect taxation. Coffee farmers will be taxed at 21% of the price. There will be higher customs duties on spirits when imported beer, matches and sugar. Cane growers will pay a surcharge on income tax for any taxable income exceeding £800, a rise in personal tax from £3 to £10 a year, and for Africans an increase in the basic rate of income tax from 17s. to 19s. and in the special tax levied on Kikuyu, Meru, and Kenia tribesmen from 20s. to 22s.

In spite of these higher taxes and of a £100,000 from H.M. Government, the current balance, which stood at £9m. at the beginning of 1953, has been completely absorbed. The cost of the emergency fund, which is put at £84m. for the current year, may total £100m. by June, 1955. A vote of £20m. for the emergency fund will be considered this session, and an extra budget introducing further taxation, may be needed later in the year. Mr. Vasey said that he intended to visit the United Kingdom again shortly to approach the British Government for further financial aid.

In a two-hour speech the Minister declared that the economy of the Colony remained remarkably buoyant despite the enormous expenditure, saying: "The running cost of the emergency, though rising as a severe drain, hindering the growth so vital to us, has inflicted less injury on the economy than might have been supposed. The world prices of many products had fallen, but the national income had not fallen correspondingly. A great part of investment had been maintained, secondary industrial production continued to flourish, and the basic public services had met the increased demand. Trade had begun to pick up at the end of the year."

Countering allegations overseas that the taxation in the Colony was too low, he said that in 1954, between 10% and 25% of the national income would be absorbed by taxation.

"It is indeed a shame of this," he concluded, "that out of this it will be God's help, a nation will grow."

## Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission Committee of Inquiry Announced

MR. G. ELLMAN BROWN, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development in Southern Rhodesia, told Parliament last week that the Iron and Steel Commission had caused the Government so much anxiety that the members of the board had been asked if they would resign in order to facilitate reorganization, that he had proposed a full and immediate inquiry rather than reorganization, and that course was to be adopted.

A committee was being appointed to examine all aspects of the matter and make recommendations for greater efficiency. The commission, Mr. Brown said, had not enough money in hand to pay March wages of creditors whose accounts had been outstanding for more than three months.

There would be an over-expenditure of at least £15,000. The Government was perturbed that there appeared to have been no control in that matter. Appropriation of £400,000 from loan funds would be asked to onset that over-expenditure and reduce the overdraft, which had reached £750,000. Further funds would have to be asked from Parliament in July.

## Acknowledgments

I TENDER MY THANKS to those whose guidance and encouragement of perplexity has not been overlooked and my responsibilities but not them a pleasure to me. Mr. R.H. Kirkcaldy may be of assistance in his survey of the party.





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# Of Commercial Council

Handley's Bank, which are the biggest business in Rhodesia, reports a profit for 1953 after providing for taxation of £26,756 (£20,647). A 5% dividend is again declared. The issue capital is £500,000, and the reserve fund £50,000. Current and other accounts appear at £1,969,263; fixed and short-term deposits at £6,347,475; cash at £1,317,326. British Government securities are £593,000; India, Pakistan, and Ceylon Government securities at £6,265,733; and other investments £3,137,274.

In the first month of a new sales in Salisbury, the price has been sold up to 70d. and more per lb. and the average for the year has been just 60d. for leaf and 46 2/3d. for strips and scrap. As later crops are expected to improve in quality, there are hopes that the average price will rise. The price is expected to be of exceptional good quality, and is thought likely to be about 10% above the record.

## Industrial Equipment Exhibition

The Uganda Cotton, Ltd. will next month stage a cotton spinning machinery exhibition at their Kibuli spinning mills six miles from Kampala. The central feature will be a fully automatic roller mill factory made in Lancashire. Structural steel engineers, electrical engineers and other merchants are co-operating. This will be the first spinning exhibition of industrial equipment arranged in Uganda.

At the factory, and branches of the Kenya Meat Commission in Nairobi, 6,000 head of cattle were slaughtered, 307 calves, 457 sheep, 1,100 lambs, and 512 goats. Condemned carcasses from European farms received only 7.7% of the total from that source; 16.68% from the African Livestock Marketing Organization were condemned.

Because African tobacco is moving into traditional American markets, and because a substantial increase in the tobacco harvests of African territories is considered probable this year, the Department of Agriculture of the United States has just sent a marketing specialist, Mr. G. W. Birchhead, to visit the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and Mozambique.

## African Labour

High charges for labour are being met by bringing African labour from Batavia and the northern province of North Sumatra to be based at the focal point of labour transport for farmers between Broken Hill and Livingston.

The Lake Victoria Hotel Co., Ltd., Uganda, has acquired the White Horse Hotel, a 27-room building from Kampala on the road to the Belgian Congo. The purchasers are controlled by the Uganda Development Corporation.

Nearly 13% of raw cotton had been collected by the Uganda Co-operative Union, the organization of its members in the Protectorate. It is the first of a series of four co-operative societies of 25 primary societies.

A factory costing £1,000,000 is being built on Kamboreka tea estate, 50 miles Nyasaland. The property is owned by British Africa Tea Estates, Ltd., in which Mr. A. N. S. Simons is chairman.

Capital expenditure of about £21,000 on a high mechanical plant for African district councils in Kenya is under consideration. Its application for dollars in that connexion has been made.

An average yield of 7 1/2 bags per acre is expected from Southern Rhodesia's main crop last season, compared with 6.49 bags in the previous year.

The price of petrol has been reduced 1d. per gallon in Northern Rhodesia, bringing it to 45 1/4d. in Lusaka and Ndola and 46d. in Kitwe.

Kenya's production of 4 million lb. of butter and 300,000 lb. of margarine last year, compared with 9.1m. lb. and 600,000 lb. respectively in 1952.

Landed gins estimate the 1953-54 cotton crop in the Sudan at 1.8 million kantars, of which 1,576,700 kantars are of soft type.

Sales of wool from the Mashakos African District Council's factory in Kenya during February amounted to 108 tons.

## Dividends

Union Castle Steamship Co., Ltd. announce a dividend of 7 1/2% (the same) for the calendar year 1953. Gross net profit was £1,258,321 (£1,333,734), depreciation £1,742,248 (£2,307,334), and U.K. taxation £1,140,331 (£851,431). Profit attributable to the holding company was £1,255,524 (£1,321,240). These figures are subject to final audit.

British Cotton Growing Association, Ltd. Dividend and bonus 1 1/2% (the same), plus 10% distribution of 7 1/2% tax free. Profit for 1953, £67,779 (£48,901) after tax of £1,040,510 (£1,01,800).

Rural Plantations, Ltd. Dividend 7 1/2% (21%) for 1953. Profit £37,645 (£53,427). Tax £22,317 (£3,678).

## British India Steam Navigation

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD. and its subsidiaries after providing £70,040 for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit attributable to the B.I. Company of £499,848 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £1,226,852 in the previous year. Tonnage replacement reserve received £122,000, and general reserve £50,000. Interest on the preference shares amounted £79,063, and dividends totalling 4% on the ordinary shares £20,000, leaving a carry forward of £293,674, against £278,883 brought forward.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 3700,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock, £2m. in 5 1/2% cumulative preference stock, and £5m. in ordinary shares. Capital reserve stands at £12,618,000, revenue reserves at £2,893,674, and current liabilities at £7,200,083. Fixed assets are valued at £20,420,137, and current assets at £9,242,123, including £1,298,712 in cash.

During the year the capital of the company was increased by the creation of 80,000 additional ordinary shares of 50c each, and £40,420,000 being part of the amount standing to the credit of tonnage replacement reserve, was capitalized by the allotment of 80,856 ordinary shares to existing shareholders.

Proceeds over the book value of ships sold have been credited to tonnage replacement reserve, and £245,000 has been transferred from insurance reserve to provision for maintenance of ships. The company took delivery of the M.S. CHINCHU, a 5,000-ton, diesel motor vessel.

The directors are Sir William Gwynne (Chairman), Sir Donald Macdonald (Vice-Chairman), Sir Donald Macdonald (deputy chairman), Sir Donald Macdonald (deputy chairman), and Sir Donald Macdonald (deputy chairman). The annual general meeting will be held in London on May 12.

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**Mining**

**Rhodesian Corporation Report**

RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD., report to profit of £26,807 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £167,574 in the year ended 1953. Taxation absorbs 43% and dividends totalling 74% require £89,725, leaving a carry forward of £29,102, against £43,588 brought in. The issued capital is £37,778. Six stock units held in the Reserve Fund stand at £110,412 and current liabilities are £75,545. Fixed assets amount at £243,362, minus claims and properties at £153,127, and investments at £47,657. Market value £457,182, unquoted investments at £46,125, and current assets at £333,153, including £167,872 in cash. The Corporation's mining interests include: Freehold and mining claims and holdings in Falcon Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesian Brick and Potteries Co., Ltd., and company land and estates in Rhodesia total 42,187 acres and in South Africa 647 acres.

The directors are Messrs L. C. Walker (Chairman), F. R. Peter (vice-chairman), R. S. Bromhead (alternate), R. S. Bromhead (alternate), F. L. Wigley, Major-General W. W. Richardson, and Lord Wakeham. The secretary is Mr. V. W. Hatched.

The 27th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 30.

**Prospecting in N. Rhodesia**

MINERAL RESEARCH OF AFRICA, LTD., a subsidiary company of the Rio Tinto mining group with headquarters in Salisbury, has been granted prospecting rights by the British South Africa Company over an area of about 8,000 square miles in Northern Rhodesia. Of four large blocks, one is on the southern border of the Belgian Congo, another stretches westward from the border, the third (the largest) extends southwards from Kapiri Popho to near the Kafue River, and the fourth extends westwards towards Mumbwa.

**Messina Travayal**

MESSINA TRANSVAAL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., are developing the Umkondo copper mine in the Sabi Valley of Southern Rhodesia, which has been worked for 30 years. Production is expected to begin early next year.

**Mining Personalia**

CAPTAIN A. H. MØRBERG, MINE A. LONG, Mr. P. S. ELLIOTT, and Mr. H. M. Wedderburn have resigned from the board of De Beers (South Africa) Ltd., the company in which interest in which is now held by New Union Goldfields and De Beers, Ltd.

MESSRS J. C. RUSSSELL, M. INST. M.M., and F. D. L. THOMAS, Assoc. INST. M.M., have been appointed respectively superintendent of research and chief research metallurgist to Rhoads & Mingo Services, Ltd.

MR. N. R. STRATHORN, Assoc. INST. M.M., has relinquished the Managing Directorship of the African Survey, Ltd., Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and is now practising in that office as a consulting engineer.

MR. H. N. HEPIKWA, M. INST. M.M., has been appointed assistant consulting metallurgist, and Mr. W. M. McKEGOWN, M. INST. M.M., geologist, to the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

MR. C. W. STURDSON, Assoc. INST. M.M., is now assistant underground manager of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., Northern Rhodesia.

MR. C. ANDERSON, Assoc. INST. M.M., has left the Dalny mine and is now employed as reduction officer at the Vumba-chikve mine, near Gwanzu, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. R. STRATTON, M. INST. M.M., expects to return to Dar es Salaam in August.

**Mining Dividends**

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD.—Final, 4s. per 10s. share, making 6s. per share for 1953. Profit after taxation was £2,318,000 (£3,075,000).

CALANGO-GAIKA DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.—70% (the same) for 1953. Profit £6,462 (£7,227) after tax of £3,643 (£3,982).

SUBURBAN MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD.—12% for 1953 (the same). Net profit £4,565 (£4,840) after tax of £1,108 (£1,108).

**Company Progress Reports**

Falcon Mines.—3,600 tons of ore were treated at the Dalny mine in the March quarter for 698 oz. gold, and a working profit of £18,331. The corresponding figures for the Sunac mine were 7,800 tons, 1,601 oz., and £2,262; and for the Bay Horse mine, 3,400 tons, 156 oz., and £739.



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19  
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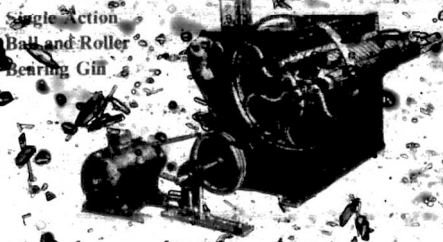
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Thursday, 1 May 1954

Vol. 20 No. 1543

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



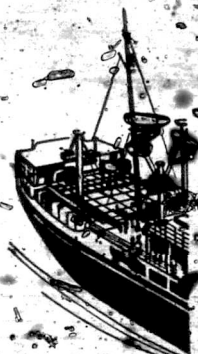
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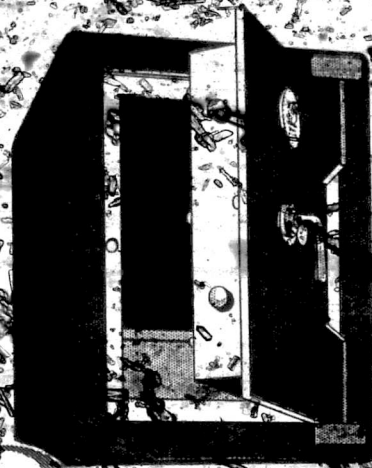
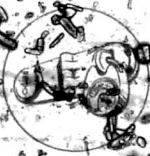
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Founder and Editor  
S. Jackson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE ROYAL VISIT TO UGANDA** this week will be remembered until the end of the lives by many Africans, Europeans, and Asians in the Protectorate, who only in secret will have been intimidated that intimidation by a small number of Baganda extremists kept many thousands of their people from greeting their Sovereign. Because they have been threatened by violence they tried to make to welcome the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, most Baganda though the better part of valour. Once again a good natured, easily swayed populace was manipulated by political wire-pullers, who on this occasion carried their demonstration into the presence even of the Queen. That discourtesy is wholly alien to the tradition of Africa, but much in the behaviour of young and inexperienced African politicians nowadays betrays African custom. There is a pattern in their policy which clearly reveals its origin, and almost certainly its instigation, to be outside Africa. In a more modern vein in that land do not lack inspiration from social myths in the United Kingdom, some of which, being self-confessed republicans, would relish the idea of encouraging any section of a Colonial Community to show the world that it resents the acts, or some of the acts, of a Government. If that could be done on a royal occasion, so much the better from the standpoint of such folk, for it would result in greatly increased publicity for the dissidents—one of whose cravings is for notoriety.

In Uganda—or rather, in Buganda, for only that one province was concerned—the onus and opprobrium fall entirely upon the adherents of the so-called Uganda National Congress, a misnomer indicative of a feadiness to misrepresent. Since it was brought into being by a handful of agitators, this body has operated almost ex-

clusively among the Baganda, not throughout the Protectorate, and but for the prestige which it exercises upon men and women who are attracted to it by the benefits of its agents it would fill but a little account. In post-war Africa, however, tiny groups of ambitious, unbacked and ruthless Africans have set themselves to apply to their fellows the technique by which Communists, Nazis, and Fascists imposed their will on the millions who would have preferred to be spared their rantings, their demonstrations, their tyranny, and their thrust to ruin. On a smaller scale such practices have been seen in the recent past in Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland—but not in Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory, for the simple reason that those two territories have consistently shown a firmer will to govern and a determination to act promptly against subversive elements for the good of the people in general.

It may be safely assumed that the Queen's public appearance in Uganda was not accidental, but an expression of an earnest hope for the improvement of the excellent relations between the two countries which Irresponsibility have characterized that Province ever since the establishment of British rule. Temporary difficulties, disappointments, and stresses ought not to be made occasions for racial antipathy or demonstration. Some Africans are demagogically exploiting the Baganda situation in order to excite animosity against the Government and indirectly against European and Asians. The boycott of imported goods which began the day after the Queen's departure, ostensibly in mourning for the exiled Kabaka, is not a token of sympathy with a deposed alien. It is an attempt, foredoomed to failure of course, to induce business communities laden with the prospect of heavy losses to protest to a Government deprived of its normal revenues

from trade, and therefore susceptible (in the Congress view) to pressure for a change of policy. Congress will quickly discover the folly of this assumption. Noise and irresponsibility too often characterize African agitators who do not understand their people

and leadership. Yet there was good guidance more necessary. Her Majesty has suggested that it must be directed security. But that is the last thing the Congress wants, all men of good will must hope for an early collapse of its plans.

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. Attlee on Africa

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of any former Prime Minister is naturally examined with special care by political and office writers, and that of Mr. Attlee, entitled "As It Happened" (Heinemann, 1968), has been very widely reviewed, and generally criticized for its ordinariness. I turned first to the chapter on Commonwealth relations and found it sadly disappointing, although the writer evidently enjoyed his contacts with other Commonwealth Prime Ministers, upon whose personalities he touches briefly and restrainedly. He gives only a couple of paragraphs to the work of the Colonial Office under the Labour Government, of which he was the head, and casually admits that he "cannot see what will be the developments in Central and East Africa."

### Inaccurate Generalization

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS are "above and outside party politics," he writes in dealing with his association with other Prime Ministers. Fortunately, that has been so in respect of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, but certainly not of the Union of South Africa, the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (the concept of a Commonwealth Relations Office), or Colonial affairs, in which no party could have been more insistent on exploring the party line than were the Socialists in regard to Central African Federation last year and the year before, a coldly-calculated policy on which Mr. Attlee is bent. His generalization clearly requires some time.

### More Surprises

A FEW LINES later he asserts that Mr. Nehru, "despite his long and strenuous opposition to the British Raj and his years of imprisonment and no bitterness, he is entirely free from the spirit of anger which sometimes possess the nationalists." Has the leader of the Labour Party not read Mr. Nehru's many bitter statements about British Colonial rule, directed particularly against British administration in East and Central Africa? They make no sense of his tribute, which can mean only that Mr. Attlee had no personal evidence of bitterness in his dealings with the man who is now the Minister of India. That is entirely understandable, for the two appeared to share the feeling of admiration and advantage India at the expense of Pakistan—one result of which is a "reaction disposition" by many Pakistanis in East Africa to trust British rather than Indians. Among the surprises of this book is its inaccuracy to men who spent themselves for the "about movement" of Crech Jones, for instance, and scarcely a hint of recognition for his devoted service and there is little to suggest that Mr. Attlee admires what Mr. Griffiths did at the Colonial Office. The autobiography might indeed be described as more remarkable for what it does not say than for what it does say.

### Andrew Cohen

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ought not to hear the wrong Christian name applied to one of the Queen's Governors twice within a single day. Yet that happened last Thursday evening when the B.B.C., broadcasting in the Home Service, recorded programmes from Jim describing the inauguration of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station. There was reference to Sir Alexander Cohen. It is true that the name was an apology due to Sir Andrew Cohen, but that time many people must have switched off. All the respectable references I could give the name of Sir Andrew Cohen as Governor of the Protectorate, to which the British Broadcasting Corporation sent a special representative some weeks ago to prepare the way for programmes about Uganda during the Royal visit. The news department could not have made its careless blunder. Sir Andrew Cohen was in excellent voice, never have I heard him speak so well.

### Strange Silence

LAST FRIDAY, when many newspapers in Great Britain published both news reports and leading articles on the inauguration of the Owen Falls hydro-electric power station by the Queen, the official organ of the Labour Party did not come to the occasion worthy of even a paragraph. The Socialists might have taken some credit for the Owen Falls scheme, the greatest project yet to be undertaken in Africa and one of the world's outstanding engineering triumphs since the war, for it was Mr. Crech Jones who sanctioned the plan while Secretary of State. British Indians, British planters and British plant workers were honoured by the Sovereign, but, as I say, not one word on the subject appeared in last Friday's *Daily Herald*.

### Strawberry Champions

MR. ATTLEE'S title to the strawberry-eating championship of Kenya is upheld by the Government's Press Office. When I drew attention recently to a report that more than three and a half million pounds of strawberries were sent to Nairobi last year from the Machakos district alone, I suggested that the residents of the capital of the Colony might be the champion strawberry-eaters of Africa, if not of the world. For if every European in Nairobi and nine thousand Asians and Africans were devotees of the fruit (which, indeed, milked), the average consumption would be almost half a pound per head per day throughout the whole year. Even if half the total was eaten by the troops, I assumed Nairobi's title to be assured.

### Challenge to Dairy Farmers

THE PRESS ORGAN, having now confirmed its statistics, I do not expect a municipal challenger for the strawberry title. An opportunity was missed when the fruit was omitted from the city's coat-of-arms. But perhaps the



citizens had not then developed their attention. By way of gentle deflation, dare I hint that the strawberry is at its best when associated with cream, and shire cream? Can someone enlighten me as to the probable consumption of the nearest equivalent which Kenya can supply? If the figure is not impressive, they ought to be real scope for enterprise by some dairy farmers. Perhaps at not too distant a date a brochure about the attractions of Nairobi will adopt the French practice of listing local gastronomic attractions, and say: "Strawberries and cream made in the Devonshire way are specialities of the Nairobi region."

### Lord Hudson

VISCOUNT HUDSON, who spoke in the House of Lords last week on the possibilities for greatly improved agricultural production in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has special qualifications for judgment on such matters, for he has long been keenly interested in farming in this country. He is a partner with other members of the Upper House in a large estate in Southern Rhodesia; he has recently revisited Central Africa, and he was at one time a Minister of Agriculture. He is an ardent Imperialist, and when the present Government recently accepted his recommendation of a Tweedsmuir Committee that the Imperial Institute reform its drastic reorganization, Lord Hudson was appointed chairman of the reconstituted board of governors, the first task of which was to revitalize and extend the services and influence of the Institute.

### More Nonsense

WHAT WAS MEANT by the charge, made at the Liberal Party Assembly by Mr. Denis Abel, that "Africans, irrespective of their culture and intellectual attainment, are barred from the one East African university with facilities good enough for advanced research? There is no university in East Africa. There is one university college, Makerere, in Uganda; and from the time of its foundation all the students have been Africans. Mr. Abel's recklessness could scarcely go further. He was equally inaccurate when he declared that Mr. Mathews lost his political influence among his own people because he accepted nomination by the Government to the Executive Council. He has lost his influence from entirely different causes, and every member of the Executive Council, of whatever race, and whether a official or non-official, is nominated to the Executive Council by the Governor. From his slender knowledge, Mr. Abel made several sweeping criticisms which ought not to have gone uncorrected in any responsible gathering, and they were a particularly regrettable without precedent by the Liberal Party delegates. It is concerned with the 'ugly bore' of Africa. It is not an ugly fact that such mischievous misrepresentations can still be used in civilized England to discredit the magnificent work in Africa of thousands of English men and women.

### Mr. R. C. Bucquert

MR. R. C. BUCQUERT, member of the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who has been elected to the Rhodesian local board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, was a railwayman from 1903 until the end of the last war, when he became general manager of the Nyasaland and Trans-Zambezi Railways. He served with General Northey's column in the East African campaign of 1914-17 and then in France and Germany with the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and, having experienced the call of Africa, joined Nyasaland Railways in 1923. He is the past president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, a director of Central African Airways Corporation, and was one of Nyasaland's delegates to last year's London conference on federation. Mr. Bucquert grows tung on his estate near Limbe.

### Sir James Robertson

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, Civil Secretary of the Sudan for eight years until he retired last year, has been elected to the board of the Uganda Company, which affords the service of a man who in very difficult circumstances has a constant proof of sound judgment, sincerity, tact, and resolution. The past agent in Khartoum of political extremists in Cairo knew that he was not to be tricked, cajoled or bluffed, and the Civil Service recognized that in him its members, British and Sudanese, had a staunch and experienced champion. Sir James, who played Rugby football at Oxford University, joined the Sudan Political Service in 1922, and, having served in many stations, became deputy governor of the Gezira Province in 1939. Two years later he went to Government House, Khartoum, and, after a year and a half, he was chairman of the Constitutional Commission sent to British Guiana.

### Oceania Journalist

MR. MAURICE WHITELOW, who outward-bound from Mombasa to the British India line to UGANDA, is a journalist who, in his 16th year, was determined to visit a daughter lying in Nairobi, see as much as possible of the life of Kenya, and write about it as it appears to an experienced student of men and affairs without previous acquaintance with Africa. For months, however, he has been reading about the territories and talking to people well versed in their problems, and his equipment is therefore much better than that of many writers who flit in and out of Kenya. The daughter whom he is to visit is training African evangelists for the Salvation Army. Another daughter was private secretary to Sir Donald Maclean, K.C.M.G., when he was Governor of Nyasaland. Mr. Whitlow will spend rather more than three months in Kenya.

### Misrepresentatives of African Interests

A SOUTHERN RHODESIAN FRIEND writes: "When our Federation was in process of creation, the African agitators against the plan, and almost all the Socialist speakers and writers in the United Kingdom who misguidedly egged them on, insisted on reserving to the territorial Governments all those affairs which most directly touch the daily life of Africans. It is ironical to note that the Africans in the Federal Parliament are already proving the un wisdom of that arrangement. On several occasions the Speaker has had to rule them out of order for raising issues which are exclusively the concern of the territories, not the Federation, and the African M.P.s have also asked for federal funds to be spent on services reserved to the territories, particularly African agriculture. So those who at the time of the campaign for federation were supposed to be representatives of African interests have been promptly shown by the African M.P.s to have been misrepresentatives. For months you dubbed them 'misleaders'. Now fight your case."

### Elegy on the Death of a Buffalo

FROM ZAMBIA comes a report that a buffalo charged a tractor of the Locust Control Service without damaging it, and, having caught its horns in the frame-work, fell on its back and broke its neck. This has inspired a friend to send me a fragment from his "Elegy on the Death of a Mad Buffalo," which ends:—

The driver of the tractor might  
Well have been petrified  
Damage to the machine was slight;  
The beast it was that died.

# The Queen Opens Owen Falls Dam and Power Station

## Tapping of the Nile Highlights the Three-Day Visit

LATE-EVENING FRIDAY NIGHT Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh took off from Entebbe airport at the conclusion of their three-day visit to Uganda. Next morning they were reunited with their children at Tobruk.

The highlight of the brief Royal stay in Uganda—the only territory in Africa to be so honoured during the six-months' Commonwealth tour—was the official opening by the Queen of the Owen Falls dam at 5 p.m. on Thursday. At 5 p.m. (Uganda time) she stood on a decorated dais on a promontory facing the gleaming dam wall, touched a small lever, and two of the three gates opened, the white waters from Lake Victoria surged through in a mounting, roaring torrent.

Half-an-hour later in the turbine room of the power house the Queen pressed the switch which started the generators and declared the hydro-electric station open.

Before the first ceremony the Queen's words had echoed from microphones sited along the dam wall and on the opposite Nile bank where about 200 Africans and Asians were massed. They had waited patiently, many for hours, in the hot sunlight until the Royal car drove across the massive wall to the power station and the opening ceremony platform.

### Magnificent Conception

"By its size and magnificence," said the Queen, "the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme bears more eloquent witness than any words of mine to the vision of those who were responsible for its conception and to the skill of those who built it."

"This power will serve industries which are already in being and others which will be established in the future. Without power there can be no economic development, and without power no country can go forward in the modern world. But let us not forget that economic development and the building up of industries are not ends in themselves. Their object is the raising of the people's standard of living. We welcome this great work because, by increasing the wealth of this country, it enables the people—and above all the African people—to advance."

Welcoming the Queen and the Duke to the site, the Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, had paid a tribute to "the bold and broad vision" of his predecessor, Sir John Hall, and the "tenacity, fertility of resource, and professional competence" for which no praise is too high, of the Uganda Electricity Board under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Westlake, and of the consulting engineers, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners and Messrs. Kennedy and Donkin, and of the Owen Falls Construction Company.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies read a message of congratulation received from the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill.

To this Her Majesty had replied: "I am very delighted to be here in Uganda with my husband to carry out this great opening ceremony, which marks the fulfilment of a brilliant conception so vividly described by yourself 47 years ago when you visited the headwaters of the Nile in 1907."

### Sir Charles Westlake

Inviting Her Majesty to inaugurate the hydro-electric station, Sir Charles Westlake, M.L.C. (who, on the previous day had received the accolade from the Queen at Government House, Entebbe) said:

"This scheme is yet another triumph of British skill in design and execution. Almost the whole of the plant and material used here has been imported from Britain, and during the last 18 months cement supplies have come from Uganda's own cement industry. Power from

this scheme will make possible the liberation of the land riches of Uganda for the good of all its people. The industrial development will help to provide funds for education, training, housing, and medical services.

The Royal pair had arrived in Uganda on the morning of April 28, flying in a B.O.A.C. Conquest from the Entebbe airport, where the airport was still in the process of being finished. They were greeted by the Governor, Sir Peter Lyttelton, and General Sir George Erskine, C.M.C., East Africa. The waiting crowd consisted mainly of Europeans and Asians, although groups of African children flourished flags and balloons.

In traditional welcome, the three Regents of Buganda knelt as they shook hands with Her Majesty, who wore an emerald dress and green hat with white accessories. The Duke of Edinburgh wore white Navy uniform. After presentations followed by the Royal Salute, the Queen inspected a guard of honour mounted by the Uganda Police, a Zigua salute was fired, and an African schoolgirl, 12-year-old Beata Kabasinda (a pupil at an Entebbe convent), presented Her Majesty with a bouquet.

From the airport the party drove two miles to Government House, and in its grounds later that morning a ceremony of welcome and investiture took place. It was attended by the three Regents of Buganda, the three native rulers from the Western Province, members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, bishops and judges, representatives of districts outside Buganda, leading members of the Civil Service, and the public of all races.

### Senior Regent's Address

The first short address of welcome was delivered, at a microphone 10 yards before the Royal pair, by Mr. P. N. Kayunga, Senior Regent and Katikira (First Minister) of Buganda who said:

"Your Gracious Majesty, the honour which it has pleased Your Majesty to bestow on Uganda by a visit to this country, and the warm welcome which its people extend to Your Majesty and Your Royal Highness, I express here in all humility. It is a matter of personal sorrow to the people of Buganda, whose spokesman I am, that Your Majesty cannot be received to day by our own Ruler, the Kabaka, as we had so deeply wished; but our private sorrows cannot mar the true happiness we feel at seeing Your Majesty in our midst."

"Very close to our hearts lie the well-being and prosperity of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the helm of which God has placed into Your Majesty's fair hands, and in this task, heavier, perhaps than it has ever been the lot of your ancestors before you to bear, you may rest assured of this country's loyalty and good will."

"Long though we would all wish to have you with us, we are sensible of the fact that there are many others who aspire to share the same opportunity, and in fact there are countless others for whom Your Majesty has just been setting yourself to please in the same way."

"We ardently pray that Your Majesty will retain many memories of our country, which, under Your Majesty's gracious protection is proceeding surely along the path of progress. I, though unworthy, am privileged to voice everyone's prayer for Your Majesty's health and that of the Royal House of England, and commend to the Almighty the safe return home of both of you."

### Mr. H. K. Jaffer

Mr. H. K. Jaffer, senior non-Government member of the Legislative Council, then welcomed the Queen on that Council's behalf. "Take the liberty," he said,



to address Your Majesty as our Queen—Australia, Canada's, or the United Kingdom's—but simply as our Queen, the Queen of all of us who are blessed enough to be British."

"On behalf of the Civil Service, the Chief Secretary, Mr. C. H. Thomas," said, *inter alia*.

"We deeply appreciate that after the long and strenuous tour of the Commonwealth countries just completed, Your Majesty should have come so far out on your way on the return journey here to pay us this visit and we should draw fresh courage and inspiration from this further example of the deep and abiding personal interest which Your Majesty has always shown in the administration and general welfare of every unit within the Commonwealth."

The Queen Speaks

The Queen replied: "I am deeply moved by the warm welcome which the Senior Regent of Buganda, Mr. Jaffer, and the Chief Secretary have just addressed to me. In thanking them, my husband and I thank you all who are gathered here to-day to meet us, and through you, all the people whom you represent throughout the length and breadth of the Protectorate."

"It is a great pleasure to us to have been able to include a visit to Uganda in our Commonwealth tour. We have often heard my parents recall pleasant memories of their time here in 1925, and my mother and my sister have spoken of the brief stop they made in Entebbe last year when they were able to meet a number of you."

"This is not the first time that I have been to Uganda; my husband and I stopped here for a few hours on our way home from Kenya after my father's death two years ago. But it is the first chance we have had of meeting the people of this country."

"We are very glad therefore to attend this most representative gathering so soon after our arrival. I am indeed glad to see before me people from Buganda and from every district in the Eastern, Western and Northern Provinces, as well as men and women belonging to every profession and trade, of many different races and peoples from all parts of the country, and from every walk of life. I hope that we may all regard this gathering to-day as a symbol of the united purpose of all parts of the Protectorate and of all who live in it."

"My husband and I wish that our stay here could be longer, but while we are with you we hope to meet as many as possible of the people of Uganda and to see something of the interesting and fertile land in which you live."

"May peace, prosperity and happiness dwell with you, and may God bless you all."

Queen's Engagements

After presenting signed portraits to the Rulers of Toro, Ankole, and Bunyoro, the Queen conferred honours awarded in the Coronation and New Year Lists, including the Queen's Medal for Chiefs. Sir Frederick Crawford, Acting Governor of Kenya, and Mr. Westlake were knighted; Dr. H. Olivier, principal of Uganda of St. Alexander's, Gibb and Partners, received the C.M.G.; the O.B.E. (Civil Division) was awarded to Mr. H. W. Povey (chief accountant, Uganda Electricity Board), Mr. J. M. Stovey (chief electrical engineer, U.E.B.), and Mr. G. N. King (Director of Agriculture). In the afternoon more than 3,000 guests attended a garden party in the grounds of Government House. The Royal visitors took tea on the terrace with the Sultan and Sultana of Zanzibar, leading foreign representatives, and the Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir Robert Howe, the Deputy-Governor of Kenya, Sir Frederick Crawford, and the British Resident in Zanzibar. Afterward the guests mingled for an hour with the guests, several of whom, being made. Late that night 110 men and women from Acholi gave a private display of dancing.

On Thursday morning before leaving by air for Jinja, the Queen heard a loyal address read by Kampala's mayor, Mr. N. N. N. on behalf of the municipal council. This ceremony also took place in the picturesque grounds of Government House, Entebbe.

The Anglican choir and others were assembled to meet Her Majesty in the drawing room, and presentations were later made in the garden by the principal of Malvern College, Mr. B. de la Motte, in a large body of the undergraduates approving a presentation in academic dress, and schoolgirls, Girl Guides, and Boy Scouts cheered the royal pair as they walked along the ranks and on up the lawns.

Arriving at night at Jinja at noon, the Queen and the Duke drove to the barracks of the 4th (Queen's) Battalion, King's African Rifles. There the presentation of new colours took place, the first part (trooping the old Colours) having already been carried out before General Sir George Erskine.

That evening, after the Owen Falls ceremony, the Royal pair flew from Jinja airfield to Entebbe by an East African Airways Corporation Dakota, accompanied by the Governor and Lady Cohen and the Colonial Secretary and Lady M. M. M.

The visit to the Queen Elizabeth National Park in Entebbe was the last part of the three-day visit. From Entebbe the party flew 100 miles to Kasubi airfield, near the marketing station of Tugmac, whence they were driven along the tracks of the game park in a Landrover to a spot near Lake Kikorongo. Here the Queen and the Duke were received by the Mukama of Toro, who presented a Toro royal stool, two spears, and a bark boat bedspread.

The party (including the Secretary of State, the Governor, and their wives) had a Mwesa fair (celebrated on a peninsula at the junction of Lake Edward and the Kazinga Channel) soon after noon. Persons closely connected with the arrangements for the visit to the game park were presented, and an informal lunch was held at the house of Mr. Kenneth de Beaton, director of the National Parks.

Game Photographed

During the drive through the park the visitors saw and photographed a game on abundance, including an elephant and a hippo, antelopes, ostriches, and various birds.

Before the departure the Queen was presented by the Mukama of Toro with a bark boat bearing the Mwesa crest and inscription. Landing from a launch at Kasubi, Her Majesty received from the Mukama of Ankole gifts of spears, leopard and monkey skins, and decorated walking sticks. Thousands of African from Ankole and the district had gathered from the surrounding hills and beyond.

An informal dinner at Government House preceded the Royal departure from Uganda late on Friday night. Presently were made at Entebbe airport, after receiving messages (including a delicately worked flag of Buganda in blue silk) from the three Regents, the plane carrying Her Majesty and the Duke took off and by midnight was en route towards Uganda's northern border, bound for a day.

Statements Worth Noting

"Confidence is probably created more by behaviour than by legislation."—Lord K. Wall, speaking in the House of Lords.

"I have been impressed with the impeccable appearance of the aircraft and the excellent time-keeping of East African Airways."—Mr. Whitney Straight, deputy chairman of B.O.A.C.

"Ours is a rather difficult constitution, but the British people have a genius for producing unworkable constitutions which in fact work very well."—Mr. W. H. Wroth, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia.

"It is possible for people of different colours, creeds, and habits to work together, but painting bad pictures of one another will always perpetuate bad relations."—Mr. N. N. N., an African member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

"The first inter-racial Christian meeting took place in Bethlehem. The three wise men of the New Testament stand for the three great races of mankind: the Asiatic, the African, and the European."—From the magazine of the Anglican Church in Southern Rhodesia.

"There is no attempt in the Commonwealth to impose leadership on the basis of priority, wealth, or population. Mutual respect and equality among members make the Commonwealth so important an international experiment."—Mr. A. A. A., Indian Ambassador to the United States, addressing the British Speaking Union in New York.

# Out of Kenya's Turmoil A Nation Will Grow, Says Mr. Vasey

## 1954-55 Budget May See Emergency Expenditure Exceed £90m.

MR. A. VASEY, Minister for Finance and Development, said when presenting the budget for the year July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955, to the Legislative Council that the net geographical income was estimated to have reached £107m. in 1952, since when there had, doubtless, been some reduction.

£81m. would have been spent on the emergency in the first half of 1953, whereas the estimate had been £2m.

In the course of his speech Mr. Vasey said:

"For the planted year 1953 the value of our production of wheat, maize, sisal, and coffee amounted to £14m. Maize production on non-African farms showed an increase of 21%. The contribution of non-African farming to the geographical income was estimated at about £16.6m., a fall of 7%.

"African agriculture is playing an increasing part in our development. In the estimate of the geographical income for 1952 the value of subsistence agriculture was recorded as £23.4m. For 1952 subsistence consumption in the Nyanza and Central Provinces is believed to have been about £6 per head, as compared with the former estimate of £4. In addition, the value of African marketed crops amounted to £4.3m.

"There has been an expansion in the total production of secondary industries and a greater variety of products. The value of producers' materials imported into the country fell by some £3.3m., a fall in line with the general decline in the value of imports and a large extent due to price changes.

"The production of cigarettes has been maintained, though a fall in consumption in certain categories of cigarettes occurred in the Nairobi area. Beer production, which declined sharply after the emergency began, has nearly reached its previous peak and continues to give employment to some, and, I am told, employment to many. Our output of processed foodstuffs is expanding.

"Last year has shown indeed that industrialists have faith in Kenya's future and that we have reason to expect that the national income will continue to grow from industrial development, a growth which brings many advantages.

### Building Activity

"In Nairobi there has been a fall in building activity. In 1951, 76% of the value of buildings completed in major townships for private ownership was sited in Nairobi; this had fallen to 62% in 1953. In the industrial sphere it would seem that the confidence of the business man was greater than that of the private householder or possibly that of those organizations which give credit for house building. The value of non-residential plans approved, which include factories, godowns, workshops, etc., was 81% of the 1952 total.

"In the other major municipalities the value of buildings completed for private ownership was maintained. In Mombasa the number of plans approved showed an increase, while in Nakuru, where £138,000 worth of buildings was completed, the number of plans approved was 29% higher than in 1952. In 1953, the W.P.C. expended £3.8m. on buildings and construction projects. The Railways and Harbours Administration spent £m. in the port area of Mombasa. The East African Power and Lighting Company in the course of its expansion programme invested a total of £1.9m. during the year.

"The trend of trade imports has been upward during the last few months. From a depressed total of £2.7m. in February 1953, the value of our retained imports has slowly risen month by month until in December, 1953, the value was £5.2m.

"Commerce and other sectors of the economy have benefited by the input of money from the Emergency Fund. For example, 4,250 more police officers, regular or full-time reservists, have been employed, and from the beginning of the emergency to December 31, 1953, emergency expenditure on all pay and allowances has been about £1.4m. Members of H.M. Forces and their families have resided amongst us and their consumption and expenditure have helped many businesses.

"Our financial and price indices are clear indicators that, although things could have been much better, they could have been a great deal worse. During 1953 there was very little change in the number of new motor vehicles registered during

the year as compared with the two previous years. The proportion of vehicles of British manufacture imported increases annually, and these now represent over two-thirds of the total number of licensed vehicles on the road.

"This is the view of the past year, though containing disturbing features. One whole business group, the fabricated metal group, not only those caused by the emergency, and prices of primary products fluctuated and our economy had to readjust itself, but our national income did not fall disastrously. A good rate of investment was maintained, secondary production continued to develop, and our services were able to meet the growing demand of the last few years.

### New Ventures

"Given reasonable weather this year, the national income from agriculture should at least be stable. Many private firms are embarking upon new ventures. I have witnessed a few of the larger concerns whose new factories or extensions have just been completed or are under construction. The figure is pleasing. It amounts to £4m., and this covers only 17 major capital investment projects in the private sphere. There are many others and municipalities and public utilities are expanding the services to keep pace with demand. These schemes show the faith of investors in this Colony.

"I have not mentioned the possible oil refining development, which would greatly change the economy, as some projects still in the exploratory stage, which may bring new industries to Kenya. The Minister for Commerce and Industry during his visit to the U.S.A. interested a number of business men in the possibilities of Kenya and discussions are proceeding. I feel certain that a number of them will, in the future, have found it profitable to carry on their production activities amongst us.

"It is from increased agricultural production with better farming methods, from higher industrial output, a better transport system, and efficient commerce that we can hope to raise the standard of living of the people of our country. The development projects of the Transport Administration, of the Post and Telecommunications Administration, and of the Government are sufficient to lay the foundation for such progress.

"A study has been carried out of a number of important firms in the Colony. Many of these already well-established concerns are undertaking further capital development and enlarging their activities. Compared with 1952 this sample of firms paid a wage bill 8.7% higher in 1953 and expended funds on capital development of an amount 10% higher than in the previous year.

"But even all these, the shadow of the emergency, with the wastage of money, man-power, and effort. Confident as I am about the future, I cannot see before us in 1954-55 a time of increasing prosperity and abounding development. I have made my speech in the belief that our geographical income will be lower than in 1952 and possibly less than in 1953. I am convinced the economy of the Colony is quite healthy and that we shall overcome the set of unfortunate circumstances which face us.

### Stock Exchange for Nairobi

"I have, on behalf of Government, offered to introduce legislation in support of the founders of a local stock exchange. I have offered indeed to pay the secretarial expenses in part or in full during the first few years. I should ask for no vestige of Government control; the responsibility for ensuring professional integrity and for controlling and directing the activities of brokers must rest upon the profession itself, backed and reinforced by public opinion. There is public advantage to be gained from such a body. I intend to suggest setting up a committee to advise on the need for a local stock exchange.

"I have come to the conclusion that the best way to make progress with local savings would be to ask an expert from the National Savings Organization in the United Kingdom to come to Kenya for a short time and advise us. I hope that he would be able to look at the problem from an East African point of view, devising a method whereby any money invested was placed to the credit of the Government in which the investment took place. I am having discussions with my colleagues in Uganda and Tanganyika.

"In October I estimated gross revenue for 1953 at £20,692,262 and gross expenditure at £22,906,800. Actual revenue was £21,954,865 and actual expenditure £22,853,430.

"Estimates for the six months from January 1 to June 30, 1954, showed an expected revenue of £10,526,274 to meet an expected expenditure of £12,481,105. The revised estimates are revenue £11,630,000 and expenditure £19,400,000, leaving



An estimated deficit on the half-year's working of £2,70,000. By the end of July our general revenue balance will be exhausted, and indeed overdrawn to the extent of £200,000. The emergency Fund expenditure on emergency purposes will be no less than £8m. during the half-year. The expenditure incurred in 1954 totals £4,35,70,000.

The African Land Development Board has been authorized to spend in the current year some £188,000 on the construction of a staff of work camps. £90,000 has been paid out as grants in compensation to persons of all races who have suffered severe financial loss directly attributable to subversive activities. The cost of the Kenya Regiment during the first half of 1954 will be about £25,50,000. The present monthly cost of peace and emergency expenditure is about £251,000. The Prison Department budget for 1954 is £68,000.

The Government has engaged a large number of officers and clerks who have been used to the permanent commissions, particularly in the Police, and it is impossible to make permanent commitments in the Prisons. It is therefore the Provincial Administration. When it is possible to engage on temporary month-to-month terms as the active side of emergency operations ceases, there may still be a commitment of some £2m. per annum which would have to be carried over for a limited period, but the greater part permanently or for a long time by the Colony's normal votes.

The ultimate cost of building the accommodation for the Forces on a satisfactory basis will be of the order of £10m. It is hoped to be able to achieve this objective within the next 10 years and Kenya's share will be not less than £3m. Most of this £11m. programme will be for buildings in Kenya and we are already preparing to bring our Public Works Department up to date at which it can handle £10m worth of military buildings in 5 years.

The report of the Salaries Commission may well involve us in an expenditure of between £800,000 and £900,000 in a full year.

**New Taxes**

To meet the expenditure of £24,555,778, revenue at the rates would amount to £19,912,554, leaving to account the £4,643,224 assistance from H.M. Government. I am left with a deficit of £4,603,336. The measures for increased taxation I propose are as follows:—

On draughts, cordials and mixed potable spirits exceeding 3% of proof spirit, an increase in Customs duty per imperial gallon from 6s. 10d. to 9s. on other potable spirits exceeding 3% of proof spirit, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, Benedictine and rectified spirit, an increase from 40s. to 50s. per proof strength over 125s.; and on ale, beer, cider, perry and stout, an increase in duty per imperial gallon to 9s. Other Customs increases proposed in this particular class are on rum, an increase to 9s. 9d. per imperial gallon to 12s. 6d. on other still wines imported in bottles an increase to 12s. 6d. per 566½ or 9s. 9d. per imperial gallon whichever is the greater, to 66½ or 12s.; if imported in casks or other containers of five gallons or over an increase from 55s. ad valorem or 6s. 10d. per imperial gallon, whichever is the greater, to 66½ or 8s. on champagne an increase from 27s. 9d. per imperial gallon to 55s. ad valorem or 33s. 12d. or 66½ per other sparkling wines an increase from 13s. 12d. per imperial gallon or 53% ad valorem to 1/40 or 26½%.

This means that the increase in duty on brandy, whisky, rum and gin is about 19% on liquors 27%, on wines 21% and on imported beer 20%. I estimate that this will bring additional revenue to the amount of £181,000.

I propose to raise the duty on matches in boxes of not more than 100 matches from 3s. 30d. per 100 boxes to 6s. 12s.; in boxes containing more than 100 and not more than 200 matches, from 6s. 16d. per 100 boxes to 16s. 7s. 6d.; and on every additional 100 matches a further 10d. in excess of 200 per box from 3s. 30d. per gross of 100 matches to 8s. 12s.; ten-cent matches, strips, discs or booklets from 27s. cents per 100 matches to 69 cents. This should bring in additional revenue of £750,000.

I propose to increase the Customs and Excise duty on sugar from 12s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt. to produce £192,000.

I propose to levy an export tax at the rate of 12½% on all coffee exported from Kenya in whatever form, whether as a bean, roasted or otherwise, a cherry, or in the form of a husk. I estimate that this will produce additional revenue of £750,000.

Personal tax at present levied at the rate of 20s. 4d. and 4s. according to the level of income of the taxpayer. The rates will be doubled and a new rate of tax will be introduced from January 1, 1955, for people whose income exceeds £200.

A surcharge at the rate of 75-cents will be charged over and above the rates levied under the Income Tax Rates and Allowances Ordinance, 1952, on each £1 of chargeable income in excess of £200. Surcharge on total incomes above £7,500

will be paid at the appropriate rate for the income of £9,000, that means that there is a maximum rate of surcharge. This measure will bring in additional revenue amounting to £250,000. The basic rate of African poll tax will be increased by 2s. from 17s. to 19s. Corresponding changes will be made in those African poll taxes which are normally levied at the basic rate. The increase of 2s. on the Kenya, Embu and Meru poll taxes will be based from 20s. to 22s. Also with effect from 1955, after allowing for exemptions and exemptions, the rate of the poll tax in the case of the tribal tax will be increased to 10s. 6d. per acre. It is estimated that this measure will bring in additional revenue amounting to £110,000.

The estimated total revenue through these measures will be £670,000 and the combined total of direct and indirect taxation is £670,000 and the combined total of direct and indirect taxation is £670,000. This, when added to the general revenue receipts at existing rates, will still leave me with a deficit on the year of £7,986,574. If, however, the adjusted general revenue balance is taken into account, the deficit will be £2,145,244.

**Taxation Takes 22% to 25% of National Income**

I believe that even with a reasonably optimistic estimate of our national income for 1954, it will be found that our new level of taxation means that from 22% to 25% of the national income, including African income, is taken in the form of taxation, and with that amount of taxation there will be found to be between 2% and 3% of the national income left over very little margin for increase in a developing country. For that reason I should like to suggest that further taxation, beyond what is imposed by the present situation, deteriorates.

I may add myself called to introduce a new tax in the budget later in the year asking for further assistance, but that, if it will mean that a request will be made to my colleagues in the Government at the same time for drastic cuts in departmental expenditure, even though that may mean a reduction in the services we have struggled so hard to build up.

I must now go back to visit the United Kingdom and approach H.M. Government on the question of further financial assistance. I am confident that Kenya's case will be considered in the same sympathetic manner as it was in the previous occasion when I visited London, and that H.M. Government will again give us support—support sufficient to justify us planting our feet in the future—support to the best of their ability in this our time of trial and need.

**Emergency May Cost £20m.**

That is, in the story if the budget of 1954-55. By the end of that period the emergency may have cost us over £20m. The surplus balance of nearly £9m. which we began 1953 will be gone, assistance by H.M. Government, despite the additional taxation of our own people, have been swept away by the torrent of emergency expenditure, and with it have gone, for the time being at least, many of our cherished hopes and schemes. Indeed a tragedy.

But it is not the story—not by any means. The majority of our people—African, Arab, Asian and European—have stood firm, the support of law and order. The trouble remains confined to a limited part of our country. Agriculture has held its own, industry has indeed expanded. Our wealth is little impaired; our economy still strong.

Our services, economic and social, have been maintained and in some cases expanded. We have the promised support of H.M. Government. We have the initiative, energy, drive and determination of all those for whom Kenya is home and country, and a growing group of people uniting to place the welfare of Kenya first and foremost in thought and action.

It is indeed a time of trial, but out of this time, with God's help, a nation will grow.

**Settlements in N. Rhodesia**

Mr. W. H. Whorth said in his maiden speech as Member of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Northern Rhodesia that since many capable African managers had been capital it was desirable to have a large farming scheme available to them. There must also be facilities for training young men who wanted to start farming. He paid a warm tribute to the predecessor, Mr. P. Beckett, the first official to hold a portfolio in Northern Rhodesia.

# Viscount Hudson on Farming and Ranching in Central Africa

## U.K. Government's Serious Concern about Commonwealth Food Production

VISCOUNT HUDSON spoke on farming in Rhodesia in the House of Lords last week discussing the rapid increase in world population and the urgent need for higher production of food and materials.

Viscount Samuel had said that the world's population is not much more than 1,000m. in 1850, about 1,500m. in 1900, 2,500m. to-day, and likely to be 4,000m. early next century.

There should be increased possibilities of increased production in Africa, which had 20% of the land surface of the earth but produced only 5% of its food. He observed and agreed that the evil condition prevailing were largely due to the degraded position of women.

"They are denied opportunities; the homes are squalid and unhealthy; they have no notion of sanitation or health requirements, and in some of these countries almost all are illiterate. What is needed is generation after generation of self-educating, free, educated women to work not only in the fields as they do now, but also in schools, in the clinics, and, above all, in the homes. The problem of Asia and Africa is largely a problem of the liberation and education of women."

LORD BOYD-ORR emphasized that the quantity of metals and mineral fuels consumed in the United States since the last war had been greater than the total amount used by all other countries in the world since the beginning of history.

### Plea for Commonwealth Development Plans

"Where is this country to get its food in the next 20 years? Where are we to get the markets for exports to pay for it? In the House there are so many experts on finance, economics, agriculture and so on that it might be a good thing if an informal committee were set up to consider the facts available and what may be done in the interests of this country and of the world. Such a committee, I am sure, would soon reach the conclusion that this Commonwealth and Empire of ours could well have a common Commonwealth food and industrial development plan."

"They might consider whether it would not be worth while for this country to put before the nations a plan for getting the nations to co-operate to develop the resources of the world beginning with food. We might say that we are prepared to contribute 5% of what we spend on armaments to an international fund under an international authority providing all other countries do likewise. Our prestige has not been entirely lost and if we were to take a lead we might yet regain the moral, economic, and political leadership of the world."

Viscount Hudson said on part.

LORD BOYD-ORR said the another committee ought to be set up for this country to give a lead to the world. He surely knew of his own old organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, situated in Rome, has been extremely active in trying to get all Governments outside the Iron Curtain to cooperate in formulating plans to increase food production. Some of their efforts have not been so successful as they might have been, but many Governments have given detailed plans for production as far back as 1956-57. That, surely, is the most direct way of dealing with this problem.

The latest report of the Food and Agriculture Organization points out that, taking the world outside the Iron Curtain, production of food in the last four years has outstripped the increase in the population during that period.

"Anyone who reads the report will be disappointed to see the very minute contribution that, on the most

lavish estimate, increased irrigation can make toward solving the problem of food shortage. In India, for example, the additional irrigation of 40m. acres of land—the maximum that the Indian Government think is possible over the next 20 years—will produce an increase of only 8m. tons.

"Once it is possible to irrigate a large area, and therefore have some target for which to try to get the additional food produced, the real hope is to improve the skill and standard of farming of the individual farmer, especially in the backward countries. This report suggests that over half the world's population are illiterate people and inefficient farmers themselves. It points out that if only the productivity of those subsistence farmers could be improved it would enable them to improve their standard of living quite materially without—and this is the important point—increasing food production to such an extent as to run the risk of affecting world prices of producing burdensome surpluses."

### Danger of Surpluses

The possibility of producing burdensome surpluses is one of the dangers arising from the possible drawbacks to providing adequate food for the world. It sounds paradoxical, but what we do not want to do is to return to the condition of the thirties in the 'twenties and 'thirties, when in some areas there were enormous surpluses of food which could not be disposed of while in other areas people were dying of starvation.

"There are people who say that burdensome surpluses are bound to arise if the productivity of agriculture is improved. I do not agree, because I think that one of the real hopes for the country, the United States and the world, and one of the ways of dealing with this problem, is an increased productivity of agriculture while at the same time reducing costs. That can be achieved by improved methods, improved fertilizers, improved irrigation, and so on. I see no reason why there should be a crisis if at the same time as increasing productivity we reduce costs.

The report also says that the main expanding market will be agricultural itself and more so as the expanding market will gradually raise productivity and reduce costs of production, so that in this way, too, prices may be lowered without lowering farm incomes. This situation in no way conflicts with the widely adopted policy of price supports. But in the last resort it remains a matter of agriculture, as of the whole economy, that sets the level of productivity which determines the real level of income, and price supports and other instruments of agricultural policy should therefore be operated so as to increase rather than diminish incentives to greater efficiency."

### Effort and Improvements Essential

"The final quotation I should like to make on this problem is this: 'The basic improvement in food supply must come from people's own efforts and investment in their own production.'

"It depends on the effort made by their own producers; they must not rely on the world's coming to their assistance with the microscopic amounts of surplus food which would be available. We tried to divide our existing surplus among all the hungry peoples of the world. That is the message which should go out from this debate. We, the more prosperous, the more intelligent, and more civilized nations, would help agriculture in every way possible by giving scientific advice and making capital improvements available, but it really depends on the people of the countries themselves."

"I should like to give from my own experience and knowledge of one of our own big areas, the Central African Federation, an example of the sort of thing that could be done. The Federation has just come into operation, and it looks like being a great success politically, industrially and socially. I really am not so sure."

"In Southern Rhodesia the cost of living is very high, higher than in the neighboring Union of South Africa, and it is increasing. I am very much afraid that it is not possible for two countries having the same sort of output and producing very much the same sort of commodities to live permanently together, separated by a narrow political boundary, with two standards of living. One of the most important things of the Federation is to see whether the cost of living cannot be brought down—in other words, whether food production cannot be increased and at the same time costs substantially reduced."

"Meat is a standard part of the Natives' food, and is subsidized heavily by the Government to offset what are alleged to



The high costs of production, and the high costs really due to the very low standard of living in the area of Southern Rhodesia. The average yield of maize is about 100 lbs per acre, giving in the district two bags to 100 lbs. I wonder they expect to be able to continue farming on that scale? At the experimental station they show in the sand veld which is the worst in the area and is the soil 90% of Southern Rhodesia, properly fertilized, produce very large yields. The farmers have experimented this year with various applications of nitrogenous fertilizers up to approximately an acre and who are getting yields of 15 to 20 bags - no less than 10 to 40 times the average level of production of the area.

Your lordships do not need me to explain what effect there could be in the cost of production, and therefore on the cost of supplies, if we could get the average production over the whole of the land at present being farmed up from two to 20 bags an acre. One of the main reasons why it is not being done is not only the lack of nitrogenous fertilizers but their appalling cost, which is no less than £30 a ton, compared with the £15 or, with the subsidy, £10 for British farmers. Therefore, apart from the fact that they cannot get them, farmers cannot afford fertilizers at present.

The same is true of meat. It would be possible to produce in Southern Rhodesia meat of first-class quality, two-year-olds, instead of the present five- or seven-and-a-half-year-olds, which is the average age of slaughter-cattle in Southern Rhodesia because they cannot be fed properly. If we could reduce the price of fat-cattle by feeding them with cheaper mealies we could bring down the price of meat very materially.

Meat cannot be sent to this country simply because the price of reasonably good meat in Rhodesia is higher than in Argentina and Australia. But there is no reason why we could not develop a meat of really first-class quality that could be sent here chilled to provide a supplement for the inadequate supplies that are at present coming and likely to come in the future from Argentina and other countries. This is dependent entirely on the supply of fertilizers.

### Production of Nitrogen from the Air

The situation is not without hope. At Kafue during certain seasons of the year there is extra water available which is not required for the prospective development of the Copperbelt. There is no inherent technical reason why it should not be possible to establish a fertilizer factory as part of the hydro-electrical scheme to make nitrogen from the air. Then we should be able to distribute fertilizers to Southern and Northern Rhodesia at a price approximating to £10 a ton.

If fertilizers were available at £10 a ton, or even £12 or £13, they would be used not only by the white population but also by the Native population in the Native area, because many of the Natives are quite 'sold' on the idea of higher production. A great deal of work has been done by the Southern Rhodesian Government, particularly by the Department of Native Affairs, to improve the Natives' methods of agriculture, and there can be no doubt that the Natives would take fully as much advantage of this as the white farmer would.

That is the situation in the Federation. That is what we in this country could do today to improve food production, not only for white people but for the whole Native population of the Central African territories, without in any way interfering with the development of Kariba, the other big hydro-electric scheme. This is one of the most urgent things we could do; and it could be done without any call on subsidies or other taxpayers of this country, because the figure I have quoted of the price of fertilizer would represent a reasonable return on the capital to be employed.

Take Bechuanaland. If Lord Reith were here he would no doubt have confessed what he thought about the expenditure of the Colonial Development Corporation in Bechuanaland, particularly in the case of the abortive oil scheme.

"But H.M. Government, quite apart from Colonial development, are toying with the idea of developing ranching in Bechuanaland itself, under the aegis of the Commonwealth Relations Department. It has been the subject of an interesting report of economic development in the Kalahari Desert. That report, written by eminent persons from Kenya, and in South Africa, says that no further progress ought to be made until there has been a pilot scheme. One instance a number of the natural difficulties that would have to be overcome before a pilot scheme could even be started.

Judging from my experience of trying to raise in Southern Rhodesia the estimate of expenditure made before, rarely come out at more than 50% of the ultimate cost, so that would fall on the British taxpayer. I suggest earnestly to H.M. Government that the scheme for trying to set up ranching in the Kalahari Desert should be abandoned. I am told that there are political reasons why we ought to

do something in Bechuanaland. By all means let us get a little money; but I am afraid it is that money which will get hold of it before we know where the position were come to. Call it a development scheme, but the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of pounds to see if you can get a few hundred pounds of extra technical staff. Now I think we have got to be realistic. We must not only look after the interests of the Natives of East Africa and ourselves but the whole of the continent. I suggest, in this debate, that we should ask the Government to make sure that they carry out the Kafue project as a first-class scheme.

### Conservation of Land and Water

LORD HENNERS supported Lord Hudson's references to Africa and stressed that Australia had shown an example for Africa to emulate.

Australian agricultural development, prosperous as it may be, is still in a very primitive state. The cultivated part of the country as a whole is still at the stage of extensive farming. Not only is comparatively few years that any attempt has been made there to get on from extensive to intensive farming. Where that has been done, production has increased out of all proportion.

The essential problems in Africa, is conservation of soil, conservation of water, and the improvement of soil. The work done on soil improvement in Australia is probably as brilliant as in any part of the world. It has already shown the practical results of being able to turn what were sub-desert or scrub areas into cultivated land, at a cost which is infinitesimal compared even with a small public works dam. That is not a theoretical conception; it is a practical one which is being put into operation on a commercial scale by commercial people.

In underdeveloped countries the first priority is the production of increased food supplies, beginning in a small way, and not by waiting until a grandiose scheme can be worked out. We should begin by having small estates and making two blades of grass grow on 10 acres, instead of waiting to build

(Continued on page 1142)

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## Operation against Mau Mau

### Mr. Henry Hopkins' Statement

Mr. Hopkins, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, made the following statement in the House of Commons last week about operations against the Mau Mau:

"The latest important development is the large-scale operation to simplify conditions in Nairobi, which the recent report of the Parliamentary Delegation pointed out strikes at the roots of public security and respect for law and order. Nairobi has for some time been a major source of support in recruits, supplies, money, and refuge to the Mau Mau gangs.

"Control of the African locations, never easy to secure by ordinary police methods, has become more difficult, in places almost impossible, by a great rise in the African population, mainly Kikuyu, in the past few years. In 1953 alone the Kikuyu male working population in Nairobi went up by 40%.

"Mau Mau have achieved almost complete domination of Africans of all tribes in Nairobi by murder, armed robbery, intimidation and the levying of protection money on shopkeepers and tradesmen.

"The object of the present operation is to remove the active and passive supporters of Mau Mau from Nairobi to holding camps, where a thorough screening will take place on an individual basis. This is bound to take a little time, but will be carried out as speedily as possible. Those who as a result of screening can safely be released will be allowed to go back to their homes. Those who cannot at present be released without endangering peace and good order will continue to be detained but will receive training to enable them to become useful citizens again.

### Crime Virtually Disappeared

"From the night of April 23-24, when the Nairobi operation began until the morning of April 27, some 10,000 Africans were detained for further screening. Since then there has been virtually no crime in the city.

I regret to report that on Saturday last, through a serious error, a party of British soldiers, commanded by a captain, in the Kenya Regiment, entered the India Commissioner's office in Nairobi in the course of their operations. As soon as this was known the Acting Governor and the Commander-in-Chief apologized to the Indian Acting Commissioner. I should like to take this opportunity to express H.M. Government's deep regret at this unfortunate occurrence.

"My rt. hon. friend is satisfied that, apart from the incident, no major irregularities have been committed by security forces in the past few weeks. Minor complaints continue to be received and are investigated by a committee set up by the Acting Governor. Disciplinary action is taken where complaints are substantiated.

"Existing rehabilitation schemes continue but it is early yet to make a comprehensive estimate of their success. Some progress has been made and many detainees have shown themselves willing to co-operate."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "Will the Minister devote attention to one problem which arises, and on previous occasions, out of this matter, that is, the practice of sending some of these people back to the reserve? From information I receive, the position in the reserves is becoming really chronic. They have gone from the farms and now they are coming back from Nairobi. Even if this cures the problem in Nairobi itself, it is creating fertile soil for Mau Mau there. Is there not a better way of dealing with these people than by pushing them back to the reserve?"

MR. HOPKINS: "I am very aware of the problem of that aspect will be carefully considered in dealing with this operation."

MR. WINDALE: "Can the Minister tell us the conditions under which these men are detained? Can he give any estimate

of the time likely to elapse before they are brought out of the camps? These persons are detained under emergency regulations. The intention is that they shall be screened one by one. I cannot say how long they will take to be screened as quickly as possible. They will be held under the emergency regulations as precisely the same as detainees were held under emergency regulations in the past."

### Use of Loudspeakers from the Air

MR. STOKES: "In relation to the General China surrender scheme which was so much supported by myself, hon. friend the Member for Llanelli (Mr. A. Griffiths) at the time, is the rt. hon. gentleman satisfied that sufficient use is being made of aeroplane loudspeakers over the forest in order to convince the 1,500 or so people who were about to surrender on April 10 that the unfortunate incident of April 7 had nothing whatever to do with their surrender, and that their surrender under the conditions then proposed is highly desirable?"

MR. HOPKINS: "I know that loudspeakers have been used by the Royal Air Force to appeal to the Mau Mau guerrillas to surrender, but I do not know whether, in fact, they were employed on the dates mentioned at these particular places. It was not something that we could foresee."

MR. STOKES: "That is not quite the point. The Mau Mau were aware of the 1,500 or so people were at the point of surrender when, unfortunately, the two aircraft that they again mentioned in the neighbourhood, with the result that they again dispersed. Is the Minister satisfied that sufficient use has been made of loudspeakers to do the best for convincing those people that the incident on April 7 had nothing whatever to do with them, and that their surrender is expected and is still desirable under the terms then proposed?"

MR. HOPKINS: "The policy will be brought to the notice of the authorities. The particular plan for general mass surrender—the General China plan, as it was called—has been dropped, but the arrangements for the surrender of individuals under the original plan of last August will continue."

MR. BALDWIN: "In view of the success of the recent operation in Nairobi will my rt. hon. friend urge the Government to offer encouragement to the Kenya Government to continue their present steps?"

MR. HOPKINS: "Can the hon. gentleman say whether, as a result of this long overdue round up in Nairobi, the boycott on the buses and the non-smoking ban in Nairobi still continue?"

MR. HOPKINS: "The operation still continues. I cannot report on this sort of detail yet, but I will do so on the first occasion possible."

J. JOHNSON: "Can the Minister say what numbers of Kikuyu have so far been screened and how many remain to be screened? When I was there I met a great deal of scepticism amongst the camp staffs as to whether they were sufficient in number or were competent to do this immense task. What is the Minister doing about detainees imprisoned in the camps since December, 1952, and when is he going to release some of those people again to normal life?"

MR. HOPKINS: "Apart from the present operation of which I have not got exact particulars except that 10,000 have been arrested—arrests in connexion with Mau Mau numbered 191,587 up to April 10. Of these, 35,380 were released after preliminary inquiry, 156,207 were screened, and 7,813 were released after screening. The Governor's detention orders numbered 1,801. The numbers are now going up as a result of the present operation. In general, measures for rehabilitation are going on fairly well, although it is not an early stage to be able to report."

### After Rehabilitation

MR. SORENSON: "What is done to the detainees when they have been through the process of rehabilitation? Are they given useful work or land, so that they can recover themselves in that way?"

MR. HOPKINS: "In my original reply I said that every effort would be made to give them training so that they would become useful citizens again. That, of course, would include life in the camps where they now are—work, generally speaking, connected with the emergency but work which, we hope, will help to restore them to useful citizenship."

MR. WHITE asked if the Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware of the hardships caused to families in Kenya when the breadwinner was detained indefinitely, and what steps were being taken to deal with a problem which was causing bitterness among those concerned.

MR. HOPKINS: "My rt. hon. friend is not aware of any general hardship among families of detained persons, but there are arrangements for relief to be given in cases of need."

MR. WHITE: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman satisfied that these measures are fully known to the people concerned? While it is admitted that the great majority can go back to the reserve, there are individuals who cannot. What steps are



taken to make it clear to those who are not able to find other means of subsistence that their welfare arrangements are available?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "I hope that the publicity given to this kind of parliamentary question will lead to a better known in Kenya. It will be that the attention of the Government is drawn to this point, and that as much as possible to everybody's best arrangements are for relief."

MRS. WHITE asked the Minister if his attention had been drawn to the request by Mr. Ohanga that senior chiefs and senior African leaders should be included in screening teams in Kenya.

MR. HOPKINSON: "Senior African leaders and loyalists have been included in screening teams since their inception. Senior leaders have not been included, however, as they are fully occupied in administering their locations, by their advice sought when team members are being selected."

MRS. WHITE: "Is the Minister aware that Mr. Ohanga is presumably fully informed of the fact, but nevertheless feels that in certain circumstances senior chiefs through their great knowledge of the background of people being screened, might be able to obtain more information through the screening process than can be obtained by the African officers who are normally employed?"

**Screening and Screening Teams**

MR. HOPKINSON: "Of course I am aware of Mr. Ohanga's suggestion, but I do not know whether he really considered its implications when he made it, or that it might mean that senior chiefs would form their locations. African leaders who are very carefully selected are members of the screening teams."

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "This is a very important suggestion. I think it ought to be considered, and not turned down. If the chiefs can be spared for the work, that will give a better proof that the work is being done."

MR. HOPKINSON: "I thought I had made it clear that we are associating picked African leaders and loyalists with these teams. The most important thing is to allow the chiefs to do their own work of running the locations."

MR. SWINGLER asked on what grounds the Governor of Kenya had forbidden the circulation of the book entitled "Struggle for Kenya" by D. H. Rowley.

MR. HOPKINSON: "I am informed that the circulation of this book has been prohibited in the public interest. This is within the Governor's powers, and I do not propose to intervene."

MR. SWINGLER: "Can the Minister state what is the objection to this book? Is it regarded as sedition? Also, why was the author not prosecuted? If it is not sedition, are we taking it as the policy of the Kenya Government to ban the circulation of my books that are not favourable to the Government?"

MRS. HOWLAND: "Under the Kenya Penal Code the Government is of opinion that the importation of any book which would be injurious to the public interest may be prohibited. I would be glad to order prohibition of the importation of any book which has looked through the book myself and I do not think these are passages in it, indeed chapters which would be calculated to inflame public opinion and incite racial antagonism in the present circumstances."

MR. SWINGLER: "I am glad to hear that the Minister of State is of opinion that this book contains a considerable amount of interesting material of the colour has in Kenya. The Kenya Government is prohibited in banning the book?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "The Government has no right to make any such assumption."

MR. BOWEN: "I am now glad to know that the Kenya Government is stopping the circulation of this literature which is adding to the bloodshed in Kenya."

MR. ANTHONY GREENWOOD: "The Minister of State also proposing to ban the recent report of the Parliamentary delegation to Kenya, which takes the same view as many sections of this book?"

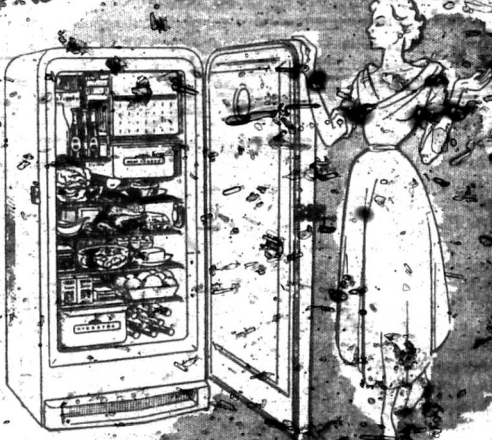
MR. SWINGLER: "In view of the unsatisfactory reply I've made that I shall raise this matter at the Adjournment."

**Pioneers**

A MEMORIAL to Robert Moffat and the pre-pioneers of Rhodesia will be opened at the Mangwe Pass on Sunday, July 18, by Sir Robert Tredgold, grandson of Moffat, the great missionary pioneer. The memorial has been built by Mr. S. J. Rosenfeld, the first European boy to be born in the Bulawayo area during the rebellion of 1896. Wagon wheel tracks are to be perpetuated in the memorial by driving an ox-wagon across concrete at the base of the flanking steps.

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# PERSONALIA

MR. F. W. BISHERS now edits the *Nyasaland Times*. DR. R. C. GOSWAMY has returned in London from Nairobi. C. O. NUNO, O.C., and Mrs. NERA have arrived in London.

LORD FAIRFAX has been elected Chancellor of the Primrose League.

Mrs. FLORENCE CHARLES NICHOLSON, M.P., and Mrs. NEVON are visiting Kenya.

A son was born in Nairobi on Easter Sunday to the wife of SIR CHARLES MCKHAY, B.T.

MR. A. T. LENNIX BOYD, M.P., has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Bedfordshire.

LADY MARY BARING and Miss KATHARINE BARING will be in London from May 8 for some weeks.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM MACAULEY has been promoted Chief Veterinary Research Officer in Kenya.

MR. and MRS. COBALANOS have returned to Kenya from their visit to Europe and North America.

MR. PETER BISHOP has returned from his visit to Uganda on behalf of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

MAJOR CHARLES HENRY TRENCH is now district commissioner in the Lake Baringo area of Kenya.

SIR ARTHUR GRIFFIN, chairman of the board of Rhodesia Railways, will relinquish the post next week.

MR. R. S. WARFIELD TOOD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will pay a short visit to London in June.

MR. GORDON ELDER has arrived in Kampala to take up his duties as general manager to Hume Motors, Ltd.

SIR ROBERT HOWES, Governor-General of the Sudan, is due in London this week for consultations at the Foreign Office.

MR. N. S. KNIGHT, whose transfer from Northern Rhodesia to Nyasaland we recently reported, has taken up duty as Development Secretary.

MR. A. E. W. STUMBLER, a former member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, has been elected Deputy Speaker and chairman of committees.

MR. M. A. SULTAN, managing director of Sultana, Ltd., Kampala, has flown from Uganda for a business visit to Great Britain, France, and Germany.

COUNCILOR F. SOMB has been reappointed representative of Nairobi City Council on the governing council of the Royal Technical College of East Africa.

THE REV. GORDON PAVEY, an area secretary in this country of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, has been appointed Vicar of St. Thomas's, Huddersfield.

MR. D. G. HESS has received an embossed address and inscribed tankard and MRS. HESS a brooch, card and bouquet from the work staff of the *Nyasaland Times*.

M. PAUL CHAUVET, High Commissioner and Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, arrived in Nairobi with Mrs. CHAUVET for a short visit on May 2.

MR. STEPHEN H. McCLEIN has been accorded recognition as consul in Salisbury for the United States of America with jurisdiction in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. JOHN HARVEY BAKER, director of Cape and Exploration (Tanzania) Ltd., has been appointed non-official member of the Legislative Council in the place of MR. O. B. SOSKICE.

CANON HARRY P. NASH, in this country from the Zanzibar diocese of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and the REV. H. G. O. WILKINS, has arrived from the diocese of Mashua.

SIR THOMAS DUNNIBAL, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in the United Kingdom, hopes to be seen to open the Nakuru show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Nakuru at the end of September.

SIR JOSHUA CROSBY, MR. C. D. GEE, MR. and Mrs. G. B. JOHNSON, MAJOR J. W. HILLMAN, MR. and Mrs. H. H. ROBINSON, and MR. JUSTICE R. WIND have recent arrivals from England.

MR. F. S. COLLIER, Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State, is to address the Royal Society of Agriculture this afternoon at 5.15 p.m. on "The Forestry Resources of the Colonial Territories."

ARCHBISHOP DAVID MATTHEW, Apostolic Delegate in the British African Colonies since 1946, has been appointed by the Pope to be Bishop-Ordinary of the Roman Catholics serving in the colonies.

MR. T. S. COX, formerly manager of the motor department in Kampala of the Uganda C.O., Ltd., has just taken up an appointment as managing director of Manchester Garages, Ltd., Manchester.

SENATOR FRANCIS IRO, a member of the National Unionist Party, has been appointed to the Governor-General's Commission in the Sudan, in place of SAYED AHMED AMIN, of the Independence Party.

MR. H. M. BLACKWOOD has been nominated by the Nyasaland Association for a vacancy in the Legislative Council. The association has elected MR. L. LITTLE a vice-president in the place of MR. D. G. HESS.

The banner of SIR CLAUDE HOLLIS, G.C.M.G., was affixed and that of the late MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD NORTHLEY, G.C.M.G., removed at the annual meeting in St. Paul's Cathedral of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

DR. C. A. WIGGINS, who founded the leper settlement in Kumi, Uganda, in 1930, after his retirement from the Protectorate's Medical Service, and MRS. WIGGINS celebrated their golden wedding recently in their home at Upton Grey, Hampshire.

GENERAL SIR BERNARD PAGET, Colonel of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, is to present new Colours to the 1st Battalion in Osnabruck to Dorset. He is chairman of the appeals council of the British Empire Society for the Blind.

SIR CYRIL JONES, who has been appointed deputy chairman of the Mercantile Bank of India, is not chairman of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Ltd., as recently reported. He takes the place on the board of the bank of SIR JOHN RAY, chairman of Guthrie & Co.

MRS. B. L. GARLICK has been on the London staff of the Church Missionary Society for 30 years, and has latterly edited the monthly journal, is resigning on medical advice. She has written a number of books and nine of the last 19 annual reviews of the society.

The High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, SIR GILBERT ROBERTS, and the Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, MR. JOHN WALLACE, gave a cocktail party on Tuesday evening for the new Governor of Northern Rhodesia, SIR ARTHUR BENSON, and LADY BENSON.

MR. OLIVER LYTTONSON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who arrived in Nyasaland on Saturday and visited Lilongwe on Monday, cancelled his appointments for Tuesday and Wednesday after a heavy fall on the stairs of Government House in Zomba when coming down to breakfast. He was badly bruised.

## BOARDING SCHOOL

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SIR EVERETT BARING, Governor of Kenya, is not expected to resume his duties in Nairobi until the latter part of June, slight recurrence of an old tropical complaint requiring longer treatment in this country than had been expected. The treatment is proving successful.

EARL OF PEMBROKE, a guest of honour of the Nairobi branch of the Royal Society of St George at its annual dinner, expressed the opinion that peace would not be achieved in Kenya while each race maintained for power, but that unity could be won by common endeavour.

CAPTAIN G. REIN, who has retired from the Sudan Service, became an inspector of police in Malaya in 1937 after serving in the Sudan Defence Force. A year later he was posted as assistant district commissioner in the Eastern Cape, and in 1941 he came to the district commissioner.

MR. and MRS. W. BROOK, who have been on a brief visit to England, flew back to the United States on Tuesday. Mr. Brook, for many years in charge of research on Africa in the State Department in Washington, is creating a special African research organization for Boston University.

MR. H. N. HOLT, chairman of the Chamber of Industrial Development Co., Ltd., and deputy chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, was director of British Industries Fair, Ltd., just resigned to take over the organization and management of the British Industries Fair for next year onwards.

MISS JOANNA RICHARDS, daughter of Sir Edmund and Lady Richards, and MR. G. JOSEPH JAMES WILLIAMSON were married in Kokstad, Northern Rhodesia, last Saturday. Sir Edmund Richards was for many years in the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika Territory, and Governor of Nyasaland from 1927 to 1943.

MRS. M. M. DOUGLAS, a lecturer in the department of anthropology of London University, who spent a year on field work in the Belgian Congo in 1948-50 and returned for a few months last year, is to address the Royal Anthropological Institute this evening on "Religious Symbolism in the Caste of the Belgian Congo."

MR. ROBERT N. ROSSAY, who at the end of this month will take up his duties in Kenya as chief press officer, has held a similar post in the Information Services of the Federation of Malaya, which released him at the special request of the Government of Kenya. He was previously in the London staff of the Associated Press.

Among passengers outwards bound in the BOSTON CASTLE are Mr. and Mrs. S. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Strand, Mr. and Mrs. P. Titch, for Dar es Salaam, and Mrs. F. Challis, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Pearce, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Sheldon, for Mombasa; and Dr. and Mrs. G. Elgoud for Port Sudan.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Acting Governor of Kenya, will open the seventh annual general meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Nairobi on May 28. This year's president is MR. ALAN B. KLINE, of the U.S.A. It is expected that SIR JAMES GURNER, president of the British National Farmers Union, will head a British delegation of six members.

MR. S. J. OLIVER, a former district officer in Nyasaland, who has been appointed First Secretary in the office of the High Commissioner at London of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will replace MR. J. R. KANE, who is being transferred after five years in London. MR. H. T. REED, a member of the staff of the Colonial Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, will join the Rhodesia House as Second Secretary. Now attached to the Ministry of External Affairs in Salisbury, he has been in Northern Rhodesia for eight years.

Obituary

Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Bell, V.C.

LIEUT.-COL. FREDERICK WILLIAM BELL, V.C., who died at Bristol last week at the age of 79, had served in political offices in British Somaliland, Kenya and Nigeria. When he left the Colonial Service in 1927 Lord Delamere moved to residence in Kenya, and drew attention to his services given by the Government to Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Bell, V.C., a District Commissioner, following his evidence before the Masai Land Commission. The Government replied that retirement had been recommended before the Masai Land Commission. Colonel Bell exceeded the normal age limit. He won the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry at Brakpan during the South African war.

MR. CHIEF DODD, who has died in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, was a colonial sub-chief of Masasi in 1907 and retired in 1932.

MRS. S. MCDONALD, widow of Mr. McEwen, of Lilongwe, has died in Southern Rhodesia, she had lived in Masaland for 20 years.

MR. A. JEREMMY, Edgewood, son of a settler who lived in Northern Rhodesia in 1905, was died in the territory. At one time a well known elephant hunter, he had an efficient mixed farm producing fruit, wheat, tobacco, and dairy cattle.

COLONEL JOHN C. ROBINSON, an American Negro, who at one time owned a dining school near Chicago, and had for many years lived in Ethiopia, where he was formerly an instructor at the Bahru Air Force School, has died in Addis Ababa as the result of an air crash.

MR. ARTHUR CECIL JENNINGS, O.B.E., M.A.C.E., who was died in South Africa at the age of 63, saw service in East Africa from 1916-18. He was appointed an irrigation engineer in Southern Rhodesia in the latter year, becoming Assistant Director of Lands eight years later and Director of Native Lands in 1942. He retired in 1943.

LESLIE N. GRAMM, ELLIOTT, who has died in Mombasa after a long illness at the age of 65, was five times Mayor of the town, and except for a break of two years, served continuously on the town council from 1932 to 1952, being appointed alderman in 1947. Arriving in Mombasa in 1919 after service on the East African campaign, he practised for many years as a solicitor, and served on many public bodies.

MRS. EVELYN A. BLANT, who has died in Mombasa at the age of 77, had led an adventurous life. At the age of 12 she went by ox-wagon with her family to Johannesburg, was on a farm in Natal throughout the Zulu rebellion, and suffered great hardship during the South African War. After the 1914-18 war the family moved to Kenya, where they were engaged in farming, mining, and railway construction. She leaves two sons in Kenya. Mr. Blant died five years ago.

Sir Arthur Benson

SIR ARTHUR BENSON was received in audience last Friday by Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, and Princess Margaret, Counsellors of State acting on behalf of The Queen, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Northern Rhodesia. His Majesty, in a half of The Queen, conferred upon him the honour of Knight Commander, and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. Lady Benson had the honour of being received by the Queen, the Mother, and Princess Margaret.

"In agricultural undertakings the working week for African labour averages no more than 25 hours." Annual report of the Labour Department in Tanganyika.

# Success of Operation Anvil Nairobi Crime Rate Halved

OPERATION ANVIL is estimated to have reduced the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru populations of Nairobi by 15,000, of whom some 12,500 have been detained, and the remainder, all women and children, repatriated to their homes.

Africans with false papers and those known to have been involved in Mau Mau activities have been sent to a special camp near Nairobi. If on further interrogation they prove to have been active adherents, they will be sent to detention camps in the Coast Province.

Administrative interrogation teams have been helped by three Africans hooded and veiled from head to foot, whose identity was not known even to each other. As suspects filed past they picked out Mau Mau officials known to them; this recognition serving only as a guide to the authorities. By the end of last week about 600 hard-core terrorists had been identified. Security and welfare facilities are stated to have worked well.

Morale among other African residents in Nairobi is reported to have improved greatly, and the crime rate has been reduced by half.

Frederick Crawford has said that more intensive administration of the tribal areas was essential after the emergency ends.

John Kibuka, who is Nambura's murdered Ambassador, and an African member of the Nairobi City Council, was one of seven terrorists executed in Nairobi last week.

The first forest combat unit formed from picked members of Embu Guard has had a passing-out parade.

The Director of Medical Services has paid the following tribute:

"Doctors, nursing sisters and health inspectors and their staffs have continued to visit dispensaries throughout the emergency, and African health staff have carried out with the greatest devotion to duty often at the risk of their lives. The lot of the loyal Kikuyu dressary dresser is identifiable, and requires a lot of courage. As night falls he has to shut himself in his hut with his family, never knowing when it will be surrounded and set alight, the only alternative is to be burned alive with his family, or come out and be hacked to death."

General Hastings' speech:

On the morning of the start of Operation Anvil, General George Brooke, 8th Armoured Division, Chief in East Africa, broadcast from Nairobi the following statement:

"Large-scale security operations will be in progress morning and night. In locations many Africans of all tribes will be detained. Questioning and many will arrive for detention. Some degree of inconvenience is inevitable, and I feel that you should know what is going on."

"We have amongst the African population in the city three groups of people. Firstly, the Mau Mau gangsters and terrorists and their supporters, both active and passive; secondly, bad men of various sorts who have taken advantage of the general upheaval caused by the emergency to undertake well-organized criminal activities in the city; and, thirdly, a large number of people who are intimidated to such an extent by the first two groups that they dare not give the support they should to the law and order."

"What we are trying to do is to get rid of as many as possible of the first two groups, so that the remainder can again hold up their heads and behave like good citizens."

"The public are bound to suffer some inconvenience as a result of this large-scale screening operation, and you may be assured that, unless there is strong suspicion against any Kikuyu, Embu, or Meru, he will not be arrested but will be back at his work within a few days. In addition, you must expect some slight disruption of the many public services in the city. We are doing our best to see that this disruption is reduced to the minimum, and lasts as short a time as possible."

"If any of your employees fail to return to work on Monday, you may assume that the investigations that are being made

have shown him to be implicated in the Mau Mau movement. If this is so, he will have been removed for further investigations, which may take some time to complete."

"Few employers are prepared to admit, even to themselves, that there is any possible doubt as to the loyalty of their servants. I respect them for standing up to those in their employment, but experience has taught me over and over again that many Kikuyu, Meru, and Embu, in respect, well-salaried posts have been in active co-operation with the Mau Mau movement."

"I hope that there will be very few grounds of complaint by members of the public in connection with this operation. I shall realize that many of you will wish to find out what has happened to your employees. An administrative officer has been specially detailed for this job, and he will do his best to give you the information that you seek. Your enquiries should be made to him. He can be found in the district commissioner's office, Nairobi. Officers of the Army and Police will not be in a position to deal with complaints and inquiries of this kind."

"I hope this operation will give you more security in the city and in your homes."

## Mrs. R. Fane's experience

Mrs. REBECCA FANE has written *The Truth* of her discovery that many Kikuyu employees on her farm, whom she had regarded as faithful and friendly, had in fact taken the fourth Mau Mau oath, by which they had bound themselves to kill whenever called upon to do so, killing even their father, brother or other kinsman.

The article said in part:

"The screening teams were under the supervision of an officer of the Kenya Police Reserve, a young farmer born and reared in the districts knowing the Kikuyu language, and well-liked by the Kikuyu. The screening team were... investigators tested..."

"By nightfall they were... remove suspects for further interrogation, and on... old men and their children were left. All those... were removed... were found to be deeply committed to Mau Mau. Gangs had been led... men, and leaders... of the night of... Two men, one a trusted servant... standing... was an administrator, self-confessed; another... chairman... secretary and another... treasurer of the farm Mau Mau committee; others were clerks, foot carriers,...

"I have taken the Mau Mau oath three times, stated... and the last time I took it, a month ago, it was the fourth, the Batani oath... on this occasion every man on the farm took the oath in my presence... were taught me... to be an oath-administrator, and he is the chief oath-administrator on the farm."

"I was appointed to be chairman of the Mau Mau committee on the farm in 1957... Gitau... committee meetings were held... there was discussed the distribution of funds and food for the gangs. The chairman of the women's committee... Nambura... of Muho; Kimani... two daughters were selected to be the two chief food carriers... it was not only to be expected that the farm staff should have... and financed the gangs... they would have been... thing more... human life they had not. But the fourth oath... taken by everyone on the farm as another matter."

"Only a week before the screening team came I had talked with Gitau about such quiet domestic matters as repairing the cow shed roof; and Muho about cutting back the lavender hedge and reaping an standard roses. I had brought Waweru's daughter back from hospital, and handed Kimani his post office savings bank book."

"I had thought of them all, fool that I was, as faithful to their work and friendly to me; probably, frightened and led a little astray by the threats and extortions of the terrorists; but fundamentally decent, peace-loving, quiet people."

## Mau Mau's Decline

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey said when speaking at Njoro last week that many Kikuyu now declined to subscribe to Mau Mau funds, that hundreds of the lower cells of the movement had ceased to exist, and that there were continuous squabbles among the leaders. He estimated the Mau Mau hard core at not more than 2,000, expressed the conviction that the movement was losing ground pitifully very fast indeed, but emphasized that the danger to Europeans, particularly their children and stock, would become greater as Mau Mau desperation developed, if no serious blunder were made in the next three months, there might well be mass surrender of Mau Mau adherents.





# Land Problem in Nyasaland Federation Will Bring Stability

CONTINUING HIS SPEECH, Mr. H. M. JOHNSON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said:—

"I was a little disturbed to find some people, who have reported last week, Mr. Johnson, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said:—

"I was a little disturbed to find some people, who have reported last week, Mr. Johnson, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said:—

"I am delighted to hear that the Government are helping and I think we should link up more with the Africans and with the Belgians for economic development in this part of Africa. Our own people have had to do it, and it would be beneficial if we could develop such co-operative schemes as we possibly can with the Africans, so that we are able to get the produce from the African countries."

"What is to be done about the roads on the western shore of Lake Nyasa? It is a question of some expense to get a road built in the hope that there would be lucrative contracts with the Government, but it is to be worked up. The C.F.A. would be the best way of getting on with the road-building programme."

"There is a large amount of money being scheduled for 1952 and 1953. There need not be. I get from the 1952 Nyasaland report that in that territory there were only 15 miles of main roads, with full-width tar-macadam carriage-ways, and only 100 miles have been or are being constructed with bituminous surfaces. 22 per cent in width. The other 4,000 miles are typical African dirt-roads. I plead therefore for some injection of energy into that road-building programme."

### Coal Near Livingstonia

"There are extensive seams of coal near Livingstonia in the north, and the seams appear to be the same geological strata as those in Tanganyika on the other side of the lake. What is happening there? Coal would be of great value in that part of Africa if only we could exploit it commercially."

"May I close with a few sentences about the Central African Federation scheme? That issue is finished now at Westminster, and I have no wish to open it. I told the people who met in Nyasaland what was the mood of His Majesty's Opposition and the Labour Party on this matter, but there is still a deep suspicion in some Nyasaland African minds of federation. The Africans appreciate what can be the economic benefits to federation, but they are still disturbed about the Southern Rhodesian and the Union's native policy. I did my best to dispel any doubts they had, but we must not have any 'colish talk' by the white community at there."

"I have here a statement made at the annual meeting of his company by Mr. H. B. Gardiner, chairman of Nchima Tea & Tung Estates, Ltd., Cholo, who, in addition to his annual statement, sent a letter to *Time and Tide* in which he mentioned many things with which I have dealt, but I could not help but notice the tone of his speech, which I found was very much the tone of many speeches made out there, which was that the more that Nyasaland matters go over to the federal body the better."

"I was also disturbed to find some people, who may have been the planters in Asaan and who have come to Nyasaland in the last few years, talking in arrogant terms of amalgamation. We do not want any foolish talk of that kind to disturb African opinion. It seems to me to be foolhardy for 4,000 white people to think they can dominate and control indefinitely 240,000 Africans or that they should want to be away from the control of the House of Commons and away from the vigilance of H.M. Secretary of State. To advocate such things does not help matters at all."

"In this connexion I have had a letter from Mr. Manoah Chirwa, n.p., one of the elected representatives for Salisbury in the new Central African Federation. I hope that if the Minister is not able to answer me now he will inquire into this matter. Mr. Chirwa says:—

"We are greatly hampered in our freedom of speech and

of our assembly. Last Sunday, March 21, we held a Campaign in Blantyre in the presence of two uniformed police officers. This is British democracy in Africa! Is it not a wonder that our people are losing faith in British principles of justice and their form of Government? We have no faith in the police; but can you get it raised in the House of Commons? It should be most careful."

"I hope we shall have a better atmosphere than that, and that the African Congress will be able to discuss and debate perfectly the matter for consideration it will have the opportunity to do so. There is still a deal of suspicion there, and it is our job on both sides of the House to make it clear that it is our job on both sides to develop a better atmosphere and let federation go. Federation can succeed if both sides pull together, but time is running out. It may be that this is our last chance."

"There is an enormous vacancy of good will among the Africans towards the white population. Men like Livingstonia and other men like him have helped to create that feeling. We have got to improve on their performance. There are two men in the Nyasaland Legislative Council and two in the African Council of Blantyre. I should like to see more Africans in the Council. Their places in municipal and national councils should be better political appointments related to the land and other questions. The recent appointment of Cholo will bring up again in the highlands."

"There is yet in Africa the idea that the European is an exotic, alien feature upon the African landscape. He has not been accepted as coming to stay by the black, African people. In Africa, unless we work out a partnership together, the Bishop of Mombasa gives Kenya to the Africans and some day give the Union two years. We shall all go down upon our knees and curse of those who come after us."

### Minister's Reply

MR. HENRY JOHNSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said in his reply:—

"Having visited Nyasaland, I can endorse all that Mr. Johnson has said about the charm of the country. But Nyasaland is not, and never can be, a very rich country. It is not rich in mineral resources, although there is some exploitation going on. It has primarily an agricultural and forestry economy. Its reliance on agriculture, and in particular, on a small number of agricultural products, has caused instability in the revenues, and this has been the source of many difficulties in Nyasaland. The main economic crops are tobacco and tea, with tung and cotton in addition. In the past the revenues of the country have fluctuated according to the ruling world prices for those products."

"This instability and weak economy has led to many problems, such as the inadequacy of educational facilities. However, the help which H.M. Government have given through the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund of no less than £3,872,000—a large sum in proportion to the size and economy of the country—has greatly assisted. Things are much improved. Exports of agricultural produce from Native trust land have increased from 10,000 tons in 1948 to 65,000 tons in 1953, and from £13m. worth in the first year to £4m. last year. There has also been a great expansion in forest activities."

### Federation Will Help Development

"We can look forward to an increasing rate of economic development in Nyasaland now, especially in the light of the new Federation. We cannot tell exactly how it will affect Nyasaland financially until we see the budget for the first financial year, which begins on July 1. We know, however, that the Governor is reckoning on a modest surplus in the first year of federation instead of the large deficit which he would have had if there had been no federation. In future Nyasaland revenues will no longer be based solely on a precarious agricultural economy and this will lead to a speeding up of development, increased prosperity, and to the possibilities of improved social services."

"In a speech on January 1, talking about the effects of federation, the Governor said: 'What can we expect and hope for under federation?' Primarily, I suggest, stable budgets. Then, referring to the objects to which loan capital might be devoted, he said, 'I should place the further investigation and exploitation of our coal deposits in Livingstonia very high on a list of priorities. So that is very much in the mind of the Government of Nyasaland.'



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There are specimens of the monthly agricultural wages paid to Africans in 1953. These include food allowance, clothing allowance, and other allowances. In addition, bonuses were paid in rice and tobacco. The hon. member and Government are paying attention to the question of African wages.

As regards cotton, the bale were produced last year and in the present year which I have referred to the Governor said that cotton is one of the most important factors in the economy. The developments over the co-operatives in the way up to Livingstonia. I met the director of the co-operatives in the Colony, and asked him how much cotton he covers his job, though not only on a very small scale a project.

The hon. member asked me about Portuguese immigration. We have no details as to the regulations, but immigration will shortly become a Federal subject and I have no doubt that the Federal Government will give this question their full attention.

It is the crux of almost every problem in Africa south of the Sahara, and it is so in Nyasaland. Of the total land in the Protectorate, 54 per cent, or less than 100,000,000 acres, is held as freehold land, but there are about 200,000 Africans living on privately owned estates. The estate system and problem of estates in the congested areas of the Southern Province, where most of the European estates lie. There we find a conflict of interest.

When the estates were taken over the land was sparsely inhabited, but since then there has been a natural increase in the population, as well as immigration from Portuguese East Africa and the existence of the estates has attracted more labour. This has given rise to the kind of grievances which led to the riot in Nyasaland last summer, and which we all wish to avoid in future.

**Future Owned Lands**

The grievances arise from the fact that Europeans hold the best of the undeveloped land where they are living, and make their friends and neighbours pay for their land, the Africans here have to pay rent. They do not understand it, but on the other hand, the European landowners are convinced and I think rightly, that under the British or Private Estates Ordinance they have a legitimate right to charge rent for demand work. So there we have a conflict of interest, and also a wrong extent of misunderstanding.

As a result of the Abraham report a planning committee was set up to consider how the recommendations could be implemented, but the committee found that there was no clear-cut solution of this problem on the lines indicated in the report, and recommended the acquisition by the Government of 343,000 acres of estate land. The Government have since bought 300,000 acres of this land. The hon. gentleman asked about the price of 12s. 6d. an acre. It was carried out as a business proposition; offers were made on both sides, and that was the figure finally agreed.

"We do not consider the present position to regard land in Nyasaland satisfactory. My right hon. friend has been in communication with the Governor about it. He is going out there to investigate this and many other questions personally, and we hope that his visit will lead to some fruitful results. Meanwhile I should much prefer you to have to attempt to make any detailed pronouncements on land policy in Nyasaland. We are well aware that the problem remains a potential source of trouble in many ways, should not, however, wish to suggest that it will be easy of solution, because it has troubled successive Governments since 1890."

At the Government secondary school at Ledzwa there were 73 pupils at the end of 1952, of whom about 40 were engaged on engineering, and the others on academic studies. Funds has always been an anxiety in regard to all these matters. The technical education adviser made recommendations after

his visit in 1952. These recommendations and his plan for providing the technical education and training of young persons employed in Government Departments and industry who have attended full-time courses at the school are under consideration. Another difficulty besides lack of funds has been that of finding in the United Kingdom a vice-principal for the school who is qualified to carry out the proposed development.

**Trade School in Blantyre**

The trade school in the Blantyre area is being proceeded with. The school has been appointed, and the buildings of the trade school at Mchemba which are no longer needed, are being taken over and modified for a school for the building trades. Work is being made with a course of training which provides for 24 pupils a year for a three-year course followed by a two-year period of on-training at the nearby Mchemba works, where there are courses for fitters, mechanical and electrical engineers, and so on.

It has become clear in Nyasaland that there is a need for something between the secondary school and the university. One of the lines of the hon. member's suggestion, although not with quite the Scandinavian flavour that he attached to it—something rather higher than a straight sixth form school course and falling short of the full university course. This need has not escaped the attention of those concerned.

The Domasi development scheme certainly has been a good scheme. It was a pilot scheme and its object was to try on a very small scale to teach Africans to do certain things. Every body will admit that it has done very good work, but there comes a point when one must consider whether it is worth while to continue so many extra administrative and staff officers and others on to set a piece of work which it is not perhaps a luxury to do this rather than to do other people where they might be doing the same job in areas where they are badly needed. I am not saying that the scheme has to be closed down, but the matter has to be considered from that point of view.

We all attach great importance to the Shire Valley project. The cost of the survey of 400,000 acres met partly by Colonial Government and Welfare contributions, and the fact that the Government have agreed to contribute the cost, I have no doubt that the scheme will be of great advantage to the districts of Nyasaland. The question of priority has already been raised in the United Kingdom Parliament, and the Kaituma scheme to come first, whether the Shire Valley scheme could come before or after the Kaituma scheme would depend on many factors, including cost.

**Min. Sent on Road Development**

The engineering and road-building depot at Nkambwe was set up because it was expected that remunerative road building work from the Government would be given to the Colonial Development Corporation and that they would be justifying setting up the depot. This did not, in fact, get the work. They decided to cut their losses and close the school. But the Government, with the help of a C.D.C. grant, have bought all the road building plant and are going ahead fast on road building throughout the territory, a matter to which they have paid particular attention in recent years. Of the £3,872,000 C.D.C. & W. money over five has been devoted to road development.

Mrs. JOHNSON: May I have a word from the Minister about Mr. Chifwa's meeting in Blantyre? I quoted a letter in which he said there had been policemen at the meeting. As I said, he was a Member of Parliament in the National Assembly at Salisbury.

MR. HORNIMAN: This is the first I have heard of the meeting and of the presence of police. In my own constituency of Taunton, I am quite accustomed to having large numbers of policemen at meetings to keep the crowds back. If, however, there is a matter of complaint in regard to the hon. member has said, I will see that it is laid before the Governor and dealt with in a proper way.

**Quick Work**

Mr. G. T. DAVIS, managing director of Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd. of London, which is sponsoring and financing a large new cement factory near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has paid tribute to the speed with which decisions were taken on both the Federal and territorial Governments. He said that in seven days he had completed negotiations which would have taken seven months in the United Kingdom, and that nowhere in the world had he encountered so many immediate decisions and so much help. It is hoped to start production at the rate of 100,000 tons a year in about 18 months.

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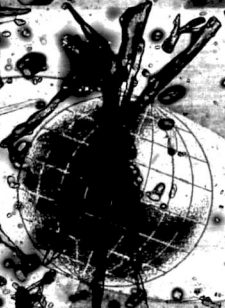
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Parliament

Questions in Parliament  
International Relations Policy

Questions put in the House of Commons on the recent connection with the Protectorate in South Africa.

Mr. G. M. THORNTON asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs what consultations he had recently had with the Government of the Union of South Africa concerning the future of Bechuanaland, Botswana, and Swaziland.

Mr. JOHN BURNHAM asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs about the introduction of the recent resolution in the House of Commons on the subject of the Kingdom was informed by the Foreign Office of the Union that he proposed to raise the matter.

Mr. THORNTON: I can give an assurance that in any consultations that the Foreign Office Government will assure Dr. Maitland that the statement made by the Prime Minister before the House had general support from all sides of the House of Commons?

Mr. BURNHAM: "We had better get it out of the mouth of the Prime Minister."

Mr. THORNTON: I have asked the Under-Secretary of State to draw attention to the observations of the Bechuanaland, European Advisory Council on the use of the abattoir at Lobatse, how far the matter had been discussed by the African Advisory Council, and if he would make a statement of Government policy on this question.

Mr. BURNHAM: Both European and African Advisory Councils were fully consulted before it was decided in 1950 that the Colonial Development Corporation should establish an abattoir at Lobatse. I have seen Press reports of views recently expressed by the European Council and have called for a report from the High Commissioner. I should prefer not to make any statement at present.

Conference of Prime Ministers Sought

Mr. S. SILVERMAN asked the Prime Minister whether he had regard to the desirability of the British Commonwealth should pursue a common policy in the present critical juncture in international relations; he would surmise that a conference in London of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to see how far the several lines now being respectively pursued might be co-ordinated and harmonized.

The Prime Minister: No. I should have thought that there was quite enough going on at present. There is no change of views with other Commonwealth Governments is continuous.

Mr. SILVERMAN: "Will the Prime Minister be in mind to in Geneva these are discussions going on to which the Foreign Secretary of this country is a party but at which there is not represented any Asian country within the British Commonwealth, and in the same time are proceeding an at least equally important conference at Colombo between the Prime Ministers of countries concerned with the same matters at which there are represented Asian countries within the Commonwealth? Surely these two conferences are over an attempt ought to be made to have a common meeting in London to make sure that all members of the Commonwealth are really going the same way about the same matters."

The Prime Minister: "The hon. gentleman speaks of after the recent conferences in Geneva. No doubt the results of these conferences will be reviewed and collated in the usual course."

Mr. SILVERMAN: "But suppose they are different?"

Mr. RANKIN (Lab.) asked why a visitor to East Africa had to declare his race on the application form for a visitor's visa.

Mr. LYTTLETON: "I assume the hon. member is referring to the declaration form which every visitor or immigrant must complete on arrival. The particulars of race asked for at declaration are needed for statistical purposes."

Mr. RANKIN: "Is the hon. member not aware that this application form is filled in at East Africa House in London? Does not the fact that this is a most odious practice? Would not it be sufficient to ask merely for a declaration of nationality? How would a South African subject of the Queen answer a question of this nature?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "I think the hon. member is making rather more of this matter than is necessary. The form asks for the usual particulars regarding sex, age, marital status and nationality and specifies five categories of race, i.e. European, Indian, Goan, Arab and others. This information is required for statistical purposes. If the hon. member has any other points to raise, I shall be glad to look into them."

Mr. SILVERMAN (Lab.): "For what precise purposes is this information being collected, in view of the fact that we do not seem to require it of visitors to this country?"

Would it be a sufficient answer to the question to write that 'yes' or 'no'?"

Mr. SILVERMAN: "I am always free for questions."

Mr. RANKIN: "Does not the Minister agree that this question should be dropped altogether? Can he tell me a South African subject of the Queen would answer a question of this nature?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "I cannot be asked to say what a South African would say to a series of hypothetical questions. It is not my deplorable to know that immigrants there are between these territories and that information is not obtained except by asking questions of this kind."

Mr. SILVERMAN: "Can the Minister say whether other Colonies ask similar questions and have a similar need to collect statistics?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "Malaya, Ceylon, Tanganyika and Zanzibar all have similar questions about immigration."

Colonial Students

Mr. J. JOHNSON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to what extent a student of any race in Kenya was barred under his regulations from coming to the United Kingdom for any form of training or education if the student was either self-sponsored or if the training was being paid for by an industrial or reputable organization in the United Kingdom.

Mr. HOPE-KILGON: "I am not aware of any regulations which would debar students from Kenya from coming to the United Kingdom to study."

CAPTAIN DUNCAN asked the Minister whether he had approved the language used in the new title of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Mr. LYTTLETON: "A change was required because the Crown Agents act for a number of Principals who are not Colonial Governments. The new title was decided upon after various objections although it had been found open to objection on technical considerations."

CAPTAIN DUNCAN: "Is the Minister aware that this question of a new title put down in answer by the Prime Minister, as he is the master of the English language? It is a language about which I am complaining? Is my friend aware that the new name is 'Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations'—most cumbersome title? Will he make another attempt with the Prime Minister, to see if better English can be used, instead of 'Civil Service jargon'?"

Mr. LYTTLETON: "I agree that his name is perhaps not so elegant as I wish, and gallant friend would like, but to all people who are aware of Government terminology it exactly describes the field in which these crown agents now operate."

East Africans at Oxford

OXFORD UNIVERSITY EASTERN AFRICA ASSOCIATION has arranged a number of meetings for the Trinity term.

Mr. George Bennett spoke on Monday on "Some Personalities of East African History" and other speakers and subjects are as follows: Dr. J. P. Bohannan, on "What is a Detribalized African?"; Mr. E. M. Hope-Clarke on "The Future of the Colonial Services"; Mr. S. Shastri on "India and East Africa"; Mr. Philip Nowesland on "Towards African Leadership in Kenya"; Mrs. Elspeth Huxley on "Kenya and the Multi-Racial Future"; and Miss Mary Trelyan on "The Problem of the African Student." Mr. Michael McWilliam is president of the association. Mr. William Twining is assisted by Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah treasurer, and the other members of the committee are Messrs. Robert Dewar, Peter Herbert, Aylward Shorter, and John Silvester.

Colonial Dinner

This year's Colonial Club dinner, the 44th of the series, will be held on Thursday, June 17, in the Connaught Rooms, London, W.C.2, as usual. Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is expected to preside.

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## Police Medal for Gallantry

THE QUEEN has approved the immediate award of the Colonial Police Medal for gallantry to Special Police Officer Ronald Bevan Jolley, of the Kenya Police Force, says an announcement in the *London Gazette*.

The citation states that Mr. Jolley was driving his car in Nairobi when he saw a number of Africans pursued by a crowd of Asians and Africans. He joined in the chase and followed an African armed with a pistol into a cul-de-sac. The African threatened Mr. Jolley, who was unharmed, bystanders fled.

Mr. Jolley tackled his opponent before he could fire. The gunman managed to disengage himself and pointed his pistol at Mr. Jolley, who knocked him down, and then fought for possession of the weapon, finally overpowering his assailant single-handed. The African was later arrested and sentenced to death. Mr. Jolley showed courage and perseverance of the highest order. He displayed complete disregard for his own safety and set a fine example.

## Debate on Nyasaland

(Report continued from page 1124)

dam to irrigate 100,000 acres. This production will show the investor that it is worth doing, it will make it very much easier for the client, the supplier, who wants the money to do it, to get it in small dollops if he can show that, having got one dollop, he has done this, and therefore is entitled to ask for a second.

As a result of new scientific discoveries, in the last five years in Australia we have been turning a desert that has never grown anything in the way of a crop, and has barely kept any animal alive, into a productive area that will both keep animals alive and produce crops. The rate of increase of food production can be increased immensely.

LORD HADEN-GUEST, who said that he had lived in Africa for three years as a young man, argued that people did not always act rationally in regard to food-stuffs and that there was need for thorough study of the food requirements of Africa and the rest of the world.

### Reply to the Debate

EARL DE LA WARR, Postmaster-General, replying for the Government, said, *inter alia*:

"Ten per cent. of the budget of F.A.O. comes from this country—about £200,000—and another 15% from the rest of the Commonwealth, making a total of £500,000 from this country and the Commonwealth. In addition, F.A.O. receives nearly a third of the funds of the expanded Technical Assistance Programme and about one quarter, £400,000, of those funds comes from the Commonwealth.

"F.A.O. are taking steps to encourage inland fish culture, which is most important in certain areas of Africa as an additional source of protein—and, incidentally, it goes with what is also equally important, namely water conservation, because the dams can be used for that purpose.

"As far as locust control is concerned, we all realize that that is not a complete as we should like. At one time we had great

hopes of an immediate solution of the problem through the remarkable new insecticides, but great advances have been made.

"On a longer-term basis, assistance has been given towards land reclamation, afforestation, soil cultivation, irrigation, and so on. In 1950 just over 200 experts were sent by F.A.O. to underdeveloped countries, a great many from the Commonwealth for this country, and 250 scholarships were provided for people from those countries.

"Lord Samuel and Lord Hudson emphasized, and it needs emphasizing, that what is done from the outside should be mainly in the direction of assisting and encouraging local effort. It is vitally important, I think also, that we should be quite wrong to assume that only the outside experts know. There are first-class men in these countries; and it is not always a matter of expert knowledge, but it is to be all-knowing our agriculture in this country, a matter of being able to get it over to the man who is doing the daily work on the land.

"I have seen some of these men who are local experts, particularly in our Colonies, and I should say that they are quite first-class and in need of outside assistance, except on the lines of higher research.

"In the Colonial Empire such the same sort of work is being done as is done internationally—land reclamation, soil erosion, research on soils, afforestation, research on fertilizers, insecticides, animal diseases, animal husbandry, animal breeding, fish farming, irrigation. That is all directly for food production.

"One of the best ways of raising the standard of living by increasing food production is to provide cheap credit. I am sure we all join Lord Hudson in his hopes for development in that direction.

### £123m. for Increased Colonial Production

"Taking the picture as a whole in regard to our efforts to increase production in the Colonial territories in terms of grants and loans and the efforts of the Colonial Development Corporation, all these put together, amounted to £123m. in 1950. This is in addition to what local Governments were themselves doing.

"In addition we have undertaken to release up to £40m. a year for the six years of the Colombo Plan from the sterling balances held by India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. We have agreed with the International Bank that 250m. of our subscription to the bank should be used over a period of years for loans for development in Commonwealth countries. In 1950 the Commonwealth Development Finance Company began operations with a capital of £15m. and with the power to borrow twice that amount.

"We could say a great deal more of what has been done by this country, but what I hoped to be able to do was to say just enough to show your friendship that we do take this subject extremely seriously and that H.M. Government are prepared to do something as well as talk about it. This is one of the really important subjects facing the world, and the Government see it as such.

"In 1950 it was estimated that world food production was falling behind the increase of the population. Two years later it was found that output had actually surpassed the increase in population. It was not a large increase, but it does confirm that the problem is solvable if it is found. H.M. Government are determined to make their maximum contribution internationally, but, above all, in those territories for which they are primarily responsible—namely this country and the Colonies."

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## Agan Khan on Kenya's Future - Praise for the Rhodes Solution

H.H. THE AGA KHAN, in his second article in the *Sunday Times* on "The Races in Kenya," deals with Kenya's future.

He regrets that there have not been more British settlers in the Colony, since increased numbers would have enabled them to play a more satisfactory rôle in the country's development; they would have had far more confidence in themselves and their ability to bring their almost instinctive knowledge and democratic and parliamentary government to play a full, legitimate, and effective part in the administration.

"In the course of the article His Highness writes:

"In working out a just system of representation for all sections of the community, a simple, numerical, democratic arrangement will be quite impracticable for many years to come and would lead to chaos and disaster for all the inhabitants.

"In striving to adjust the reasonable claims of Europeans, Asians, and Africans we are not aiming at ideal or theoretical justice, or making a pretty paper constitution for the future. We must always bear in mind that we have to deal with the evident reality that the various races are not in the same stage of development; it would be ridiculous to consider a constitution which assumed that they were.

"Knowledge and technical skill are clearly more strongly developed in the non-African members of the community—although they misuse their advantage to improve the opportunities of those who may be backward as a race but not individually.

### Development a New Process

"The development of the African must be a slow and careful process; and the man who was probably the greatest European ever to come to Africa has shown us the way to lay its foundations on granite. The time is, I hope, past when Englishmen of liberal and humane sympathies automatically regarded Cecil Rhodes as an oppressor and ruthless imperialist.

"He was a greater Empire-builder, but he was far more than that: with his cultural background—especially his knowledge of the Roman Empire and its long-enduring settlements of multi-racial peoples—we know what smaller men have never seen, the great possibility for a mixed society which could gradually strive towards an African world of liberty and responsibility for the individual human being.

"But if his ideals are to be realized, it can be by one road only—equality of status and opportunity for all civilized men, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

"The Code is not multi-racial in quite the same sense as are the British East India Company's; but one fundamental principle has been laid down: the great wisdom and foresight; all Africans who receive education, economic development, or general way of life, standards approximating to those of Europeans have in all respects the same rights as Europeans. There is no colour bar for them, no restrictions in the localities in which they can live and work, and they are accepted in advisory councils on exactly the same basis as Europeans.

"Recognition of this kind is both a moral right and a fundamental necessity; nothing else will so quickly convince the African that peaceful, moral, economic and intellectual pursuits will give him the political influence which lawlessness, violence, or non-operation will bring only in the coat of disaster."

## Of Commercial Concern

Last year there were 65 estates producing sisal in Kenya. Twenty produced not more than 250 tons, 16 between 251 and 500 tons, eight between 501 and 750, 11 between 751 and 1,000, eight between 1,001 and 1,500, two between 1,501 and 2,000, and one estate more than 2,000 tons. The total yield of the 65 was 24,732 tons of fibre of low quality.

A bonus of 2% has been paid on all purchases by members of the Nairobi Railway African Co-operative Society, Ltd., a venture which was started with a loan of £7,000 from the Railway Administration. Now owning eight shops, the society has a membership of 840. About 50 new members join each month.

### Tea Auctions

At last week's auctions in London 6,943 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 5s. 5.00d. per lb. compared with 5,829 packages averaging 5s. 3.77d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price fetched was 4s. 8.3d. per lb. for a consignment from Uganda.

M. Gonella & Co. Ltd., of Nairobi, have received from the City Council a contract for sewage disposal work to be completed in 35 months at a cost of £171,772. There were four tenders, the highest from a well-known civil engineering company being for £249,908.

The African General Workers' Union in Northern Rhodesia has demanded a minimum daily wage of 5s. 6d. for men engaged in firewood cutting contracts, sand excavating, and on brickfields. Conciliation proceedings have begun.

Work on the 22-m. railway from Bamcockburn in Southern Rhodesia to Lourenco Marques is several months ahead of schedule. The original completion date was the end of next year.

Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., report current liabilities and provisions at £8,837,772 in 1953, against £10,269,284 in the previous year, and current assets at £15,500,018 (£16,450,237).

Primary sales in Tanganyika 27,762 cattle were sold in February, compared with 19,392 in the previous year. The average prices were respectively £14.24s. and £19.66s.

Messrs. Mitchell, Cotts and Co. Ltd., have issued a folder of their air consolidation service, which it is hoped shortly to extend in East Africa.

A local short-term loan of £1m. at 4% is being raised by the Kenya Government, redeemable 1960.

### Sisal Output for April

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. — 615 tons of fibre.

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## Mining

## Rhodesian Coal Shortage

A COAL SHORTAGE is expected in the Rhodesias owing to faulting in a seam at Wankie Colliery and the fact that No. 3 colliery is not producing.

At a meeting called by Roy Welensky, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation, between representatives of the colliery, the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, the Southern Rhodesian Electricity Supply Commission and the Federal and territorial Governments, it was stated that during May and June it would not be possible to meet the reasonable demands for coal, and the priority would be given to the copper mines as additional supplies of coal became available.

Sir Roy said that the railways required a minimum of 70,000 tons a month, the power stations 57,000 tons, and the copper mines 56,000 tons to maintain present output, but that the mines would receive only 48,000 tons the month. For one million tons 83,000 tons would be needed.

Large mine outputs that output has not yet been affected, though coal stocks are low at Roba Antelope. The position in Northern Rhodesia is serious, and the price of stocks are deteriorating, but the position is not serious, and the latest news from Botswana is that at the present rate of delivery and consumption no coal will be left in five days.

## Ocean Development Report

THE OCEAN DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD., a company with Rhodesian interests, earned a profit of £14,445 in 1953, compared with £2,077 in the previous year. Last year's tax must be £2,439 for return on income tax. Tax liability is estimated at £2,500, and a dividend of 10% less tax, requires £250, leaving a carry forward of £12,225. Last £8,960 brought in, the issued capital is £131,800, and stock units of 50 share premium accounts stands at 44,000, revenue reserves at £101,063, and current liabilities at £40,024. Mineral rights appear at £43,600, quoted investments at £22,1046 (market value £179,126), unquoted investments at £2,375, debtors at £7,710, and cash at £13,143. The directors are Messrs. R. C. Bromhead, (chairman), L. C. Walker, R. C. Taylor, and R. C. Franklin, who is also secretary. The 5th annual general meeting will be held in London on May 31.

## Minerals Separation Report

MINERALS SEPARATION, LTD., a company with Rhodesian mining interests, earned a profit of £337,475 in the calendar year 1953, compared with £112,476 in the previous year, against an absolute £213,803, and dividends totaling £1,000,000 per share require £96,250, leaving a carry forward of £286,889, against £20,666 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £2,500,000 in stock units of 5s. each. Share premium account stands at £400,800, investment reserve at £69,000, undivided profits at £1,979,970, reserve for future taxation at £3,000, and current liabilities at £1,079,792. Fixed assets appear at £50,397, sub-sidiary companies £480,694, quoted investments at £5,636 (market value £2,0045), unquoted investments at £28,443, trade investments at £120,000, and current assets at £287,986, including £1,050 in cash.

The directors are Mr. J. N. Buchanan, (chairman), Sir Arthur H. Rowell, (deputy chairman), and Messrs. O. R. Guare, A. C. Howard, R. F. Norland, and G. Weiss. The secretary is Mr. C. J. Dorman.

The 49th annual general meeting will be held in London on May 26.

## Canadian Interest in Rhodesia

CANADIAN (OVERSEAS) ASBESTOS CORPORATION have bought an asbestos mine at Blythwood, Southern Rhodesia and allocated \$10 million to develop the output of 15,000 tons of fibre a year. The corporation are now negotiating for further asbestos, phosphate, copper and other propositions in the Federation. Mr. Edward Walters, mining expert from Vancouver, has said that Mr. Lyle Festley, an director of the Canadian mining company, is considering a visit to the Federation with his engineers and geologists, and that he might invest \$10 million in the country. Mr. Frank Hewitt, wartime Comptroller-General of Metals and Minerals in Canada, is expected to visit Rhodesia shortly.

## Gold Output Reports

Gold output in Rhodesia for the fourth quarter of 1953 was 54,750 tons, of ore for a working profit of £11,700, compared with £7,600 in the December quarter. The output of the Getita mine in the third quarter 59,200 tons of ore, which yielded 1,275 oz. of gold, and a working profit of £7,980.



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Annual consumption  
Capital

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£11 million  
£845,000

Undertakings owned  
Number of Consumers  
Annual consumption  
Capital

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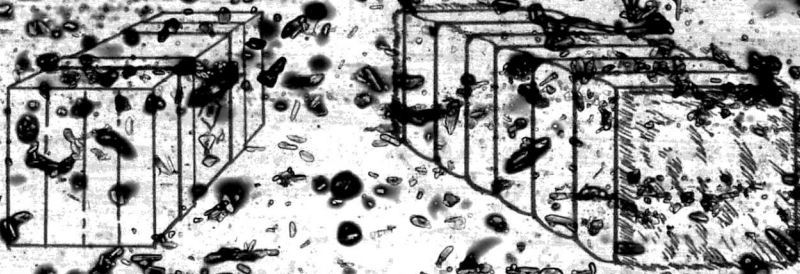
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