

# EAST AFRICA RHODISIA

66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**WHAT BLAME** must the Government of Kenya bear for Mau Mau? That question is inevitably exercising the minds of many responsible people in and interested in East Africa, and it is assuredly being debated in many private circles. The gravest blunder it is now clear, was the decision to permit the establishment and tolerate the misconduct of the Kikuyu Independent Schools, which have been increasingly misused to inculcate and foster in the immature and impressionable Kikuyu youths who looked to them for conceptions of which the logical issue could be nothing but crime and subversion, and almost certainly seditious schools were established when Kikuyu malcontents organized a violent campaign against the missionaries who had criticised the barbaric rites which were, and still are, inflicted on young Kikuyu girls at the initiation ceremonies. There was no difficulty in winning widespread support, for large numbers of the tribesmen were affronted, for two reasons: (1) because, in characteristic African style, they objected to any change in traditional practice, however degrading it may have been, and (2) because the value in the marriage market of a daughter, who escaped the normal maltreatment might be as little as one-tenth of what the bridegroom would otherwise have paid. For the second reason, which was wholly mercenary, younger men who claimed to be educated sided for once with the elders, with whom they were usually at variance, and of whose authority they were jealous and resentful. Moreover, the adolescents and their errate seniors forewore the prospect of jobs and influence for themselves if purely tribal schools, devoid of official and missionary control, were started.

The Government was much more tolerant of the schools than some officials, many missionaries, and most settlers considered wise. Following representations from responsible men in Kenya, we made private approaches on the subject some years ago, and found that the attitude of the Government of Kenya and the Colonial Office at the time was that Africans were at last showing some initiative in service to their fellows, and that they should be encouraged rather than discouraged—especially as they were making no demands on the public purse, but undertook to find all necessary resources. The authorities were aware of objections that the initiative might be dangerous, especially as there were good grounds to suspect some of the Kikuyu prominent in the movement. They made light of such warnings, and greatly overestimated the value of the fact that the right of inspection was retained by the Education Department. It should have been obvious to the inspectors would see and hear on their occasional visits only what the dissident Kikuyu wanted known, and that what took place while a European was present might have little relation to the normal proceedings. It was equally evident that there could be little resemblance to the teachings in a Government or mission school, for the whole purpose of the breach was to escape their salutary discipline.

Public anxiety increased as the anti-Christian and anti-European nature of the proselytism in the Independent schools ceased to be a secret. Certainly two, if not three, years ago, and possibly earlier than that, the authorities were aware that the pupils were subject to indoctrination on nationalistic and material

### Dangerous Miseducation

...tic films. They were led to hate Europeans and covet their properties; they were falsely taught that the Kikuyu had been deceived by European farmers; they were given the most inflated ideas of the capacity of Africans with little education and no practical experience, and they were encouraged to disregard the traditional tribal virtues and adopt a purely worldly and heretical attitude to life. The natural consequence was that a high proportion of the outturn from the schools met in a blacked, idlers, vagabonds, thieves, and promoters of crime. As the Commissioner of Police has reported, more than two-fifths of the crime in the whole of Kenya last year was committed in Nairobi and its immediate neighbourhood, Kikuyu criminals far outnumbering those of any other tribe. Such are some of the fruits of folly and worse.

Surprisingly little information on these matters has been sent to the Press in the United Kingdom by the special correspondents now gathered in Kenya. Indeed, that background to the news which is vital if the ordinary reader is to understand the day-to-day dispatches has been almost entirely lacking, except in the case of three newspapers. Why? Primarily because the journalists sent to Kenya when the Mau Mau outbreak was in its fiercest were not adequately briefed from the moment of their arrival. Few of them could be expected to have enough African knowledge and experience to cover their assignment without local guidance, and, as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has had to write repeatedly in recent years, the Government and the European non-official leaders of Kenya had shortsightedly deprived the country of a satisfactory public relations service, though warned again and again of the risks involved. Because Kenya's official and non-official leaders were stubbornly neglectful, there was no organization ready to give full assistance to those whose reports would shape world opinion, with the consequence that neither Kenya nor the Press has had anything like full value from the presence of men who must have been eager to tell the full story to the best of their ability.

For days after their arrival their dispatches were given front-page prominence, but soon most news editors were publishing only brief

messengers, and some of those incoherently, clearly because they were irretrievably disappointed with the results of their heavy expenditure. The fault, we reiterate, was largely that of a Government which had failed to act betimes. Given a normally satisfactory public relations service, Kenya would now have had her story spelled all over the world day after day in fair perspective, which would have involved portrayal of the fundamental facts of African backwardness and the immense services rendered by European missionaries, administrators, and settlers. For lack of that service, which is provided by far smaller and less vulnerable countries, the Colony has lost a wonderful and irretrievable opportunity. It can be confidently, if cynically, predicted that, having refused to act wisely and unhurriedly when it had ample time, Kenya will now act hurriedly, and quite possibly unwisely, in the matter of information services.

Whenever this newspaper criticized Kenya's Information Department, it was told officially or semi-officially that it failed to evaluate adequately the great work of enlightenment which was being done by the department in the African areas. The reply that such a claim did not square with reports reaching us from Kenya was met with consistent disdain. Now the time has come when it is all to have had little or no justification. The experienced special correspondent sent to the Colony by *The Times* has referred in several of his telegrams to the failure of the authorities to make the Africans understand their aims and plans. In one recent message he wrote of "a complete iron curtain between Europeans and Africans, with practically no traffic of ideas" and later of the need for "far more highly organized information services to break the barrier between Europeans and Africans." A few days earlier the *Kenya Weekly News* had asserted in a leading article that "at present not one in ten thousand Africans has any appreciation of what the State and the taxpayers have done for African welfare in recent years, and of what great works have been planned by Government and local authorities alike. Such testimony cannot be disregarded or discounted. It is the result of a continuing failure, which this newspaper alone had persistently exposed—for the single reason that Kenya's official and non-official leaders that false charges can be made and eradicated only by the regular dissemination of the truth; and the truth about Kenya is highly creditable to the race.

## Notes By The Way

### Uganda's Amenities

A BUSINESSMAN well known in Uganda has told the Kampala newspapers that two applicants for an important position whom he interviewed in England both withdrew on the ground that they had been given unsatisfactory information about the country by the East African Office in London. One said that he had learned that Uganda was not a suitable place of residence for European women and children, and the other that as there were no educational facilities his two small sons would have to be sent to Kenya to school or left in England. According to the newspaper report, "both men had obviously been given the impression that Uganda was nothing but a series of clearings in the steaming equatorial jungle. In the last booklet on the Protectorate, prepared and issued by the East African Office, everyone coming here is still advised to wear topie and mosquito boots!" The booklet, in fact, prepared in Uganda.

### Health and Education

HAVING KNOWN THE OFFICE and its workings intimately from the day of its establishment 26 years ago, my first comment would be that the routine practice has always been not merely to answer questions but to give every serious inquirer the appropriate literature, and, having read everything issued by the Office over the years, I recall no statement suggesting that Uganda is unsuitable for European women and children. But are there not vast areas in which it is prudent to wear a sun-helmet by day and mosquito boots at night, if only for comfort? I should have said so, and so does the Uganda Government's literature. As to lack of educational facilities, it is not long since non-official M.I.C.s. were themselves complaining of inadequacy. Inquirers should be told that European children are normally educated outside the country after the primary stage.

### Origin of the Literature

ANY LITERATURE issued by the Office is always approved in advance by the Government concerned, and most of it is written in Africa. The title page of the booklet "Uganda," indeed, bears that the word plus the statement "Produced and published by the Public Relations and Social Welfare Department of the Uganda Government." So, there are shortcomings which ought to be rectified, the target for reproof is in Uganda, not the United Kingdom. The suggestion that Uganda was depicted as "nothing but a series of clearings in the steaming equatorial jungle" strikes me as much exaggerated. Knowing all the members of the staff, I doubt whether one of them would use the word "jungle," and I am sure that none has so Hollywoodish an outlook as to speak of "the steaming equatorial jungle." Moreover, all the senior members, and some of the others also, have extensive first-hand and recent knowledge of East Africa, and it is to me inconceivable that any of them or the juniors in close association with them, should have the mad picture which the quoted words convey.

### False Charges

RECENTLY I wrote that the most outrageous statement on the Mau Mau movement which I had read had appeared in *Tribune* by Dr. Richard K. P. Pankhurst. Now the editor of *New Times and Eastern News* has done even worse in a comment headed "British Troops Sent to Kenya." Among her numerous misrepresenta-

tions is the allegation that "the forest which has long been smouldering in Kenya and now has burst into flame is due to the iniquitous policy of transferring to European settlers the land the African people have occupied from immemorial times." That sentence contains several falsities. First, unrest is not general in Kenya, it is confined to the Kiambu country. Secondly, there has been no "iniquitous policy of transferring land to European settlers" for many years there has been no addition whatsoever to the area available for white settlement. Thirdly, the Africans did not occupy from immemorial times the land now farmed by Europeans, the records of travellers in East Africa in the last half of the 19th century testify that what are now the White Highlands were then virtually unoccupied, primarily because of the systematic and bloodthirsty raids of the Masai and other warlike tribes. Fourthly, Mau Mau is not a natural consequence of economic distress, but a political conspiracy of a small number of reckless Africans avid for personal power.

### Misinformation

IT WOULD BE TEDIOUS to record and rebut all Miss Pankhurst's misstatements. It should be noted, however, that the grant by process of law of lands for European farming is to her "robbery," a term used twice in succeeding paragraphs, that she denounces the "massing of troops in Kenya and the secretly prepared sudden arrests" as "reasons for shame and disgust," that she blames the Government of Kenya for rejecting the "wise advice of Jomo Kenyatta to release the unoccupied land in the Highlands and throw it open for development by Africans," and that she makes the wholly untrue statement that the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds have been restricted for the improvement of European occupied lands." On the contrary, it is mainly for purposes of direct benefit to Africans that expenditure from this source has been made in Kenya, as in other Dependencies.

### Sir Alfred Vincent

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, managing director of Motor Mart & Exchange, Ltd. who joined that company in 1927, has decided to retire at the end of the year in order to devote himself wholly to public affairs. That he will be kept busy is evident from the fact that he is Kenya's elected member on the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, chairman of East African Airways Corporation, International Aeradio (East Africa) Ltd., Savings & Loan Society, Ltd., and of the trustees of the Royal National Park of Kenya, and (to mention only the most prominent of his other interests) a member of the East African Transport, Air, and Production and Supply Councils. His friend and colleague on the Motor Mart board, Mr. H. H. Dugart, will also retire on December 31st. The new managing director of the company will be Lieut.-Colonel P. Zeylanas, who has wide experience of road transport.

### Motor Mart's Great Growth

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ago, when Sir Alfred Vincent joined the company, it had an issued capital of £63,500 and only one branch outside Nairobi, that in Nakuru. To-day the capital is £1,500,000 (of which no less than £929,258 is represented by bonus shares and profits) and there are 22 branches. As the organization looks back with especial pleasure that during the world depression of the thirties it was one of the few East African companies which avoided discharging staff on financial grounds.

# More Mau Mau Murders of Europeans and Africans

## Seventeen Adherents Shot when Threatening Police

SEVENTEEN AFRICANS, including five women, were killed and more than 20 wounded on Sunday when a unit of the Kenya police, led by Lieut. W. R. McG. Blackwell, opened fire on a large crowd of Kikuyu which adopted a menacing attitude at Kirawara, about 14 miles from Thika. The police first fired warning shots into the ground. Many Kikuyu were arrested and order was restored.

An official report on the incident traces its origin to an earlier episode in which an African police corporal, hearing that a large meeting was being held at Kirawara, took to the spot a patrol of seven men and one tribal policeman armed with two rifles and a shot gun, and a siren as a means of giving warning.

He was met by a crowd of about 2,000 Kikuyu, who stopped the party. After giving due warning, the corporal opened fire. Most of the crowd lay on the ground, but others advanced on the police, who retired into a valley, followed by some of the Kikuyu. Realizing that the mob wanted the siren, the corporal threw it to them, and they then went away. Four Africans are known to have been killed in the incident.

After the corporal had reported to him at Thika police station, Lieut. Blackwell set out with two European inspectors and 22 African police, landing the market square tightly packed with Kikuyu, displaced his men on two sides of it.

The crowd was being excited to a state of frenzy by an 18-year-old Kikuyu posing as a dumb man who had received the power of speech in order to tell of a vision and give a warning that God would arrive in the village at 1 p.m. The youth was arrested. Ring-leaders told the mob that any bullets fired at them by the police would turn to water.

### Commander Meiklejohn Murdered

On Saturday evening, Commander A. H. Meiklejohn and his wife, Dr. D. Meiklejohn, were attacked in their home near Thomson's Falls by a gang of about 20 Africans armed with knives. In spite of severe wounds, Mrs. Meiklejohn managed to drive her husband to the nearest police station, and both were admitted to hospital, where the commander died on Monday. Dr. Meiklejohn's condition is grave. Communal punishment is to be imposed on Kikuyu in the Thomson's Falls district.

Commander Meiklejohn, who had lived in Kenya for 25 years, had been a prisoner of war in Japan, and in the last two wars was torpedoed three times. Miss Sally Meiklejohn, their daughter, left London by air for Kenya on Monday. She is a student at Ashridge College, Berkshire.

Two rifles, a shot gun, and 250 rounds of ammunition were stolen near Nanyuki from the farm of Mr. K. Randall, who was attacked by a partially armed gang. Cuckoo was also taken. An Indian employee was seriously slashed.

Near Fort Hall the mutilated bodies of a headman, Mwangi, and two tribal police were discovered by a patrol. Mwangi had received an anonymous letter threatening him with death. Four Africans, three of these shopkeepers, have been arrested.

Ninety-three Mau Mau suspects were arrested on Saturday near Royal Lodge, Sagana, by African troops of the 5th K.A.R.

On November 20 a gang of some 20 Africans, four of whom were armed, raided a European farm in the Thomson's Falls area, soon after the owner, Mr. H. Long, and his wife had left. The staff were bound and the house ransacked.

It has been stated officially that in the Nyeri district there are 40 anti-Mau Mau resistance groups, with a total strength of about 700 Africans. The leaders, who are headmen and location chiefs, have given great help to the police in tracing and breaking up Mau Mau ceremonies.

Mr. Murray Murlon, a police reserve officer, was shot dead as he was entering a Native bazaar, the mother reservist close to him loaded his gun, which went off accidentally.

On Friday a large illegal Kikuyu settlement between Suswa and Longonot in the Naivasha area was the objective of an operation in which British and African troops, police, police reserves, trained dogs, and aircraft took part. Many polo players were also in the raiding force, as, in order to put the Mau Mau sentries off the scent, it had been given out that a polo tournament was to be held. The operation involved a 15-mile march and a 2,000-foot climb. One of the escape routes on the Masai border was guarded by a large force of Mau Mau warriors.

Another Kikuyu had been arrested in connexion with the murder of Mr. Bowyer on the Kinangop.

Five local Kikuyu have been murdered at the farm of Mr. Clark. Two were beheaded.

Sir Percy Sillitoe, head of M.I.5, arrived in Nairobi on Monday, accompanied by Mr. A. F. MacDonald, formerly Assistant Deputy Inspector-General, Special Branch, Bombay, who served in Malaya from 1947 to 1951.

### Trial of Kenyatta and Five Others

James Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African Union, and five other Africans were tried before a court at Kapenguria on Monday. An Indian lawyer, Mr. A. R. Kapur, appeared for them. An adjournment until December 3 was granted for preparation of defence, and to enable Mr. D. N. Prasad to travel from London to Kenya. The case was heard by Mr. R. S. Hacker, C.C., a retired puisne judge.

Mr. Anthony Somershow, deputy public prosecutor, who appeared for the Government, was formerly in charge of the war crimes group in north-east Europe, and assisted in the preparation of the cases against Keitel, Goering, and Kaltenbrunner, and the trial of the perpetrator of the Corydon Museum.

The court-house was guarded by four British soldiers and the 5th platoon of the Kenya Regiment.

An official of the Kenya African Union was refused admission to the court because he had no pass to the Northern Frontier Province.

A Government spokesman in Nairobi said that the attitude of Kikuyu to Mau Mau fell into four groups. The instigators and organizers formed one small group, and those who stood aloof formed it another. A fairly large group of those who were criminals who were responsible for the atrocities and lawlessness practised by Mau Mau, and by far the largest group were those who had taken the Mau Mau oath and were in the form of insurance.

Those who resisted were being given every encouragement by Government, and they might help to persuade many of the largest group to cleanse themselves, which they were unlikely to do unless the strength and determination of Government could be demonstrated by severely punishing those who could have prevented atrocities or could have assisted the police in arresting offenders. Effective penalties in these cases were being considered by Government.

### Government Intelligence Was Bad

Mr. H. S. Potter, the Chief Secretary, has announced that the new measures against lawlessness will be continued after the emergency, with the aim of preventing repetition of the disturbances. Expert investigation of the intelligence services is being undertaken, and a psychological warfare expert would be appointed to advise on the re-education of the Kikuyu and overcoming the harm that had been done to children by Mau Mau doctrines. Seizure of stock and the closing of shops and markets will be included in plans for immediate retribution for Mau Mau crimes.

Mr. John Whyte, Member for Law and Order, admitted in the Legislative Council that Government intelligence in the Kikuyu Reserve had been inadequate, as the area was virtually unpoliced until this year, and that very few knew the Kikuyu language.

Mau Mau was he declared, an epidemic and essentially Kikuyu disease, since the emergency was proclaimed, operations against Mau Mau had prevented outbreaks of violence, disorder, and strikes, and the sweeps by police and military units had been less effective than had been hoped. He praised

the mission stations in the reserve, islands of resistance and loyalty in a subversive scene.

Mr. E. A. Vasey, Member for Finance, said he hoped to avoid an interim budget to meet the cost of the emergency, by creating an emergency expenditure fund out of the 1952 balance.

Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the European elected members, demanded swift, drastic, and effective action in the emergency, which was stopping both capital and immigrants from entering the Colony; indeed, there was slight evidence that capital was leaving Kenya. He estimated that in the first month the emergency had cost £300,000. About 25% of the present revenue came from the inflow of capital and immigrants. Income tax revenue would be reduced and unless the disturbance could be effectively dealt with, there would be insufficient money for the growth of the social services included in the budget.

Three officials of the Kenya African Union have been fined £5 each for unlawfully appealing for funds. They had displayed a blackboard asking for money with which to pay for the visit of Mr. Brockway and Mr. Hale.

**Cleansing Ceremonies**

A statement has been issued by the East African Office in London in connexion with the ceremonies being held in Kenya to enable Africans to be cleansed from the Mau Mau oath. It states:

"The initiative in this matter came from the elders of the tribe, and, acting on their advice, the Government agreed to encourage people to cleanse themselves by whatever means would be acceptable. In consequence, the forms which these cleansing ceremonies have taken vary in different localities, and it would be quite wrong to say that the Government sponsors any particular form of ceremony.

"The important fact is that the various ceremonies are conducted by the people themselves in a manner regarded by them as efficacious. In the case of Christians, the Government will encourage them to cleanse themselves in the manner devised by the various denominations."

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, has issued the following statement: "The Christian Churches of Kenya will hold a day of prayer throughout the Colony on Sunday, November 30. I ask all Christians to unite in prayer for that day for the ending of the sad and troubled period through which we are now passing, for good will amongst all men, and for a peaceful and contented future."

Mr. C. J. Alport, M.P., and Mrs. E. White, M.P., discussed the origins of Mau Mau in a broadcast to East Africa.

Mr. Alport concluded: "Let me say emphatically that I hope the Mau Mau movement will not retard the work of dealing with the many social and economic problems which Kenya and East Africa, and indeed Africa as a whole, has to face. It is most important not to be throwing off the balance of our judgment by the fact that something very terrible has happened in Kenya."

Mrs. White replied: "I am very glad to hear you say that, because to many people in this country, the most encouraging thing in this discouraging situation has been evidence of the determination of moderate people of all races to continue with progressive reforms."

**European Good Will towards Africans**

The Rev. H. A. Evan Hopkins, provost of Nairobi, has written to *The Times*:

"In an account of the situation in Kenya in your issue of November 7, I was reported as saying '95% of Africans dislike Europeans.' This statement was taken out of its context, and might well be misunderstood in intention as it is demonstrably false in fact."

"I had been paying a visit of good will on behalf of our largely European congregation in Nairobi Cathedral to our African Christian brethren in the Fort Hall area of the Kikuyu country, one of the worst affected areas of Kenya. In describing this visit to the Rotary Club of Nairobi I was giving my impression of the extent to which the Mau Mau movement had increased anti-European feeling there. I greatly regret that anything I have said in a purely local context should be interpreted as a generalization which could not be helpful to the relationship between white and black in this continent."

"That there is a great volume of good will towards Africans who have stood loyal under great pressure is evidenced by the fact that the Europeans of Kenya have recently subscribed no less than £500 in three weeks on behalf of those African

clergy whose salaries have fallen as a result of the present disturbance. That seems to me an aroma of good will for the future of Kenya which ought to be known in Britain."

On Tuesday night, Mr. J. Griffiths moved the adjournment of the House of Commons to discuss anti-European Kenya. The Speaker was reluctant to grant the adjournment, and his view was supported by the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary. The entire opposition insisted on the importance of immediate discussion, which the Speaker consequently granted. A full report will appear next week.

**Pledge to Private Enterprise  
Uganda Governor's Statement**

THE ATTITUDE TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE of the Government of Uganda was defined "beyond doubt" by the Governor, Sir Andrew Colvin, when he opened the Budget session of the Legislature. He said:

"We believe in a positive and constructive approach to all our problems. We aim at giving the greatest possible encouragement to everything that makes for initiative, energy, vitality, and imagination."

"We want to create a climate here where confidence in the future of the country, in the wisdom of the Government, and in the good relations between the different communities will produce the best possible atmosphere for vigorous and constructive action by individuals, companies, and societies generally."

"It is the business of this Government to protect and help forward those who are most in need of help, to raise their standard of living, and to stimulate and assist their economic progress."

"At the same time we must make sure that the country derives full benefit from the energies of those members of the community, of all races, who are most vigorous and most able to contribute to the public good by their individual and joint efforts."

"It follows that we believe in private enterprise and the contribution which private enterprise can make to the wealth of the country."

"We are not, however, naive believers in private enterprise as the only solution in all circumstances, as is shown by the existence of publicly financed bodies like the Uganda Electricity Board and the Uganda Development Corporation."

"We believe our task to be to develop the resources of the country to the best advantage of its people, and to use or encourage whatever agencies are best adapted to that purpose."

A lengthy report of the Governor's speech will appear next week.

**Britain Will Accept Zukas**

THE UNITED KINGDOM is prepared to receive Mr. Simon Zukas, who has been ordered to be deported from Northern Rhodesia. Announcing this recently, the territory's Attorney-General, Mr. E. I. G. Unsworth, said: "Britain is willing to receive him subject to normal conditions attached to permission to land in the case of aliens. The Northern Rhodesian Government is prepared to make the necessary arrangements for this journey at Government expense. In view of the fact that notice has been given that it is intended to apply to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for special leave to appeal, Mr. Zukas's solicitors are being given the opportunity to be heard before arrangements for the journey are made."

Belgian Congo police arrested a number of anti-European Africans in Elizabethville last Saturday on charges of membership of the proscribed Khatwa sect, which has been engaged in spreading anti-European propaganda.

# Mr. P. S. Wright's Account of His Activities in Kenya

Text of Letter Sent to Secretary of State for the Colonies

MR. P. STRETHILL WRIGHT whose contract was recently terminated by the Government of Kenya on the ground that he had engaged in political activities improper in a Government office, having been present in June at a secret meeting attended by many leaders of subversive activities in Kenya, has released for publication the following statement addressed to him by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Prior to my arrival in Kenya in January 1951 to take up the post of education officer, I was employed for 14 years in India and Pakistan, and for the greater part of that time I was in Government service and concerned with education or social welfare work.

"In Kenya my post was that of senior assistant master at the new Asian Modern High School in Nairobi; for seven months in 1951 I was acting principal. I believe my work was not unsatisfactory.

"My previous experience, especially of social welfare in India led me to take a particular interest in the general affairs of Kenya. I was anxious to learn as much as I could about the country I was living in and about its people, especially the African people, and with this end in view I joined the excellent interracial club, the United Kenya Club, of which I became hospitality secretary. I travelled as widely as my holidays and slender finances would allow, and made as many contacts as I possibly could among all races.

## Making Friends

"I met and made friends with Africans in all walks of life and of many different tribes; I met Government servants, journalists, politicians, students, farmers, and businessmen. From them I learned all I could about their customs and their country. Some of them honoured me not only with their friendship but also with their confidence. As I wanted to know these people and to appreciate their culture, some of which were worrying them, especially the problem of racial discrimination, I began to ponder whether there was not any way in which I, although a Government servant, could assist in their solution.

"I joined in the deliberations of the Nairobi branch of the Christian Council of Kenya and was for a few months its acting secretary. With several friends of all races I started the Social Action Group, which aimed at creating points of contact between the races on a social and economic but strictly non-political basis. This group, which for some months now has not been meeting, prepared plans for boys' clubs and inter-racial co-operative businesses and farming projects.

"With some leading Asians I studied a project for founding an interracial public school for East Africa. (The Director of Education expressed his sympathy with this scheme.) When I first arrived in Kenya I took a lively interest in an Asian project for founding an interracial university college as a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi—a very fine gesture of friendship to the other communities from the Asian community. But when the Director of Education told me that I was to have nothing to do with the scheme I withdrew.

"As acting principal of the Modern High School I endeavoured to interest my pupils in the welfare of their fellow-citizens of other races, and in consequence the school adopted an African Y.M.C.A. boys' club and entertained its members on several occasions; four of the Modern High School boys joined the club's annual camp in 1951.

"These were my main activities until early in 1952. By this time I was acquiring a clearer and more extended view of the many difficult problems facing Kenya, and I believed I was also beginning to understand the African view. The Africans appeared to feel frustrated. They had many long-standing grievances, which they felt were not receiving sympathetic consideration. This was making them bitter, and I began to feel that their sense of frustration and bitterness might lead to serious trouble.

"In March of this year a small study circle was formed of which I was a member. Its membership was mainly African, and among the Africans were three of four young men who were leading members of the Kenya African Union. This study circle met for about four months to make a study of various questions, including the need for co-operative enterprise, the stimulating of African private enterprise, matters of land tenure, the need for an independent and moderate African Press, the problem of racial discrimination, local government, African representation, etc.—in fact, very much the type of study that any university political or economic study group might undertake.

## African Study Circle

"The chairman of the study circle was Mr. F. W. Odede, a lecturer in the Veterinary School of Makerere College, and was a nominated member of the Legislative Council and acting president of the Kenya African Union—a moderate and balanced leader who has always been in favour of a constructive policy and interracial co-operation. The younger men who were members of the Kenya African Union shared Mr. Odede's views, and I believed and still believe them to represent the sane and constructive sentiment among the Africans, with whose co-operation alone any kind of real progress to a happier and united Kenya is possible.

"The African members of the study circle impressed me particularly with their great desire for sincere and sympathetic co-operation with and assistance from the European community. They wanted to work for a united Kenya in which all three races could work and live happily together as members of one multinational society; but they looked to the European leaders and the Government to offer them that co-operation and give them a chance to help build it—in the social and economic sphere as well as in the political, and they were distressed because there had been so little response.

"In April or early May I was informed that the Chief Secretary's attention had been drawn to the existence of the study circle and that its purpose had been explained to him. I was further informed that he did not disapprove of its existence and that he would like it to continue to take part, since it was doing some constructive contribution to the solution of some of the problems.

"In June the study circle arranged for an East African Businessmen's Conference in Nairobi. Mr. C. H. B. Claydon and Mr. J. H. Desai, both of Nairobi, who were not members of the study circle, helped to convene the conference, over which Mr. Odede presided. This conference was not secret, although it was not advertised. Copies of the minutes were subsequently sent to the Press.

"As some of the delegates invited to the conference from other territories were also interested in political and economic matters, the study circle decided to invite them to join in its study of various problems. In fact, only two visitors took part.

## Clash with Kenyatta

"The day before the business conference was due to begin I was informed that the Kenya African Union members of the study circle had informed Mr. Jomo Kenyatta of the proposed study circle discussions and had asked him to take the chair. I was also asked by the study circle to attend. I replied that with Mr. Kenyatta in the chair the study circle would tend to take on the character of a political meeting and that I did not think it would be advisable for me, as a Government servant, to attend.

"The next morning, after the study circle had been in session for some time, I was rung up and asked particularly to attend. Eventually I allowed myself to be persuaded, but only after I had said that I could take no part in the discussions and could be no more than an observer. In this connexion I might add that no objection had ever been raised to civil servants attending political meetings provided they took no part in them. Also at this time there was no indication that Government suspected Mr. Kenyatta of subversive activities.

"As soon as I entered the room in which the discussions were being held Mr. Kenyatta made it quite clear in his manner that I was not wanted and he proceeded to wind up the meeting and I was able to leave. A further discussion was, I heard, held next day, but I did not attend. With Mr. Kenyatta (whom I had met on two or three occasions at functions, but who would probably not have recognized me) had come several of his friends, who were not members of the study circle, but I certainly had no reason to regard any

of them as being engaged in subversive activities. I learned subsequently that the discussions had produced little or no results.

The meetings of the study circle were not advertised but they were certainly not secret. These are the details of the meetings which, I presume, you were referring in your reply in the House of Commons on November 12.

After the business conference the study circle was out Mr. Kenyatta and his friends continued to meet and study serious problems until the end of July. During August I was away in Africa and returned I feared that the study circle had ceased its work and it did not in fact meet again.

I had in the meantime become deeply interested in certain other projects—largely the result of the business conference. These projects were the development of an African co-operative farm and school in Uganda, a similar project in northern Tanganyika, the establishment of an African Institute and of an independent African Press. My interest in these projects led me to visit such places as Tanganyika, Moshi, Dar es Salaam, Kisumu, and Kampala. I was able to meet many more Africans and Asians and to be honoured by the friendship of many of them. It was my aim to make a study of the great Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union and to visit Makerere College and some of the leading schools.

**Co-operative Farm and School Project**

The co-operative farm and school project in Uganda was planned by the Uganda Farmers' Federation, which is already employing three Europeans. I had hoped to be able at a later date to resign my appointment in Kenya and work for the federation in Uganda. Preliminary plans for a similar project in Tanganyika have been worked out in conjunction with friends in Moshi and I hope may soon bear fruit. An appeal for funds to establish the African Institute (whose aims are briefly set out in an attached paper) has already been launched in East Africa. Plans for the establishment of an independent and responsible African Press are still in preparation.

At the end of October, with the approval of the principal of the Modern High School, I addressed a letter to the Director of Education requesting him to give me an interview as I had certain matters I wished to discuss with him. My object in requesting this interview was to keep him informed of my activities. The interview was refused. On November 3 I had an interview with Colonel Henry Howard, private secretary to the Governor: in the course of this interview I described to Colonel Howard the aims of the projected African Institute and requested him to inform the Governor.

I then went on to refer to my friendship with the moderate African leaders, such as Messrs. Odeh, Murumbi and Awori, and said that I was anxious to assist in the serious situation which had developed, if that was possible, and to serve as a bridge between Government and my African friends. I was

not sure that my assistance would be of much value, but I offered it for what it was worth.

On November 4 I rang up the Chief Native Commissioner and requested an interview, as I wished to make the same offer to him and also to consult him about the Institute. He promised the interview at a later date, when he was not so overwhelmed with work.

On November 6 I received notice of the immediate termination of my engagement from the Director of Education, who now consented to see me for a few minutes, but who could tell me no more than that my behaviour had been improper for a Government servant. He undertook to ask the Chief Secretary to grant me an interview. This interview was later refused.

On November 7 I was summoned to the Immigration Office and ordered to leave the Colony forthwith. The Immigration Office made arrangements for my passage, and I was given six days in which to dispose of my assets, which included a car and a motor-car. In the evening of the same day my house was searched by the police, and many of my papers and much of my correspondence was temporarily removed. On November 11 I was again summoned to the Immigration Office and handed another letter in which I was informed that I had been declared a prohibited immigrant under Section 5(1)(f) of the Immigration (Control) Ordinance, 1948. Yet I was informed that I had committed no offence against the law.

**Protest at Government's Action**

Had I indeed been guilty of conduct improper only in a Government office—and in the peculiar circumstances described above I deny this—termination of my engagement would, I concede, have been fully justified. But the extraordinarily drastic measure of expelling me from the Colony without allowing me a hearing and declaring me a prohibited immigrant I maintain to be wholly unjustifiable. Violence and subversive activity I have always deplored and condemned. Social and economic development and interracial co-operation are what I have consistently worked for in the past, and for these I shall continue to work in the future.

A covering letter stated that the writer had no intention of seeking reinstatement in the post which he had vacated, but asked the Colonial Office to interest itself in review of the order declaring him a prohibited immigrant.

Mr. Lyttelton, when he has heard from the Government of

# Finding Funds for Development of Colonial Empire

## House of Commons Debate on Colonial Loans Bill

THE COLONIAL LOANS BILL, as briefly reported last week, has been given a second reading in the House of Commons.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES described it as a constructive long-term measure to promote borrowing from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, which now comprised more than 50 member countries and had most of its lending funds in United States dollars. Whereas the Colonial Loans Act of 1949 enabled the Treasury to guarantee loans raised by Colonial Governments from the bank up to a total of £50m., the new Bill would raise the figure to £100m.

Relations between the International Bank and the Colonial Office had been steadily strengthened, but Governments within Colonial Office purview had not yet used this source of borrowing. The phase when all development money required could be obtained on the London market was passing, however. In 1948 had totalled £2,168,000; in 1949, £3,840,000; in 1950, £17,1m.; in 1951, £24,959,000; and this year showed the same upward trend.

Colonial Governments preferred to raise money in London, where terms were more favourable than the International Bank's 4½%, which included a statutory

1% commission and required the direct guarantee of the British Government.

But the United Kingdom now had neither the available balance of payments or the necessary volume of savings to finance all desirable projects. Provided the loan terms did not affect a Colonial Government's sovereignty and were within its capacity to repay out of development, there could be nothing but good in its borrowing from the International Bank, the third report of which said: "In formulating its policies with respect to furnishing advice to its member Governments, the bank has in mind that it must avoid any gratuitous interference in the internal affairs of any country or the assumption of financial or other commitments it cannot fulfil, or too deep an involvement in the details of a particular programme."

**Missions to Africa**

A healthy balance between North America and the rest of the world could not be restored solely in terms of current trade. There must be movements of capital, and funds from credit nations could flow through the International Bank to developing countries. A mission from the bank had recently visited Central Africa, enquiring for a railway development loan had reached an advanced stage; and the talks were likely to be completed in Washington early next year. It was hoped that another mission might lead to a substantial transfer of funds early next year to one of the East African Governments to the East Africa High Commission.

Under the Bill guarantees could be given in respect of loans to Governments constituted for two or more Colonial territories, such as a Central African Federation, and the East Africa High Commission would be classed as a Government for borrowing purposes.

Clause 1(3) amended the requirement of the 1949 Act to create sinking funds, and another clause removed any doubt about the competence of H.M. Government to guarantee loans in territories with advanced constitutions.

MR. JOHN DUGDALE (Lab.) said that the Opposition would propose certain amendments in committee, but generally supported the Bill. It might be unwise to include any form of Government which might be set up or any group of Colonies which might join together.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The main object is to enable the East Africa High Commission to borrow."

MR. DUGDALE: "If that is the main object, we could say that it may be loans to bodies now established. But bodies to be established is a very different thing."

Without the Colonies we should not have survived. Last year they produced a \$450m. surplus. In return this country had done a very great deal, the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and the C.D.C. together providing more than £200m. The money available to both those bodies might well be increased. Sterling balances belonging to the Colonies totalled £964m.

It would make an immense difference to Kenya if she could have £50m. or £100m. All Colonies needed new roads, houses, railways, harbours, mines, factories, and land improvement. There was, therefore, much to be said for the Bill, but the £100m. limit was too low.

MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER (Cons.) said the Bill was necessary largely to permit purchase from the dollar area of such capital goods as steel rails and rolling stock.

Public investment should be restricted to roads, railways, ports, and hydro-electricity, leaving free enterprise to undertake production schemes, whether by companies, peasant farmers, or producer co-operatives.

Much money borrowed outside Britain had been wasted under the Labour Government. A new structure of taxation for industries working overseas was needed, too high a proportion of their earnings was now taken, leaving them short of capital.

#### Sir Richard Acland Quotes Mr. Blundell

SIR RICHARD ACLAND (Lab.) approved the proposed £100m. limit, saying that only £10m. had so far been taken up, if borrowing continued to increase at the rate indicated by Mr. Lytton, it would not exceed £38m. next year.

International Bank missions should undertake more general surveys of Colonial territories, and the Government should ask some representatives of the bank or the Technical Assistance Board to make a preliminary survey of opportunities for technical assistance or loans in those territories.

Referring to Kenya, Sir Richard said: "I am very happy to be able to quote two sentences from a speech by Michael Blundell, reported in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of September 25. He said: 'A great body of our African people in this Colony suffer from frustration. They suffer it because they have to adjust themselves from the regular pattern of their former tribal life to the complexities of our modern world.'"

"We must then, to consider developments in such a way that it will most directly help those people to make that necessary adjustment to this complicated 20th century. One method of developing Colonial territories is by private enterprise in the good old 19th century understanding of the term, the other is through some public corporation staffed by businessmen who still do a great deal of thinking in terms of private enterprise."

"By such means we start on the European pattern to establish a mine or a sawmill. We pay wages to Africans—remembering that wage-earning is something entirely foreign to them—and hope to make profits. Out of those we pay taxes, and hope to be able to build schools or hospitals for the Africans. It seems a rather long way round. We should ask how we can best supply to the Africans, the Caribbeans, or the Malays the missing components to enable them in this complex century to do better the things which they want to do themselves."

"That is why I am so happy to quote Mr. Michael Blundell's next sentence: 'I say to the Africans that all the help that the European community can give them in making their adjustments and eliminating the tensions which are causing within themselves the frustration is theirs for the asking.' I apply Mr. Blundell's words to the white community in Britain, and ask whether we can pay that all the help needed for these people to make the necessary adjustments to theirs for the asking."

Conservatives clung to the doctrinaire notion that development was mainly a task of creating the conditions in which private enterprise could do the job. Yet private enterprise could not touch the vast part of the task, which consisted of health services and education. The industry could not always be started without Government aid.

The United Nations and Social Council had recently prepared a working paper on the establishment of a fund for direct grants to under-developed countries. A committee would next spring report on the proposal.

Would the Colonial Secretary fight the Treasury to ensure that the long-term interests of international harmony and racial partnership prevailed over short-term considerations of balance of payments difficulties?

#### Too Much Politics

MR. B. BRAINE (Cons.) believed that the present Government's development programme was more likely to yield fruitful results than the Labour Government's grandiose ideas. Grants in aid had immensely benefited the Colonies; public money should not be invested in ordinary commercial enterprises, but in utilities. Political progress had outrun economic advance in the under-developed territories, in which it was tremendously important to encourage a responsible attitude to economic development.

MRS. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked on what principle the Government advised Colonial administrations to obtain their loans through the International Bank. Should Kenya go to the bank because she would not then need to approach the C.D. & W. Fund, thereby leaving more for other territories?

MAJOR H. LEGGE-BOURKE (Cons.) suggested that money contributed to running the International Bank was being spent on discovering information about the Colonies which was already known. He hoped the Commonwealth would give off into regions for economic development, with the Dominion in a particular region leading the Colonial development in that area.

MR. LESLIE HALE (Lab.) argued that problems of soil erosion and desert irrigation could not be handled by private enterprise, and that only increased productivity could ensure real advance.

He described a visit made two days earlier to the C.D.C. Tufmac fishing scheme near the Belgian Congo in Uganda, where families of Belgian and Belgian Congo were seen side by side with no apparent interests. The scheme had deprived the people of their natural rights of fishing in the lake, and a sense of grievance had developed. Another problem was that the producer received 25 cents for fish which the Kampala retailer sold at five times that price. Nevertheless, it was a sensible and well-developed enterprise.

The greatest single contribution possible in Africa would be a vast extension of co-operative farming. The singularly able Kenya Civil Service had been conducting a well-informed campaign to break down tribal inhibitions, and the new officers of the Kenya African Union had promised co-operation.

#### Advocates More Trade Unions

The Colonies needed trade unions on the British model, and the next great problem was the colour bar. It was true that there were many liberal-minded Europeans anxious to break down the colour bar by degrees, but educated Africans became frustrated and gradually embittered and possibly in the end even vicious.

In Kenya, a subsidy on the price of maize meal would be the first immediate contribution to the welfare of the 10,000 homeless and distressed. He had seen Africans' houses measuring 10 feet by 12 feet accommodating three married couples, with no heating. Much better houses were being built now, but trying to pay for great development with a small European population was more a problem for Britain than for Kenya alone.

"We cannot hope to build up the African to our standard unless we relax the restrictions upon him and the economic fetters in which he has lived too long. It is no use talking about development projects unless we develop health. We saw in Kenya a most able Director of Medical Research who was obviously keen on his subject and master of his job, and with limited resources was trying to do all he could, but the amount available for expenditure on health in the whole of Kenya was less than we spend on a single London hospital."

[Further extracts from Mr. Hale's speech, which will be to a clash with Mr. Alport, appear on page 372.]

MR. A. BALDWIN (Cons.) said that he was not a believer in the Colonial Development Corporation, and hoped it would soon be wound up. Primary production



be left in the hands of local people. Instead of spending vast sums on Kongwa groundnuts, the O.F.C. should have spent money on putting a double railway line through Nigeria.

SIR LESLIE PLUMMER: "The corporation had no powers to build railways in Nigeria."

MR. BALDWIN: "Nine out of every 10 of the C.D.C.'s schemes have been complete failures."

MR. JAMES JOHNSON: "In the debate on the C.D.C. a few months ago it was stated that out of 52 schemes only four were adjudged failures, about five were doubtful, and the remainder going concerns."

MR. BALDWIN: "If it is not one out of 10 schemes, it is at least nine-tenths of the money."

It was quite wrong to extract the mineral wealth from Central Africa and send it here or to America when it could be processed on the spot. He wanted to see this country's industrial workers go to Africa, which was as much a white man's as a black man's country.

### Challenge to Great Britain

MR. NORMAN SMITH (Lab.) said that he would have preferred financing Colonial development from this country, not from the money market but from the factory capacity, labour, and technological skill of the British people. But the Bill's obvious purpose was to enable certain Colonial territories to have access to dollar goods. To maintain Colonial development it should be to some extent poorer.

"The time has come when any honest politician, particularly Labour, has to tell audiences that we cannot promise a higher standard of living here because we have to give to backward countries the technological equipment upon which a high standard depends. There must always be, *pari passu* with capital development, a planned arrangement for the flow of consumer goods in order to avoid inflation and provide incentives for Africans."

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT (Cons.) said that we must avoid the idea that we could develop the Commonwealth without the assistance of other nations. Money should be devoted to better distribution of water supplies, improvement of communications, provision of additional sources of power, and research into disease.

JAMES HUDSON said that Africa's advancing prosperity since the days when he sat on the East Africa Committee. He had in mind particularly the work of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union. Such efforts, largely developed by enthusiasm and inspiration, had produced remarkably good results. The International Bank should give greater attention to co-operative organizations based on the living conditions and impulses of the people themselves.

MR. JOHN EDWARDS (Lab.) said that whilst the International Bank's work in under-developed areas was not trivial, it was marginal. In 1950 its loans to such territories had totalled just over \$58m., contrasting with \$1,500m. estimated as the total of loans to under-developed regions in that year.

### Britain and International Bank

Only 20% of the Bank's capital was paid up, and of Britain's contribution 2% was in gold and 18% in local sterling. Was it still the position that the British Government's sanction had not been given to the general use of these loans, and that no effective call had been made on the 18% for lending?

The fact that, with commission, the Bank now charged 4% meant that development was almost inevitably concentrated upon the more advanced of the backward territories; two-thirds of its lending by June, 1957, had gone to Latin-America.

"Inevitably many of the technicians used in surveys and in advising the borrowing territory are American. The Import-Export Bank is an American body, and naturally its finances are used to help American trade. I often get complaints that American technicians are advising American products or laying down specifications which can apply only to American manufacturers."

Major Legge-Bourke's criticisms of the International Bank's economic surveys betrayed lamentable ignorance. Mr. Paul Bareaux, the economist, had recently said: "One of the most

useful of the alternatives launched by the Bank has been its detailed studies of economic conditions."

Whatever the financial device, we must allocate part of our output to the Colonial territories; that cannot be going without here. Whether we got anything out of it or not, it was our clear duty to do what we could to help those in other lands who were so much worse off than ourselves.

### Mr. Hopkinson's Reply

THE MINISTER OF STATE, MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, said that the Bill was one further step in the great economic development of our overseas territories. Replying to various questions that had been asked, he made the following points:

International Bank loans to East and Central Africa were expected to total about £15m. Further loans might then be negotiated for other projects.

The Government would seek to choose projects combining direct economic value with the chance of improving the balance of payments. There was an advantage in concentrating on undertakings fundamental to the whole development of a large area.

Transport development in East and Central Africa was particularly attractive, together with power development. Except for the £10m. loan to Southern Rhodesia, no others had yet been made by the International Bank to Colonial countries.

Some action was necessary to deal with the position of complex territories. The East Africa High Commission and possible Central African Federation were other cases, and the right of the Government to decide whether to guarantee a loan or not was entirely permissive.

There had been a fair amount of talk to the Owen Falls scheme, but general construction was satisfactory. The first 15,000 kW generating set might come into operation next October. This scheme would ultimately cost £27m., and £9m. had been found. The Egyptian Government had voted £4m., largely for compensation, and roughly £10m. had to be found. If not available on the London market, the Government might consider the International Bank.

Mr. Hopkinson thought some comments had been rather hard on the Colonial Development Corporation, which was doing good work in many regions. An increased flow of consumer goods was necessary; the Vipya Trading Company in Nyasaland, a small subsidiary of the C.D.C., was doing excellent work by importing more consumer goods for Africans.

### £200m. In Finance War Financial Journal's Economic Survey

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KENYA was made a few days ago by the *Financial Times*, which estimated that since the war about £200m. has been invested in the railways and other public utilities, industry, agriculture, and mining of Kenya.

Emphasis was laid on the statement that the African in Kenya, uprooted and discontented, has become a prey to racial economic grievances, and rapidly being transformed into racial antagonism. It is among the Kikuyu that these feelings have been most easily aroused, and it is from the Kikuyu that extremists are stirring the fire of racial hatred.

### Fundamental Issues

"Constitutional reform, the discussion of which has so far served only to worsen relations, must take second place to facing the fundamental facts of land hunger and narrowing the wide gap between Africans and Europeans. It is basically these issues which the Royal Commission should have to consider."

Kenya's dependence on a few overseas income on a narrow range of products subject to wide fluctuations in price levels puts it in an extremely vulnerable position. She is already down to what looks more like a post-war normal, and the prices of a number of other agricultural products, such as hides and skins, tea and copra, are low. But as far as European farming is concerned, Kenya's agriculture, as a result of post-war prosperity and the technical and marketing improvements of the last decade, is much better placed than before the war to meet low prices.

"Probably not much more than 30% of the country's revenue is derived from finance, commerce, and industry. But when the 250 local companies with a nominal capital of £2,000,000 were registered in 1938, in 1950 there were 224 with a capital of £8,749,000, and last year 248 with a nominal capital of £12,260,000."

# Mr. Hale Walks Out of House of Commons

## Heated Argument with Mr. Alport on Affairs in Kenya

MR. LESLIE HALE, the Member for South Devon, who, with Mr. Fenner Brockway, returned recently from a visit to Kenya and Uganda, walked out of the Chamber last week during a debate in the House of Commons on the Colonial Land Bill.

He took this action after his speech had been criticized by Mr. C. J. M. ALPORT (Cons.), who said that such views as Mr. Hale had expressed had led to violence in Africa. Mr. Hale replied that he would leave the Chamber as a protest against such unjustified accusations.

Referring to his visit to East Africa, Mr. Hale said that the idea that the African was a naturally lazy man could be dismissed. A century ago it was said that the people of Britain must be disciplined by 14 hours work daily, that they might get out of hand if given too much food, and that education might lead them astray.

The Kenya Government Blue Book giving particulars of wages and incomes showed that in group 1 of the private industry scale 2,069 Europeans were earning under £600 a year, while 3,210 earned between £600 and £1,200. There were 3,516 Asians earning under £180 a year in industry, 8,682 earning between £180 and £360, and 3,796 earning up to £540.

Africans in private industry earning less than £24 a year, or 9s. a week, numbered 28,441, but they had a 55% cost-of-living increase. Another 34,000 Africans in private industry earned from £24 to £36 a year. In the public service 17,700 Africans earned under £24 a year, and 31,000 up to £36. Maize meal had in 1939 cost 7s. 6d. for a 200-lb. bag, but to-day it cost 36s.; an African with a wife and three children could spend his month's wages on *posho* alone.

Mr. Hale said he had met some Europeans who, though courteous, had said that all Africans were dishonest, unreliable, and lazy.

### Challenged by Secretary of State

MR. LYTTELTON: I ask the hon. member exactly what Europeans he is referring to, and to give some proof of his allegations.

MR. HALE: I had a long account of an interview I went to at the request of European officers from an area 20 miles from the coast. I will supply the Colonial Secretary with the information, which is at present in the possession of Mr. Brockway. The Minister ought to know that this is what was said in speeches in Kenya time after time at the last election. There was a gentleman called Mr. Vigers, who went much farther than that. I do not suggest that that represents a lighted opinion in Kenya. The members of the Legislature obviously detect this sort of thing. It may very well be that from among the non-official members there will be a comprehensive statement of economic reforms designed to win confidence.

"I want, however, to say this seriously, because I dread it happening. There is coming a time when the Africans' resentment will be turned against all Europeans. If that time comes, we shall have very little defence in view of the economic circumstances in which we have allowed the African to live."

There was a marked contrast between the confidence of Africans in the Uganda Government and the disaffection in Kenya. Yet in Uganda (two and a half years ago) the co-operative farming organization was proscribed, when the present Chief Secretary of Kenya, Mr. Potter, was in command. Ignatius Musazi, leader of the farmers' co-operative, had been sent to a distant part of the Protectorate. Thanks to Mr. Brockway's visit and the co-operation of Sir Andrew Cohen, co-operative farming and confidence had been restored.

During their recent visit to Kenya Mr. Brockway and he (Mr. Hale) had visited the crime-free Kamba Reserve. They asked the chief of a reservation of some 100,000 tribesmen about economic conditions. He replied: "Have you seen the district officer? They went with the chief to the D.O. who, when told that the chief thought he should not talk to them except in the presence of the D.O. commented: 'Quite right, too.'"

This was the chief of some 100,000 people nominated by the Government. Yet in the whole of that interview the district officer conducted the conversation, and only twice was the chief called upon to confirm a statement, when he stood to attention and said: "Yes, sir." How brief we talk about

restoring confidence when we have a system of rulers appointed like this—rulers in whom they have no confidence and have to refer to a rather brash young district officer?

### Ordered to Withdraw "Contemptible Expression"

MR. LYTTELTON: "Is it in order to refer to a civil servant who has no opportunity to defend himself as a rather brash young district officer? I think that the expression is contemptible and should be withdrawn."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: "It certainly is not in order to discuss these points on this Bill."

MR. HALE: "I willingly withdraw. I am sorry. The reason I said it was that he asked me not to misquote him at the end of the interview."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I accept the hon. gentleman's very generous withdrawal. May I also express the hope that he will carry it no further?"

Mr. Hale said that the House should be thinking in terms of expenditure of £5,000m. a year, which even then would raise living standards in the underdeveloped areas by only 2%. Such a figure had been suggested by the United Nations Underdeveloped Areas Committee.

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN (Cons.) said that he had recently spent two days in the Machakos reserve, meeting the district officer, Mr. Thorpe, to whom Mr. Hale had referred. Mr. Baldwin had accompanied him on a long journey, and had seen him greeted with friendliness throughout.

MR. HALE: "There are two Kamba reserves near Machakos. I am not sure of the officer's name. He took a genuine pride in his job, and I did not criticize him except in the report, which I immediately withdrew. The chief was that he should not talk to me without the district officer's consent."

MR. BALDWIN: "The district officer is father and mother to the people, and without him I do not know what would have happened in the reserve. We want to see an improvement in the life of the Native. The movement of European opinion towards the African in the last 20 years has been extraordinary; if as much improvement comes about in the next 20 years it will bring the Native much better conditions."

### Charged with Misleading Africans

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT (Cons.) said that Mr. Hale's speech would depress hopes of a tranquil and prosperous future for Africa.

He said that he did not come to the House to be controversial, but he took the trouble to equip himself with facts and figures on paper in order to develop his argument. It is against the interests of all races that a speech of that sort should be made.

He implied that until there had been violence in East Africa there had been no desire on the part of Europeans for racial harmony and co-operation. Nothing could be a greater slander on those living in the difficult environment of Africa.

He said that we allowed the African to sink to the economic status which he now occupies. Poverty has been the characteristic of the life of the African since the beginning of time. Mr. Hale is going to make many not particularly well-educated, not particularly experienced Africans believe there is an easy solution to their problems.

He has misled Africans who are so trusting, suffering great difficulties, and who will be bound to be misled by the same sort of argument. There have been outbreaks of violence in many parts of Africa.

MR. THORPE: "Mr. Alport has made the amazing statement that the presentation of facts in the House leads to outbreaks of violence in the Colonies. He has

made two accusations against me; one that I came armed with a mass of controversial figures. I came here with one sheet of notepaper, a copy of the Kenya Government's official document showing wages in the Colony.

Mr. ALPORT said that I misled Africans by saying that the expenditure can bring about very great reforms. In fact, I said that the United Nations committee had estimated an expenditure of £5,000m. a year was needed to bring about even a 2% increase in living standards.

MR. ALPORT: "The whole tenor of the hon. gentleman's remarks was that the economic problems were a result largely of policies pursued by the Kenya Administration, and more particularly by the European settlers."

MR. HALE: "I pay the most lavish tribute to the Civil Service in Kenya and to the great work being done with limited funds, and I said it was our responsibility here to see that they have more funds. I also pay special tribute to the medical services. The only remedy I have when accusations are made without foundation is to leave the Chamber in order to show the hon. member the contempt I have for statements made without foundation, and which he is not prepared to support by a single quotation."

Mr. Hale then left the Chamber.

MR. ALPORT: "The way in which Mr. Hale used the word 'now' gave the impression to us that all suddenly, as a result of an outbreak of violence, it had brought about a different attitude to East African race relations. That, in my view, is a most improper form of misrepresentation."

**Allegations in Socialist Publication**

The current issue of *Tribune* has an article on Kenya by Mr. Hale which contains the following passages:

"Everyone wishes the new Governor, well in his task. Everyone wants to see violence stopped. But dissatisfaction will not be stopped by staging Peterloo, all over Kenya, by suppressing African newspapers, by banning meetings, and by stopping political organization."

"The British trade union movement must play its part in Kenya. Trade unions on British lines are the best. The British Co-operative movement must play its part. Co-operative farming is the immediate hope of an advanced standard of living. Consumers' co-operatives are a vital need."

"If we all play our part, we can help the men of good will, and there are many in Kenya of all races—to co-operate together in building a happier and more tolerant country. But time is short. The sands are running out. And the African has been kept waiting too long."

"In Kenya many of the Europeans, including nearly the whole Civil Service, are men with a genuine desire to break down, slowly and progressively, the intolerances and animosities of the past and the economic injustices, and to build up a measure of understanding. But too little has been done. For the great majority of the Africans living conditions have become intolerable."

"A vast European reserve of land has taken much of the productive areas in Kenya. The African is denied the right to grow, in quantities, the two most profitable crops, coffee and sisal. He has no trade unions to protect him against economic exploitation. His wages are intolerably low. He is subject to discrimination in his life."

"There is a comfortable theory that Africans are aured to starvation and that it does not cause them so much inconvenience as it causes members of healthier races. I know of no medical evidence to support this comforting theory."

"The situation in Kenya is undoubtedly serious. Crimes of great violence have been committed; principally in the Kikuyu Reserve and principally by African against African. This violence and hatred have been fanned by a very small percentage of wicked Africans who have been able to fortify themselves with outrageous quotations from an equally small percentage of intolerant Europeans."

"The hopes of the immediate future in Kenya rest on immediate economic reforms."

"Every African I met in Uganda spoke in admiring terms of three Europeans—the Governor, the Chief Secretary, and the chairman of the Uganda Development Board."

**Campaign on Behalf of Seretse Khama  
Series of Meetings Being Organized**

AS CHAIRMAN of the Council for the Defence of Seretse Khama and the Protectorates, Mr. Fenner Brockway issued the following statement last week:

"The executive committee of the council notes that the *kgotla* which was held on November 10 declined to appoint a chief, and insisted that the only chief which they desired was Seretse Khama. This committee, encouraged by the result of the *kgotla*, and accepting the democratic right of the Bamangwato people, decides that it will vigorously pursue this campaign for the return of Seretse Khama as chief, and in addition to the petition which has already been signed by large numbers of people, will organize a series of meetings in large centres."

The members of the council are Mr. Stan Awberry, M.P., Sir Richard Acland, M.P., Earl Baldwin, Mr. Woodwood Benn, M.P., Mr. Cyril Bence, M.P., Mr. F. Elwyn Jones, M.P., Mr. Roderick Bowen, M.P., Lord John Boyd-Orr, Mr. Tom O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Leslie Blackmore, Mr. Dick Beach, Mr. MacDonald Bailey, Mr. Frank Beswick, M.P., Mr. Frank Byers, Canon L. John Collins, Mr. George Cradock, M.P., Mr. Mathew Crosse, Mr. Leddie Constantine, Sir Compton Mackenzie, Mr. Joseph Grimond, Mr. Alec Guinness, Mr. Keith Kyle, Miss Elizabeth Kitchin, Dr. Duncan Lewis, Mr. Benn Levy, Mr. John McNair, Mr. Kingsley Martin, M.C., Sir George McLeod, Mr. Charles Njonjo, Dr. E. Szar, the Rev. R. W. Sorensen, M.P., Lord Stan and Dante Sybil Thorndike.

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## Lord Swinton Replaces Lord Salisbury

### Commonwealth Relations Office Change

LORD SWINTON, a former Colonial Secretary, has replaced as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations LORD SALISBURY, who becomes Lord President of the Council, in which office he will undertake duties in connexion with next year's coronation which Lord Woolton's severe illness now makes it impossible for him to complete.

These and other changes were announced by the Prime Minister on Monday night.

The office of Minister of Materials and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster held by Lord Swinton since the Conservative Government was formed 13 months ago, has been split. SIR ARTHUR SALTER, lately Minister of State for Economic Affairs, becomes Minister of Materials, with LORD WOOLTON as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

LORD LLOYD (a Lord-in-waiting), is appointed Joint Under-Secretary to the Home Office (with special responsibility for Welsh Affairs). A new confer to the Government is MR. JOHN PROFUMO, who as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aviation will be Mr. Lennox-Boyd's deputy.

The main changes will not take effect until December 15, after the Commonwealth Economic Conference, at which Lord Swinton will take the place of Mr. Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, who is ill.

LORD SWINTON, who now becomes a permanent member of the Cabinet, is 68. As Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, he was Colonial Secretary from 1931 to 1935. He has also been President of the Board of Trade, Air Minister, Minister for Civil Aviation, and Minister Resident in West Africa, 1942-44. He remains Deputy Leader of the House of Lords.

LORD SALISBURY, who is 59, became Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations early this year, following Lord Ismay's appointment to N.A.T.O. Lord Salisbury had till then been Lord Privy Seal. He remains Leader of the House of Lords. Among the many Ministerial offices which he has held are: Colonies (1942), Dominions (1940-42 and 1943-44), Master-General (1940), and Foreign Under-Secretary (1935-38).

LORD LLOYD (40), a director of Lloyds Bank, was president of the Navy League for three years. He served during the war with the Welsh Guards.

SIR ARTHUR SALTER, who as Minister of Materials will be brought closely into touch with Commonwealth development, is 71. An economist, his past appointments have included those of director of the Economic and Finance Section of the League of Nations (1919-20 and 1922-31), Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Shipping (1939-41), and head of the British Merchant Shipping Mission to Washington (1941-43).

## All Scapegoats Are White

### Personal Advantage the Aim

SCAPEGOATS IN AFRICA are always white, writes Mrs. Elspeth Huxley in an article on "West Africa in Transition," in the *Geographical Magazine*.

"Africa has been turned upside down by the idealists, which will no doubt be good for it, it is now up to the cynics to save it," she concludes. Earlier she had written:

"In Africa there is as yet only one political principle, and that is a purely negative one—to get rid as quickly as possible of the Europeans. There are no political parties as we understand them, only leaders, and no nation-states to claim the floating loyalties of men severed by education from their tribal communities. It is therefore hard to see what object, person or concept an individual can be expected to cherish more highly than his own self-interest.

"I do not suggest that Africans lack the sentiment of loyalty and devotion—far from it, merely that the objects of their immemorial loyalties, chief and tribe, are being swept away by the tornado of westernism and that new objects have not yet replaced them. In their absence a man's personal advancement and enrichment may be expected to become, in a large proportion of cases, his guiding star."

## General Neguib's Attitude Hardens

### Insistence of Old Demands

"WE REST ON EVERY LETTER embodied in the Sudan agreement. This is the last we have to give. Let them [presumably the British] find a solution for themselves."

These remarks were made by General Neguib in a statement in Cairo last week, after a talk with Sir James Robertson, Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government, who later flew back to Khartoum.

All reports speak of a hardening in the Egyptian attitude, and the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent describes General Neguib as "speaking with increasing acerbity."

No written statement was presented by the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, when on the following day he opened formal discussions with the Egyptian Prime Minister. He suggested measures which both countries could take to reach agreement on Sudan self-government.

The thorniest point is felt to be the Egyptian proposal for a Governor-General's advisory commission in the interim period, particularly as the Egyptian attitude now suggests that this was only a minimum demand.

Major Salah Salem, one of the leading negotiators in last month's discussions in Cairo between Sudanese leaders and Egyptians, said in Khartoum that if Britain rejected Egypt's proposals, Egypt would call on all Sudanese parties to boycott any British scheme.

University College, Khartoum, has been closed indefinitely, except for students sitting for examinations and those at the Kitchener School of Medicine, following a meeting of the college union which approved a strike and demonstrations against agreement signed between General Neguib and the Sudanese political parties. The demonstrations, at which anti-British slogans were shouted, were dispersed by the police. The secondary school at Wadi Seidna, one of the schools which joined the demonstrators, has also been closed.

### Threat of General Strike

Answering rumours about a further general strike for higher wages and shorter hours in the Sudan, the Financial Secretary to the Sudan Executive Council were not far from saying that the proposals of the Wakefield report in the present economic and financial conditions. This did not exclude modification by negotiation of a particular scale or transfer of categories of work from one group to another. Since January world prices of Sudan cottons had fallen by 40% on average, and as cotton had accounted for 80% of the country's exports in recent years, the position of the Sudan had deteriorated appreciably. Hours of work in the country aggregated over the year were already shorter than in any other country in the world except the United States. Higher wages or shorter hours could be achieved only by a substantial increase in output.

### British Promises to Sudanese

Calling attention to the point recently made in a leading article in this journal that General Neguib's Note to Her Majesty's Government would rule out all association by the Sudan with Britain and the Commonwealth, *Truth* has written:

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, that same proposition which acts as a faithful watchdog over the best interests of both Britons and Africans, points out that acceptance of the proposal by H.M. Government would involve the breach of reiterated undertakings to the Sudanese, and adds that it is therefore to be assumed that this much-heralded Egyptian plan will be unequivocally rejected. One imagines that the editor is indicating to the Foreign Office where its duty lies, rather than recording any deep personal conviction that the Government will stand firm. It seems only reasonable that there is still the order of the day."

Successful operations against locust hoppers have been carried out by 15 European locust officers, in the southern part of the Somaliland Protectorate.

## Anti-White Movements in Africa Views of South African Minister

Mr. Eric Louw, Minister for Economic Affairs in the Union of South Africa, issued the following statement on his arrival in England on Monday to attend the Commonwealth Conference:

"What is happening in South Africa is related to the Mau Mau revolutionary movement in Kenya and to signs of unrest in Northern Rhodesia. It is all part of a piece—an anti-white manifestation, which does not have its origin in particular Government policy in any of the countries or territories concerned.

"I have no hesitation in saying that a main contributory cause has been the encouragement received from the United Nations, from so-called liberals in Europe and the United States, and from British Socialists, to say nothing of aid and comfort received from certain prominent clerics here and in South Africa. All must share the responsibility for the bloodshed that has taken place recently.

"Other and more direct causes of the Native unrest in Southern and Central Africa are local Communist agitators, as well as Communist influence and propaganda emanating from Pretoria and Addis Ababa; and over it all hangs the shadow of India.

"Our friends in England and America, who know nothing whatsoever about conditions in Southern and Central Africa, do not realize that they are being used as tools by India in her vendetta against South Africa, and for the furtherance of her aim to secure Lebensraum in Africa for her wretched starving millions.

"We in South Africa do not presume to criticize the manner in which Mr. Attlee's Government handled Britain's domestic affairs. I suggest to the responsible leaders of Britain's parliamentary Opposition that he and his colleagues should keep their noses out of our domestic affairs. The parliamentary Opposition is regarded as a possible alternative

Government. One wonders what measure of co-operation might be expected from the present South African Government in view of the attacks recently made by Socialist Party leaders.

### Interference by U.N.

"At the 1948 session I warned the General Assembly that the already discredited United Nations was digging its own grave by interfering in the domestic affairs of its member States. I also said that if this interference was continued in the case of South Africa, we would have to consider whether it was in South Africa's interests to continue to be a member of such organization. I repeat that statement.

"In no circumstances will South Africa accept interference in her domestic affairs, under which unwarranted interference is sought to be brought.

## Kenya Constable's Gallantry

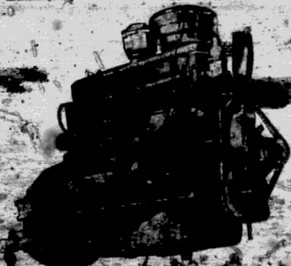
CONSTABLE UANGA NZUMU, of the Kenya Police, has been awarded the Colonial Police Medal for gallantry. The citation reads:

Constable Uanga Nzumu, in April last, when on plain clothes patrol with Detective Sergeant Muniyao Isaka, identified and pursued a wanted African criminal in Nairobi. The criminal turned and, with his companions, began hurling stones at the police officers. A hostile crowd gathered and joined in the stoning. Both policemen were struck several times, and a stone thrown by the wanted man hit the sergeant on the head, knocking him unconscious.

Constable Uanga then drew his revolver and warned the crowd to disperse or he would fire. The crowd continued to advance on the constable standing over his comrade, whom he believed to be mortally injured. Failing to heed the constable's warning, the criminal, when only a few yards away, was shot dead by the constable.

The crowd drew back but continued their threats. Constable Uanga remained standing for some time over his sergeant, and the dead man until police reinforcements arrived to relieve him from a dangerous position.

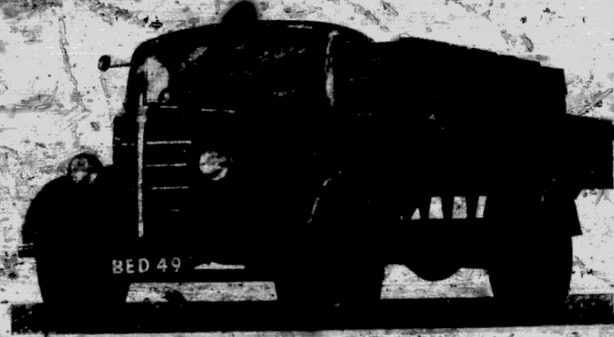
Constable Uanga's devotion to duty undoubtedly saved the life of his comrade.



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**Obituary**

**The Rev. J. W. Arthur**

WITH DEEP REGRET we announce the death at the age of 71 of the Rev. John William Arthur, O.B.E., D.D., M.D., for many years one of East Africa's best known medical missionaries. Going to Kikuyu, Kenya, in 1906 as a doctor, he was ordained in 1911, and found himself head of the Church of Scotland mission in that area shortly afterwards; he held that position until his retirement in 1937.

During the First World War he organized a carrier corps, which he commanded, and served in the German East Africa for the last two years of hostilities, being awarded the O.B.E. From 1924 to 1926 he represented African interests on the Kenya Legislative Council, and was a member of the Executive Council for the next three years.

After his retirement from Kenya, Dr. Arthur held appointments at St. Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, in London, and at Dunbog, where he was minister for 10 years. The University of St. Andrews conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on him in 1946. Lately he had resided in Edinburgh, acting as *locum tenens* at Troch Church and chairman to the Astley-Ainslie hospital.

A keen athlete, he ran as a miler for Glasgow University, for which he also played in the Rugby XV, and in his Kenya days played Association football for the Caledonians, besides golf and tennis. He made ascents of Kenya and Kilimanjaro. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters.

**Brigadier T. E. Given**

FURTHER FACTS have reached us of the death of Brigadier Thomas Frederick Given, D.S.O., O.B.E., Civil Affairs Officer at Awerda in the Ogaden, who was shot and killed while pursuing a band of men on November 1.

Accompanied by a large escort, he went to intervene in looting between Protectorate and Ogaden tribes; he managed to locate and seize 150 stolen camels. He then received information of further looting, and leaving the bulk of his escort behind to guard the camels, went off in a truck with a small escort. On the way he encountered a group of men gathered under a tree, and six men armed with rifles attempted to escape. As it is illegal to carry arms in this turbulent area, Brigadier Given attempted to arrest the men.

Shots were exchanged between the escort and the armed men, and by ill chance Brigadier Given was shot in the head and killed immediately. In the view of the authorities, it is unlikely that the armed men knew that there was a British officer in the truck. They are being pursued with Mr. E. H. Hale, Commandant of Police in the Somaliland Protectorate in personal charge.

The district in which Brigadier Given had charge is part of Ethiopia but is administered by the Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate acting as a military administrator under the terms of the 1944 Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement.

Brigadier Given, who was 58, was a regular soldier, who received the M.C. in the first war and the D.S.O. in the second after bringing a battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment out of Dunkirk. After the war he retired to Mombasa but, quickly tiring of inactivity, he took up a post with the British Military Administration in Somalia where he was awarded an O.B.E. When that Administration came to an end he served for a time with the Desert Locust Control Force becoming Civil Affairs Officer at Awerda in 1951.

Brigadier Given, an admirable administrator, was liked and admired by everyone. He leaves a widow and a daughter now at school in Nairobi.

**Sir William Clark**

SIR WILLIAM HENRY CLARK, O.C.M.G., F.C.S.I., who held many important positions in the public service at home and overseas, died on the 26th of the age of 76. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he joined the Board of Trade in 1899, and six years later became private secretary to the President, Mr. Lloyd George, who took him to the Viceroy in India. Sir William returned in 1916 to the Board of Trade as controller-general of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and two years later held the same post in the Department of Overseas Trade.

After being High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada from 1928 to 1934, he held the same post for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland and the Union of South Africa from 1935-39. He died the following year. Throughout his service he was notable for mental clarity, courage, and thoroughness.

After his retirement he followed Sir Halford Mackinder as chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee, and he became a director of the Union-Castle Line. Lately he was prominent in the Royal Empire Society, of the council of which he had been chairman.

**Mr. William Esplin Holl**

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the death in Eastbourne at the age of 74 of Mr. William Esplin Holl, M.B.E., M.I.A.S.T.E. Born in Assam, he was educated at Aberdeen Grammar School, apprenticed to a well-known firm of engineers in Lincolnshire, and served with them in England and India until 1912, being for four years a member of the Bombay Light Horse Volunteers.

In 1913 he joined the Bombay Uganda Syndicate, and was its manager for some years. During the East African Campaign of the first world war he served in the Transport Corps and the Military Labour Corps, in which he was commissioned in 1917. From the time of his demobilization in 1919 until his retirement from Uganda 11 years later he was general manager of the Bombay-Uganda Co., Ltd. During that period he was president of the Uganda Cotton Association and first president of the Teso and Lango Seed Cotton Buying Association.

After his return to England he was for 47 years honorary secretary of the Upper Nile Diocesan Association, and for more than 20 years a member of the Africa Group Committee of the Church Missionary Society. Throughout the last war he was chief air raid warden in the Metropolitan Borough of Paddington, London, and was awarded the M.B.E. for his services.

In his early days he was a keen oafsmah, winning a number of sculling trophies, and a long-distance runner, finishing second in the Bombay marathon of 1908. In Uganda he was prominent as a tennis player. He is survived by Mrs. Holl (*nee Lawrie*).

**INTRODUCING EAST AFRICA**

Mrs. Mona Macmillan, the author of *Introducing East Africa* (Faber & Faber), has had her attention drawn to the fact that in one of the wrongly ascribed to Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, of Tanganyika, certain opinions concerning the constitutional status of Tanganyika and other matters. The author and the publishers desire to apologize to Mr. Hitchcock for this misunderstanding of his views, which they sincerely regret.

## Maintaining Law and Order

### Heavier Provision in Kenya

THE 1953 ESTIMATED REVENUE FIGURE is £3,914,078, which is £65,000 greater than the revised 1952 revenue figure. This is a decrease in the estimated revenue on the following items: export duties, £297,000; income tax, £50,000; sale of assets of East Africa Income Management Board, £150,000; provisions and surpluses, £255,000; and reimbursement from the hides and skins cess fund of £38,000. Against that the estimates show increases on the following: Customs and excise, £167,000; licences under the Traffic Ordinance, £153,500; educational fees, £114,000; soil conservation revenue, £156,000; interest, £35,000; mechanical transport and plant funding schemes for renewals, £150,000; earnings of Government departments, £44,000; miscellaneous small items, £20,000.

The 1953 estimated expenditure figure of £18,585,692 exceeds the 1952 revised expenditure figure by £1,015,692.

The 1952 revised estimates include certain items which are not repeated and others which show a reduction in 1953. The more important ones are increases in the P.W.D. unallocated stores, £200,000; special contribution to Development and Reconstruction Authority, £207,000; grants to hospitals on a capital basis and surgical stores and equipment, £150,000; loans from revenue, £70,000; khaki drill, £100,000; P.W.D. non-recurrent, £62,000; Veterinary Department non-recurrent, £42,000.

In the following cases the 1953 estimates are greater than the revised estimates for 1952 by the following amounts: Cost-of-living allowances, £155,000; education, £416,000; public debt, £210,000; services formerly provided for in the Development and Reconstruction Authority Estimates, £100,000; law and order, £184,000; Public Works recurrent on account of mechanical transport and plant funding scheme, £150,000; Road Authority, £153,000; special contribution to Road Authority, £150,000; Administration, £59,000; Agricultural Department, £42,000; Medical Department, £50,000.

There is therefore an estimated surplus for 1953 of £328,386, an estimated general revenue balance as at December 31 of £3,862,925; but since these estimates were drawn up an increase in cost-of-living allowances has been approved by this Council which involves an additional expenditure during 1953 of approximately £250,000. This means that the estimated surplus for 1953 is really £108,386.

### Law and Order Measures Absorb 13.7%

Net current expenditure for 1953 is estimated at £357,881, an increase over the 1952 figure of £60,000. The 1953 current expenditure has been distributed, using the same functional heads as before, in the following manner: Administration, 6.5%; maintenance of law and order, 13.7%; collection of revenue and control of finances, 3.3%; public debt, 5.4%; pensions and gratuities, 5%; defence, 3.2%; development of resources, agriculture and animal husbandry, 40%; forestry, 1.4%; lands and mines, 1.6%; waterworks, 0.3%; transport, 7.2%; labour, 1%; miscellaneous, 3%; grouped as social services, education, 14.3%; health, 8.8%; social welfare, 1.5%; miscellaneous, 1%; public works (unallocable including such things as Government housing, Government offices, etc.), 5.9%; other expenditure (unallocable), 4.2%.

Perhaps the most disturbing figure is that represented by the maintenance of law and order. The 1953 figures include expenditure on tribal police, formerly included under Administration. This inclusion has the effect of increasing the percentage under law and order by about 0.2%. This level of expenditure on law and order is unavoidable at present but we are losing money in that direction which is badly needed for our social and development services.

The approved Development Plan, plus the National Service Training Centre, an addition of £50,000 in respect of the Hill School, Eldoret, and Special Unit in development in the cotton area, now totals £1.7 million. From 1946 to 1951 the Development and Reconstruction Authority has spent some £17.6 million.

Being in *Remaining estimates from a speech by Mr. A. Papey, Member for Fingine, when presiding in the Chamber of Deputies in the Legislative Council.*

1952 revised estimate of expenditure is £5.6m. and in the 1953 estimate £6.7m. We have during the year raised by loan another £6m. This leaves us with another £61m. to raise by loan within the next approved programme. It has despite the transfer of £1m to the Development and Reconstruction Authority for general revenue balance and the receipt from exports of £1m in 1952 of an estimated £547,000, there is a net deficit of some £3m. at the end of 1952.

Government has appointed a planning committee of Executive Council which will be asked to give consideration to the construction of a dam at Embakasi which, if proceeded with will make further demands upon the available money.

In these circumstances Government has not found it possible to relinquish the revenue received from export duties, and measures will be placed before Council to extend the life of these duties for another year. In fact, if world prices were to drop to receive a deficit of £1m. during 1953, it has been estimated at £310,000.

### Sisal Duty Charge

With regard to sisal, Government recognizes that anomalies may well have been created by the system of levying duty on average values, and if it is the wish of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association it is prepared to allow the duty to be charged on the actual value of individual consignments with effect from December 1, 1952.

Before I leave development I would like to draw attention to the fact that by the end of 1953 we shall have spent £30m.—£7,333,000 on agriculture and animal husbandry, £376,000 on forestry, £2,617,000 on waterworks and development, £4,698,000 on transport (roads, bridges and airways), £5,428,000 on education, £1,187,000 on health, £981,000 on police and prison buildings, and the balance on such things as Government housing, community housing schemes, Government offices, military, survey and other buildings, geological survey, national parks and administrative costs.

£3,800,000 was allocated for loans to local authorities. With the great steps forward being taken by local government in this country, this sum will be far from sufficient. A Bill will therefore be laid before Council which will provide for the creation of a Local Loans Authority with borrowing powers of its own and the function of lending money to local authorities against approved loan sanction.

There is an increase this year in educational costs of some £416,000 without additions for cost-of-living allowances already mentioned. This includes an increase in European tuition, £48,790; European secondary education, £70,980; Gan education, £10,000; African education, £245,153; trade and technical, £22,000.

It was felt that the whole of this increase should not be borne by the taxpayer, and that in so far as boarding schools in particular were concerned the issue had come for a readjustment in the charges made. It has therefore been decided that fees in European and Asian schools shall be increased.

In European schools primary tuition will go from £9 to £15 and boarding from £60 to £90 per annum. In European secondary schools tuition fees will rise from £22-10s. to £33 and boarding charges from £72 to £90. In Asian schools where at present the rates vary in the different standards, the fees will be increased just as to all girls and boys in the primary schools the charges will be £4 19s. per annum and in the secondary schools girls and boys alike in all standards £13 15s. per annum.

If the rate of inflation remain as at present these increases should be offset by additional offsetting revenue of £114,000, of which £47,000 will be from European boarding charges, £27,000 from European tuition fees, and £40,000 from Asian tuition fees.

The net current expenditure cost of education to the taxpayer has risen from £484,782 in 1946 to £840,653 in 1950 and in 1953 to £1,125,785, which is some indication of the tremendous effort that is being made.

### African Poll Tax

In so far as African poll tax is concerned, it is proposed that there should be no change in the rate for 1953, except for the Kiambu, Fort Hall, and Nyeri Districts of the Central Province. In view of the increase in the price of maize and the desirability of bringing these districts into line with the Nyanza districts, the rate in those districts will be raised from 17s. to 18s. This should provide an additional £8,550.

The Colony has not yet progressed to the stage where it has provided anything in the nature of that particular section of social security which deals with old age. The only vote from which assistance can be given is that which appears under the heading of distress. As a small measure of a Government's desire to avoid disturbance of small businesses, it has been decided to reduce the impact of the duty, the commonly known as death duty, by extending the rate to £5,000 and reducing the rate on the section £5,000 to £10,000 from £20,000 to £25,000. The loss of revenue entailed is difficult to assess, but it is not expected that it will exceed £10,000 in the coming year.



An agreement has been reached with the Nyali Bridge Company whereby the company will, as from January 1, 1955, for one year reduce by 50% the tolls payable on the bridge. The amount needed to maintain the 50% reduction of the bridge tolls will be subject to annual review and negotiation between the company and the Government in the light of the previous year's experience. If Council should at any time refuse to vote the £10,000, or whatever sum was regarded as the amount of subsidy necessary to maintain the tolls at the 50% level, the company would perforce have to restate the full toll charge. This responsibility would rest completely with the Legislature. This agreement with regard to tolls is completely without prejudice to the position of either side in so far as the concession agreement and future action thereon is concerned.

In our national revenue there has been a movement to a greater dependence on tax as opposed to non-tax revenue and on direct taxation as compared with indirect taxation. In 1946 the proportion of direct to indirect taxation was 1.15 to 2.25. In 1951 it had become as 1 is to 1.50. Customs duties now represent 30% of the total, African poll tax 6%, income tax 28%, others 15%. It seems that the public revenue is now more sensitive to changes in money income levels than in the pre-war years, when not only a higher proportion of our revenue came from non-tax sources but also direct taxation was related to persons and not to their incomes.

We have to face an expanding budget for the services which will increase. The Treasury must make certain that the impact of raising that money does the least possible harm to our economy, so that it can expand and our wealth and resources keep pace with demands upon them. We need far greater knowledge of the relationship between the capacity of our productive trades and the demands that are being made upon them.

"Without a parallel increase in productive capacity as compared with development demand our plans could be but idle dreams and the inflationary tendency could reach a danger point. I have already instituted many inquiries for the collection of this vital information, and I appeal to hon. Members opposite, to business firms, and to the public to assist us in the collection of this information, for without it planning may be but largely decaying and fiscal policy based on guesswork."

Measures taken to defend ourselves may cause us inconvenience, may indeed lead to temporary upsets in our economy, but these inconveniences and upsets must be faced, for sterling is the rock on which our financial stability rests.

#### Emergency Expenditure

"We are passing through a state of emergency, and the measures taken to maintain law and order have yet to be brought to financial account and placed before the Council. It is almost certain that before the end of this year I shall be putting estimates before members to meet this expenditure. Such things as *ex gratia* payments for compensation, and the cost of emergency measures have to be met. Every £ which is spent on these things means one £ less for the progressive economic and social measures the Government has planned. That is the cost we can assess."

"There is the unassessable cost of the harm done to our economy by the damage to our reputation. Our history, the progress we have been making in our relations, and the settlement of our problems by negotiations—these things have played largely in attracting industry and capital to our country, and in the provision of the money that has enabled us to achieve a record of expansion, economically and socially, since 1946, of which the Colony can be proud, though not satisfied. The harm is an unassessable."

"If the present situation lasts but a short while, and good will and good sense return to that portion of our population which has brought about this position, it is possible that no great damage will be done."

"The 1955 estimates have been based on the assumption that now that the determination of Government to maintain law and order has been demonstrated the bad men will be kept under control and good men prevail. It is my belief that this will be so."

More than three inches of rain fell in 30 minutes recently on Mr. C. L. Bickle's farm near Bulawayo. Two inches of hail were washed into drifts, contour ridges were extensively damaged, and a dam holding 1m. gallons of water overflowed.

## Financial Problems of Uganda

MR. C. SPENCER, Financial Secretary in Uganda will shortly relinquish his appointment to become full-time chairman of the Uganda Lint Marketing Board. Moving into draft country for the Protectorate, he pointed out difficulties being experienced in finding sufficient cash to finance the next two years' work on the Owen Falls hydro electric scheme and the railway extension to Kilemba. The country's financial position was sound, but access to the London loan market was at present denied and it was improbable that a further instalment of the approved loan of £13m. for the Uganda Electricity Board could be obtained until June, 1954. The Owen Falls scheme required £8m. and the Kilemba railway £3m.; Uganda, on the other hand, was owed £2m. by India in payment of last year's bulk agreement on cotton sales.

## Pioneers' Society

THE DINNER of the East African European Pioneers' Society which was to have been held in Nairobi on December 1st has been cancelled owing to the state of emergency in the Colony. Membership of the society has now passed the 120 mark. The members of the committee are Mrs. M. F. Stocker and Colonel A. E. T. Imbert (vice-presidents); Mrs. L. F. Palmer, Miss C. M. McClure, Dr. J. H. Sargent, Commander C. B. Blencowe, and Messrs. R. W. Ball, W. G. Beaton, W. Asherwood, and W. MacLellan Wilson.

Some 50 Gelubba tribesmen from Ethiopia have raided Karsa on the east side of Lake Rudolf. A small party of Kenya police and tribal police engaged the raiders. Four Kenya tribesmen were killed and five, including two tribal police, wounded. The more serious cases were removed from the area by aircraft.



## A Civil Service for Federation Preparatory Commission's Proposals

A SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSALS made by the Civil Service Preparatory Commission, established to consider Central African Federation, is published hereunder. A longer survey of the Federal Commission's proposals has already appeared.

**Composition of Federal Government.**—A total of six Ministers—Finance, Health and Education, Internal Affairs and Justice, Trade, Transport and Posts and Telegraphs, and a Minister without Portfolio—each to have as chief administrative officer a Secretary from the highest salary grade of the Civil Service. The Prime Minister to be Minister for External Affairs and Defence.

**Federal Civil Service.**—Many territorial governmental staffs to be taken over *in bloc*; e.g., Health, European Education (including all Higher Education), Posts and Telegraphs, Income Tax, and Customs and Excise. For departments such as roads, a central federal planning staff is suggested, with executive and constructional work carried out by the territorial departments on an agency basis. Police forces to remain under territorial control, with a federal inspector-general.

**Public Services Commission** to be established as soon as federation is agreed, to advise the Governor-General on detailed salary scales, conditions of service, organization of the government machine, and numbers and grades of departmental posts. Under the Minister for Internal Affairs, this commission would be responsible for all Civil Service matters and for the organization and method of government.

**Transfer and Secondment.**—Transfer to federal service to be voluntary. Since certain departments will be transferred *en bloc*, however, officers will be able to join the federal service on a five-year secondment basis. On promotion they will have to accept federal terms.

The Constitution to provide that all officers of all races serving in territorial pensionable posts at the time of federation shall have the option of transferring to federal service on terms to be laid down or to be seconded for a period to be specified by the Governor-General, on their existing terms of service. For the first five years no transferred or seconded officer to be posted to another territory against his will.

### Common Recruiting System

**Terms of Service.**—Federal salary scales to be not less favourable than those now existing in Southern Rhodesia, together with existing cost-of-living allowance. Serving officers whose posts become redundant under federation to be given the option of retention of office terms in their territorial pensions legislation. Progress for promotion of conditions is recommended, with geographical interchangeability through a promotion system for higher posts which would take into account suitable officers in all four services. A common recruiting system to be increasingly adopted.

**Salary scales.**—No detailed scales are set out, but the Commission indicates the following proposed range of federal service salaries: *Clerks* (all departments), £360-£830 (starting age of 18); *Senior Clerks*, £900-£1,050; *Administrative and Executive*, Grade II, £360-£1,050 (starting age 18); Grade I, £1,160-£1,460.

From the latter grades the following avenues of promotion are envisaged:—

**Executive.**—Higher executive officer, £1,130-£1,460; senior executive officer, £1,150-£1,700, with superscale posts at £1,800 and £2,000 and above. **Administrative.**—Principals, £1,160-£1,500; senior principals, £1,550-£1,800, with superscale posts of assistant secretary at £2,000, under-secretary at £2,300, deputy secretary at £2,600, and secretary at £3,000.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—Grade IV, £900-£1,350; Grade III, £1,400-£1,600; Grade II, £1,800; Grade I, £2,000, with superscale posts above these grades. **Professional.**—Grade IV, £620-£1,460; Grade III, £1,500-£1,800; Grade II, £2,000; Grade I, £2,300, with superscale posts above these grades. **Technical.**—Grade IV, £360-£1,050; Grade III, £1,130-£1,410; Grade II, £1,500-£1,700; Grade I, £1,800.

The possibility of part of these scales being regarded as cost-of-living is mentioned. On transfer to the federal service Southern Rhodesian officers would enter the scale at existing salaries together with existing allowance, while Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland officers would enter at the total of their basic salaries together with cost-of-living allowance, cash compensation for loss of passage privileges, sub-economic housing rents, and increased pension contributions.

**Leave.**—*Vacation leave*, existing rates to be preserved for federal service, according to where officers are stationed, but in the north leave to include travelling time, as in Southern Rhodesia now; *occasional leave*, 12 days a year in the north and six days in Southern Rhodesia (the difference being justified by varying climatic conditions and standards of amenities).

A contributory pensions scheme on the existing Southern Rhodesian model is recommended. This involves contributions of 6½-7½% of salary, according to age, also pensions for widows and orphans (existing pensions in the north are non-contributory, but 5% of salary is paid for separate widows and orphans schemes). Pensions to be calculated on a basis of 1720th of the possible emoluments at retirement for each month of service, with possible arrangements for final pension to be computed on predecessor's final pensionable emoluments. Normal retiring age to be 60.

Africans serving in federal departments to retain existing conditions of service, including existing territorial rights and avenues of advancement.

The Commission assumes that the African Affairs Board will be considered the appropriate body for the rights and avenues of advancement were not being satisfied by the Public Services Commission.

## East African Section Meeting Improved Mombasa Port Figures

AT THE LATEST MEETING of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. G. A. DOW SMITH, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in East Africa, gave a brief survey of his work.

There had since the war been criticisms of British sales methods, he said, but these could have applied equally well to the goods of competing countries. British sellers could not expect a continuance of a protected market through imports control; in due course they would face the hurly-burly of competition, and then sales would depend entirely on prices, quality, and delivery. Delayed delivery of capital goods from the U.K. tended to divert business elsewhere and to hold up development of East African secondary industries.

Mr. Dow-Smith said that during the first six months of this year the British share of East African trade had increased from just over 40% to about 47%.

Asked whether unification of East African announcements on import regulations was possible, Mr. V. G. MATTHEWS, East African Commissioner in London, said that efforts were being made to bring about unification. If that were not possible, he would issue an omnibus *communiqué* showing territorial differences in tabular form.

MR. J. B. PETTIPRE, chairman of the Section, reported queries from the East African Working Party. Shipments of general cargo to Mombasa in August and September were 24,783 and 27,517 tons respectively, and to Dar es Salaam 4,711 and 14,412 tons. The position of the cargo register was as follows: September 15, Mombasa, 210,800 tons; Dar es Salaam, 24,920; October 20, Mombasa, 191,450; Dar es Salaam, 10,800 tons. The Mombasa figures were most encouraging, showing the first recession for many months.

### Tanganyika Cargo Statistics

THE Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce for Tanganyika ports in September was as follows (in tons): Dar es Salaam, general imports, 32,189; exports, 27,189; bulk ton, 1,771; total, 49,082 tons. Tanga, imports, 12,265; exports, 10,228; total, 22,501 tons. Lindi, imports, 2,917; exports, 3,708; total, 6,625 tons. Mtwara, Mlimandari, imports, 2,677; exports, 1,177; total, 3,854 tons.

Mr. Pettipre said that further consideration had been given to the problem of cargoes "jumping the queue" for shipment to Mombasa. Strong action would have to be taken to overcome evasion, but the shipping companies insisted upon the registration number of shipments being supplied before they would undertake investigations. When endeavouring to obtain this number, however, members were invariably met by a reluctant refusal from suppliers. The shipping sub-committee was disturbed by the cases, and had a plan, and felt that the registration number was not only means of establishing the identity of consignments, "jumping the queue."

MR. C. S. MUNDY, speaking for the shipping lines, repeated that without the registration number the task would be one of looking for a needle in a haystack. Further meetings are to be held to consider this problem.

The chairman also reported that the shipping sub-committee, having considered further steps to be taken to accelerate shipment of Coronation goods on the coast, had concluded that they came outside the category of seasonal goods and should be handled as ordinary cargo. It asked for grant special facilities, the lines would be placed in an invidious position. Merchants in East Africa would obtain sponsorship in the usual way for any Coronation goods required urgently.



**ASPHALT:** A local legend at La Brea, Trinidad, describes how the famous pitch lake was once the site of an Indian village. The villagers offended the local deity by their persecution of the humming birds (which were animated by the souls of dead Indians) and as a punishment they were engulfed in the pitch lake with all their belongings.

In 1595 when on his ill-starred expedition to South America in search of El Dorado, Christopher Columbus called at Trinidad. He made use of the pitch for caulking his ships and reported that he found it 'most excellent good'—an opinion which has since been endorsed by road makers in Great Britain and in many other parts of the world.

Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Trinidad on market conditions and industrial trends in the island is readily obtainable on request. Please write to our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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## Northern Rhodesian Constitution Talks with Colonial Office in January

MR. ROY WELENSKY, chairman of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, left a few days ago that after the Federation Conference in London next January a delegation from Northern Rhodesia, including African representatives, would remain for discussions with the Secretary of State on the interim constitution of the territory.

The existing constitutional system, said Mr. Welensky, could not last much longer, for the strain was too great upon the members of both sides of the House who sat in the Executive Council. The dual system of government within the Government just cannot be carried on. Some other arrangement has to be produced.

Both sides of the House had done their best to make the system work, and he did not want to be misunderstood. He was not trying to break up the present system. That would have to be kept going, for there were far more important matters ahead.

On the previous day Mr. G. B. Beckett, Member for Agriculture had pressed for increased representation of non-official members in the Legislative Council and parity between non-officials and officials in the Executive Council. He considered that the membership system demanded adjustment, that the administrative system was not suited to the economic and political stage reached by the colony, and that too much work was being placed on too few shoulders at the top of the administrative structure.

Declaring that there were too many committees and boards, Mr. Beckett said he hoped that when parity was achieved in the high levels of Government it would be possible to start doing away with many of the committees which constituted a burden on both officials and non-officials in their daily work.

## New Union-Castle Liner Cost £2½m. Maiden Voyage of "Braemar Castle"

THE SIXTH LARGE PASSENGER-CARGO SHIP added to the Union-Castle fleet since the end of the war, and the fourth one-class liner, the BRAEMAR CASTLE, is now on her way from London to East Africa via Las Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena, and the Cape.

A 17,000-ton turbine twin-screw vessel, generally similar to the RHODESIA CASTLE and KENYA CASTLE, she, like them, was built by Harland and Wolff in their Belfast yards. Accommodating 556 passengers, the BRAEMAR CASTLE has an over-all length of 576 feet, a breadth (moulded) of 74 feet, and a depth of 35½ feet.

There are four complete steel decks, a lower deck forward and aft of the mainmast, and a promenade and boat decks. The hull is divided into 10 watertight compartments, and there are five cargo holds.

The furnishing is most attractive, being distinguished by the use of various timbers. In the lounge figured aspen veneer blends with paintwork in two shades of blue, full-length curtains of blue and gold brocade, and armchairs and settees upholstered in those and other matching colours. Coffee and card tables and other furniture are of mahogany.

The gallery-library, leading out of the lounge, is in sycamore, and the large smoke-room is panelled in eucalyptus relieved with walnut. Here, the settees and easy chairs are covered in

The main stairway, of novel design, is veneered in figured white ash, and has a handrail in red beech. The main hall is panelled in white ash veneer, and the large dining room, with seating room for 288 persons, many at tables for four, has furniture in red beech, paneling in maple, and chairs upholstered in ivory-coloured hide. The glazed entrance doors depict British and African birds.

Cabin accommodation is good. Twelve single-berth and eight two-berth cabins have their own baths and eight other two-berth cabins have private showers. The rest of the cabins are for two, three, and four passengers.

The promenade, games, and sun decks are spacious, and

There is a large open-air swimming pool, a sunbathing deck. A delightful children's playroom, with water aerated with figures of "Jolly Jack Tars," contains a model ship, complete with steering wheel and engine, a model television set, a sandpit, and a reading pool.

At a luncheon aboard the ship before she sailed on her maiden voyage, Sir Vernon Thomson, chairman of the company, said that she had cost more than £2½m., and that it was barely economic to run such a vessel in present conditions.

Captain D. D. Mackenzie is in command of this fine new vessel.

## Desert Locusts Enter Kenya Report of Anti-Locust Centre

FRENCH SOMALILAND was reported clear of locusts during October. By the second week of the month the swarms in the south-east of the Somaliland Protectorate had all matured, and egg-laying, which had begun on October 3, continued until the last week of the month, but no swarms were reported in the Protectorate between October 28 and November 10. Hatching began in the Burao and Las Anod districts on October 28, south of Ainabo on October 21-26, in Hudin district on October 23-24, and north-east of Garoe in early November.

Immature swarms were reported in the Gardo and Gane districts of the Mijertein and Mudugh Provinces of Somalia between October 4 and 9, and east of Belet Wen, southern Mudugh, on October 17. Mature swarms, which were present in southern Mijertein from October 2-17, moved southwards during the month through Mudugh Province, reaching the Webi Shebein Valley and the northern Upper Juba Province by October 16, Dolo, Bardera, Beledogobur Akaba by the end of the month, and Itala, Villaggio and Mogadishu by November 8-12.

Oviposition began on October 13 north of Garoe, and spread through the Mudugh Province to the upper Juba Province. On November 14 an unconfirmed report of heavy laying between El-Wed and Merca was received. Hatching began in southern Mijertein Province, and throughout Mudugh Province on November 14, and the first week of November.

### Hatchings Expected in Mandera

Swarms began to enter Kenya from the north-west on November 1 and 2, and had reached Moyale and Wajir by November 6, while others crossed the equator near the Somalia frontier by November 7. By November 11-12 swarms had reached the Garissa district, Archer's Post, and the north-eastern shore of Lake Rudolf. Laying has occurred over 25 square miles in the Mandera district, where hatchings were expected about November 15.

Tanganyika, and Uganda remained free of locusts.

Throughout October swarms moved south across the Ogaden in Somalia, reaching the Tug Fafan by the middle of the month, and Moyale and Mega districts of southern Ethiopia in early November. Oviposition has been particularly heavy in the eastern Ogaden, and has also been reported in the Gereda, Sebaya, and north of Ferfer. Hatching began north of Dancor on October 12, and continued throughout the month and into November in the Marawa, Wal Wal, Galladi, and Dubdub districts. In northern Ethiopia immature swarms were reported to the north of Lake Tana on October 14, and near Adua on October 18.

There was no locust activity in Eritrea until October 18, when a few immature swarms invaded the country from the south. An immature swarm was reported at Adi Ugru on October 28 and north of Asmara on October 31.

In the Sudan one immature swarm was reported in the Blue Nile Province, and one mature swarm in the Northern Province, where egg-laying and hatching took place on a small scale during October.

In the Somalilands, southern Ethiopia, and eastern Kenya breeding will continue, and some of the new swarms, due to appear from mid-November, may spread to Tanganyika and Uganda, while others may move northwards across Ethiopia and the Red Sea to Arabia.

Although of two charges of giving illegal medical injections in Uganda with a syringe and medicines from a Government hospital, an African has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

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## The Uganda Company, Limited *Of Commercial Concern* New Issue of Ordinary Shares

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UGANDA COMPANY LTD. state that since the issue in July, 1951, of 74,250 ordinary shares the company's business has continued to expand, and that increasing sums are required to finance the programme of capital development upon which the company has embarked.

In pursuance of the board's declared policy of replacing temporary loans by permanent capital and to facilitate the financing of current and future developments, the directors have decided to offer to the ordinary shareholders 297,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each at a price of 17s. 6d. per share in the proportion of one new ordinary share for each three shares held as at the close of business on November 7, fractions being ignored. Shareholders may apply for excess shares. The directors intend to finance the balance required for completion of their programme partly by fixed-term loans on mortgage or debentures issued by subsidiary companies and the remainder from retained profits.

The 297,000 new ordinary shares now to be issued will rank for dividend as if they had been in issue and fully paid up as from and including September 1, 1951, except that they will not be entitled to participate in the interim dividend which has already been declared and paid in respect of the financial year of the company ended on August 31, 1952.

Reports on trading during the year ended on August 31 show that the profits of the Uganda Co. Ltd., and its subsidiaries are greater than those for the year ended August 31, 1951. The directors expect that the profits during the current year will be maintained at a satisfactory level. In the absence of unforeseen circumstances outside their control the directors expect to be able to recommend a final dividend in respect of the financial year ended on August 31, 1952, of not less than 7% on the increased ordinary capital and expect that for the present financial year the dividend will be maintained at the rate of not less than 15% on the increased ordinary capital.

The net proceeds of the issue of new ordinary shares for cash at 17s. 6d. each will amount to approximately £230,000. The issue has been underwritten, and application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in and for quotation for the new ordinary shares.

### Uganda Trade

UGANDA contributed 41% of the total exports from the three East African territories in the year 1951. Tanganyika 35% and Kenya 24%. In imports Kenya received 51%, Tanganyika 27%, and Uganda 22%. Total exports in the year amounted to £145m. and imports to £103m. Textile imports into Uganda rose to the record figure of 37m. sq. yards, or 6m. sq. yards more than in 1949 and 12m. more than in 1946. They were valued at £41m., representing one-fifth of the Protectorate's total imports. Japan was the main source of supply, with 14m. sq. yards valued at £11m., followed by India with 10½m. sq. yards worth £870,000. The U.K. share was 6m. sq. yards, or just over £1m., representing 18% of total textile imports, the same as in 1949, and 4% more than in 1946. India supplied 28%, against 43% in 1949 and 47% in 1946. There are now 536 registered co-operative societies in Uganda, an increase of 70 since June.

### Kenya and the Rhodes Centenary

MR. A. HOPE-JONES, Member for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, is chairman of the committee which will be responsible for mounting the Colony's exhibit at the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo next year. The exhibit will consist of a main pavilion, a small cinema, a refreshment garden (where beverages and canned fruit produced in Kenya will be served), a full-scale reproduction of Tree Tops Hotel near Nyeri, and an information bureau.

Few Southern Rhodesian trees produce fruit on a commercial scale, says the Colony's *Economic Commission*, despite the suitability of much of the Colony for this purpose. Bearing fruit trees numbered 255,000 last season, a fall of 25,000 over seven years, but trees not yet bearing have increased from 92,000 to over 207,000. Citrus growing is suitable in a large part of the Colony lying between 2,500-4,000 feet above sea-level, and deciduous fruits (apples, Japanese plums, peaches, and pears) may be grown in the altitudes up to 7,000 feet.

Kenya's public debt at the end of last year totalled £19,030,952, consisting of £9,584,500 funded debt of the Colony, £6,696,091 funded debt of the railway, £256,851 for loans from the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, and £3,653,640 in 2½% East African War Bonds, 1952-54. Interest and sinking fund for the Colony's funded debt are respectively £352,921 and £101,846, and for the railway £195,275 and £66,960.

Consulting engineers have recommended the extension of the customs pier at Berbera into deeper water and the provision of mooring buoys to enable ocean-going vessels to use the harbour during the *khariif* period (May to September). With the assistance of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, it is hoped that the port facilities will be greatly improved.

### Oil Prospectors in Somaliland

Three representatives of the newly formed Conoco Somali Oil Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Conorada Oil Exploration Co. Ltd., have arrived in the Somaliland Protectorate, where an exploration licence has been granted.

The prices to be paid for good clean raw cotton in Uganda during the 1952-53 season have just been announced. The lowest price, in fairly regular demand, is for 100 lbs., and the highest 50s.

Reports of good harvests in different parts of the world, including in particular Australia, Canada, and Argentine, have led to a hardening in the price of sisal, which rose £4 per ton in two days last week to £104 a ton c.i.f. U.K. for Nov. 1.

Rationing of rice has been introduced in Tanganyika to ensure that the public may obtain its minimum requirements at the current controlled price of 1.30s. per cwt. Imported rice, not subject to rationing, will be available at 2.39s. per lb.

Proposed increases in motor vehicle licences in Kenya leave the 100s. licence unchanged. The increases are from 110s. to 140s., 120s. to 160s., 130s. to 180s., 140s. to 200s., 160s. to 240s., and 180s. to 280s.

London offices at 27 Lower Regent Street are to be opened jointly by the Uganda Development Corporation and the Uganda Electricity Board.

From January 1 all hotels in Northern Rhodesia must be licensed by the new Hotel Board.

Work on the first stage of Salisbury's third power station will begin in about a year.

### Dividends

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) report an increase of £110,000 in net profits for the year ended September 30 last, in a preliminary statement. At £879,888, net profits compare with £769,581 in the previous year. The final dividend is 4%, making 8% for the year (same).

Africans Lakes Corporation, Ltd.—64% (the Trading profit for year ended January 31 was £50,338).

Ruo Estates, Ltd.—65% for the year ended December 31 last was £39,734 (net profit £10,000).

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## Kenya Farmers' Association

Current Assets £2,689,000

THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (CO-OPERATIVE) LTD., earned profits of £457,117 on the trading and agency account and £18,605 on the main trading account in the year ended July 31 last, compared with £188,794 and £5,383 respectively in the previous year. Dividends receivable amounted to £8,000, entrance fees to £1,528 and profits, less losses, on the sale of land, buildings, machinery, etc., to £9,227, while £18,605 was set aside for income tax reserve no longer required. Provision made of £17,800 for bad and doubtful debts, £17,335 for staff passages and leave pay, £1,528 reserve receives £1,528 for entrance fees and a further £9,897 reserve for bonus on purchases £82,000, tax equalization account £18,605, and stock reserve £20,573. Interest on the preference shares requires £7,121 and a dividend of 6% on the ordinary shares £31,147, both gross.

The issued capital consists of £522,450 in ordinary shares and £424,223 in 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares, both of £1. General reserve stands at £367,754, and current liabilities at £2,707,021. Fixed assets are valued at £399,852, investments at £650,000, and current assets at £2,689,804.

Membership increased during the year from 3,183 to 3,399. Harvest statistics of European production for the 1951-52 season showed totals of 1,127,851 (1,300,539) bags of wheat, 744,980 (753,005) bags of maize, 48,234 bags of barley, and 16,047 (16,620) bags of oats.

The directors are Messrs. J. MacKay (chairman), W. A. C. Bouwer, A. Dykes, H. B. Hamilton, H. S. Smith, L. A. Spiers, A. W. Symes, D. A. Vaughan-Philpott, and G. M. Pain (managing director).

The 30th annual general meeting will be held in Nakuru on November 28.

## East African Power and Lighting

Unabated Demand for Electricity

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO., LTD., report a net consolidated revenue of £310,426 in the calendar year 1951, compared with £279,442 in the previous year. Taxation assesses £28,585 and general reserve receives £13,700. Interest on the preference shares requires £93,000 and dividends totalling 7% on the ordinary shares £187,933. There is a balance of £143,722 to be carried forward, against £117,817 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £300,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares, £1,800,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares, and £3,113,333 in ordinary shares, all of £1. Capital reserves stand at £1,217,286, revenue reserve at £417,518, reserve for future taxation at £74,268, and current liabilities at £272,534. Fixed assets are valued at £3,778,572, interests in subsidiary companies at £2,140,133, and current assets at £1,217,321, including £429,699 in cash.

The demand for electricity remained unabated during the year, necessitating additional use of diesel plant generation, resulting in heavy charges for fuel oil as well as increases in other operating costs.

The directors are Messrs. C. M. Taylor (chairman), H. L. Adams, C. B. W. Anderson, W. C. Hunter, A. A. Lawrie, A. J. Don Small (general manager), and R. G. Vernon. The secretary is Mr. G. C. Reed.

The London board of directors consists of Sir Andrew M. MacLaggart (chairman), Sir John Huggins, Sir Robert Renwick, Mr. Donald C. Brook, and Mr. Douglas Warren. The London secretary is Mr. H. C. Trenoweth.

The 30th annual general meeting, which will be held in Nairobi on December 8, will discuss a special resolution in connexion with the conversion of share capital into stock.

Exports from Uganda in October 1952, valued at £923,000, excluding coffee, which is auctioned in Kenya, shipments to the sterling area totalled £525,000 and to the non-sterling area £397,000. Exports of cotton amounted to £428,000, of castor seed to £110,000, and of groundnuts to £99,000. Mineral shipments included wolfram at £30,000 and tin at £14,000.

## Possibilities of Coal in Kenya

A GEOLOGICAL REPORT which describes the geology and topography of an area of some 1,230 square miles, straddling the railway between Mariakani and Mackinnon Road in the Coast Province of Kenya, has been published by the Government Printer, Nairobi.

The author, Mr. J. M. Menor, a geologist in the Mines and Geology Department, writes that most of the area is composed of a series of sandstones and shales deposited about 200m. years ago that correspond in age with the Karroo rocks of Southern and Central Africa. It is from the lower divisions of the Karroo system in countries south of Kenya that coal is obtained. For many years hopes have been entertained that the Kenya Karroo rocks would also contain coal seams, but the recent investigation by the Geological Survey seems to indicate that most of the coast Karroo rocks at least are unlikely to contain workable seams.

Some 30 years ago public and private companies searched the coastal sediments for coal, urged on by the report of the discovery of occasional blocks of coal and the presence of thin layers of coal in boreholes. Two years ago a local private company took up the search once more, and finally the sinking of a diamond drill hole to a depth of almost 4,000 feet near Maji ya Chumvi station. Unfortunately, although traces of coal were found in the drift cores, there was no evidence of workable deposits.

The report now published shows that, owing to a misconception of the geology of the area, the borehole was sited unhappily, a situation that could arise easily enough where continuous and detailed geological mapping had not been carried out around the locality. The author suggests, however, that hope should not be entirely abandoned. He has proved by his mapping that the Karroo sediments are faulted down against ancient gneisses near Mackinnon Road, leaving a possibility that there are still lower Karroo sediments, which do not out-crop on the ground, lying below the surface of the area.

### Test Borehole Suggested

The probability of finding workable coal seams in such strata, if they exist, is not high, but Kenya is poor in natural fuels to miss any opportunity of exhausting the possibilities of discovering supplies. Mr. Miller suggests a site for a borehole.

In his discussion of the possibility that there is much similarity between the Karroo rocks of coastal Kenya and those of Madagascar.

To reconcile the resemblances he postulates that in Karroo times Madagascar was in effect part of Africa, with Diego Suarez near Mogadishu and the centre of the island adjacent to Mombasa. The subsequent movement of Madagascar to its present position is explained as due to continental drift—a long-standing theory (not accepted by all geologists) that the land masses of the earth float and move slowly about in a substratum of denser more plastic rock, rather like icebergs in the sea. With such a geographical reconstruction the coal-fields of southern Madagascar correspond in latitude with the coal-fields of Tanganyika whereas the non coal-bearing Karroo rocks of central and north Madagascar lie adjacent to the Karroo sediments of northern Tanganyika and Kenya.

The report also contains accounts of the water supply, and building materials within the area. No other valuable minerals were discovered during the survey.

## Copper Outputs for Third Quarter

THE ANTELOPE COPPER MINES LTD., report production of 22,338 long tons of blister copper. Revenue from sales amounted to £5,400,000 and operating expenditure to £2,236,000. The value of stocks increased by £178,000 giving an estimated operating surplus of £3,342,000 and an estimated profit, after deducting £256,000 for London expenditure, replacement, etc., of £3,086,000.

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., announce net production before deduction of 389 long tons of blister copper used for fabrication into refinery equipment, of 17,174 long tons of blister copper and 5,750 tons of anode copper. Revenue from sales was £5,309,000, operating expenditure £1,765,000, and reduction in the value of stocks £227,000, leaving an estimated operating surplus of £3,317,000. London expenditure, replacements, loan stock interest, etc., amounted to £217,000, giving an estimated profit of £3,080,000 before tax.

### Sales of Zinc

AFTER the resumption of private trading in zinc on January 2, the policy of Ministry of Materials will be to release from its stocks not more than a relatively small tonnage for sale during the early months. Consultations have been held with producers, consumers, and members of the Metal Exchange in regard to the disposal of the Ministry's stocks.





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- George Powell Ltd. (Refractory Bricks)
- George Lillington (Paints)
- Standard Metal Window Co.
- Tunnel Portland Cement Co. Ltd.
- Twistool Reinforcements Ltd.
- Vulcanite Roofing Felts.

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- Francis Barnett Ltd. (Motor Cycles)
- James Bibby & Sons Ltd. (Soaps and Fats)
- Chas. H. Challen & Son Ltd. (Pianos)
- Major Ltd. (Plastic Ware)
- Harley Angle Manufacturing Company (Kenya, Uganda)
- Hazen, Tiborn and Buckchurch Buildings
- New Swift Ltd. (Fire Extinguishers)
- Owen & Randall Ltd. (Personal Steel Filing Cabinets)
- Scintillax Ltd. (Plastic Jewellery)
- Subbeam Cycles Ltd.

## Rhodesian Anglo American Report

### Profit More than \$2m. against £14.8m.

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD., report a consolidated profit of £21,336,411 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £14,819,139 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £8,000,675, leaving £13,270,736 of which £9,450,101 is attributable to outside shareholders and £3,820,635 retained by subsidiaries. Dividends totalling £3,750,482 per share require £3,721,880, leaving £28,256 to be carried forward, against £476,382 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £5,956,609. Capital reserve stands at £2,437,893, revenue reserves at £2,780,351, and current liabilities at £3,086,577. Fixed assets are valued at £12,046,399 and current assets at £3,234,952, including £7,373 in cash.

The company holds 52,933% of the total ordinary and A stock of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., 21.294% of the issued stock in Nchananga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and has interests in Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, the Hon. H. V. Smith, and Messrs. W. Marshall Clark, H. St. L. Grefell, R. B. Hagart, H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), J. M. F. Phillimore, K. Richardson, and D. A. B. Watson. The secretary is Mr. S. W. Bull.

The 23rd annual general meeting will be held in Harare, Northern Rhodesia, on December 10. Further points from the report appear elsewhere in this issue.

## New Consolidated Gold Fields

### Large Increase in Profit

NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS, LTD., and its subsidiary companies after providing £1,426,162 for taxation, earned a profit of £1,825,295 in the year ended June 30 last (compared with £1,025,157 in the previous year), of which £276,719 (£50,550 were attributable to outside shareholders). Depreciation reserve receives £1,000,000, staff pensions reserve £230,000, and general reserve £284,542. Interest on the preference shares requires £94,500, and a dividend of 3s. on the ordinary shares £336,750, leaving a balance of £1,204,843 to be carried forward, against £946,064 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £11m. in 6% first cumulative preference shares, £1m. 6% second cumulative preference shares, and £4,200,000 in ordinary shares, all of £1. Share premium account stands at £2,234,445, revenue reserves at £1,000,000, and reserve for future income (less £252,000) and other reserves at £6,390,865. Fixed assets are valued at £317,782, quoted investments at £8,917,447, unquoted investments at £875,551, subsidiary companies at £1,911,400, properties and ventures at £282,125, and current assets at £6,667,234, including £1,461,133 in cash.

The company has interests in the Gold Fields Rhodesian, Ltd., the Motapa mine, and in Tanganyika.

The directors are Messrs. Robert Annan (chairman), S. R. Fleischer, W. H. Geikie, E. C. Teaman, M. MacLachlan, Sir G. Joseph Ball, Sir Dougal MacColl, Sir Cecil H. Rodwell, Sir G. S. Harvie Watt, and the Hon. R. M. P. Preston.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 11.

## Uruwira Minerals Report

URUWIRA MINERALS, LTD., after providing for all charges and £25,000 against decrease in market prices of metals realized from concentrate produced by the pilot mill, had a surplus of £52,719 at March 31 last, which sum has been transferred to development account.

The issued capital is £1,001,000 in shares of 5s. Share premium account stands at £370,294, unsecured loan stock at £249,000, and creditors at £60,777. Fixed assets are valued at £9,684, mining property and buildings at £156,626, plant and equipment at £330,556, development at £730,426, and current assets at £453,799, including £189,109 in cash.

During the year 36,883 metric tons of ore were treated, producing 3,032 dry metric tons of concentrates, of which 2,777 were milled. The pilot plant has not run to full capacity owing to continued adjustments. Leakage of ore bags prevented the dispatch of a larger quantity of concentrates during the season, and heavy rains prevented raising of concentrates when bags became available.

The directors are Messrs. R. Brasseur (chairman), J. de la Salle Poussin (managing director), J. R. Desmarais, L. M. Roenin, J. R. Leslie, H. H. Merritt, and Prince A. E. de Ligne.

The 17th annual general meeting was held in Nairobi on October 23, and the chairman's speech appeared in our issue of November 6.

The 17th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 11.

## Rhokana Corporation Report

### Increased Profit

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., report a profit of £12,116,457 in the year ended June 30, compared with £10,483,687 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £4,255,535, general reserve receives £1,800,000, sales equalization reserve £400,000, and preference share redemption fund £7,500. Interest on the preference shares requires £62,484, and dividends totalling 45s. per share £5,625,004, leaving £454,349 to be carried forward, against £488,415 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £842,325 in 5% redeemable cumulative preference shares, £49,678 in A stock units, and £2,450,324 in ordinary stock, all of £1. Capital reserves stand at £9,914,471, revenue reserves at £12,057,430, and current liabilities at £12,377,608. Fixed assets are valued at £46,790,763, redeemable development at £1,009,643, stores at £3,560,721, and current assets at £16,330,709, including £6,146,074 in cash.

The tons ore milled during the year at Nkana and Windola was 3,738,000 (3,748,500 short tons, from which 82,764 (74,179) long tons of copper were produced, 58,910 (68,865) being electrolytic). Production of cobalt alloy amounted to 1,698 short tons containing 645 short tons of cobalt, compared with 1,378 tons of alloy and 747 tons of cobalt in the previous year.

The company holds £2,375,000, or 33.6% of the issued capital of Nchananga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and 2,146,657 shares, or 26.59% of the issued capital of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, the Hon. H. V. Smith (alternate), D. O. Beckingham, and Messrs. R. H. W. Bruce, W. Marshall Clark, H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), J. M. F. Phillimore, K. Richardson (alternate), D. A. B. Watson, and J. A. Seys. The general manager in Northern Rhodesia is Mr. O. B. Bennett and the secretary Mr. S. W. Bull.

The 30th annual general meeting will be held at Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, on December 10. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear in another page.

## Coronation Syndicate, Limited

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD., earned a consolidated profit of £74,471 in the year ended June 30, compared with £76,128 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £56,000, and a dividend of 7s. and bonus of 1s. on the ordinary shares, leaving £84,852 to be carried forward, against £3,308,000 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £402,500 in shares of 2s. 6d. Current liabilities total £72,900 and fixed assets are valued at £119,844, shares and advances to subsidiary companies at £186,387, shares in other companies at £11,059, and current assets at £199,918, including £24,374 in cash.

During the year the company's holding in the Pickstone mine was sold for a profit of £18,000. The Muriel mine yielded a profit of £50,982 after providing for depreciation, compared with £28,256 in the previous year. Dividends totalling £15,000 were received from the Homestake Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of which the parent company owns the entire issued capital. Areturus Mine, another wholly owned subsidiary, earned a profit of £1,495, an increase of £541 above that of the previous year.

The directors are Messrs. J. H. Mitchell (chairman), H. N. Clackworthy, J. H. Kent (alternate), E. Burnham, J. H. Dreyer, M. Ralphs (alternate), F. D. C. Smith, R. S. Walker, and H. Tevis (alternate), J. M. Milne, Messrs. H. B. Browne and R. I. C. Neys form the London committee, and J. H. Mitchell, H. N. Clackworthy, H. Tevis and R. S. Walker the Rhodesian committee.

The 47th ordinary general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 15.

## Rosterman Gold Mines

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LTD., incurred a loss of £1,485 in the calendar year 1951, compared with a profit of £14,467 in the previous year. The issued capital is £512,635, and the accumulated loss £41,426. Current liabilities stand at £10,804. Fixed assets are valued at £289,974, mine development account at £85,000, and current assets at £107,039, including £32,776 in cash.

The tonnage of ore mined was 39,542 tons, against 52,326 tons in the previous year, the fall being on account of the difficulty of mining small widely dispersed blocks. The tonnage hoisted 29.6% was sorted and 28,497 tons were treated for a recovery of 10,972 oz. of gold. Average working costs, including development, were 83s. 1.8d. per ton, against 61s. 8d. in 1950. Ore reserves were estimated at 17,846 tons of an average value of 6s. 28 dwt.

The directors are Messrs. A. H. Moreing (chairman), E. C. Baillie (alternate), G. M. S. Leader, H. W. Foster (alternate), D. L. Dowie, and J. J. Lean (alternate), H. C. L. Williams.



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## Company Reports

# Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited

## Abridged Report of Directors for Year Ended June 30, 1952

**Accounts.**—Profit for the year to June 30, 1952, after charging all expenses, was £4,017,754. Taxation payable was estimated at £63,001 (the company's income consists mainly of dividends paid out of profits on which Northern Rhodesian income tax has already been paid).

Profits unappropriated at June 30, 1951, were £476,382, making a total available of £4,431,135. An interim dividend of 1s. 3d. paid on May 31, 1952, amounted to £744,576. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 5s., absorbing £2,978,304, leaving profits unappropriated amounting to £708,255.

### Investments in Subsidiary Companies

**RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED.** Year ended June 30, 1952. Capital: the holdings of Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, were increased by the purchase of a further £7 "A" Stock to £1,285,123 Ordinary stock and £24,762 "A" stock representing 52.395% of the total Ordinary and "A" stock in issue.

**Accounts.**—Net profit for the year, after taxation, including an exceptional profit of £400,000 arising from depletion of normal stocks, was £7,860,922 (against £6,765,395 for the preceding year) which the directors have dealt with as follows: Appropriations to preference share redemption fund, £7,500; general reserve, £1,800,000; sales equalization reserve (in respect of the exceptional profit referred to above), £400,000; preference dividends, £62,484; ordinary dividends: interim (10s. per £1 stock unit), £1,250,000, final (35s. per £1 stock unit), £4,375,003. Profits unappropriated at June 30, 1952, were £488,415 (against £454,349, i.e., by £34,066).

**Copper Production.**—Total saleable output for the year was 82,764 long tons (against 74,179 long tons in the previous year) of which 25,854 tons (5,314) were in the form of blister copper and 56,910 tons (68,865) in the form of electrolytic copper. The increase was however achieved by running down stocks of copper in process which had accumulated in the previous year, and the output of molten copper from the smelter was 75,562 long tons, against 83,165 long tons the previous year. The total smelter output during the year, including production for account of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited, was 136,674 long tons as against 123,146 long tons for the previous year.

Production in all departments was adversely affected by coal shortages, but the total smelter production nevertheless set a new record.

**Cobalt Production.**—1,698 short tons of cobalt alloy containing 645 short tons of cobalt were produced during the year as against 1,978 short tons of alloy containing 747 short tons of cobalt during the preceding year.

The electrolytic cobalt refinery was completed early in 1952, but operational difficulties delayed production and the first electrolytic metal was not railed for shipments until September, 1952.

**Copper Price.**—The American U.S. export price for electrolytic copper from July, 1951, until May, 1952, remained at 27.50 cents, per lb. Towards the end of May the price moved upwards and during June ranged between 30 and 37 cents per lb. The price receivable by the company from the Ministry of Materials continued throughout the year to be based on the monthly average of the American price, applied to deliveries

three months later. The wide price fluctuations in June in the official American quotation, however, led to a special price being negotiated with the Ministry for that month, to apply to September deliveries; special prices were later agreed with the Ministry for subsequent months.

**Coal Supplies.**—Coal deliveries again failed by a large margin to reach the level of requirements, and the burning of wood in place of coal continues on an even more extensive scale than hitherto.

**NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LIMITED.** Year ended March 31, 1952. Capital: The company's holdings remain unchanged at £490,581, representing 21.294% of the stock in issue. The company's interest, direct and through Rhokana in the Nchanga capital remains unchanged at 38.921%.

**Accounts.**—The net profit for the year, after taxation, including an exceptional profit of £750,000 arising from depletion of normal stocks, was £6,255,000 (against £3,112,917 for the preceding year) which the directors have dealt with as follows: General reserve, £2,000,000; sales equalization reserve (in respect of the exceptional profit referred to above), £700,000; dividend of 10s. per £1 stock unit, £2,500,000; increasing unappropriated profits from £104,516 to £110,116, i.e., by £5,600.

**Copper Production.**—Production of blister and electrolytic copper for the year ended March 31, 1952, was 68,816 long tons, against 68,816 long tons the previous year. Plant extensions which are planned to raise production to 100,000 long tons per annum are expected to be completed during the early part of 1953.

### RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LIMITED.

Year to June 30, 1952.

**Capital.**—Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, has no direct holding in the Refinery company, though it controls it indirectly through Rhokana and Nchanga. Its indirect interest remains at 45.658% of the ordinary stock.

**Accounts.**—The net profit, after taxation, for the year amounted to £85,578, against £82,776 for the preceding year. After appropriating £25,300 to the preference share redemption fund and paying preference dividends amounting to £63,229, profits of £37,337 were carried forward, against £40,286 brought forward from the previous year.

**Production.**—The production of electrolytic copper for the year was 102,269 long tons, against 96,371 long tons the previous year.

**Extensions.**—Owing to delays in the arrival of equipment, it is not now expected that the extensions for production of vertically cast copper will be in operation until the middle of 1953. When the vertical casting plant is in operation the available capacity of the electrolytic refinery will, it is anticipated, enable virtually the whole of the production from Rhokana and Nchanga to be converted into electrolytic copper, of which a substantial proportion will be vertically cast in special high-quality shapes.

Copies of the full annual report and accounts of the company and of the operating subsidiary companies may be obtained from the Head Office, Kitwe, or from the Transfer Offices at 44 Main Street, Johannesburg, and 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

# The Calico Printers' Association, Limited

## Mr. R. M. Lee's Address at the Annual General Meeting

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CALICO PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, was held on November 19 at Manchester.

MR. R. M. LEE, the chairman, said in the course of his address:

"The Association's profits and loss account shows that the profit on trading was lower by £2,300,000 at £1,580,000. During the last nine months of the financial year sales declined in volume and in price and stocks had to be heavily written down.

"We have been able to bear losses on sales and to write down stocks at June 30, 1952, to market prices without drawing upon any of our reserves. The Association requires to carry large stocks of finished textiles as well as chemicals, dyestuffs, and other essential raw materials, all of which have increased enormously in value compared with previous years. Your board regards the preservation of the stock reserves as a wise safeguard against the possibility of adverse price movements in the future.

"Payment of income tax on the 1950 profit and of profits tax on the 1951 profit required £684,000 in cash, additional to the surrender of £500,000 tax reserve certificates held a year ago.

"At the present level of taxation industry cannot hope to expand, and is almost denuded of the means of surviving a period of difficult trade. If British industry is to face the threat of foreign competition the Government must realize that no company or industry can survive without continually investing in keeping itself up to date, that is to say, in safeguarding itself against obsolescence of organization and methods as well as of machinery.

### Colonial Development

"It is a matter of great concern that great efforts are being made by the Government to persuade industrialists to invest capital in the Commonwealth and Colonial territories. Recently Lord Bruce put forward a suggestion for the formation of a Commonwealth Finance Corporation to develop the Empire, and while there is good reason to support any such project, it must not be forgotten that the root cause of the inability of private investors to initiate development schemes in the Sterling Area is the present heavy rates of United Kingdom taxation.

"The principal source of capital for overseas developments would normally be the accumulation of profits retained in a business, and the Government could encourage the establishment of appropriate types of industrial plant by reducing the burden of taxation on undistributed profits of British companies.

"There I make this suggestion to the Government that capital expenditure by a British company in an industrial development project in the Commonwealth or the Colonies (either in the purchase of land, building, plant and machinery, or by subscribing capital to a company formed for that purpose) should qualify for a grant from the Treasury on the following lines:—

"From the time of acceptance of such a project a British company should be entitled to tax relief on its undistributed profits to the extent that they are used to finance the new undertaking. The relief, calculated at the effective rate of taxation on undistributed profits, should be granted on capital expenditure actually incurred on subsequent periods. Treasury grants could

either be made in cash or be set against current taxation liabilities, the amounts so granted being placed to capital reserve in the manner stipulated for refunds of excess profits tax.

### British Capital for Imperial Projects

"The suggestion is submitted in the belief that industrial development in the Commonwealth and Colonies should be financed by British capital provided by companies with technical qualifications and experience in the industries concerned. Such companies are best equipped to assess the risks involved, and Treasury assistance in enabling them to provide the necessary capital appears to be more appropriate than the alternative method of providing capital from public funds through the medium of Government bodies such as the Colonial Development Corporation. However well devised and administered such bodies may be, they cannot be fully competent in every type of industrial activity nor be prepared as trustees of public funds to accept the risks to the same extent as private industrial enterprises.

"Towards the end of the financial year there was evidence of more inquiry for commission printing, but in this connexion I must sound a note of warning that we like firms in the printing industry, have lost skilled workers in the last few months, and the restoration of our labour force presents a serious problem if we are called on to meet sustained demand for a higher level of production.

"The recession has necessitated a great intensification of our selling efforts. We have considerably increased the number of salesmen in our merchant department, and I think it is true to say that never before have we sent so many representatives abroad at the same time. Although through our overseas branches and agents we are well represented in every open market, visits by senior salesmen from headquarters add stimulus and a sense of urgency, and have been productive of good results.

"Our predominant problem has been that of stocks, which must of necessity be ample in our branded and advertised lines if we are to give service to our customers.

"Trade during the last few months has shown some improvement over the corresponding period of last year, and if this improvement continues and no further fall in textile prices takes place, results for the merchant departments during the current year should be appreciably better.

### Overseas Manufacturing Interests

"The Uganda project, which I mentioned last year, is proceeding according to plan and the difficult task of clearing the site is virtually completed.

"In Australia I am pleased to report that our manufacturing subsidiary has had a profitable year.

"The Indian mill, whose year ended on March 31, 1952, had a very successful trading year, as also did the Indonesian company for the year ended December 31 last. I cannot guarantee equally satisfactory results during the current year, but I see no reason for pessimism.

## Rhokana Corporation, Limited Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's Review

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED, will be held on December 10 at Nkana, Northern Rhodesia.

The following is an extract from the statement by the chairman, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, dated October 22, 1952, which was circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1952.

The results for the year to June 30, 1952, will, I am sure, be regarded as very satisfactory. The operating profit, at just over £10,000,000, shows an increase of £1,000,000, but it should be remembered that this increase was to some extent caused by exceptional sales during the year. The investment income, £500,000 higher at over £2,000,000, again includes a substantially increased dividend on our large holding in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited, to which we look for ever more material contributions to your company's prosperity in the future.

### New Company to Develop Bancroft Mine

In my statement last year I said that, as far as could be seen, the company's resources were sufficient to take care of all capital expenditure approved in principle at that time. I qualified this statement with warnings that delays and cost increases might alter the picture, and that further retentions of funds to finance stocks and stores at higher price levels, and additional capital expenditure, would almost certainly be found to be necessary. These warnings have been justified, and in order therefore to finance a part of the additional commitments which have now arisen, a further appropriation of £1,800,000 has been made to general reserve from the year's profit.

"It has been decided to form a company to develop the Konkola and Kirila Bomwe Special Grant areas at

present owned by this company. The combined area will be known as the Bancroft Mine. The mine has ore reserves, which earlier and current diamond drilling programmes have already proved to total over 80,000,000 tons. It is proposed to develop and equip the mine on the basis of a production of 4,000 short tons of copper per month.

### High Copper Price Level

The price of copper has advanced to a new high level in recent months, and this level has been maintained, with minor variations, until now. The new electrolytic cobalt plant, when commissioned early this year, ran into a number of the operational difficulties which always beset a new process, and it was not until August that production of cobalt metal began. Small tonnages of uranium-bearing ore have been proved at the south end of the Mindola section of the mine. Further exploration to delimit this occurrence is in progress.

The coal supply position during the year to June last continued to be unsatisfactory; for much of the time our smelter and power plant were restricted in output, and the smelter and other sections of the plant had to shut down on several occasions. Since the year-end there has been some improvement, July and August showing the best monthly deliveries ever received, though these were still far short of the ever-increasing requirements of the Copperbelt.

"The subject of electric power supply is closely associated with the coal problem. The Copperbelt Power Interconnexion Scheme is now in commission, and your company's plant is linked with those of the other three copper companies through high voltage transmission lines. The benefits of a pooling of power resources are already being experienced, and further developments in this direction are even more apparent."

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### HARBOURS OF EAST AFRICA

IT is little more than 50 years since the old port of Mombasa was superseded by the new harbour of Kilindini—the place of deep water. The only port serving Kenya and Uganda, it handled 2 million tons of import and export cargo in 1951, an increase of 98.5 per cent on a total foot of quay as compared

with 1939. Nevertheless, development in Kenya and Uganda has outstripped the capacity of the port and an ambitious programme of expansion, including three new deepwater berths, is being undertaken.

In Tanganyika, the principal port, Dar es Salaam ("the haven of peace"), which also serves the Eastern part of the Belgian Congo, dealt with 647,000 tons of imports and exports in 1951, almost four times the amount of cargo handled in 1939. The capacity of the port, at present served entirely by lighters, will be substantially increased when three deepwater berths now under construction are brought into use.

Tanga, also a lighterage port, serves the sisal-growing Northern Province of Tanganyika. 236,000 tons of cargo were handled in 1951, more than twice the amount dealt with in 1939, and plans are in hand for building a new wharf to meet the increase in traffic. Further to the South, the new deepwater port of Mtwara will assist in the development of the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

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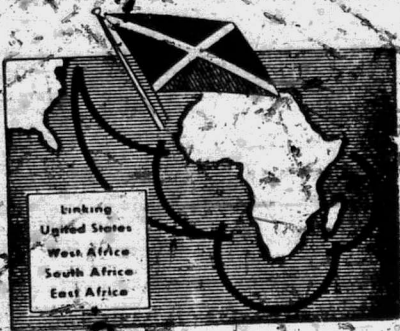
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