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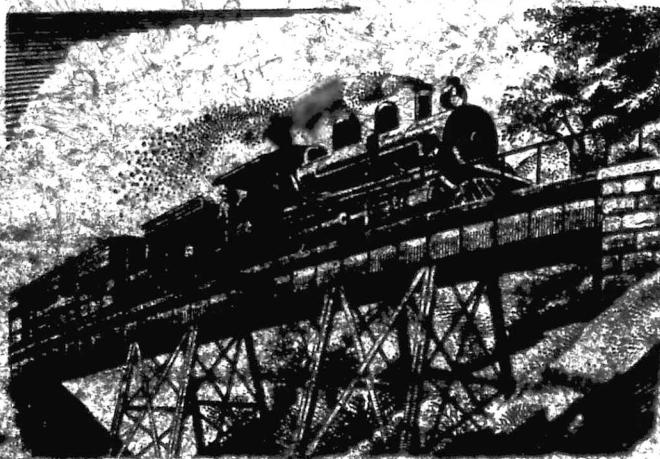
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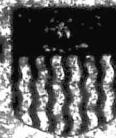
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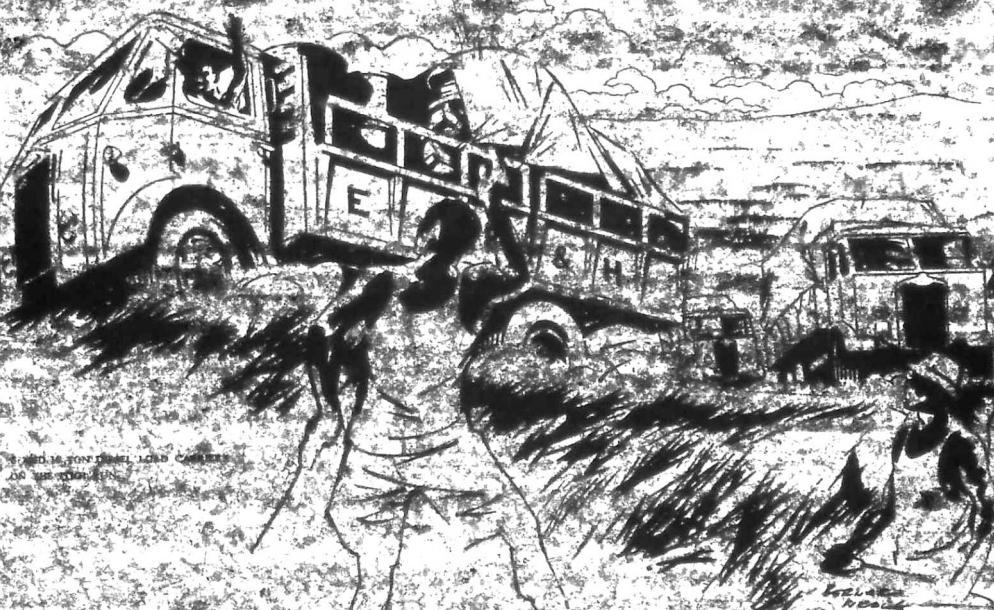
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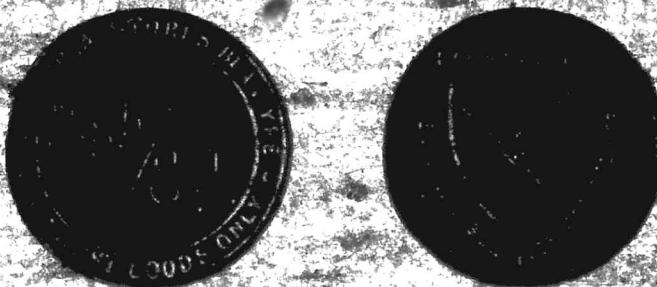
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THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1938.

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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Jackson

MATTERS OF MOMENT

KENYA ALMOST MOST PLAGUE THE week's Colonial debate in the House of Commons. Mirrored in it, every one of the ten Members who spoke about Kenya had visited the Colony and therefore knew from personal observation at least something about its affairs (though less in some cases than they appeared to think). Because those who were knowledgeable in varying degrees were called to speak was much more dramatic and impressive than the fact that all of the contributions were of such a character that only one who did not mind being reduced partly by speaker's gavel could have guessed wrong. If the best speech was that of Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the worst was certainly that of Mr. A. G. Montague, who made an exaggerated and unconvincing speech as the Minister and backed by a number of his statements how unreliable is his judgment about Kenya. On this occasion it was he, not Mr. Brockway, who poured forth a series of reckless assertions, charges, and proposals. For instance, he claimed that there could be no African leadership in the Colony today because most of the prominent Africans are in detention camps. Mr. Bernard Braime, however, contradicted him, saying that he had met Africans of many kinds, Kikuyu in particular, "men of great Christian character" who possessed qualities of leadership that gave great promise for the future of Kenya. That optimism is shared by many Kenyans. Recently we were told by a Kikuyu-speaking Englishman intimately acquainted with the tribe that there was already visible among them a leadership, both Christian and pagan, better than anything which had existed before the outbreak of the rebellion. Our informant added: "I consider that the Kikuyu are getting better leadership from their standpoint than the

European leaders in the Colony. The older generation among the natives have influence and exert discipline, and the same could be said of the settlers."

Commons Debate About Kenya

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Worst of Mr. Bettison's suggestions was that of a general amnesty. For all who are detained in the camps." If he meant what he said, he favours the immediate release of thousands of the worst, though hardly the only, offenders. In this connection, Mr. Alexander, Minister of Justice, said: "Oppression leads to crime, and crime leads to oppression." He also said that the most effective way to stop terrorism was to make it impossible for terrorists to get away with it. He intimated to Parliament that it had remained the elementary lawless and dastardly. To let such hounds loose upon society would be criminal levity — criminal because it would involve the death of many Africans, men and women, upon whom these masters would find means of wreaking revenge and because it would destroy all hope of creating a new spirit among the Kikuyu. There would be no possibility of success in the difficult process of rehabilitating the tribe if its worst elements were set at large to exert their evil influence again. Another Socialist member, Mr. James Johnson, was far more realistic when he remarked that he would "have to see that half a score of two or five thousand gangsters return and carry on a sort of programme of civil war vendetta, paying off old scores against the home guard or the loyal Kikuyu." It is to be hoped that the back-benches, not the former Minister, expressed the real view of the Labour Party, for unless many of the terrorists are banned from society for the rest of their natural lives there will certainly be a recurrence of subversive activity, violence, and bloodshed. An amnesty for such malefactors would be lunacy, not clemency. Mr. Lennox-Boyd recognizes that fact, for he repeated this

assurance that "irreconcilables will not be allowed to return," explaining that that guarantee was "absolutely essential for the peace of mind and cooperation of loyal Kikuyu." The pity is that the present surrender terms have seemed to weaken that guarantee by promising that no terrorist who surrenders shall be put on trial. Most people, including Mr. Ainsworth, have undoubtedly been prone to mean that there would not be the least inquiry into the record of each such individual, and that there would consequently be no classification of criminality supported by all the evidence obtainable. An essential need, in my view, is such examination and retention of records in each case, otherwise there will be no adequate answer whenever a campaign is waged for the release of all the detainees on the ground that they have not been shown to be guilty of grave crime, apart from participation in what will be called a nationalistic movement.

Pleading again that the question of land in the Highlands should be removed from politics and treated as an African issue, Mr. Ainsworth emphasized that it would be better to see several thousand acres of land in the Highlands returned to the Africans.

Highlands — In the course of his speech Mr. Ainsworth was asked whether he thought that some land in the Highlands would in due course be leased to some competent African agriculturists, and two of the four Socialists who endorsed that opinion made the point that several speakers might not be prejudicing the situation by public statements before the report of the Royal Commission becomes available in a few weeks. Mr. Johnson did not want any Europeans to be bought out or evicted, but emphasized that the admission of some efficient Africans as tenant farmers would pay enormous psychological and political dividends. The Highlands could not remain for ever a tribal enclave and white people, and the tens of thousands of African squatters who already farmed among the white settlers were in fact black African farmers. Mrs. Farene White wished that those Kenya settlers who shared such an outlook had the courage to say publicly what they said candidly in private; she averred that people in the very highest ranks of the administration and of politics in Kenya were under such pressure on this subject that they found it impossible to express their opinions openly. Not one speaker on either side of the House disagreed with the idea of admitting some good African farmers. None

advocated wholesale penetration, and though most did not define their terms, they apparently contemplated symbolic acceptance of inter-racial farming in the area rather than large-scale infiltration by Africans.

The tendency of Uganda and Tanganyika to draw away from Kenya was denounced by two members. Mr. Ainsworth declared that the future of the three territories whatever form the union takes will depend on Federation being a single one, I do not say Or Failure, that that means political federation, but it does mean much closer economic collaboration. Mr. Cradock said that there would have to be some form of federation since the territories could not continue to exist as separate entities, and added that there was now danger that there will emerge a small number of racists, racialists, and carcerists in the territories, some of whom will advertise their indignation for the purpose of rallying support on other issues. The sentiments, whether genuine or synthetic, of impassioned political leaders (or rather, misleaders,) may cause much ill-will and delay in the common hurt of the territories, but the weight of experience and the trials of their long careers will sooner or later compel a choice between a less and increasingly proselytizing party and a more moderate and influential alternative. There is still time for the political leaders and obviously the most important of the governors of the three territories to exert leadership which is firmly persuaded of the desirability of that course. That, unhappily, has been the history of the past thirty years — of shortsighted, narrow-minded quarrelsome, vacillating groups of European politicians refusing to put first things first and therefore depriving those whom they represented of the greatest boon they could have achieved. Only the business leaders have held consistently to the cause of union. And most of the Governors have been as culpable as the European politicians. The right policy now — right from the stand-point of the future welfare of Africans and of the territories generally — is to increase inter-territorial contacts, to strengthen collaboration in economic, transport, defence, and similar matters, and to avoid the exacerbation of political feelings, in the expectation that wisdom will in its own time triumph over the suspicion, jealousy, apathy, and lack of statesmanship which have cast away so many golden opportunities. Ultimately there must be federation or failure to realize the great potentialities of territories which constitute a natural economic and political unit.

Notes By The Way

Setters Dislike Surrender Terms

WHAT KENYA SETTLERS still think of the surrender terms offered by the Kenyan Maquis which was strikingly indicated by the voting at last week's three political meetings in Nairobi. In circumstances where it were as favourable as they could have been from the point of view of the Government, for its case was put by one of its leading and most forceful speakers, Mr. Blundell, yet 214 recorded their opposition to the terms, which were supported by 150. This means that more than nearly half of those who could attend still deplore the offer two months after it was made. It is reasonable to assume, moreover, that some of those who voted for the motion did not do so because they had strong sympathy with it, but because they saw no advantage in opposing eight weeks after the event, especially as there is a general expectation that the offer will be withdrawn in the middle of next month.

Mr. Blundell's Meeting

PERSONAL FACTORS must also have had their influence, for Mr. Blundell, the representative of the locality in the Legislative Council, is the only non-official in the four-member War Cabinet, and he, as European Minister without Portfolio, has made himself the chief advocate of the anti-Mau Mau policy he believed to best serve his constituency. Recently, among his friends, he was asked whether he would allow him to attend his "home" (i.e., nevertheless cast African votes) in the election, and he replied: "Any result would prevent repetition of the present situation." There is no doubt that his personal influence in recommending that there has been no general appeal now to the SWA or the European community of Kenya, and that the settlers have done nothing the work of a vocal, irresponsible, and unrepresentative minority.

Divisive Confidence

ONE IN THREE of Mr. Blundell's constituents who attended the meeting have publicly accused their loss of faith in him, for the voting on a motion of confidence was 204 to 90. Presumably less than one-third of the electorate could be relied upon to support him at the polls today; for special efforts must have been made to ensure a good turnout as possible of all known supporters. Yet 90 in 294 voted against him. It is to be hoped that this kind of defiance of the system of representation in his own Council will induce them to examine dispassionately the causes of such substantial opposition. It ought not to be dismissed as of little account, but seriously considered.

Revised for Exportation

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has published many criticisms of Mr. Blundell—and withdraws none of them—but it has to be admitted that he has shown greater potentialities of leadership than any of those who until recently served under him. Whether he can still recover much of the ground which he has certainly lost remains to be seen. It has been sacrificed by his own mistakes, not gained from him by more capable opponents, and on certain conditions he might re-establish his ascendancy. But he will have to take his political life in his hands in order to save it, and that is precisely what he refused to do when circumstances were much more favourable to him.

Scathing Comments

NOT FOR A LONG TIME has any judge in East or Central Africa made more scathing comments on any Government than those uttered in the High Court of Kenya by Mr. Justice A. J. Grant, which are recorded in the judgment of the trial of the 1954 Mau Mau rebels. The Government of Kenya has failed to take the necessary precautions of preventing the Kikuyus from using firearms. Two and a half years after the Mau Mau rebellion was declared a state of emergency, there is still no statutory authority for the issue of firearms. That is highly discreditable to the Legal Department, which is thought in the production of ordinances, rules, and regulations, notwithstanding the difficulties they and so left the public purse open to claims for compensation for "losses" suffered by many people could claim substantial damages for the injuries inflicted against them by an illegal force.

Elementary Safeguards Neglected

ONE PASSAGE in the judgment reads: "Whether or not these men have a right to carry firearms without a firearms certificate remains gravely in doubt." So far as I can discover, that doubt has still not been resolved. Since the remarks of the judge have not been challenged, they are presumably correct. That means that the Government has committed grave faults of omission. The firearms control system has been disregarded by the Attorney General. Curiously enough, the legislature has not insisted on a more elaborate firearms control law, and the police have not been given adequate defence in the matter of fundamental rights, for example, the right of the people to bear arms, even though the members of the security forces themselves are well known to start actions against some of them. The pickets for the Kenyan miners are now shown to have disregarded elementary but essential safeguards. Mr. John Wyatt, the Attorney General, has this week been promoted Chief Justice in this part.

Mombasa Dock Strike

THE ANGRIEST LETTERS I have received in the last few days have been from Mombasa, where there is evidently strong feeling that the authorities did not act with nearly enough promptitude and vigour when the Uniofdock dock strike occurred. These passages are taken from some of the letters: (1) "Little mobs lit some of the roads and threw stones at every car that passed, but I saw no attempt by the police to move them on, let alone catch them." (2) "Here we are witnessing mob violence in the form of intimidation, stone-throwing, and shop-robbing, glass from shattered windshields is laid on some of the roads. Apparently the orders of the police bigwigs are ignored." (3) "The decent dock workers did not want to stay away from work, but they had no faith in the ability of the forces of law and order to protect them."

Too Little Too Late

(4) "As the PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER gave warning that violence would not be tolerated, buses were being stoned and shops looted." (5) "Not until after three days of lawlessness were three companies of the Inniskillings flown down from Nairobi. That was much too late. A few hours later we knew that the lawless mobs had gained their increased pay." (6) "The Tanga analogy is too easy an explanation. Tanga dockers, who

are paid 7s. 6d. daily, have no guaranteed minimum monthly earnings. Mombasa dockers have been paid 5s. 6d. for a minimum of 20 shifts and often earn more on overtime. These differences are not easy to explain to Africans". (7) "It was only known days before the strike that it was about to happen. Why then were the intimidators instigated at once? That was what the mass of the workers expected and wanted. But again the Government has shown pusillanimity."

Kenya Conflict

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has publicly condemned the Federal Government when it has been allowed to postpone the decision to build the hydro-electric station at Kafue Falls that in Kenya, and has also allowed it to prompt some of its senior spokesmen to make statements which are calculated to distract attention from a policy designed to disturb interterritorial harmony. (7) All the many who have spoken for Northern Rhodesia have been unequivocally disappointed that the Kafue scheme may be postponed; the same balanced view being taken by the chairman of the two great mining groups, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and Mr. Ronald Brautigam, who had both cause for chagrin. Senior officials and local politicians do not emerge well from a comparison, especially those who have attributed unworthy motives to the Federal Cabinet.

Eagerness to Pounce

THEY SHOULD have been deflated by the statement at the beginning of this year by Lord Malvern (as we must now learn to call Sir Godfrey Huggins) that Mr. Andre

Coyne, the French consultant of world-wide fame, would discuss the Kafue project fully with those who had investigated it. Facts, not sentiment, should decide this issue, and nothing is to be said for the emotional campaign which is being waged in Lusaka, and still less for recriminations by Northern Rhodesian officials. Disagreements between partner Governments should end, if necessary, with statements in the Legislatures, not begin in one of the Assemblies with pronouncements which have all the appearance of eagerness to pounce.

Viscount Malvern

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Foreign Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has honoured the dignity of a viscount when he was in London last month for the Conference of Commonwealth Ministers, has taken the title of Viscount Malvern, of Shipton and Berley in the County of Hereford. The choice he does honour to the school of which he has many memories in the Colony which he has served so loyally, and to the town in which he was born. Never before has a Viscount Malvern so honourably seen his territory overseas been raised to the rank of a Viscount. Friends wrote me that they were delighted at their pleasure when the news was announced, and I am told that the Prime Minister has received some very touching letters from Africans. In recognition of his record of having served as Prime Minister for a longer period than anyone else in Commonwealth history, he has just received a grandfather clock from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, which presented Lady Huggins with a brooch.

Kenya Situation Again Debated by Commons

Members of Both Parties Speak of the White Highlands

THE SITUATION IN KENYA

MEMBERS of both Houses of Parliament expressed the view that some irresponsible European in the Colony were sowing deep the seeds of future racial tension, and perhaps of outbreaks of a more serious nature than Mau Mau. The Opposition was convinced that the only hope of ending hostilities in Africa which would enable the Colony to enjoy a peaceful and co-operative future was by creating clearly the shape of the new Kenya which the Home Government envisaged.

For instance there should be a statement on the Government side, some time before the African elected members of the Legislature who were also members of the Council of Ministers, can speak publicly, and they would allow the continuing with the White Highlands.

Afro-Peasant Commission Report

MR. T. E. MOORE has been quoted as having said before the Royal Commission had reported. We have been told to keep off the subject until the Royal Commission makes its report. Consequently, the comments made by the European elected members who are members of the Council of Ministers should be noted. They have been heard by Africans in Nairobi and the reserves. Is that the way to conduct affairs?

"We and the people of Kenya have a right to know whether the views of the European elected members supersede the views of the British Government. Is the demand of the Africans for a new land policy to be supported by the British Government, or are we to allow the claims of the Africans to be bypassed because

of the statement made by members of the Council of Ministers?"

"Is the Secretary of State in agreement with an educated African in Kenya that he could not better serve the Colony by securing the genuine multi-racial society? This has been tried, in some parts of Africa, particularly in Belgian Congo. If it can be done there, why not in Kenya?"

The Kenyan Nation

Is it still the view of the Secretary of State that there should be separate racial political organisations and representations? That really is a creation of a multi-racial society.

In the Secretary of State's speech introducing a common electoral roll, so that it will be possible to have representatives of the Kenyan nation rather of separate racial groups?

The Colonial Secretary has said that Africans could be numbered and bound for election to location and Suburb councils by this means should ultimately be realistic. Does he really believe that we can go on wages when most of us think that African African descent cannot? We want really effective representation. If we do not get it now, the country will be disgruntled.

Over the weekend the State Party believes that one African Minister and two African Parliamentary Secretaries drawn from a nation of more than 15m. Africans is the way to secure proper democratic representation. Is this State African descriptive a mockery? I want to know when the Government will give the opportunity for the development of African political organisations. Without such organisations there can be no truly African representative leadership.

"We must not forget that there is a white conservative element, a prominent African trade union leader, one of those upon whom we are depending for some kind of help to end the emergency, said the other day; if certain sections of the European settlers are allowed to continue as they have shown during the last few weeks, then any hope of race harmony in Kenya will have been completely destroyed."

"We want that kind of leader. It is such leaders who will help us to bring about the kind of society in which I thought

we all firmly believed. These irresponsible Europeans, by their behaviour, are sowing deep seeds for future racial tension and perhaps of outbreaks of even more serious emergencies in the future.

"We said in the Parliamentary Mission's report that we found it essential to formulate and declare policies for dealing with the long-term problems of Kenya, and we insisted that the Government should be reinforced with new elements of personnel. On this side, we cannot accept that either the establishment of the War Council or the Council of Ministers has met these demands. No new principle was involved by setting up the Council of Ministers. The Executive Council which was established by the members of the Cabinet system had included members of all races, so that, although it was a multi-racial body in that direction, it was no new principle. It is essential that there is a totally new approach to the political leadership in Kenya. We should draw upon the Kenyans themselves, whatever their race or creed, who are willing to try to help to end the state of emergency in Kenya."

Agricultural Reforms

MR. BERNARD BRAINE (Kenya) said that as a member of the last year's all-party delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Nairobi he carried with him three strong representations concerning the need for the extraordinary restraint and courage of the European settlers and the African evangelists. He reported to which multi-racial government had already been accepted by the European community, and of the way in which agricultural and industrial developments were being pressed forward, despite the "twofold psychological and economic pressures of the emergency."

Kenya's major problem was not the shooting war, but the building of the shattered lives of the Kikuyu. Land was all to the African, and it was vital to change their traditional methods of cultivation quickly. Agricultural reforms were required which would give the African a feeling that he had a real stake in the land and a satisfying future.

The constituent of agricultural owners only just 1000, had, he said, been in existence less than ten years, and the number of 1000 was likely to increase to twelve thousand in Africa. The Kenyan Government had been greatly assisted and instructed by Mr. T. E. H. Cooper, of the Royal Society and Institute of Agriculture, the Royal Commonwealth Surveyor of the Colonial Dependencies, and a Commonwealth Agricultural Officer.

Mr. Werner Brockway

MR. WERNER BROCKWAY (U.S.A.) said that, after his first visit to Kenya in 1950 he had dreamt of it becoming a model democratic multi-racial society, in which Europeans, Asians, Arabs and Africans could co-operate politically, socially, and economically.

Means must be found to end the fighting. He had welcomed the surrender proposals, but the methods used may have prejudiced their acceptance, and possibly the realization of peace. Preparation for any surrender offer should have been made by starting talks between European and an African who had the trust of the community.

He gave six names suggested names. There are Europeans outside this House who would have had the trust of the Africans, and there are Africans who have been found to be guilty of killing people with Mau Mau, but are still in detention, who similarly deserved the same trust. If they had been able to start negotiations, I believe they would have succeeded to convince the Mau Mau leaders of the sincerity of the offers which was being made.

Referring to the education of 3500 Africans since the beginning of the emergency, Mr. Brockway said it was disturbing that only about a third had been found guilty of murder. He said: "With 3500 Africans who are willing to move, lead should be given if they are not to be wall men, but the Kikuyu are now so exposed in their lands that even if they adopted modern methods they could not exist on their own production. He fully agreed with Mr. Alport that the Highlands must be opened to compensate African farmers."

To drive Africans into loyalists and Mau Mau, left out of account a great body of Africans who rated the Mau Mau but were not prepared to identify themselves with the British Administration because of its past and present character. The Kenya Government should have sought the co-operation of that middle group of Africans who were much more likely to appeal to the mass of the African people than either the Mau Mau extremists or those Natives who were sometimes regarded as the stooges of the Administration.

The most inspiring thing he had seen in Kenya had been European, African and Asian children excitedly chatting in a cinema queue.

The present multi-racial nursery school should be followed with multiracial elementary and secondary schools, with the best buildings, the best equipment, and the best teachers. If such pilot schools were started, offering the best education available, something would be done to penetrate the present racial system of education.

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT (Cons.) could not see how Mr. Brockway could maintain that the memory of a judicial hanging was more repellent and enduring in people's minds than the memory of a brutal murder by the slashing with a bush-knife of an infant, whether European or African. Mr. Brockway was apt to get his sense of values out of proportion in such matters.

Two years ago it was thought that the Mau Mau might work to the advantage of the European settlers. The Kikuyu Meru tribe had introduced the idea of the Mau Mau, and there would soon be swelling the numbers would find life in the former's camp. The idea of the Africans in the Mau Mau there would be the immemorial urge to plant the crops on the land which had been depopulated during the preceding year. This therefore was the psychological meaning of the Mau Mau, and a new direction in policy in the Colony.

Most Europeans were sick of the dissections disfiguring their peaceful life, and African and Asian opinion was likewise ripe for a decisive lead away from the dead-end situations of the emergency.

The ideal would be a more peaceful life in the Colony, and the necessary commitment by public authority. That is the most dangerous salient point in our country, and often when memory of the recent past and anxieties for the immediate future tend to warp human judgment. Responsibility for initiating a decisive lead cannot be left only to the individual members of the Kenya Government. The initiative primarily must rest with the Secretary of State, and secondly, with the Governor.

Retribution or Reconciliation

He was startled at the end of a speech by one of the non-European members of the Kenya Legislature in which he said that, according to the attitude to the Mau Mau, that he would prefer the emergency to go on for another three years, and then have the advantage of the amnesty.

He had no objection to this, with the usual Justice of an emergency status for all from the Secretary of State for African Affairs, if sufficient time was given. The responsibility for the conduct of the emergency must rest with the Government, and the conditions of life in the emergency must be such as to make the choice between a policy of retribution and one of reconciliation. He agreed with the support which we give on an all-party basis to the efforts made during the present amnesty to bring about a substantial reduction of the Mau Mau. I regard it as most important that during this first amnesty, the Mau Mau should be the last month — a new and more vigorous appeal should be made by the Government, now that the rains are coming, and conditions for the gangs will be worse than during the last nine months or so, to obtain a greater measure of surrender and to impress on the minds of the Mau Mau that if they fail to take this opportunity, then, for that hard-core that remains irreconcilable, retribution will be the only policy available to the Government.

I fully believe that this quite vital, that the land issue should be removed from politics and treated as an agrarian problem. My dear friend has given an undertaking, as did his predecessor, that there would be no change in the present situation lawfully before 1960. While I am a member of a Committee of Standing, as I am at a time when a programme of advance, knowing that that undertaking has been given, and that therefore there will be no — does my friend agree with this? I believe so.

Mr. LEONARD COHEN (Yarmouth) said: "The very great importance of this emergency is to remind us of many lessons. I should like to say, when I was in Kenya, I said that I interpreted the undertaking that there would be no fundamental change before 1960 to mean that there was nothing in the agreement that would preclude consideration by the Royal Commission report. In so far as there might be proposals affecting the rights of any community in land which was reserved to it by arrangement or agreement, the word 'consideration' meant consideration alone. I think it is rather important to repeat what I think are almost exactly the words used in view of the possible misunderstanding."

MR. ALPORT: "I am grateful to my right hon. friend. I am trying to say is that undertakings have been given by the Government in respect of this matter, and that I believe that this is not a question in which the initiative should come from the Government here or from the Government of Kenya."

but that it should come from the European community in Kenya. Unless the people of that community are prepared to take this initiative in trying to draw the land problem out of the sphere of politics, it will continue to bedevil politics and race relations in Kenya indefinitely. I believe that it can be done without doing any damage at all to the legitimate and proper and long-established interests of the European community."

Leadership involved taking the initiative and often giving concessions. It was also important to consider problems regionally. In the long run Tanganyika and Uganda could live in their own little worlds. That did not necessarily mean political Federation, but it did mean much closer economic co-operation.

Regional Co-operation for East Africa

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) described the speeches of Mr. Brockway and Mr. Airport as complementary. No doubt they would be published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and the *Kenya Weekly News*, and settlers would read by saying: "At long last we have what we have so long asked for — something like a Council of Ministers in the house of Commons."

He agreed with both speakers in emphasising the significance of the adventurist's passive wing of Kikuyu between the hills where Mau Mau in the Forest and the more advanced wing of the Kikuyu Mau whom he guard. Unless African leaders could be shown the passive Kikuyu, estimated at about a million, the problem of Mau Mau would never be solved.

"I feel like Mr. Airport, that the European leaders and white highlanders must face the fact that the White Highlands will not always be a tribal enclave for white peoples."

"We may have sometime to go to Tanganyika and Uganda to settle the land hunger of the millions in Kenya. Some emigration of Kikuyu into the White Highlands will not settle their difficulties by any means because there is insufficient room and there. Again I am not in favour of evicting white settlers, but we must do something."

He agreed with Mr. Brockway that the best way to settle the psychological and spiritual dividends if we allowed some African to move to the cities was to set up agricultural units, and that the best way to do this was to have some form of planning unit which would be responsible for the development of these farms.

Mr. Johnson said that the period of 1952-53 had been a period of intense racial tension in Kenya. He said: "I could not help but be shocked that nearly 4000 wounded by the terrorist and most of the civilians killed and wounded had been treated in the most abysmal fashion."

Moreover, Africans and Europeans had endured for five years the most terrible, systematic, systematic massacre of their women and children. When we hear unfortunate expressions of opinion from the white settlers, we should not forget the appalling nervous strain which they have had to undergo."

Some Other Federation Initiatives

Kenya was not a majority country and Great Britain, while gave to Scotland her independence for many years, had not had regard the Colonies' preference for an independent status. It is not the British Government who has been the main obstacle to European settling.

We have to make Africa a magnet for European settlement. To do this we have to help the building up of a sufficiently agricultural community abroad. In the interests of the Home of Kenya we must do very major and decisive things.

In the future, probably there will have to be some sort of federation of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, cannot leave off them out. The problem of Federation is really a question of European as Africans, and has been for many years. It is essential to a native of African State. Having lived there, I do not believe that the climate is such that any European could settle there and remain in their family. Can it be done in Kenya or in Tanganyika?

We ought to be thinking about Federation between Kenya and Tanganyika leaving out Uganda at this juncture. It may well be that the final form will be a Federation of Kenya and Tanganyika with the Central African Federation.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON: "I should like to see a black federation of Nyasaland and Tanganyika, not a federation of Tanganyika with Kenya."

MRS. EURENE WHITE (Lab.) thought Mr. Craddock's references to federation extremely dangerous, and recalled that a remark by Lord Chandos on federation had

been misconstrued and had caused endless trouble in Uganda.

Warmly welcoming the references to law in the Highlands of Kenya made by Mr. Airport and Mr. Brockway, the speaker said: "I wish some of those in Kenya who privately hold the same opinions would have the courage to express them publicly."

"It is discouraging to find, when talking to visitors to this country from Kenya and discussing the matter with others in Kenya, that they will agree that the policy advocated is the proper one but that such has been the pressure of public opinion in Kenya that apparently these people find it impossible to express their opinions openly. Their ability to speak in the very highest ranks of the Administration of justice is lost."

He agreed with Mr. Brockway that no solution could be having the effect upon the government of Kenya as the pressure of public opinion which had led him to modify his views as it could come from leaders of opinion in the Colony.

MR. M. PHILIP PRICE (Lab.) thought that Europeans should leave andfarmers be welcome to the Highlands. If there was to be a multi-racial State, Africa must be allowed to cultivate waste lands in the Highlands west of Lake Victoria.

MR. FREDERICK MARSH (Lab.) said that the time had come to end the colonial system. He said: "The time has come to end the colonial system. In the past the pace of change was moving far too slowly. The pace of change was much too rigid. I have recently been in communication with several missionaries in Kenya, and I have the impression that to some extent officialdom feels as I do in this matter. There should be more migration to Kenya from the United Kingdom, Italy, and Germany."

Opposition to Mr. Price's Reply

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) said that Mr. Price's speech reflected the views of a delegation from the Kenya Association which he had attended. A number of leading Liverpool businessmen had been invited to a round-table conference at the British Hotel, London, with the Kenya Association. They had discussed the problems of the future of Kenya, and had agreed that the best way forward was to have a federal state of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

He said: "I am not in favour of a federal state of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, but I am in favour of a

strong central government for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and a strong local government for each colony. We have to approach a solution of problems, bearing in mind the needs of the Crown Colony Government and an excellent Legislative Assembly."

There was a significant change recently. There is now a much wider consciousness amongst the British sector in Kenya, among business men, of the nature of the African leaders, about which I did not discuss my views in the House when the news first came out. Patriotic and honest are undoubtedly sufficient words to describe the man who is being evicted and a sound basic talk by people, those who would not bear the responsibility for carrying on the imperial accumulation, must well lead to nothing but disorder.

He had been asked about the position of trade union leaders, who had been brought up for victimising. This is a matter at which I have naturally looked personally and carefully and in detail. I have had talks with people outside the House who are locally interested in the development of an orderly trade union system in Kenya. Although the 45 trade unions which were affiliated to whom? seem to have taken very good organisations — and the experience of all 45 unions — 27 have had declining order cards again.

Although he was anxious to see that the potential members of the trade unions of Kenya should be here — should have the turned back — he said: "In so far as we cannot control the members of the trade union leaders and another for everybody else. Although I would commend the 18 who have been released for being strong and brave people, as to do a difficult task, it is not interesting them too. We must not forget that the high proportion who have been detained knew what importance the Mau Mau organisers attached to the trade union movement and how keen they were to infiltrate there. Those leaders are significant, but they do not destroy our belief that the trade union movement, beginning directly with their demands, can once more arise in Kenya."

MR. JOHNSON: "No one wants the union leaders to be let out because they are union leaders. What we stressed was that because they are leaders in their own right they should have

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Kenya Judge Considers Kikuyu Guard Illegal

Mr. Justice Gram's Scathing Judgement in Murder Case

THAT THE KIKUYU GUARD IS ILLEGAL, and that it is very doubtful whether its members have any right to carry firearms, was stated by MR. JUSTICE GRAM in the Supreme Court of Kenya, sitting in Nairobi, when he delivered his judgment in the members of the Kikuyu Guard who were accused of taking two policemen from their guard post and murdering them in the adjacent bush.

From a judgment of more than 70,000 words the following passages are taken from the official record:—

The men armed with firearms did hold out that they have powers of arrest, detention, like being on trial before an African court. They are members of a formation known as the Home Guard or Kikuyu.

The so-called Home Guard was a spontaneous and unpaid voluntary movement among the Kikuyu after the Lari massacre.

The administration gave a cachet of approval to this movement and increased and armed it, but it took no steps at any time to legalize the Home Guard or put it on a statutory or constitutional basis as part of the forces of the crown.

In the United Kingdom the Home Guard was placed on a constitutional basis by the Home Guard Act 1941. Members became members of the armed forces of the Crown, and when on duty or required are subject to military law but an order for muster may not be given unless a proclamation is in force calling out the Home Guard for a permanent service or part of the forces of the crown or a permanent service of part of the forces of the Kingdom. There is in the case of the Home Guard an order to muster the home guard is in the case of Kenya there is no such provision.

Kikuyu Guard Ordinance

While a state of emergency exists in the Colony martial law has not been declared. No statutory authority, i.e. Home Guard Ordinance, exists for the Kikuyu Guard. They are not part of the forces of the Crown and they are not subject to military law. They are subject only to the ordinary law of the land. To carry firearms they take any other civilian issued firearms certificates. They have no more powers to arrest and detain suspects than any other unofficial member of the population.

The district commissioner has stated that in the South Nyeri district alone he has approved a strength of 6,000 men, a large number of whom have been armed by the Administration with firearms. These armed men have been established into strongpoints under headmen and chiefs, and Europeans have been appointed district officers with a special charge over groups of such guard posts. The guards have both an offensive and a defensive role.

In an endeavour to legalize the formation or units of them, of the Kikuyu Guard, Emergency (Amendment of Laws) (No. 16) Regulation was made (Government Notice No. 634 of 1953) to amend the Tribal Police Ordinance, 1929, permitting the district commissioner of any gazetted district to appoint any fit and proper person to be a special tribal police officer, so that any such person so appointed is to be deemed to be a tribal police officer.

"Now when a policeman is recruited to the regular police force he takes an oath of allegiance and becomes subject to training and discipline and the regulations of the tribal police force. The district commissioner said that when regular tribal policemen were recruited they took an oath of allegiance and their particulars

were entered on a sheet which becomes their official record. Owing to the emergencies of the emergency he admitted that it was not possible for him to appoint such men individually or see that they were fit and proper persons nor had he 6,000 enrolment forms.

No tribal policeman is entitled to retain his post for long or indefinite periods excepted them for long term contracts. This policeman does not come within the Tribal Police Ordinance unless he comes within section 7 of the Firearms Ordinance unless it be that they have a special exemption notice in the Gazette as provided for by section 46 of the Ordinance. No such notice has been produced to me."

Whether or not these men had a firearms certificate or arms without a firearms certificate cannot properly be determined.

Domination by Criminals

"Seven years on the bench in this Colony has taught me that nearly every Kikuyu group actively condones deterioration. It would seem that the more docile and peaceable members of the tribe are particularly liable to fall under the domination of ruthless and criminally-minded treachery. That is what has come to my notice judicially whether it be Kikuyu cooperative societies or the Kenya African Union or Kikuyu partnerships or the Kikuyu Independent School Association or the unions on the Nairobi Central Association. In fact the greater number of these associations are endangering the peace and safety of the Colony from the disease of belonging into domineering criminal hands."

"The criminality displayed by the leaders of the Kikuyu Guard is well known and the criminal tendencies of many of its members very high. So anyone who becomes a member of a partisan developing into a voluntary movement can be expected to become a criminal. I am not referring here to the criminal mentioned in the section of the Native Authority Ordinance which gives power to a Native Authority to detain a person for 24 hours, or to the section of the Native Authority Ordinance which gives power to a Native Authority to detain a person for 48 hours, or to the section of the Native Authority Ordinance which gives power to a Native Authority to detain a person for 12 hours.

"There is enough in the evidence before the court to suggest that these criminal tendencies to oppress and to extort money so frequently displayed in the past by Kikuyu authority are appearing among members of the Kikuyu Guard. It contains within it the seeds of the same disease and the same criminality unless there is strict supervision."

Powers of Chiefs

"By the Native Authority Ordinance a chief, and it must be remembered a headman acting under his orders, has power to intervene to prevent commission of offences, and he may arrest offenders. An African suspected of being about to commit offence which has been committed has then power to detain the suspect for 12 hours during which he may bring him before a district officer or any court of law. The maximum period of detention afforded by this ordinance is 12 hours."

"It is submitted by the accused that certain sections were apparently intended within the ordinance and not carried out on end. The D.C. suggested a bill to law on such powers to detain. He referred to Emergency Regulation 1942, which applies also to detention orders made by high executive officers, and makes no relevance to the powers of a chief."

"Next he pointed out that government down to this day has given him no power to do this. The power he had in mind was probably Regulation 10 which gives power to a police or administrative officer to detain a suspect but only for 24 hours. Sub-regulation 10 permits further detention on the authority of a magistrate or assistant magistrate for a further 48 hours, and sub-regulation 10 for a further 48 hours. But such detention must be in a prison or police station or in a place authorized generally or specially by the Governor."

"Additional powers of detention are conferred on a superintendent of police and an administrative officer up to 48 days, but in my view these powers cannot be delegated; else a power, say, to the Commissioner of Police could be delegated by him to an African constable. I do not consider that an administrative officer when given special powers of detention under safeguard of his rank, could delegate these powers to a headman. This would defeat the intent of the regulation."

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"Next he mentioned 'scrutings' referring to the Emergency (Control of Nairobi) Regulations 1954, G.M. 614 of 1954. This entitled the Governor to make evacuation orders for three designated places only — Nairobi, Thika, and Nairobi — and to compel the persons subject to these orders to enter into special reception centres where they might be detained for as long as six months. In these reception centres the legal and the illegal were separated by a process of examination of documents and fingerprints, interrogation and collation of information but all under the most strict safeguards as might be expected from any regulation infringing upon personal liberty."

"He gave further evidence that the orders had power to operate under security regulations of the Native Authority and that the powers given to the Governmental authorities to control the movement of persons were quite limited and did not give them power to arrest or detain persons except under a kind of interpretation of the law."

"Mr. Hughes also admitted that he had issued an order of *detention* of chiefs and headmen that they might detain persons without authority to interrogate or to examine to discover what was in their minds. He said that under such order a number of Africans have been detained in chief and headmen in their native areas and that there may have been those so constituted because they had been accused of subversive activities. He said that he might consider the continuation of such an order but that he felt back of this that certain arrangements had been made before the advent of British rule, and they had denied those rights to imprisonment, question, and detention for indefinite periods by ancient tribal law and custom."

Right of Trial

"The right to be present to trial as soon as possible after arrest is a fundamental constitutional right, and a right recognized under British administration rules. It is such a common, obvious, and well-recognized right that it must be known to all men of common sense and free spirit, and if it is not internationally recognized, even in primitive areas, it is part of the law of the Colony by virtue of Order in Council which is contained in the Criminal Procedure Code."

"There is no provision in the law to allow a person to remain in prison for a period of time longer than the maximum period of time that the criminal law applies to him, because if a person commits a crime and goes to jail, because it was apparent he committed the crime, he cannot be held beyond the maximum period of time."

"In the opinion of a man under the Penal Code, any man so detained illegally would have a right to claim not only damages but exemplary or punitive damages for such an infringement on his right to be free."

"Under the present circumstances the freedom has been encroached upon, but always under strict safeguards. No, I repeat again, no one is allowed to sit on this Governmental bench unless he is authorized by an omnibus order that any African can be held a prisoner, strengthened by an proclamation of a Native chief for the purpose of interrogation and be held there until he confessed or was believed innocent and released at the whim of the chief."

"Looking at the evidence in this case — that there exists a system of secret post planned by headmen and chiefs, and that there are interrogation centres and prisons to which the African subjects whether innocent or guilty are sent to be examined without warrant and detained, and it is suggested that men, who do not know what they are doing, are compelled to go there and forth between the various interrogation centres — at the time when the court declared that such methods were constitutionally illegal and should come to an end, there does seem to be something that should have been warned."

"That an African should not be placed on the infamous place of judgment without evidence in Kikuyu, I repeat again, is an infringement of the law of the land and a perfidious violation of the law of man."

"So far as the trothfully evidence reveals Mathenge Wainyu (who was murdered) was a honest character and completely innocent. His wife, Kanyeguru, states that at 10 a.m. on July 2, 1954, her husband was arrested and kept in custody until 4 p.m. that day, when he was handed over to the first accused at Kinang'o, along with four other men. No weapon was given for this arrest to anyone. The five men were driven away in a lorry by home guards.

"With Mathenge, wife of Marathi, one of the men taken away, is a Christian, an educated woman; and she lived with her husband at Kanjogu guard post village. She could read and write, knew dates and times, and could understand the calendar. Tested in dates in cross-examination she did not differ, carried herself as well as most of her peasant sisterhood nowhere in the world. She seemed a stolid, unimaginative,

but reliable countrywoman, whose motives and political sympathies were not even called in question by the defense. The main theme throughout was of a Mau Mau conspiracy to blacken the names of the accused. No one hinted that either of these women had any association with Mau Mau, and that is the firm impression with which I am left. Nothing has been said in of her husband except in the infamous forged confession book, and the evidence of the first accused, whose perjured word no man could have the slightest qualm in rejecting.

Extracting Confessions

"Ruthagatu prison was a barbed wire enclosure surrounded by a staked moat and provided with a drawbridge. It was thrown over by the first accused and a gang of men who had no function in the court. They were statements of confessions obtained by the first accused, and evidence from other accused that they were obtained by the same method.

"Ruthagatu was a selected centre to which prisoners were brought and to which subversives were brought for torture. The sole admission of this centre was to extract confessions and information. The first accused and his gang used force to extract confessions, and corroborated by the second accused."

"The first accused after denying consistently that he beat men, has made a clean breast of it. He has come to the conclusion that he made up stories of confessions in the space to suit his own purposes, and has reluctantly and desultorily forced the thumb of his right hand to the bone.

"Witness Oduo stated that on the night of July 2, 1954, he was beaten severely. He was about 100 ft. from a supply of cigarettes and food to Mau Mau about whom he knew absolutely nothing. As the beating went on he would be tortured into saying something, and then the first accused would write it down. Then he had to put his fingerprint to the statement."

"This witness is most probably quite innocent, and the apparently valuable information he was forced to give was simply a pack of lies made up to avoid further torture. The statements and the fingerprints appear in the minutes of the court, and the record must be rectified to indicate falsity from cover to cover. There is no record of the signature of a large number of his critics."

"The witness Peter Mungai was, and is, headboy of the School. He is still employed by the school and receives a small sum from the government team. He then spoke to the court and said that he had been beaten and tortured, and also admitted that he was more recently guilty of a similar offence, and that the first accused himself had been beaten to save Mau Mau, and both he and the first accused were arrested by the first accused and his braves on a formal charge and incarcerated in Ruthagatu on May 15, 1954. The first accused beat him and shot his rifle into the ground at his feet. The witness had been able to communicate with a European officer in the Education Department, but on that officer coming to the camp he was told something defamatory by the first accused and, accepting, did nothing more."

Perverted African Court

"On the clear evidence before this court it seems long out of time for some action to be taken to halt the career of the African court sitting in Karatura. Its records are public documents, and although this court cannot stand for them to be revised, it is entitled to have them before it as evidence of evidence and to have the registrars of the court before it to give evidence as to procedure. If a second accused in this court is to declare that judgment to have been obtained by fraud or collusion, or be satisfactorily convinced by a third tale in the evidence disclosed, I did not feel comfortable that sitting on the bench in this Colony, I should ever hear of such evidence. Were it not vouchsed for by the Court officials, who seemed to me utterly disgusted, it would be incredible."

"I solemnly declare that the practices of the African court in Karatura during the whole of the year are criminally perverted and run contrary to the most elementary canons of natural justice. It is not justice at all, but naked oppression. It is long past time the African courts officer intervened."

"The sides sitting on these immoral mockers of justice ought never again to be permitted to sit in judgment on these fellow Kikuyu. If I exonerate the evidence of the registrars, the registrars, and the first accused I find almost complete corroboration that this court sat and operated as part of a vast conspiracy to pervert justice to the ends of war."

"The armed braves of the first accused sweep all and sundry into the net. Any whisper or suggestion that a man had anything to do with Mau Mau, or if the first accused was

lesious or conceived a dislike for him, was enough. The man either confessed from fear at once or was aided in his confession by unrestricted violence and a soothsayer in the unpleasant den of Ruthagath.

"When there were sufficient confessions in the net the accused took his prisoners under guard to the African appeal court in Nairobi, where on hearing of the prisoners he informed the elders who were to be the judges of his evidence. This was invariably an admission recollected orally by the accused or recorded in his book.

"The obdurates were given a chance to think, instilled over them was enough to influence their minds. Against them were the accusations of the police, the secretaries and a hostile bunch of lawyers and the threat of the gallows, flogging, whips, canes, and other instruments of torture. The prisoners gave up their confessions and the accused were given the names of their accusers. In hundreds and hundreds of pieces of guilty evidence, in one class, because they pleaded not guilty, only were fraudulently recorded according to the accused's statement.

"The accused then had to pay a fine of £1000, a sum sometimes as much as two thousand within a few days. Thousands of pounds in the form of fines were paid to the colonial African district administration, and the accused were to be sent to the gaol for a term of imprisonment.

"A £1000 fine could be paid in a week, the accused or pocket might be compelled to give up his bones and flesh. But one would have thought that the steep rewards of sinecure were not enough to extract confession at district headquarters, or that no African court officer would have sat sometimes with the same eye to see what was operated, but no European ever sat within that court."

Vanity and Corruption

"The first accused revealed himself as a man full of vanity in the witness box. He said he was pleased with what he had accomplished. He was delighted with the interference with the civil liberties of his fellow men, with the torture-chamber of Ruthagath, with his corrupt, foreign, traitor, misleading, conniving, court, and the scores of informants. He was full of pride and vanity, and a number of confessions to his credit were given by the criminals, or those who knew the value of the information contained in his book. The accused was a power of harm, and making information available to the public.

"The second accused, who was involved in the killing of the two victims, Chief Mau Mau, was tortured and the evidence was gathered by Mr. Garbett, who did not prosecute him. His evidence in a plot to execute innocent prisoners and then to cover to defeat the ends of justice and to maintain the barbarous tortures of Ruthagath, which were plainly pandering to the self-esteem of the accused, and it may well be of others.

"No one in Ruthagath had met any terrorists unless on an extensive operation with Elgonians; they had never seen unburied bone and recovered no weapons. They were a prey on the countryside, wherein they were daily creating a terror, and it was obviously to emphasize and underline the terror that the two victims were killed. It is hard to accept that the second-in-command of an organization like Ruthagath could have had any remaining ideals about the course of business there. If the first accused must be regarded as the counterpart of a Gestapo man, then so must the second accused. He was at least a witness of, if not a participant, in two brutal murders. Immediately after the murder he took part in the concealment, and it was his unambiguous 'We have killed two big Mau' without a shadow of doubt. He is an accessory after the fact of murder. It is useless for him to plead orders. No soldier, no policeman, and no soldier can come before a court and plead an order obviously unlawful as a defense to an unlawful act.

"The remaining accused are strongmen within the penultimate section of Mau Mau, and above all, soldiers. They only kill, they do not shoot, the shooting horrors that went on in the Kenya, Nordonia, and Mau Mau areas, but must be taken to be the men who are said to have carried them out. From the neutralizing of Joggins it is established in taking life without qualm.

Murder of Innocent Prisoners

"They saw the murder of two helpless and innocent prisoners who were shot; as all the accused well know, not for their Mau Mau, but for refusing to submit to the degradation of confessing to crimes they knew not of. They told lies to the police and before the magistrates, and have maintained their lie right up to the moment when their leader was forced into the open. Their object was to protect the first accused from the consequences of his felony and to aid and support him against retribution. I convict and you of being accessories after the fact to murder."

The first convict has accepted the responsibility for executing in cold blood two members of his own tribe. These men were, in the evidence, innocent civilians, and they were shot in course of grossly illegal activities under the hypocritical cloak of maintaining law and order.

"These activities in fact did not serve to maintain law and order, but were flagrant acts of hatred and contempt against the Government. The convicts have slandered unjustly the Kenya Police. They have brought discredit upon the Home Guard movement, upon loyal Kilays, upon the administration of justice, African courts, upon the tribal police and the district officers commanding them.

"They have made accusations of most foul offences against their chief and their district officer, and it is a matter of public policy that these charges be investigated and proved or disproved. In due course the trial will begin again.

"Public time and money, indeed little else, is said to be required for the investigation of the offence.

The first convict was sentenced to be hanged, the second to imprisonment with hard labour for 10 years, and the other two to three years each.

(Continued appears in section II, The Way)

African School Headmasters Next Year

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and Mrs. Fisher are due to arrive at Livingstone Airport in Northern Rhodesia on the morning of April 13, and will spend Wednesday and Thursday visiting the Victoria Falls. The Archbishop will preach at a service in the *bona* garden on the afternoon of April 14.

After attending High Communion at St. Andrew's, Livingstone, on the following morning, the visitors will visit Chilanga, where they will speak at a service in the church, and will travel by car to Maranza village, where they will be challenged by the children with a performance astounding even to the most determined spectators in St. Bartholomew's cathedral.

On Tuesday evening the visitors will attend a service at the cathedral, and will travel by road to Chilanga, and return to Fort Jameson to attend a meeting there.

After an early service at St. Peter's on Sunday, the Grace will lay the foundation stone of the new church. Two other services are scheduled for that day — Mass at All Saints and a short service, which will be broadcast at the cross on the cathedral site, when Dr. Fisher will launch an appeal for the cathedral building fund. There will also be a garden-party and a dinner party at Government House.

Tuesday and Wednesday will be spent on the Copperbelt, where the visitors will be the guests of honour at a luncheon there given by Pekanaka Corporation, Ltd., and the Copperbelt Council.

On the Thursday morning the Archbishop and Mrs. Fisher will leave by air for Fort Jameson and then fly to Nyasaland.

His Grace will be accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. Gilbert Baker.

African Headmasters Next Year

Southern Rhodesia's Plan

AMERICANS are to be appointed headmasters of some African schools in Southern Rhodesia by 1956. Those chosen will start this year, following training for the posts. The headmasterships under the Native Education Department are now held by Europeans.

As a beginning, five African teachers are to be selected for teaching. Two will become headmasters of schools with 600 or more pupils; others will take charge of smaller village schools, averaging 300 pupils.

The Salisbury correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* has commented:

"Nowadays the African is brought up, educated, and made to work largely under European supervision. In the last, most impressionable years will increasingly be spent under the supervision of one of his own people — of a man who may be expected to have assimilated to some extent the best of both civilizations. This may well prove to be the making of partnership."

Protests against Kariba Decision

N. Rhodesian M.LCs Highly Critical

By 25 VOTES TO SIX the Federal Parliament has supported the decision of the Government to proceed with the Kariba scheme. The motion was moved by a Northern Rhodesian member, Mr. G. W. R. Botha. The minority consisted of the two European independent members from Northern Rhodesia, Dr. Alexander Scott and Mr. G. M. van Zaden, two African members from Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. S. Nkomo and Mr. C. K. Gwala, and one member from Nyasaland, Mr. J. M. Chilima.

The African members from Southern Rhodesia, the Government, and the majority of the members of the House of Assembly should be asked to reconsider their decision not to support the motion to the Kariba scheme, lost by 20 votes to seven. Mr. John Moloi, a new member from Northern Rhodesia, supported the amendment.

Mr. Roy Welensky had said, before the Kariba scheme at the earlier stages of its development, that it would be better to have a small hydro-electric power station at Kafue, which could be expanded to Kariba later if necessary. He did not yet for Kariba.

In disappointment, disquiet, and concern of the people of Northern Rhodesia at the Federal Government's decision to proceed with the Kariba hydro-electric scheme was expressed by Mr. Botha, M.L.C. for Nkham, when he opened a debate at last Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council of the Protectorate. The public, he said, had been led to believe that while Kafue scheme was in blueprint form. On what grounds could the agreement signed by Sir Godfrey Huggins and Sir Gilbert Renne in September, 1951, giving the Kafue scheme priority be abrogated unilaterally?

Botha's Motion

The Member for Alice, independent Member of Parliament for Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Botha, moved the following motion:—

"That this House, in view of the present political situation, believes that the proposed copper industry and small national debts was much better than that of Southern Rhodesia. We could have had Kafue on our own, save all our own revenue. Now we have given the Federal Government our revenue and we are prevented from raising loans."

The Federal Government's decision was, he thought, unconstitutional, as there had been no consultation. Electricity was a constitutional subject, and hydro-electricity did not appear under the constitution as a Federal subject. Irrigation works and water works did appear on that list, but it would be strange to refer to two vast hydro-electric schemes under those headings, and difficult to argue that the Kafue and Kariba schemes were primarily to supply water or large-scale irrigation, with electricity as a sideline.

Referring to the technical merits of the two schemes, Mr. Botha said that Mr. Gove was a civil engineer specializing in hydro-electric dam construction, and not an hydrologist, whereas Dr. Kanthack, the then Minister of Irrigation, was an agricultural engineer who had been interested in Meshi Tsoi since 1939. In his estimation of the Meshi Tsoi flow was unpredictable, while Kafue was being well within hydrological data covering as the new pools became available.

Concerning the estimated cost of Kafue, he said that some 11,000 Africans out of the Zambezi Valley were likely to benefit from a £100,000,000 investment. A repayment of £100,000,000 over 30 years, £3,000 in the case of Kafue, was relevant to the consideration of both schemes.

The Government had already spent £500,000 on Kafue, having completed half the work and through mountainous country.

Mr. E. W. SEREBANI (Lusaka) criticized the way in which the Federal Government's decision had been reached and announced.

Mr. L. TUCKER (Mufulira) expressed satisfaction that a decision had at last been made, but deprecated the Federal Government's handling of the matter.

Mr. S. R. MACLELLAN (Lusaka) said that if the final appraisal by the World Bank and Mr. Coyne favoured Kariba he would accept it. The regrettable feature had been the bad handling of the affair, the procrastination, and the political condescension.

Mr. F. S. DERRY (Livingstone) thought it tragic that responsible people should have inflamed discontent over this issue. He agreed with Mr. Beckett that a round-table conference should be convened to discuss the matter, and that Mr. Coyne and Dr. Kanthack should attend.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. A. T. Williams, said that the Government of Northern Rhodesia had known nothing of the decision of the Federal Government to proceed with the Kariba hydro-electric project before that on the Kafue until a report appeared in a local newspaper. His statement was treated with cries of "Shame" and "shocking," and the Legislature unanimously adopted a motion taking note of and sharing the disappointment and dismay among the territories by the action of the Federal Government.

The Chief Secretary said that, in view of the Government's failure to consult the territories before proceeding with the scheme, he believed that the territories' right to assume discontinuing authority to its terms would be recognized after consultation with Northern Rhodesia.

Editor of *Sardha* Criticized for Military Repression

The Editor of *Sardha*

THE EDITOR of the Sardha newspaper, El-Nil, and *El-Saraha* have been reprimanded by the Speaker of the House of Representatives before the House.

The occasion on which reprimand was taken in *El-Nil* occurred in an article headed "The Minister of Justice Violates the Rules of Good Manners and Courtesy in a Parliamentary Debate," a paragraph reads—

"Government has made a law which is to be applied to the courts and policies to be observed in the course of trials, but the Minister of Justice has violated it by the flood of abuse he has used in his speech."

The speaker of the house, Mr. S. S. Chakwera, said that the editor of *El-Nil* had violated the rules of courtesy and courtesy in his speech.

Mr. Chakwera said that the editor of *El-Saraha* had violated the rules of courtesy and courtesy in his speech.

From a man who has lived the best part of his life as a high judge may God protect him from any wrongdoing of this kind.

In *El-Saraha* the following paragraph was stated to have appeared:

"Sir S. S. Chakwera, the speaker of the house, told the Speaker of the House of Representatives that he would resign his post if the Minister insisted on presenting a Bill for fighting Communism to Parliament. It is said that the Speaker did not stop at telling the Minister, but wrote a long memorandum threatening the very idea of making such a Bill. Furthermore, the Speaker made it very clear that he would not attend the meeting in which such a Bill was presented and that he would walk out resigning his post."

False Impressions

In his apology the editor said that he did not know that such an article might create the impression that the Speaker was not impartial.

In his admission the Speaker said—

"I beg pardon of the editor that in so far as the impression of the speaker on the lines of journalistic article was created by me in dealing with Parliamentary matters, the Press faces further restrictions imposed upon all Parliamentarians in the duty. These restrictions are to protect the safety of the speaker's representative body as far as freedom of thought and independence of action are concerned."

Article 49 of the Self-Government Statute and the Privileges Ordinance of 1951 gives legal immunity to a member for what he says in either House and deems fit to say to his constituents.

It is evident therefore, that if we wish to build up our Parliamentary traditions on firm foundations, we must not allow the Press — partisan and mercenary as in most cases it is — what we have denied to the courts, despite their independence and sense of justice."

Mau Mau Raid Mr. Mathu's Home Amnesty Surrenders New Total 203

A GANG OF 40 TERRORISTS raided the house of Mr. Eliud Mathu, M.L.C., last weekend and stole a revolver, six rounds of ammunition, £10, and clothing. Mr. Mathu, who is chairman of the African Non-Official Members' Association in Kenya, and his wife and seven children were in the house at the time of the raid.

Entering from the back veranda, three terrorists with long black beards and wearing turbans accused him of treacherousness and of being a member of an ineffective workmen's committee. Two listeners made of the raid, which was witnessed with big interest by the gang, said that two men had, except in action, been given up killing people. Mr. Mathu afterwards made the following statement:

"It was a very nasty experience and I am lucky to be alive. I heard the raiders enter my house and I saw them from in front of my door and I saw them. I opened my mouth to scream but they threatened to kill me if I made a noise."

Threatened With Swords

"There were three men in front and two more behind, along the side, my wife. One of them was a gunner, he took my belt and revolver. They spent about 20 minutes searching for more ammunition. They thought I had more than six rounds and threatened to cut me up with their swords if I did not hand it over. One brandished a sword in my face."

"Eventually we persuaded them we had no more ammunition after which they made my wife search all over the house with them and forced her to open all the boxes to find money."

A detachment of police with tracker dogs pursued the gang for 10 miles. The night guard on Mr. Mathu's house, which had been withdrawn less than a week before the raid, has been restored.

During the weekend 32 terrorists were killed, or 110 in 24 hours, in operations against the rebels in the Meru, Nairobi, Kajiado, and Naivasha areas. The casualties included

"General" Kiha, believed to have been concerned with the attack on the Leakey family, and "General" Mukarange, a leader in the Meru area.

In the two months since the amnesty terms were announced there have been 203 surrenders.

Mr. John Murdoch, an information officer, while publicizing surrender terms in the forest through a loudspeaker, persuaded "General" Ruri to surrender, and then sent him under guard to tour the area with the loudspeaker. Thirty-two surrenders resulted; only three of Ruri's gang refusing to give themselves up.

Since his surrender Ruri has been trying to induce more Africans to believe in the sincerity of the Government offer by addressing meetings in South Nyeri. He declares that many terrorists are still suspicious and that he failed to accept the terms only when he saw the signature of General Obote on the letter. He also claims that the raid was an isolated incident, and that no assassination attempt was made in the other districts.

A raid on a police post was reported yesterday morning on the Tanganyika side of the Kenya border last week. It has been described as a special-arms and powers operation and apparently been aimed at the police in Mbeya district.

A 21-year-old Asian was severely beaten a few days ago by five Africans in a Nairobi side street. He died in hospital a few hours later.

Six Kenyans were executed in Nairobi yesterday for the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.

All but five of 70 members of the secret service who intended to return to Britain after the end of the Mau Mau conflict said that they had never Mau Maued.

Six African-owned shops situated in various houses near the Kariokor location of Nairobi have been closed by order of the district commissioner following the murder of an African home guard in the area on March 11. It was said that local residents failed to take reasonable steps to prevent the coming of persons believed to have been involved in the murder.

"If only more people in Nairobi could see for themselves what progress has taken place in the Kituiw area there would be more recognition of the great achievements of the administrative officers in this area."

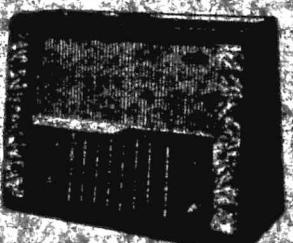
Br. Ebori Pindu, after touring the emergency areas,

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MARCH 24, 1955

PERSONALIA

The EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA has invited the PRIME MINISTER OF THE CROWN to visit Addis Ababa.

DR. JAMES WELCH has been appointed director of education at Richard Thomas & Baldwicks Ltd.

MR. I. LESLIE, a partner in Cooper Bros., Nairobi, will fly back next week after leave in England and Australia.

MRS. ALFRED TOWNSEND, a senior judge in Uganda, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Nigeria.

MISS CATHERINE LEE, wife of the Deputy Governor of Kenya, has opened the new Am Khan Nursery School in Nairobi.

SIR FREDERICK GODBER, chairman of Sheppards & Trading Co. Ltd., and LADY GODBER have recently visited East Africa.

MR. MICHAEL WILCOX, the Nairobi surgeon, is due to leave in a few days to take a postgraduate course lasting about six months.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING has arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia. He will spend about a month in the Scottish Highlands.

MR. J. W. SUTTON is the representative of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce on the Federal Tourism Development Board.

MR. B. H. DE GIER, of Bulawayo, was among those presented to the Queen at a Dominion Fellowship reception in London last week.

MR. CHRISTOPHER, son of DR. J. S. B. LEATHES, has been awarded a Commonwealth Research and Leadership Award. A similar award was recently announced by the Commonwealth Secretary General, on behalf of the Commonwealth Commission, to MR. WINSTON CASH, who went from Britain to South Africa.

MR. R. D. COOPER, of London, has been appointed to the staff of the Commonwealth Bureau of Soils in East Africa.

The election of MR. HENRY MUTHOMBI, an assistant entrepreneurial officer in Uganda, as Kyabazinga of Busoga has been ratified by the Acting Governor, MR. C. H. THOMAS.

MR. ALISTAIR GIBB sails today in the Edinburgh Castle for the USA, whence he will fly to Rhodesia and then to Kenya. He is due back in London at the end of April.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. G. CHAPMAN has won the Catling Challenge Cup for the best rifle shot in the Kenya Police, with a score of 191, beating INSPECTOR M. H. MITCHELL by a single point.

MR. K. HARRISON, of Kampala, has been elected president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and DR. MR. G. A. KASSIM is vice-president, and MR. H. S. JONES, acting secretary.

Mrs. GEORGE KELLY, who played in the East African film "Mowambo," is to take the leading role in a new film about Kenya, based on Mr. Robert Ruark's forthcoming novel, "Something of Value."

MR. TOM MULLESS, in an interesting broadcast in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the BBC, gave reasons for his decision to return to Kenya instead of staying in England.

MR. J. A. BRETT, the C.I.D. officer who recovered the Stone of Scone in 1951 after its removal from Westminster Abbey by a group of Scottish nationalists, has retired to Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.

Lusaka's municipal election will take place on April 7. Councillors retiring by rotation are the mayor, MR. PREER PAYNE, the deputy mayor, MR. H. K. MITCHELL, and DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.P., and COLONEL H. F. TUBALY.

MR. M. J. BESELL, Director of African Housing in Uganda, is retiring after 24 years' service in the Protectorate, broken only by two years spent as deputy chief welfare officer in Malaya. He will be succeeded by MR. G. B. GRAY, Assistant Chief Secretary.

WING COMMANDER R. GRANT-BURKE, M.P. for St. Pancras North from 1937 to 1945, has been chosen as the prospective Conservative candidate for the new Nantwich division of Cheshire. While in the House he showed interest in East and Central African affairs.

MR. JEFFREY R. S. WATSON, who is on final leave from the Sudan, entered the Political Service in 1934 after having graduated from Andrew Murray University. He joined the Legal Department in 1937, was called to the Bar and remained a member of the High Court.

MR. J. P. ATTENBOROUGH, since 1948 Director of Education in Tanganyika, who has been nominated Member for Social Services to follow MR. DONALD LEECHMAN when he retires next month, joined the Colonial Service in 1924 and has served in Nigeria, Aden, Palestine and Tanganyika.

MAJOR G. G. THOMPSON, Secretary of the National Union of Association Workers, has been appointed Box 193, Maitby, near Dar es Salaam, to represent men who will be in the United Kingdom or leave in July and could represent the Protectorate in the Junior Kolapole and Junior Mackinnon matches at Leyton.

THE DEAN OF WINDSOR, chairman of the executive committee of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, will sail today on the KENILWORTH CASTLE for South Africa. He is expected to arrive in Lusaka on April 21, in Botswana on April 29, and leave on May 5 for Salisbury where he will attend the International Conference of the Commonwealth at Cape Town on May 6 at the start of the African Ecclesiastical Province conference in Matabeland. The Dean expects to return to the U.K. on May 12.

CHINA MISSION

REV. JOHN BROWNE, Bishop of Somaliland, welcomes donations of Kitabatani and East African oil lamps in U.K.

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Mr. G. A. D. ROBERTS, past president of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries and of the Chamber of Industry of Salisbury, will sail in the City of YORK from Beira this week for a holiday in the U.K., accompanied by MRS. ROBERTS and their young daughter.

Mr. F. W. YELF, for 12 years chief manager of the Cox & King's Branch of Lloyd's Bank, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, and MRS. YELF will sail shortly for Durban to visit a daughter in the Transvaal and their son, MR. J. D. YELF, a provincial agricultural officer in Northern Rhodesia, who is stationed in Zambia.

Colonel C. E. B. McWILLIAMS, 1st Captain of Liverpool recently returned home to the 1st Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment which served in the Korean War, was promoted to command the Battalion in Korea. The present Commander is LIBUT-COLONEL C. E. B. McWILLIAMS.

Mr. RODERICK C. REED has joined the Board of Consolidated Real Estates of East Africa, Ltd. He is a partner of Ronald Brooks and Company, members of Adelaide House, London, E.C.4, chairman of three rubber growing companies, a director of British and Commercial Union Assurance and the London Assurance Society.

Mrs. L. HUWIS, widow of Dr. H. H. Huwiss, has left Uganda after about 40 years' residence in the Protectorate to make her home in England. She was vice-president of the Uganda Branches of the British Red Cross during the last war and of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which she helped to found. For 20 years she was president of the local Association of Girl Guides, and for 23 years a member of the church council of All Saints.

Colonel JAMES H. COOPER, retired Major from the Royal Engineers, joined Political Services in 1936 after serving in Malaya, India, Ceylon, and Venezuela, to the Legal Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs. On his return to the U.K. he became a Judge of the High Court and Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Gold Coast. After retirement he has been president of the Kilmarnock Cricket Club and has been a winner in the finals of the annual tennis tournaments.

Obituaries

LIBUT-COLONEL E. H. PRICKETT, D.S.O., M.C. has died on his Farm Valley farm, near Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, aged 62. A former game warden in Burma, he managed to enlist in the Rhodesian forces at the outbreak of the last war. Late commissioned into the Artillery, he was awarded the D.S.O., M.C. and Bar for distinguished service during the Japanese campaign in the Burma campaign.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILHELMUS GÖTTSCHE WÖRLEN, C.S.I.R., M.L.D., M.C. who has died in London, aged 62, visited Rhodesia, Kenya, and Uganda in 1946 and 1947 when he was Controller General of Army Provision for the Eastern Groups.

MR. R. J. WILLIAMS, who has died in Northern Rhodesia, aged 70, joined the British South Africa Police in 1894, and on leaving the force entered the building industry in Livingstone, where he settled.

LIEUT-COMMANDER G. M. METHERMLEY, R.N.R.M. who has died in Subukia, Kenya, after being gored by a bull, served in the Colony after the last war. He was 47.

MR. SIDNEY ARCHIE GRIFFITHS, M.C. late captain of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and The King's African Rifles, has died in Birmingham at the age of 65.

LOD SEATON, who has died at the age of 91, was severely wounded in the Nile Expedition of 1842-85. Later he served in the Sudan Frontier Field Force.

Sir Robert Howe Leaves Sudan

Farewell to the Governor-General

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, and Lady Howe left Khartoum on March 9 on retirement. A great display held in Khalifa Square, Omdurman, was the first of its kind ever organized in honour of a Governor-General.

There were parades of troops, police, boy scouts and guides, schoolchildren, and members of sports clubs. Domestic displays by units of the Sudan Defence Force, sham fighting by men mounted on camels, wild boar hunting and tribal camel and horse racing.

The Governor-General and Lady Howe were welcomed by the Governor of Khartoum, Sir John Collier, and the Governor of Kharoum North and Kharoum Rural Council. They sent their greetings with a large silver salver decorated with the badges of the nine provinces of the Sudan, mounted horse and a Sudanese woman holding a bunch of dates as symbolic examples of the work of the Sudanese Government.

A farewell party given by local government authorities at Khartoum Congress Dr. Abdalla, the Minister of Health, said that Sir Robert had been sympathetic to the Sudanese, had appreciated in justice and spirit and had done much to inspire confidence in the future of the Sudan.

During the eight years in the Sudan, Sir Robert had shown great interest in the development of local government, in the extension of cultural facilities, in the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and in all sports, especially football, having scarcely missed an interesting "soccer" match. Early on he had done much to inspire development of the Girl Guides, and his love of horses had shown itself in her support of the Racing Club.

The Governor-General said in reply that the great differences between the tribes of the Sudan could be either a source of weakness or of great national strength. The diversity was great, but there was no need to be friction, but friction could produce energy.

When they were first received Port Sudan, Sir Robert and Lady Howe presented a gift of a set of gold bracelets to the Governor of Kharoum, which presented back to them a set of gold bracelets and the Governor said "We are equal partners."

Mr. Whittet Leaving Kenya Made Chief Justice of Singapore

MR. JOHN WHITTET, Attorney-General of Kenya, is to become Chief Justice of Singapore.

Born in April, 1905, he was educated at Stonyhurst College and Balliol College, Oxford, after being called to the Bar in 1927, he was in private practice until 1937, when he was appointed assistant Crown Solicitor to Hong Kong. In 1941 he was seconded to act as secretary to the Eastern Group Supply Council in India. He returned to the Hong Kong appointment in 1944, was subsequently higher officer for the Colonial Office in Australia and returned to Hong Kong in 1946 as Director of Crown Property. Two years later he became Attorney-General of Barbados and in 1951 Attorney-General and Member of Legal Affairs in Kenya.

He has been much criticized in Kenya during the emergency, especially in connection with the handling over the magistrates' assessment of the Kenyatta and his associates, the trial of some Achyru guards, and latterly the pronouncement of a High Court order that the legal position of the Achyru Guard had never been regularized, and that the Government had failed to take powers to arm them with firearms.

"The task of white leadership in Kenya is unashamedly to educate a well-off, privileged, individualistic class and colour-conscious but frightened white community to present-day African (and global) political realities." — *The Economist*.

Christian Answer to Kenya's Problems

Bishop of Mombasa on Present Projects

"NOT ONLY RECRUITS for Christian service with missionary societies are needed, whether as pastoral workers, teachers, bookshop workers or members of hospital staffs. The need is if anything even greater on the Christian frontier in Kenya, where the Church must live world in the common things of everyday life."

J. Becher has written in a recent diocesan

Letter to the Diocese of Mombasa

When through the Crown Agents the Government of Kenya sends to return contract inspectors for the police force, agricultural officers, or administrative officials, there is a definite loss to the Church which provides

an unparalleled opportunity for men and women of Christian conviction and appropriate technical ability to move into the Kenyan situation and bring to it the best the services of our Church, and more particularly a流able of people for rehabilitation work.

The Church is becoming directly responsible for a number of new activities. Orphanages are being opened for the care of children whose parents have either been killed or who are the subject of detention orders. This work is being done by the Salvation Army.

Detention Camps

Clergy and evangelists are being posted to the large detention camps. Here they find a ready willingness on the part of detainees to listen to the Christian message. The distribution of Bibles and scripture is greatly welcomed. The camp already offers ample opportunities for evangelism, and the work is well under way.

visit Mau Mau prisons and prisoners in the condemned cells.

New fields of opportunity open up through Christian broadcasting, and members of the Christian Council of Kenya are taking a large share in this activity.

It is, however, in the towns that the Church is being called upon to offer approaches to Christian citizenship to what have hitherto been amorphous populations with no specific or Christian sense appreciably developed. Augmented by recruits from overseas, notably from the Church Army and the Society of Friends, these bodies are severely undertaking what is described as "Africa Towns" projects. These are scattered over the whole of the African residential areas in Nairobi, and are being financed in these projects by grants from the Government and the City Council.

Church Army

To take the Church Army project as an illustration of what will happen, it is proposed to erect a hall with classrooms, recreational facilities, with a small shop, and a quiet middle-class hall, all to be run by volunteers, and based about Nairobi.

It is also proposed to build a dormitory for boys, to hope to provide hostel accommodation for students at Nairobi as part of the Christian answer we see to the more sordid moral problems of the African areas.

Realizing that the success of these projects will depend very largely on the capacity of African Christians themselves to undertake and carry through tasks involving Christian social action, the Church Army is hoping to establish a training scheme for African workers, men and women, in Nairobi, and to feed them out into similar town missions in other parts of Eastern Africa.

Members of St. Paul's, according to their faces in the other parishes, because of the military forces is showing that Massai rebellion does not stop at the doorsteps, and that many of the tribal masses have been persuaded that the Massai are the last bastion of Christianity. What is more, this rebellion seems to be spreading, that goes with the system of colonialism, racialism, and exploitation.

There is a great need for the Massai to be given a chance to prove that they can live in peace and harmony with the rest of the world, and that they can do so without being persecuted.

These words were given by Bishop Becher, among the stalwart Kikuyu Christians whose lives have been set on fire for Christ, not least through the spiritual revival which is going on in the life of the Church, know that it is absolutely possible for victims living to exert all their salvation and supportive activity.

KIKUYU

— a Plan of Rehabilitation

THE British Council of Churches Inter-Church Aid appeal for £50,000 for the Kikuyu Rehabilitation programme of the Christian Council of Kenya.

Immediate and most urgent needs

- Rehabilitation of Kikuyu families and communities for the working population, including the re-establishment of agriculture, handicrafts, and trade.
- Establishing a Kikuyu rehabilitation centre, to be known as the Kikuyu Rehabilitation Centre.
- Training Kikuyu leaders.
- Maintenance of Kikuyu centres in Nairobi to be known as Kikuyu Rehabilitation Centres.

It is a challenge to British men and women to spend well to help with these aims. This is a matter of life and death. It is estimated that £50,000 will be needed year after year for two years at least. Will YOU help? Please send your donation NOW to the secretary.

British Council of Churches
Inter-Church Aid
10 EATON GATE
LONDON S.W.1

Betting and Gambling in Kenya

Recommendations of Committee

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE committee on betting, gambling, and lotteries in Kenya are summarized under:

(a) Those parts of the existing gambling law which are now or will be impossible to enforce should be amended, so far as necessary, to render it impossible to make use of the profits of such gambling.

(b) Provision of all forms of legal gambling should be strictly controlled by a Betting Control Board.

(c) The board should be a statutory body of seven members, appointed by the Government of the public but not political nature, with direct interest for or against gambling under a chairman with legal qualification.

(d) The board should be given power to impose stringent conditions relating to the publication of their accounts, the conduct of gambling, and premises where it takes place.

(e) Such conditions should be strictly enforced by the police.

(f) Existing powers of the Commissioner of Police over the promotion of illegal lotteries for charitable purposes should be transferred to the board.

(g) The public sale of tickets in foreign lotteries should be prohibited.

Mr. N. A. Worley was chairman of the committee, the other members of which were Messrs. C. F. Atkins, G. H. V. Bevington, J. S. Karmali, P. W. Lewin, A. M. Ofata, and J. Serapice.

Kenya Debate in Parliament

(Report continued on page 976)

Their cases examined promptly and not be left in languish with thousands of other camps.

Mr. ERNIE BOYD: The case of every single one of them was personally examined by the Governor. I was in close touch with him about every single case.

The Member for Bumeli asked what we were doing to get people from the Dominions into the Colonial Service. This has been done in the usual course of recruitment in such countries as their personal interest. From the Commonwealth countries alone some 1,500 people from Commonwealth countries have joined the other services and economies. Many more than this have joined dozens of them and have been impressed by the colour and freshness which they have brought to the consideration of age-old problems.

Mr. ERNIE BOYD: In our opinion certain Africans who may have been thought of have sympathetic feelings but who have been recruited by the Govt might be more sympathetic to certain terrorist surrender. But these Africans have viewed with the maximum distrust by 1,500 members of our Kikuyus and others, who might be less sympathetic to people who have had fast to the anti-colonialists.

Detectable Terminology

We never had references again to black, grey, and white in connexion with the process of screening. I have long detested this terminology, and I am glad to say that the Government of Kenya tell me that instead of black, grey, and white with all the miseries, examination and thorough accountability of those words in a multi-racial community, the expression "black, suspicious, and sneaky" will be adopted for public use in the future. I hope that every hon. member will set a good example in using these words.

Several members have referred to the rate of release. Clearly we are anxious that those men are sent straight into the hands of the anti-colonialists.

Let me assure you all that these words: "We are sending these men back to the hands of the anti-colonialists."

These words are now dead. And we are sending these men to the hands of the anti-colonialists. And we are sending these men to the hands of the anti-colonialists. And we are sending these men to the hands of the anti-colonialists. And we are sending these men to the hands of the anti-colonialists. And we are sending these men to the hands of the anti-colonialists. And we are sending these men to the hands of the anti-colonialists.

In February there was accommodation for 15,000 in camps. Further camps are being opened — three or 4,000 in March and five more during April for 2,500 and by June 15,000. The total accommodation will take 30,000. It is possible that the number may be increased further, but no additional weight which the trouble in Kenya would be induced houses.

Mr. Justice Cram's Judgment

In view of members who have had the anti-colonial action we must all have had about certain structures made by judges and others with regard to the conduct of Kenya, after Mr. Justice Cram's judgment. Certain recommendations were set up under Mr. Justice Cram's judgment. That recommendation was made in his report. Part 1 has been accepted by the former Justice and the chairman of the Central African Commission. We appealed. When they had given their decision, we accepted it.

Another enquiry was held under Sir James Giffard, into the general administration of the existing camps and interrogations centres. The view of the enquiry was he is not satisfied with the situation. Administrative and other measures have been taken to prevent any possible abuses when persons are held for screening. Suspected terrorists held for interrogation are held in Kikuyu Outpost courts and then for trial or transferred to interrogating centres under the control of the police officers.

I was asked whether the amnesty could not be made definite. This would not be a very desirable situation. We nearly gave amnesty from the capital sentence for those who committed offence before January 16, and in time the purpose of the amnesty would be lost if it were not so. I repeat that irreconcilables will not be allowed to return.

But as Christian and benevolent people we must not lose hope of anybody. We shall pursue the task of rehabilitation to the utmost extent, but as long as anybody is irreconcilable there is no question of his return to his former home. This assurance which is absolutely essential for the peace of mind and cooperation of loyal Kikuyu cannot be too often stressed.

The ordinary African population in the reserves or the towns is showing increasing hostility to the gang and is helping the Government. This has been much aided by the growth in

the number of villages and the protection which that provides to loyal families and the way in which it bars the terrorists from obtaining information and food. A further operation in Mount Kenya is now under way, and we have also the Mwender offer, the results of which I could not claim were spectacular but which has brought in a number of waivers and a great deal of valuable information.

The next task which the Government of Kenya set themselves was to improve the general administration in the reserves and throughout the country. This aim is to bring about an orderly economic, social, and political development in the Native lands and to bring home to the Africans in the underprivileged districts the clear realization that there is no distinction whatsoever of race, interest, or status between the interests of those who live in the town and the rural areas. This will be fully accomplished by the object of the constitution of the African Affairs Commission.

Local Administration

This definite intention to have closer administrative control, to have more effective administrative staff, and the building of a more administrative and representative local government and a planned increase in the number of administrative officers have brought the authorized total to 700 at whom will be in the head. We hope the same will come from the tribal areas. This will provide the basis for the Kikuyu Guard. This will enable them to be more effective in their efforts against the anti-colonialists.

There will be 100 officers for the Kikuyu Guard, 50 for the Central Province, 50 for the Rift Valley, 50 for the North, 50 for the Southern Province, 50 for the Coast, and 50 for the Uganda Province. The tribal areas will have 100 special watch and raid group, which will be responsible for local protection. The tribal police, especially of the Central Province, has been increased to 1,800 from 900 and the tribal police reserve will be 6,000. The members of the Kikuyu Guard are armed only with Native weapons and will be responsible for the protection of the villages and adjacent areas.

We have rounded up the police forces in the sense of constituting rather than expanding it. The European officers are to be reduced from the 2,000 to 1,000, and the African officers from 1,000 to some 600. Recruitments will be well down. We have got rid of the 100,000 Europeans and 100,000 Africans. The 100,000 Europeans and 100,000 Africans



MARCH 24, 1955

"Another great issue with which the Council of Ministers has been confronted has been the economic progress of their country. There is a very elaborate Agricultural Bill before the Legislative Council, to see that land in African and European hands is being properly used and developed. There is the Preparatory Report on the Highlands, with its provisions for better loan facilities for water development, for reducing the size of the average farm to about 2,000 acres, and by which capital investment in the Highlands will be increased, it is hoped, in 10 years by £20 m. a year.

Swingerton Plan

The second important factor in the development of African farms is the amount of the 150,000 required to carry out these schemes. This figure has been estimated and we can confidently say that we shall be able to meet them. We hope to raise £10 million in 15 years the African savings account in Kenya from £1,000 acres to 2,000 acres; the coffee acreage from 3,000 to 10,000 acres; double the cotton acreage, and to raise the pyrethrum production from 1,000 to 48,000 acres. The third factor is the labour force of all these areas ought to be turned completely and entirely to the production of food. I hope they will remember the words of Sir Philip Mitchell in his famous contribution the world made to the realization of African nutrition. He gave us to his own knowledge of African nutrition, "I have seen told by many people who are sentimentalists in this Swington Plan, because we have given up to help it, that the problem of unemployment will be consumed. That is a very important point, and the Government of Kenya are entitled to feel that after having lost sight of all their real needs, despite difficulties."

"There are many things which a progress report would bring to light. There is the work done in regard to the preservation, development and conservation of water and soil; and the employment for part of the African population with their families. It is very much hoped that forestry development may provide useful employment for some 5,000 Kikuyu families, in addition to the by no means negligible labour force now employed. They are planning for the opening of 30 forest reserves over the next three years, and the planting of a further area of 100,000 acres each year with exotic softwoods, in addition to their present breeding programme.

Finally, there is the encouragement of industrial development, and the carrying on of the Development Bill and the

I must point out that any penal taxation imposed on Kenya at this stage to make it appear as if it is paying for what is called its emergency, is a clear emergency of us all — would have a disturbing effect on future investment.

"There has been a really impressive improvement in the educational system, and those of us who have been privileged to go among the people engaged in this task, and in the welfare societies which are co-operating, know the kind of good will there is in the further education of Africans of all tribes. There is no desire whatsoever to hold us in this education so that the better classes can be preserved for the future.

Danger from Highly-Educated Peasants

"The third danger comes from well-educated people, and we believe and wish that these should receive education with the right spirit, not only available to them, but to prove the same to others.

"It would be quite unrealistic to think that this sort of thing will happen overnight, but there may be a few educated makers or any other university-educated national leaders who are over-zealous as regards their aims.

"We have seen the tremendous advances made in Kenya, because 200,000 people have been educated. Education is not the purpose we are not entirely educational — 200,000 people of the African population are educated. The people of Africa taught themselves. In 1950, 150,000 people were illiterate, and in 1954, 150,000 people will be literate, and by 1958, 200,000 people will be literate, which is the best guarantee for the future of the country.

"The standard of education in the Arab community has been much improved. We have very considerable responsibilities to the Arab population in Kenya, as elsewhere. We also attach a lot of importance to the education of women, and here we have many forms of local difficulties to surmount. We know we must do our best to press on with European education in Africa, because all recognize the problem with the West African whose home is in Kenya and whose family have been there in many cases for generations. It is one of which we have never seen signs.

"The new Technical and Vocational training Africans in Nairobi and Mombasa are receiving, through the Royal Technical College in Nairobi, and also through vocational training schools, is such that experiment with these is most valuable.

"Anyone who has visited East Africa will have been struck by the remarkable improvements in the educational field which we have seen over the last ten years, and especially in these areas.

Kenya's Progress

"We all recognize the commanding quality of providing proper facilities for stabilizing Africans who are in inland towns; and it is necessary even to bring that into the picture of people who have been educated. The Central Hospital Building, a gift of the Queen, from the Colonial Development Corporation, has been modelled this for local authorities for housing schemes of various types in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nairobi, and elsewhere. I think the results ought to be highly satisfactory.

"In the field of political achievement Mr. Goutis, who served in Kenya before, has begun to show.

"It would be nice to suggest that when we are complimented about the situation in Kenya, it would be nice to give credit to the great credit for the work that has been done in the way of social advance under appalling difficulties. There has come a future and a very happy one in our history, and it is a splendid chapter in Imperial history.

"There is the view that remaining snatches of colonialism should still be maintained. Mr. Hall, the殖民地大臣, and Mr. Owen Falls, I am glad to say that an agreement between Uganda Government and the Kenya Government has just been signed.

"The most interesting and encouraging feature of all has been the help given to the Government of Kenya by the Queen and the royalists, and by the close association between African and West European youths who will have to live side-by-side together in the Kenya of the future, as distinct from the members of the Mau Mau Guards, and as members of the police. This has provided a new contact, an atmosphere of shared danger and common endeavour, and I would like to stress importance in the future.

"I know that a small but enormous beginning will be made a message of good will to the people of Kenya in their difficulties and ordeals; and, in particular, to those who share the conception of the multi-racial Government behind which I believe the whole of this committee is completely and irreversibly united."

[Comment appears in *Matters of Moment*]

service for VISITORS

The East Africa Tourist Association is a public service organization supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zambia. The Association exists to assist visitors to these countries and to give advice if required. Visitors' Information Bureaux in Nairobi, Saitama, Arusha, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Port Louis, and Victoria Falls.

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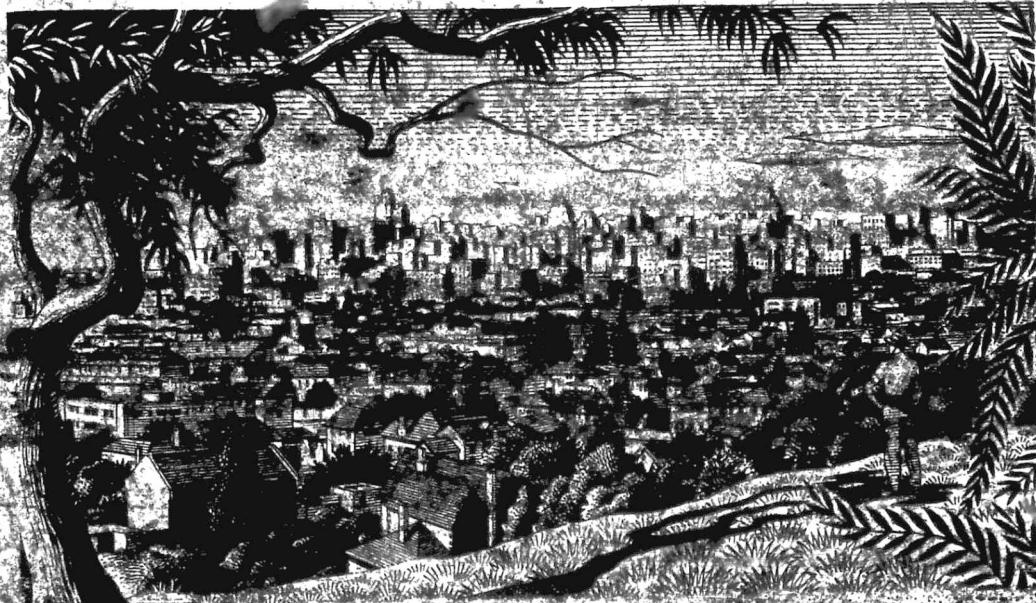
Written enquiry should be addressed to

THE INFORMATION OFFICER, EAST AFRICA,
PO BOX 204, NAIROBI, KENYA.

AN ORGANISATION ASSOCIATED, represented by the
East African Office, Great Buildings, 77 Highgate
Village, N.W.3

In SOUTH AFRICA inquiries can be sent to our
representative at East African Airways Corporation,
Salisbury House, 96-97 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East
African Airways Corporation, 317 Harvest House,
Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.



JOHANNESBURG. The starting place of one of the Rand's most famous gold fields is Johannesburg, the capital of the Union of South Africa today. Stock, tobacco, uncomprised land, and mineral products are the chief exports, and the mining industry is the largest in the world, having increased its output by 100 per cent in less than 70 years.

It was the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886 which brought about the transformation of Johannesburg from a tiny village covered with the trees of a native commercial center with its own banks, wine streets and great department stores. In that year a Mr. Gottschalk, partner-owner of a farm at Langlaagte, invited two prospectors to go ashore and look for gold or other metals. In a brief interview subsequently, one of the prospectors expressed the opinion that from his long experience in prospecting he could see that there was a sizeable goldfield. The accuracy of this forecast has been amply confirmed over the years, for since that date over 50 million ounces of fine gold, valued at more than £3,000,000,000, have been produced on the Rand.



Business men who require information on current conditions in the Union of South Africa are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department at London, E.C.4. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Johannesburg and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.

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Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation

Appointment of New Board

THE TANGANYIKA AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION, which is to continue the work of the Overseas Food Corporation, will come into being on March 30. It will operate in the areas taken over from the O.P.C. and will be financed for this purpose until September, 1957, by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant from H.M. Government.

The new corporation will be concerned in the Government's policy of seeking to carry on the Public Works Corporation's work which has progress under the name of the Food and Agriculture Corporation of the United Nations. In particular, it will be asked to establish the new farms which are being planned as part of that corporation. Co-operation is also being given to other agencies of development in the area.

The Governor has appointed the following to be members of the Corporation: Mr. Stuart Gellatly (Chairman), Mr. Arthur Gaskell (Chair-Humberside), Mr. John M. W. M. M'Kee (Chairman), Mr. A. J. G. Whic, Mr. S. C. Smith, and the Member for Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr. E. Trotman.

Police Resignations

MR. J. CISACK, Minister for Internal Security, of Kenya, has told the Legislative Council that resignations from the police last year amounted to 4% compared with 1% in 1951, the year before the emergency. Resignations in 1954 comprised 36 officers not locally recruited, nine on permanent posts and 27 on temporary contracts, and 114 locally recruited officers. Through these were 100 voluntary resignations and 145 acceptances of Reserves. The Minister said that he had the advice of the Royal Commission on Police Recruitment and Training that no limit should be imposed on the rate of voluntary resignations from the rank-and-file of the force in the colony.

You Can Help to Spread Knowledge

SIXTY-SEVEN have been born in Britain since 1949 and the problem of this immediate newspaper publication is to find some urgent outlet for news from them. The Ministry claims that the number of births in Britain has increased by 20% in the last ten years and that the figures for 1954 show a further increase of 10%. This means that there will be well over 100,000 people who have been born in Britain during the last decade and whose parents are now firmly established but are not yet sufficiently settled to form their own families. That would mean there will be names for which we stand and need to be known to serve those causes. Every new subscriber brings the circle of friends of Home and Colonial Africa, East Africa and Rhodesia, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Parliament

Civil Servants' Restrictions

N. Rhodesian Trust Land

MR. J. HYND (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary at question time in the House of Commons last week for a list of organizations in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda which Civil Servants were debarred from joining.

MR. LENNOX BOYD: "Civil servants in East Africa are debarred from joining the following organizations:

Africa East Rhodesia: The African Union, all elector associations, the Home Guard, the National British Army, the National African Congress, the National Democratic Party, Federal Independence Party, the East African Indian National Congress, the Indian Congress, the Indian National Congress, the East African Indian National Congress, the Central Sikh Council, the Central Muslim Association, the Muslim Association, the Indian National Congress, the Kenyan African Union (now, prospective), the Nyanza Central Association, the Indian Union, the Hindu (Oriental), and the Buddhist Association.

Africa South Rhodesia: The Black African National Congress, any party of African origin, any organization of political nature, and activities in the following organizations:

Africa Central Rhodesia: All organizations of any grade, all movements of any kind, and any organization which does not exceed £150 p.a.: Tanganyikan European Council, Asian Association, African Association, Sukuma Union, and the Tagwa Swahili African National Union.

Africa High Commission: All grades of officers are debarred from joining any of the organizations listed above.

MR. HEINKIN asked why the play "The Men of Heaven" had been banned in Northern Rhodesia and why the periodical *Christian Journal*, *Christian Witness* and *Right Cause* had also been banned.

MR. LENNOX BOYD: The reason for the circulation of these publications was referred to the Government in Council (G.C.C.) and referred to the public interests.

Colonial Office—Business

MR. DERN asked what limitations were placed on the civil servants in Africa, during their absence, in regard to the conduct of their business.

MR. LENNOX BOYD: There are no general regulations covering this subject, but each Colony makes its own arrangements. In the case of Rhodesia, the Civil Service is prohibited from employing itself in any commercial or financial undertaking. An officer may, of course, only with the express permission of his superior, and, moreover, may only if such ownership does not conflict with this officer's public duties. I am unable to give the number of officers concerned, as these cases are not reported to the Colonial Office.

MR. DAVIES asked the Minister if he would amend the regulations forbidding public servants in Tanganyika from participating in the activities of societies promoting the African national movement as recommended by the United Nations visiting mission.

MR. LENNOX BOYD: No. 1000 regulations apply to all colonial civil servants, and I share the view of the Government of Tanganyika that it is undesirable for senior members of the Civil Service to engage in politics.

MR. HAROLD DAVIES asked the Secretary of State if he would authorize the appointment of African civil servants as elected members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika.

MR. LENNOX BOYD: It is open to the Governor to make arrangements for suitable personnel available.

MR. WHITING asked when steps were being taken to rectify the situation of agricultural labourers in Colonial territories.

MR. LENNOX BOYD: An extremely large number of vacancies have occurred and considerable increases in the establishments of several Government Departments appear to be attracting from among students of universities in the United Kingdom and elsewhere to the colonies, and are being advertised.

MR. WHITING asked the Secretary of State who knew that Africans travelling first class by rail in Uganda were now segregated from Europeans.

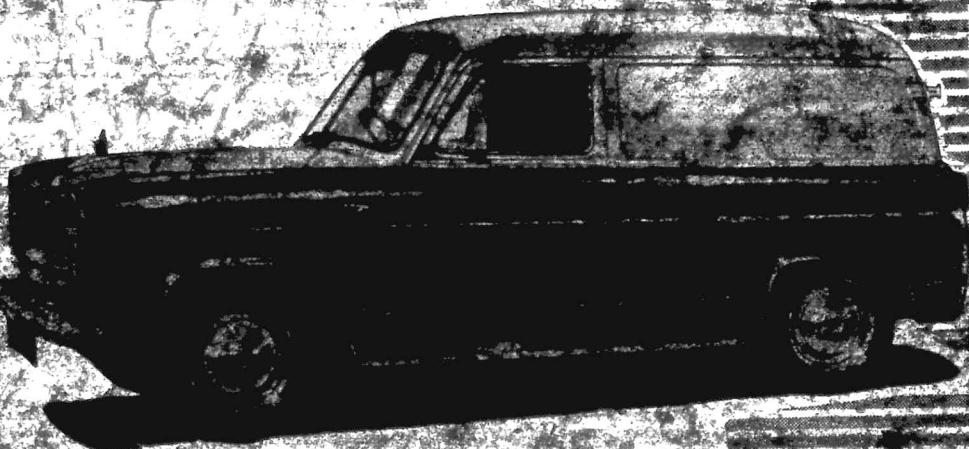
MR. LENNOX BOYD: Railways in Central Africa are on the relevant legislative lists and although the Federal Government have not yet legislated to amend these powers in this field I understand that they will do so shortly. They have already assumed general responsibility. The affairs of the railways in Central Africa are therefore no longer the responsibility of the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

MR. WHITING asked how many students from Nyasaland were in the United Kingdom for university or professional courses.

MR. LENNOX BOYD: Fifteen."

Mr. Transport Chief-

**THE SPARKLING
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M. J. HYND asked if recommendations from the Governor of Northern Rhodesia for modification of the regulations governing Native trust land had been received.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Government has sought the views of the African Representative Council and it has been unable to make any suggestions for improvement of the safeguards under the Native Trust Land Order in Council. I am satisfied that it would not be in the interests of Northern Rhodesia to accede to such a demand that all Native trust land should become Native reserves."

M. J. HYND: "Is the Secretary of State aware that there is a great deal of disquiet about the operation of the Governor's Native Trust Law? Native reserves have been created in Council and I have been told in the case of the sugar scheme it was the intention of the Government to give maximum assurance to the Native farmers that their interests will be consulted with the maximum consideration for African interests?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I can certainly give that assurance."

SIR L. PRIMROSE: "Is there to be inquiry before land is expropriated for Native reserves and what form of compensation?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Of course, proper regard would be given before any such action was taken. The purpose of the legislation is that, before any Native trust land in any area is taken by the Native authority, there must be a consultation with the Native authority itself to be consulted." If the native authority does not in mind the proposed Native reserve, "we must recognize that while protecting African interests is the main object, we must ensure that there is real value to the African power development of this kind."

Congress Officers Imprisoned.

Mr. SWARAKA: "On what grounds Mr. Harry Nkumbula and Mr. Kenneth Kadomo, president and secretary respectively of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress had been imprisoned."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "They were convicted of being in possession of prohibited arms."

MR. SWARAKA: "In what connection were they in possession of prohibited arms? Is the hon. gentleman able to give me some information in this regard?"

is on the prohibited list in Northern Rhodesia? Has the upshot of all this been enormously to increase the membership of the African Congress?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "As to the second part of that question, I have no reason to believe that that is so."

MR. J. JOHNSON: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that the case of these two gentlemen raised the whole matter of the movement of African leaders inside the Federation? Not only were these two gentlemen stopped from going to Salisbury but even people like Mr. Joseph Sankala is not allowed to leave Nyasaland or go to Northern Rhodesia. Is that a sensible policy to carry out in Central Africa?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "That is quite another question."

MR. JOHNSON: "What financial measures is he taking to enable Africans in Nyasaland to do an increasing amount of commerce in Central Africa?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The principal measure taken by this Government is the provision of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. These funds aid the Tanganyika Government to expand general and technical education of Africans and to develop the economy of the Territory and African participation in government."

In particular, the number of African co-operatives has been almost doubled since 1950. There are now 236 societies with an annual turnover exceeding £8m. Apart from marketing raw produce, they have their own plant for processing the raw materials. There is also a revolving fund available for £1,000,000 for encouraging African industry and agriculture in Central Africa."

The co-operative scheme and the participation of Africans in the Colonial Development Corporation's railway scheme at Njombe are interesting examples of new forms of African enterprise which the Tanganyika Government are actively encouraged."

M. J. HYND asked the terms and purpose of the Tanganyika Societies Ordinance, 1954.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The purpose is to protect Africans from exploitation by unscrupulous organizations and it gives the Government power to declare illegal a society which is used for any purpose prejudicial to law and order or in variance with the declared object."

MR. SWARAKA: "Can the hon. member for Crewe explain what is the purpose of the proposed Bill?"

MR. BROOKMAN: "In Bechuanaland it is proposed to enlarge the Bechuanaland College of Agriculture, secondary technical and agricultural school for the young. It is intended that it will be an all African junior university college."

To South and East Africa

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Immigration into the Federation

Interest in Continental Settlers

ARGUING that more European aliens must be admitted if immigration was to increase at the maximum pace, Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Land, a Government representative, said at the inaugural meeting of the Immigration Advisory Committee in Salisbury that the present maximum limit of admissions from the New Zealand Dependencies up to 1953 was 500, and that it could be increased to 1,000.

The Federation were granted membership of the International Migration Organization which has largely financed by the United States its annual subscription would be £23,000 and there would have to be an undertaking to pay £20 towards expenses of each immigrant under the scheme. If 500 immigrants a year were admitted, the cost would be £1,000, but subsidies from other countries would amount to £1,000. Immigrants would come mainly from Austria, Belgium, Germany, Greece, and Italy.

Mr. J. C. Greenfield, Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs, said and repeated to the Federal authorities that there were over 50,000 Italian families in Britain, Central Africa, and the West Indies.

Mr. J. C. Greenfield, Federal Minister of Home Affairs, commented afterwards that the Government had no such scheme under consideration, though immigration from the Continent of Europe was being encouraged. The policy of the Government was to create conditions under which greater enterprise could flourish and so provide the maximum opportunity for the employment of Europeans.

"Southern Rhodesia's prosperity and development depend on us, but they are dangerous. When you have development, it's not too easy and painful. One must be very careful, because there has been a lot of trouble in Rhodesia, and so far as to Southern

What Is Nyasaland's Future?

Plea for Termians on Political Railway

A PLEA TO THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT to state a clear policy on the future constitution of the Protectorate was made by Mr. P. F. Breerton, M.P., at a protest meeting of the Nyasaland Association, of which he is president. He asked what the constitutional position would be in 10, 15, or 20 years' time, when the Government of the day was going to be able to say how the territories will be constituted.

Referring to the African claims, he said more seats in the Legislature were needed, and that the African population had increased from 944,000 in 1947 to 1,065,000 in 1953. Of African adults, 100,000 were literate, all are the educated people in the country, and had increased by 100%.

"We have the right to more seats than we had in 1947. I have said to the Government that I have done in all the time I am sick and tired of seeing the same people from the same class who have never been conquered by Portugal, and the Portuguese have no trouble with their Africans. They lay down the law."

Freedom of the Press in Kenya

MR. R. S. TURNBULL, Kenya's new Chief Secretary, has told Nairobi journalists that the freedom of the Press in his Colony remained the Government's chief power to censorship, as was intended to be so, to prevent the propagation of racial and religious strife. Any terrorism that threatened to publish reports calculated to create alarm and disreputable or antisocial news to promote public uneasiness or discontent.

Mr. Turnbull said that the Kenyan Government had been compelled to take steps to control the press, longer than many of the African colonies. The Federal independence early and the lack of a sense of Government responsibility led to previous public tranquillity.

The Government could not without risk let that dead-letter rule stand, while it retained too much more slavish in one of the most important functions of a responsible Government and the rule of paper-right be allowed to stand, even a press licensed by Government. Even if the time had not come for the restriction to be lifted, protestations about the freedom of the Press can hold while they remained. Still, Mr. Turnbull's announcement is significant; it only indicates that Kenya is moving into charter times.

F. A. W. L. Annual Meeting

THE ENGLAND BRANCH of the East Africa Workers League held its annual general meeting in London last week. Mr. C. Hargrave, Past President, Mr. G. J. Edwards, and Mr. A. J. Francis gave brief impressions of a recent visit to Kenya, a resolution was passed urging members to entertain friends in their homes and a list made of members who had done so. There was a good response. Miss Francis was re-elected chairman and Mrs. P. Lawrence and Mrs. S. Chaplin were elected to the committee. The hon. secretary and hon. treasurer are Mrs. E. C. Shaw and Mrs. M. N. Ford. The Duchess of Gloucester is president of the branch.

Nyasaland's Population

IN THE FIRST 10 MONTHS of last year 1,17 Europeans settled in Nyasaland and 715 left. The estimated population is 5,200 Europeans, 2,470,000 Africans, and 5,600 of other races. Most of last year's European immigrants came from Britain (180 adult males, 119 adult females, and 67 children). More than 150 immigrants arrived from within the Federation, 40 from the Union, and 50 from other Commonwealth countries. Asian immigrants numbered 266, a record.

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MARCH 24, 1955

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A strike of 20,000 Sudanese railway workers ended last Thursday.

Terracing on the steep slopes of the Buluguru Mountains in Tanganyika increased four-fold last year.

The death rate of the European population of Southern Rhodesia has declined from 10 to six per 1,000 between 1941 and 1953.

A party of six Army commandos left Nairobi this week en route to attend the funeral of General Gaul, a former chief in the Free French.

Over £26,000 has been given to leprosy settlements in East Africa by capital contributions to the Brown Memorial Trust Fund since its constitution in 1952.

A South African development was caught last week at Mombasa and brought to Lamu where it was shot in the leg. It was found to contain 100,000 live Haemophilus and Pfeiffer bacteria, which cause pneumonia and meningitis.

After a long session of its first meeting, the council of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland exchanged telegrams with Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, president of the council.

Affair in Somaliland Protectorate

The total casualties in the recent affair between the Habr Unis and Habr Tolaha tribes in the Somaliland Protectorate were 12 Habr Unis and 26 Habr Tolaha killed and 43 Habr Unis and 11 Habr Tolaha wounded.

Witnesses said that after a type burst while loading the Bren gun, one of the Unis lay down and was hit in the head by a bullet from another gun. He died immediately. Belvedere was a month old at the time of the fighting.

There was no fighting between the Unis and the Transvaal Commandos, who had been invited to the General Assembly at the British Legation. It is stated to justify British policy in Somaliland, a move to contrast sharply with the report of the visiting mission.

The French Government has presented the Federation of Rhodesian Nyasaland with a collection of reproductions of French paintings ranging from the 17th to the 20th century. The paintings selected by the French Consul General in Salisbury, the Comte R. de Warren, will hang in schools in the three territories.

The Anti-Leprosy Research Centre in London states that there is light leprosy spreading in the west of the Somaliland Protectorate, and that laying continuous in Tanganyika. The endemic in East Africa are about as numerous as the savages are here in northern Tanzania and the number of new cases is increasing.

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Statement to Dock Strikers

Essential Services Ordinance Flouted

MR. DESMOND O'HAGAN, provincial commissioner of the Coast Province, issued the following statement on March 3, the day on which the strike of dock workers broke out in Mombasa:

"It is unfortunate that seafarers in the port should have stopped work this morning, especially as no grievances have been brought before the Dock Workers Joint Industrial Workers' Council except for a memorandum of complaint being tabled on March 1, which was then accepted. The Labour Department investigated and found that no time limit had been placed on the strike by the Dock Workers' Joint Industrial Workers' Council or its representatives. The majority of the labour working in the port were under contract to the shipping companies and it is an offence for an employee or employee to strike, even if a lock-out or break-off from previously reporting to his employer is involved."

"Employees working for the forwarding and ship-handling companies, if they continue to stay away from work are guilty of obstruction and in addition to the punishment for breaking their contract, they hope that the War Department will make arrangements to bring them through the disciplinary process and that they will be compelled to work again."

"I would like to advise the Dock Workers' Joint Industrial Workers' Council that they should take up this subject with representatives to elaborate joint negotiation machinery which has been established."

"It is impossible for the officers of the Labour Department to gain an understanding of an industrial dispute which has been reported to them and brought to their notice through the Dock Workers' Joint Industrial Council."

"Police are taking all possible steps to ensure that seafarers and their families are not being intimidated."

World Bank Loan

A loan of \$200 million made by the World Bank to the East Africa High Commission for the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours is to be disbursed in April.

The loan will be used to finance the construction of a major post-war expansion. The first instalment of \$100 million will be disbursed in April, with the remainder of \$100 million due in October.

The loan will be disbursed in two instalments. The first will be in April, and the second in October. The loan will be repaid in four years. The interest rate will be 4 per cent. The loan will be used to finance the construction of a major post-war expansion. The first instalment of \$100 million will be disbursed in April, with the remainder of \$100 million due in October.

New Union-Castle Liner

THE UNION-Castle Line has placed an order with Harland & Wolff, Ltd., of Belfast, for a new mail steamer similar in size and power to the Britannia. That means that the ship will be of about 29,000 tons. Shipping men estimate the cost at £10m. or more.

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Of Commercial Concern

The committee of inquiry into the collapse of the piles of No. 9 deep-water wharf in Mombasa harbour report that the immediate cause of the subsidence was the flow of the silt layer overlying the sand on which the piles were founded, which led to the piles overturning. No indications of instability in earthworks were observed, but it is recommended that boffins should be engaged to advise.

A new Power and Light plant at Nairobi, consisting of two 10,000-kw. units, has been installed and is now generating 20,000 kw. of light, connected to the national grid. It is the first power station to have been lit for the first time last week. New equipment for the building has been commissioned and the plant is now operating at full capacity.

Wholesale Tobacco Auction. The results of the 1955 auction sales of the highest three grades of tobacco were sold at £67d. per lb. for one bag of 100 lbs. quality lemon cutters. Demand for other grades was relatively strong, average cutter and 16-grade, ranging from £6d. to 66d. per lb.

Mr. C. D. Madan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Kenya Ministry for Commerce, told a gathering of Asian business men in Nairobi last week that if the African took this proper place in commerce it would affect the position of Asians who would have to change their methods of operation.

A new cigarette factory is being built outside Nairobi by a firm of Indian smokers from the Andamans, many of whom were

Gross traffic receipts of Kasala Railway in 1953 were £250,339 (£210,114) and working expenses £177,490 (£166,705), leaving a balance of £72,849 (£43,409). Net profit was £72,619 (£37,843).

At last week's auctions in London 2,898 packages of African tea were sold for an average price of 4s 10 3d. per lb., compared with 2,861 packages averaging 5s 1 7d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 5s 2d. for a consignment from Kenya.

Payment of double customs duties by Nyasaland buyers will cease when the Customs Bill comes into force on July 1. The bill also provides for the payment of a 10 per cent. surcharge on imports into Nyasaland.

A total of 22,194 head of cattle were sold in the January 22, 1954, head of cattle sale at Nairobi, with an average price of 10s 10d. per head.

Kenya Railways Ltd. has issued a circular to its shareholders asking for £100,000 to meet its financial obligations.

Kenya Railways Ltd. has issued a circular to its shareholders asking for £100,000 to meet its financial obligations. The company has a capital of £1,000,000 and assets of £1,413,843 (£1,313,843).

Bureau de Co. Ltd., a Kenya company, proposes to capitalise £249,956 of reserves by making a one-for-one scrip issue.

Richard Gathinji, Ltd., major shareholder, shareholders £1,052 new £1,052 cumulative preference shares of par value £1 each.

The value of Kenya's ports, ships, inland waterways, internal docks and railways is estimated to be £100 million.

The estimated value of Kenya's mineral resources from 1950 to 1954 is £1,500 million.



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First Rhodesian Permanent Building Society

FIRST RHODESIAN PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY, a company with its head office in Umtata, Northern Rhodesia, earned a profit of £106,980 in the calendar year 1954 compared with £67,662 in the previous year. General reserve receives £7,000 dividends to shareholders require £92,033, and there is a carry-forward of £12,720.

Deposits amount of £288,000 in savings shares 11,412,154 and £1,000 ordinary shares 1,000,000 preference shares 1,000,000. Total assets include buildings, land, motor vehicles, plant and equipment and other liabilities at £16,992. Mortgages and advances amount £1,970,000, other assets at £5,000, and cash at £17,167.

Distributive and 10 investment shareholders were at the rate of 6% per annum. The rate of interest on savings invested in all classes of shares shows the remarkable increase over the year of 2819.35%, compared with 2673.75% last year. The two new branches were opened in Kariba and Bulawayo, and the 3rd in Salmi (Tanganyika). Branches in Umtata, Bulawayo, Fort Victoria, Gwelo, and Kafue, are owned by the corporation, while those in Lusaka, Umtali, and Mbala are wholly or partly owned by the Northern Rhodesia Government. The local director in Tanganyika is Mr. T. W. Tyrell.

The annual general meeting and a special meeting of shareholders will be held in Umtata on Saturday, when a resolution to change the name of the society to First Permanent Building Society will be considered.

Mining

Closed Shop Dispute on Copperbelt

Miners' Union Demands Conciliation

A closed shop dispute between the Northern Rhodesian Miners' Union and the mining companies, after months of negotiations, has been settled.

The union contends that non-union labour should not be allowed to work in a closed shop and that in contracts given to private engineering firms the companies should ensure that employees of those firms, while working on mine property should be members of one of the trade unions registered in Northern Rhodesia.

The union also asks for one annual leave of 16 weeks to be increased to 32 working days. The third demand is that an employee on shift work and continuous operation should paid the normal overtime rate for the first four hours overtime time for the rest of the shift when he is called upon to work on his day off.

Mr. Hunter has begun discussions with representatives of both sides.

Record Trade for Copper

Prices for minerals stability on the London Metal Exchange have recorded a record price of £361 per ton for this week. The previous highest price was £361 per ton in mid-February.

Mining Dividends

BUSHUANALAND EXPLORATION CO., LTD.—Nil (7%). Net profit £13,311 (£23,748) after tax of £11,945 (£17,757). Acceptances of the offer by Glazer Bros. of Johannesburg, to acquire issued capital at 20s. per share exceed 91%. Application will be made to transfer the management and control to Southern Rhodesia.

THE RHODESIA HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.—Final 1s. 4d. per share, less 10s. the equivalent of 10d. per share net making 1s. 3d. per share net for 1954, compared with 1s. in the previous year. Net profit £1,024.88 (£147,895), after tax of £42,000 (£36,826).

THE RHODESIA CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD.—Final 5s. per share, making 10s. for the year 1954. The annual dividend of 19.740.24s. after tax of £1,808.00 (£1,717.80) and £100,000 in 1953.

CHODORONI COMPANY—Dividend of 10s. per share, making 20s. for the year to November 30, last, profit £70,722 after tax of £18,000 (£16,562).

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THE RHODESIAN AND EGYPTIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.—Final 10s. per share, making 20s. for the year 1954. Profit £82,187 (£724,194), after tax of £22,000 (£21,000).

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African Advancement

THE NORTHERN AFRICAN EUROPEAN TRADE UNIONS UNION has voted for a second time on the question of African advancement on the Copperbelt. The response was poor. Unlike the first ballot, the second was voluntary. Votes cast by the Shikha branch were very few. At Roan Antelope 260 out of more than 1,000 were投oted. At Mafinga the voting was negligible. Mafinga branch approved concessions to African workers by 100 to 19 votes. It is expected that the next ballot results will now be allowed to stand.

Industrial Relations
African Shikha miners have voted for a second time on arrangements to finance Kansanshi copper in Northern Rhodesia. The last mentioned is to expand its chrome smelter and to add a new plant.

Shikha miners have voted to support the proposal to double the number of hours worked in the smelter. This would mean an increase of 16 hours per week. The miners' union has fully emphasized that the prospect has been the sole reliance publication of the report of the "Kansanshi" engineers in January.

Surprise Mineworkers

THE NORTHERN AFRICAN COPPER LTD. has recruited 10,000 Jarotu miners, about 1,000 Chitwa, 10,000 Chiluba, and 10,000 Baganda. Total recruitment is approximately 40,000 miners. No further recruitment is therefore expected for some time.

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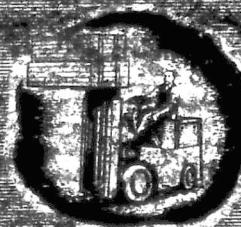
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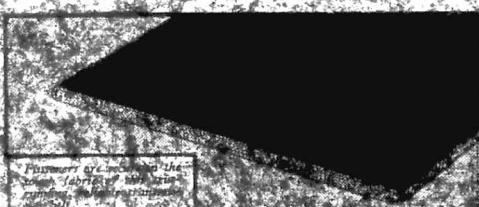
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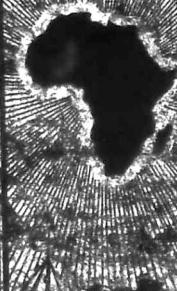
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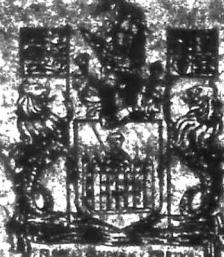
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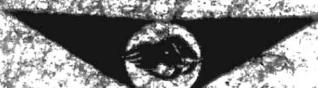
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THIS WEEK the Overseas Food Corporation will pass from the East African scene, and the newly-constituted Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation will continue what remains of its work. Owing to the ghastly mismanagement of a good idea millions of pounds of the

British taxpayers' money were thrown away by an incompetent board under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Plummer (who was nevertheless quickly knighted on the advice of the Socialist Government) and the ministerial responsibility for Mr. John Strachey (who was also knighted) was taken account in the House of Commons. The author which stated that there had been serious errors was not alone in his view because it was inconceivable that general knowledge of the facts would have brought down Mr. Strachey and almost certainly other powerful figures in a party which treated the plan as primarily political. No one in the thick of things, quite as deeply angered the best men connected with it (and many excellent men in Africa did everything in their power to serve and save the groundnut scheme) than the levity often shown in the selection of staff. At one period it seemed that almost anyone who had held senior rank regular or temporary, in one of the armed services could get a well-paid O.E.C. job in Tanganyika, whatever his demerits. Such people and others came and went with unseemly celerity, first to the amazement and disgust, and then to the wrath of the nucleus of experienced men who were working themselves out in the hope that the staggeringly expensive pioneer venture of which such high expectations were held might set a new pattern not merely for large-scale capitalized production in Africa but for African farming also. In such minds and hearts the hope that sanity would eventually prevail persisted when all the evidence pointed in the other direction. But at last

the grandiose, extravagant scheme failed, partly because supercilious men in high places showed themselves unteachable.

The new Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation will be better for having as its successor to its predecessor. A public in Great Britain which is so prone to judge by names could be persuaded to tolerate a board containing more than the normal quota of

New Corporation's impressive board. Bright, even-tempered, capable, and unostentatious, Mr. Ernest Garske, who has now been associated with some years ago, resigned a senior post in the Government of Kenya Colony to become the personal secretary to Mr. J. G. M. G. Parker, the then Governor of the Bank of Central Africa. After the wreck of the Strachey Scheme, the most spectacular bankruptcy in practical problems, he has re-established faith in the prospects of a drastically reduced project and now he is to head the committee of an admirable board. Mr. Arthur Garlick, a great capture made an important contribution to the success of the Gezira cotton growing scheme in the Sudan, has studied agriculture in many parts of East Africa, has been a member of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa, and approaches the problems of the continent from the standpoint of the trained, experienced, and talented man of affairs. Mr. A. A. Lawrie, one of the best-known business men in Kenya, has also presided capably over the affairs of the Kenya Sisal Growers Association and the Kenya Sisal Board. Mr. A. M. A. Karimjee, an able and experienced Asian leader in Tanganyika, has large stakes in commerce and agriculture. Mr. Donald Parker has been engaged in growing and marketing agricultural products of Tanganyika for many years. Chief Numbi Ziota is the progressive chairman of the Nyamwezi Federation, and if he is receptive, balanced

and energetic, as is suggested by his inclusion in such a directorate, he will have a valuable contribution to make. It is also satisfactory that the Government of Tanganyika, which has made itself responsible for financing the corporation, has not attempted to pack the board with senior officials, but has contented itself with nominating only one, the holder of the portfolio of Agriculture and Natural Resources. This, then, is an impressive board, composed of men who have won their way to success on their own merits, who are ready to make hard executive decisions, or to spend the money of other people's money with less care than they would exercise in connexion with their own. For these and other reasons the Tanganyika Agribusiness Corporation will start on its career with a great measure of European, African, and Asian good will.

MR. JOHN GRAYLIN, Federal MP for the Livingstone constituency of Northern Rhodesia, has said publicly what many people responsible Northern Rhodesian

among them have been saying privately for months. Inadequate Co-operation. While Mr. van Feden was speaking in the Federal Parliament, Mr. Graylin interjected. "Should civil servants be allowed to undermine the work of the Federal Government? I believe it is the Government of Northern Rhodesia which should be expected to work in strict accordance with the spirit of the agreement." After discussing evidence that some civil servants in Northern Rhodesia were obstructing the work of the Federal Government, said in reply in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, "I must take the question to imply that Mr. Graylin believes that civil servants in Northern Rhodesia are trying to sabotage the work of the Federal Government. I must assume that Mr. Graylin has evidence to support this very grave charge. His duty is today before this Government. If this charge is proved, I undertake to see that the officers guilty of such conduct are severely punished, but it will be necessary for Mr. Graylin and me to agree on our conclusions."

Many Africans living north of the Zambezi, no less than those resident south of the river, and some in England at this moment would be more impressed by this official retort if the spirit which fact, nor it breathes had been much more evident during the past year or so. Surely Mr. Williams does not aver that he had no prior knowledge of

the complaints which were in the mind of Livingstone's member. Any such suggestion would be astonishing, for even in London we have been told by visitors from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and even Nyasaland of marked lack of co-operation in some Northern Rhodesian official circles. Not one of our informants, whether by word of mouth or by correspondence, has made any statement which could have justified the term "smear campaign" used by Mr. Williams. They were obviously unhappy that some civil servants in Northern Rhodesia (and some only) had sabotaged the co-operative normative policies of the Federal Government which must have among its aims the promotion of the kind of public opinion which Mr. Williams would like to hear mentioned in public. Mr. Graylin may have his better solution of such cases as those of his colleagues, in the Federal House, but he has

It is significant that a Northern Rhodesian should have been the first member of the Federal Parliament to bring this delicate matter to public notice. He must have done so from a sense of public duty. But in view of the situation in our post-Agreement period, we consider Mr. Graylin's action may have been on much sounder ground than the Chief Secretary would claim. We shall furnish at least part of the information — perhaps the most salient — to the effect that Mr. Williams, if he is sincere, will publicly withdraw the accusation about a "smear campaign" and publicly admit that not all that should have been done has in fact been done within his own Government. There are people on his own doorstep, officials among them, who are strongly of that opinion, which is held still more firmly by quite senior men in the Federal service who have transferred to it from Northern Rhodesia. These facts — for they are facts — cannot be overcome by the pretence that they afflict the Chief Secretary. They have been widely discussed for many months. Up-to-date evidence that some prominent Northern Rhodesian public men are quite ready to make indiscriminate comments about the Federal authorities was provided only a few days ago by the debate on the Kariba and Kafue hydro-electric schemes. The contributions of some speakers were more likely to foster disharmony than the spirit of co-operation. Surely the policy should be to stress the points of agreement and not emphasize unnecessarily those on which there is disagreement.

Notes By The Way

General Erskine's Distortions

SOME NONSENICAL WORDS of General Sir George Erskine, the Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, are recorded on another page. As will be seen he has suggested that the people of Great Britain are gravely ignorant about the position in Kenya, that little has been published about the real situation there, and that there is a general impression that the security forces in Kenya are not doing their duty.

It is difficult to repeat absurd. Large sections of the public are admittedly indifferent to anything more serious than news about film stars, football pools, and sport, but hardly anyone in the world can fail to plead ignorance about the state of Kenya for no government probably thousands of columns at news on that subject have been published in Great Britain in the past two years. The main news in the form of the notices from the Colony by Foreign and Colonial Office and other reports in Debates in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and of addresses to military and other church meetings, and organizations of many kinds. There have also been numerous broadcast talks and discussions. So the ignorance must be among the millions who do not care, and would still not care if every man in every British battalion returning from Kenya makes himself a propagandist for the truth.

How Not Propaganda

IT IS WISHES FORPEACE TO IMPLY that an overstatement of the facts is being levied. The comment about the "ignorance" of the United Kingdom has been national and universal. It is a great disservice to those institutions which did much of that disservice, but they were perhaps influenced by the desire to be accurate and unbiased. On the two sides, the press has been open and honest the country over. However, reported faithfully and fairly, and their combined influence is far greater than that of the entertainment sheets which are mistaken by some people for newspapers. It is fantastic to aver as General Erskine allowed himself to do that the people of Great Britain think that Britain is still showing Africans on sight. I doubt whether one person in the whole Kingdom believes that, and the few who would make so disgraceful a charge are Communist propagandists for whom no lie is too vile to use. The Commanding-in-chief was issuing a ban on of the Black Watch to spread the truth in order to help Kenya. If this is his own idea of helping the Union, it is certainly not mine.

Awakening the Weary

MR. BURKE, Director of Information in Uganda, told me to make himself a highly unpopular member of the Colonial Service because he is setting an example which may shame other territories into abandonment of the almost traditional view that departmental annual reports can be issued at any time. Most departmental heads have been satisfied to produce their report within 12 or 18 months after the end of the period covered, a time-lag of two years has not been exceptional and three years' grace has not been unknown — because the Secretariats have been so slack in this matter, and because Governors and non-official members of the Legislative Councils have been equally unconcerned (not for want of prodding, for the subject has been constantly kept under public notice by this newspaper).

Mr. Horace White's Example

THE FIRST REAL SIGN of an entirely new spirit followed Mr. White's arrival in Uganda. He promptly insisted on the importance of early publication of all Government reports, the Government Printer did his part nobly, and so departmental documents from Uganda for 1954 are reaching London before the reports of similar departments in other territories for 1955. The average time at present is about six months, compared to documents for 1953. One copy of the latest Legislative Assembly Report of Uganda arrived. I hope that Mr. White, who is very popular in his own Directorate despite his sense of urgency, will continue to insist for the same treatment, and continuing to stimulate the earliest possible production.

Challenge to Other Territories

AT THE suggestion of Mr. White, the first Ugandan Legislative Assembly will assemble in April. The world will look forward to the first Ugandan annual report that has been published this year. This will, I am sure, yield a most interesting schedule — one which this newspaper would gladly publish, partly in tribute to Uganda's growing sense of the need of speed in such matters, and partly in the hope of so discomfiting departmental heads in other territories that they would feel it necessary to change their whole system (if any), or if they did not act spontaneously and themselves pushed by their Information Departments, Secretariats, and Ministers, what Leader can do so well.

Misguidance for Trade Unions

IN AN OPEN LETTER to Mr. Bury, Director of Information in East Africa, Mr. Burke, who is representative to Kenya, has written a scathing article against the weekly issues published by the Central African Economic Organization in Accra, from which quotations appear on another page of this issue. Some of the misstatements and unsatisfactory generalizations may doubtless be attributable to ignorance, for Mr. Bury has been in East Africa less than a year, when however, he may not have had the time to assemble all the facts for fair and accurate judgment on some of the matters about which he has written — but in that case it would have been more prudent and much fairer to withhold comment. Trade unions in many countries look to the I.C.E.T.O. for guidance, but in this case they have been given serious misguidance. The statements in an open letter to a convention in Toronto of the Canadian Congress of Labour must have given the oligarchs the satisfaction that the native state of Kenya was indeed a colony in areas affected by Mau Mau is iniquitous.

Reprehensible Misrepresentation

IT IS NOT TRUE TO SAY, as Mr. Bury does without European scales above, "monopolized all the land," that Kenya's five million Africans do no more than "try to eke out an existence," and that the Government has not taught the African more efficient methods of agriculture. If he had taken the trouble to inquire from anyone who has really acquainted with the matter he would have been referred to testimony after testimony from experts whose judgment is not to be doubted that there was and is plenty of land in the Native areas as good as much of that in European

ownership. He could very easily discover large numbers of Africans who live in great comfort; and the most cursory of visits to African areas would have shown him what has been done by the authorities to improve African civilization. To write that industrial workers have practically no chance of advancement and that they are lucky if they keep alive on their wages is a particularly reprehensible misrepresentation at a time of relative peace, for readers without knowledge of the local circumstances must interpret such allegations as something approaching justification for Mau Mau. If Mr. Dury cannot report more accurately he would do well to refrain from writing about general topics, and restrict himself to trade union matters.

Trade Prospects

THAT THE INDIA TRADE is now of the opinion that India will in the near future may be exported within the next few months, and several of the largest retailers in the United Kingdom have already cut their prices, although the price point of view has not been mentioned. This course has, needless to say, taken partly in

the hope that it will stimulate consumption, for consumer resistance to the prices ruling in recent months has affected sales considerably. Yet coffee drinkers in the United Kingdom have not had to pay the full world price as determined by auction in the main selling centres, the charge to the public having been substantially below that in other countries as a result of the purchases made within the Empire, and especially from East Africa, on long-term contract by the Ministry of Food when prices were far below the peak figures reached during the past year or so. Supplies of these Empire coffees to the trade came to an end last December and it was then suggested that the kind of coffee which had sold before the war at about half a crown a pound would have to be priced in the shops at half a sovereign. Fortunately within a few weeks the Government of Uganda and Kenya, and also the Indian Government, agreed to supply their respective countries together. As the result of the three agreements are failing simultaneously in all three cases the consumer resistance had grown firmer. That and heavy taxation of imports have, we think, largely responsible for what has been

Tanganyika's New Legislative Council

Many New Members Appointed by the Government

MANY NEW APPOINTMENTS to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika have just been announced by the Government of the Territory.

On the Government side of the House there are eight new members, the value of their offices, six new members on the Executive Council, and 13 new members to some offices and some minor posts.

The appointed members are the Chief Secretary, the Permanent Under-Secretary, the Permanent Secretary for Finance, the Minister for Home Affairs, the Minister for Internal and Natural Resources, the Minister for Works and Communications, the Minister for Local Governments, and the Member for Lands and Mines.

The new 30 members of the Executive Council are Sir Charles Phillips, Mr. S. J. P. R. Wilson, Captain Edmund Matwala, Mr. G. N. Houghton, Colie Adams Sapi, and Mr. J. C. Chopra, Q.C.

Nominated to Government Benches

The remaining 17 nominated members on the Government side are:

Mr. Christian Bodo (African), Chair of Mbeya District; Mr. R. E. Elman (European), Deputy Director of Education;

Mr. G. Miller (European), chairman of the Board of Agriculture, Government;

Mr. R. H. Kerrey (European), Secretary for Trade and Economic Affairs;

Sir James Henry, Bt., solicitor-general;

Mr. A. M. A. Karimjee (Asian), sugar and tea planter;

Dr. J. M. Liston (European), Director of Medical Services;

Mr. C. Mace (European), Director of Lands and Survey;

Mr. E. U. Mawelle (African), wife of Chief Mawelle;

Mr. N. M. Mehta (Asian), merchant and planter;

Mr. E. G. Rowe (European), Senior Provincial Commissioner;

Mr. H. Saleh El Busady (Arab), Lwala of Dar es Salaam;

Mr. K. E. Sanders (European), Commissioner for Labour;

Mr. J. W. Simms (European), Commissioner for Education;

Mr. J. K. S. Soto (European), Commissioner of Agriculture;

Mr. V. Hall (European), Economic Commissar;

Mr. G. W. H. T. Tait (European), Director of Public Works;

Thirty representative members:

I. The 30 representative members on the non-official side are:

Mr. D. S. Andrade (European), Mr. V. A. Karimjee (Asian), former Mayor of Dar es Salaam; Mr. J. Kiruka (African), honorary courtholder; Mr. R. C. J. Mashim, partner in Cooper Brothers (chartered accountants), Dar es Salaam.

Central Province Constituency: — Mr. Abdarahman Owo (African), Chair of Singida District; Mrs. S. Keekia (Asian), wife of a Dedemba advocate; Colonel C. L. Towne, former Tanga District.

Eastern Province Constituency: — Mr. F. Kamande Machinga (African); Mr. D. Parikh (European), director of Tanganyika Cotton Co. Ltd.; Mr. I. D. Shah (Asian), merchant.

Zanzibar Province Constituency: — Mr. J. Bennett (European), headmaster of Kendwa School; Mr. J. Bemba (African), co-operative worker; Mr. S. D. Tamia (Asian), merchant.

Northern Province Constituency: — Mr. S. K. George (African), manager, clerk with Tanganyika Coffee Marketing Co.; Mr. H. K. Virani (Asian) merchant; Mr. B. J. Waiss (European), farmer, Mbiniaro West.

Southern Highlands Province Constituency: — Mr. I. C. W. Bayldon (European), farmer, Southern Highlands; Mr. R. K. Munji (Asian), merchant; Mr. G. Mwahasuu (African), co-operative worker, Rungwe.

Southern Province Constituency: — Liwali J. D. Mponda (African) Liwali of Newala; Mr. J. A. G. Versi (Asian), merchant; another member to be appointed.

Tanga Province Constituency: — Mr. M. S. Desai (Asian), advocate; Mr. A. L. le Maitre (European), secretary to Sisal Growers Association; Mr. P. C. Mtambo (African), farmer, Handeni.

Western Province Constituency: — Mr. J. H. Baker

(European), managing director of Canadian Exploration (Tanganyika), Ltd.; Chief H. M. Lugusa (African), Tabora; Mr. H. L. Sumar (Asian), merchant.

To represent the general interests of the Territory: — Mr. S. M. K. Bargash (Arab), transporter; Sir Eldred Hitchcock (European), chairman of Tanganyika Sisal Board; Mr. E. D. Lushakuzi (African), Haya, of Bukoba.

Dr. Desmond Clark on the Stone Age in Africa

DR. DESMOND CLARK HAS ARRIVED to the Royal Anthropological Institute

ALTHOUGH PREHISTORIC RESEARCH did not begin in Kenya and Uganda until the twenties, the initial work of Dr. Leakey, Mr. Wayland, and others, is as complete as for any other part of Africa. The Sudan and the Congo have lagged behind, although voluminous pioneer work seems to form the basis for systematic research into their Pleistocene and recent history.

Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, and much of Tanganyika are still largely unknown prehistorically, and some of them may prove of paramount importance in elucidating the origins, diffusion, and method of development of already known cultures. In fact, lack of knowledge of these areas must slow down correlation work within the adjacent territories where research programmes may be well established.

I want to talk on those parts of Africa which lie approximately between 15° and 20° south latitude, between the Zambezi in the south and the Omo in the north, and the area of the great East African Plateau.

The Great Pioneer Work

THE READING OF THE PREVIOUS PAPER ON THE young Pre-Chevalier industry of the Omo has stimulated more work, done by the late Dr. Neville Jones in Matabeleland. His researches have provided the groundwork on which the cultural and stratigraphical succession has been built up, and his death a few days ago is a loss to archaeology in Southern Africa.

The earliest culture on the present plateau of Central Africa is found in the high-level terraces of the rivers. Of this older gravel complex, the uppermost terraces have so far proved sterile, but the lower ones have yielded pebble tools of a Pre-Chevalier culture. Good assemblages of pebble tools have come from the Hunyani River on the Matabeleland plateau, the Katomo River, the northern part of Northern Rhodesian plateau, the Zambezi, and the southern Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

Industries

Where pebbles are the main raw material, stones as both Kasane and Olduvai seem to favour. Where a material such as a tabular chalcedony or chert is used, often struck from outcrops, and resembles in implements a flake tool, the industry is called Oldowan. Oldowan industries are possible, the whole assemblage might be termed the most advanced forms present, so that we have not as yet any human industry which dates to a time earlier than the earliest part of the Kamassia Period, though there is every reason to suppose that man already existed in these parts during the preceding very dry Kagero-Kamassia interpluvial.

Wooden implements occur in sufficient numbers to be faunal remains of this period are yet known, save the Kachina bird. The only area where a fauna of the date is known is Northern Nyasaland, where Dr. F. Dixer recovered a baboon, hippo, and a primitive giraffe from the lacustrine Chitondo beds.

Remains of the men who made the Pre-Chevalier pebble tools still elude us, but there are reasonable good

presuppositions of human beings whose Australopithecines or Homo remains may occur in one of the fissure deposits in the Cambrian limestones north and south of the Karue, in parts of Northern Rhodesia, and in Southern Angola.

It is greater attention, however, that we are now able to perceive something of the manner in which these early men lived.

Chimpanzees obtain the same berries as man does in the river valleys, and it is likely that he did the same.

There is no evidence of any kind of hunting, but there is a

large number of animal bones which come from the Kalambo Falls in the Northern Rhodesian-Tanganyika border; from Broken Hill, not very many yards away where a skull and other remains of *Homo rhodesiensis* were discovered, from the valley of the Shire, a tributary of the Zambezi near Livingstone, and from Lothard and other sites near Bulawayo.

Carnivorous Man

That man formed quite a considerable part of man's diet at this time is shown by the animal remains on his spear points, and especially on his hand axes, for there is very little in the way of animal bones which have turned up in the stone tools. These have formed the skinning and butchering tools, the remains of meat of dead animals of the same, which of course, was also eaten raw. Stones being eaten raw are not uncommon, but I think this was being done in order to get rid of the sharp edges of the hand axes.

There were times when man had to live on roots, and leaves, with other plants, as well as on animal remains, as indicated from excavations at Leakey Falls, 10 miles upstream from the falls. Here, in the bed of the river, which was covered in 1921, the skull and other remains of *Homo rhodesiensis*, were lying on the former land surface, were besides hand-axes and cleavers, numbers of small flake tools made in the same way as those of the Oldowan industry, but being made of roots from working wood.

In Africa, where climatic fluctuations have been so pronounced, the chances of survival of the more perishable parts of the equipment of prehistoric man — such as wood, hide, or even bone — are exceedingly remote. Last year, however, a very important site was found at the Kalahari Falls. Here in old lake beds dating to the interpluvial or the very beginning of the succeeding Canaan Period of Upper Tertiary age were found fine Oldowan and later camping floors in association with pieces of carbonized tree trunk preserved in water-logged clay, fine silts, etc.

Ancient Fossil Clays

The clays were also found scattered in fossil pollen. The tree trunks are provisionally identified as *Acacia*, while the pollen so far identified include over 27 species and genera of Cyperaceae, which indicates that the vegetation of the Old Kalahari lake was fairly open. Samples of the ancient pollen were 24,000 years old, and may be 10,000 years older, for the end of the last glacial Age in this part of Central Africa. When full-scale excavations are undertaken there is the possibility of finding preserved wooden implements, which will hold out high promise of adding what for Africa would be a unique discovery — some of the more perishable tools of the Early Stone Age.

That wooden implements were in use at this time further south in the Orange Free State is known, for some have been found in the lowest part of the Drift, probably corresponding in association with *Homo heidelbergensis* and an earlier Middle Stone Age industry. The spatulate ends of two broken tools suggest that they may have served as digging sticks. This specimen represents, I believe, the lower end of a throwing

stick, very like some of the Australian throwing-sticks in use today. The lowest peat at Florishad has been dated by C14 to more than 44,000 years old.

This discovery of wooden implements has suggested that an excavation of the numbers of springs on the Northern Rhodesian plateau, around which Stone Age material is known to occur, might yield similar finds with preserved organic remains. There is thus much to indicate that the spear, probably made of wood, was the main hunting weapon in Middle Stone Age times, but the stone-headed club, or bole, appears to have been an important weapon also in the savanna and more forested country, being particularly common in Northern Rhodesia.

Radical Cultural Changes

The most radical cultural changes must have taken place when the first hominid came into this more and more arid environment. Since the beginning of the Holocene period there was the gradual extension of man's range, the extension of his power of adaptation, and the adoption of more and more of the ways of the new environment. Such a period had been the African Karamoja Days when a primitive hominid first appeared as a we-hunting animal, and the Dodo Days, and the dry period at the end of the Upper Palaeolithic when the Middle Stone Age gave place to the Late Stone Age cultures.

As far as we know of the traditional culture of this period, we may say that in the mood we appreciate that such a revolution did not take place in a few days, over a very long period. But by the beginning of the Later Stone Age, some 20,000 years ago, the new elements had definitely entered the biological and cultural barriers, and the cultural forces of South-Central Africa are Bantu-speaking autochthonic, while in distribution they spread into country which was probably hitherto little occupied - the Machinga Escarpment of Northern Rhodesia and the woodland of northern Nyassaland.

The woodland Nachukwu culture is represented in three well-marked stages, the earliest being provisionally dated 4,000 B.C. by C14, while in some parts the date may not be much older than 300 to 500 years.

The weapons of these people were the bow and arrow. The characteristic tools were the weighted digging stick, grindstones, pestles, heavy scrapers, and spokeshaves (suggesting a fairly extensive knowledge of wood working), bone awls, and polished adzes. Not a little of their food must have been derived from vegetable sources, and the carbonized remains of some of these have been found. While skin receptacles were no doubt common, I believe that the adze-axe element indicates that the bark of trees was also commonly used for making into bags, rope, string and perhaps cloth. Associated also is a decorative art.

This Nachukwu culture covers the northern half of Northern Rhodesia stretching into Katanga, Angola, and northern and central Nyassaland. The influence of a similar environment can be seen in the modified Wilson industry of the eastern mountain region of Southern Rhodesia and into Mashonaland where the Wilson-type fauna occurs. In addition, the Nachukwanians warred and exchanged copper and a local copper alloy, and also had a system of exchange power, which will be discussed later.

New Hunting Methods

For the number of studies these prehistoric paintings are few, and in addition to the already well-established methods, the use of bows and arrows, spears, clubs, and so on, other methods, such as nets and harpooned light, or clubs, have been proposed. Very satisfactory results are now being obtained with the latter, and we may expect considerable success with the former.

In Africa we are particularly fortunate, we have been able to learn more and more about the hunting methods of the Bushmen and their relatives, the San. The San of the Kalahari Desert of Northern Rhodesia are particularly interesting because they give information about the hunting methods of the Hukwe Bushmen who live in the open grassland woodland of the Kalahari sand country.

This study does a technical study of these methods, in addition to the uses of some of our prehistoric stone tools, but it also bridges the gap between the present and the past and helps us to appreciate that prehistory of Africa is a study of man as a living being, and not of man the tool.

African Native Peasant Works Three or Four Hours Daily

Factors Which Limit Native Production in Uganda

By G. R. COOPER, M.A., M.R.C.V.S.

THE amount of effort which a native farmer puts into agricultural production is determined by a number of factors. In Uganda, as elsewhere, mainly by the nature and intensity of his wants. It is very difficult to generalize about the wants of different classes, they vary greatly from one district to another, and even from one person to another. Nevertheless, however, it is true that for the great majority of African peasant cultivators the necessities of life are low and easily met, and financial wants which are often associated with cash are limited and comparatively easily satisfied, although their financial resources greatly from one class and at the top of the scale to Karimoja at the bottom.

Uganda is still in a comparative sense a developing society, from a subsistence economy in which the main economic object was to keep body and soul together, to a cash economy in which money is the medium of exchange for a potentially unlimited range of goods and services.

Specialization of labour and the general growth of agriculture and trade have not proceeded to the stage where a wide range of goods and services are readily bought and sold. It is natural to assume that the desire for money operates as an incentive in such conditions to anything like the same extent

as in Europe, but the desire to buy is not the only factor which limits production. The desire to sell is equally important, and the market centres are few and far between.

Although factual data on the subject are imprecise, there are indications that in many parts of the Protectorate African farmers are less dependent on the market than European farmers. This is particularly true in the commercial and cash markets for luxury goods and traders have usually waited until a market is assured before making supplies available. The outlook of the consumer, on the other hand, has been seriously disconcerted by inflation, and, through loss of employment and for want of presentation of goods to attract him, his requirements have remained few.

Cash Income

The importance therefore for the majority of African farmers to increase their cash incomes is limited, and, first, for social intercourse (including drinking parties) are very liable to show that money after all is limited cash income does not rise. The family system in the rural areas still provides security against old age, so that there is little need to earn extra money.

Traditional systems of thought and behaviour, whether the result of tribal custom or the general conservatism of savages, are also important factors. In many cases native tribes fail to bring much of productive labour into the market, and in the case of the sheep and goat pastoralist, illustrate this tendency very clearly. For example, the circumlocution common in Buganda, diverts the energies of the population from pastoral progress, initiative and enterprise, or anything which distinguishes the individual from other members of the community, and to the opposite suspicion, envy and hatred, and in some places this is manifested to make individuals and their families and other forms of reprisal.

The importance of tribe and other similar factors in obstructing progress varies very greatly from one district to another, and there are clear indications that economic incentives tend to supersede them where circumstances favour

* Being an extract from the Report of the Agricultural Productivity Committee of Uganda (Government Printer, 53, 62).

economic progress. Nevertheless, in the meanwhile these influences act as a serious brake on the introduction of progressive changes, and their elimination will take time.

Outside Buganda holdings are generally allocated to individuals in conformity with tribal custom, according to their needs assessed at a semi-subsistence level, and each family as a general rule is limited to a holding which can no more than provide him with food and a very small cash income. Enterprising farmers are prevented from extending their farms and developing new patterns of agricultural production; if they are ambitious to expand and succeed in doing so, the rewards of their ability are often surrendered to them and the rate of progress tends to be steeper in the case of the average farmer than in the case of the landlord.

Landholdings are generally too small for economic planning or for the introduction of modern methods of cultivation throughout the country. In Buganda, the holding is not necessarily limited by the size of the family, and individual holdings may be quite large.

Under such a system of land tenure, out of date methods of cultivation are likely to become the arrangement whereby land can be transferred freely, and which will give maximum security of title to holdings whose size is more

Buganda's Economic Climate

The economic climate in Buganda is generally speaking favourable to business and there are great differences in wealth between districts. Because of the existing system of state ownership and others as important aids, for instance, are the ambitious individual, if he can accumulate the necessary capital, able to obtain a reasonable income from large land holdings. At the same time there are more shops and urban centres than elsewhere, and therefore facilities to purchase goods are comparatively ready to hand. Immigrant labour is available for the agriculturist who wants to practise non-agricultural production and becomes a professional farmer rather than a peasant cultivator.

There are few rigid customs which limit productivity although there is a universal social obligation to visit relatives and attend innumerable feasts and ceremonies. It is clear that economic ambition is breaking down this traditional activity and it is becoming increasingly apparent in the way in which Bugandans are aware of Buganda, than she used to be, as a place of opportunity and hope.

It is clear that the economic climate in Buganda is favourable to the entrepreneur.

of efficient land use. Busulu, which was fixed at 10s per year in 1928, is not related to any specific size of plot; and the tenant pays the landlord partly by means of the un-economic rent and partly through a levy on certain cash crops which is also unrelated to the economic value of the land. As a result there has been a tendency for many landowners to avoid accepting additional tenants under the conditions laid down by the Busulu and Nyuo Law, and instead to let plots for one season at a time, often on a crop-shifting basis, to temporary users of the land, who in the majority of cases are immigrants from Rwanda and the West Nile District. In fact the land is being rented and not farmed.

A Tribal Rule

The levy on cash crops paid by tenants under the law to male owners is fundamentally unrepresentative of tribal custom, which survives in some areas, that is, among the Acholi people, where cattle are owned by the community, primarily as cash crops, and being used to the best advantage.

There are indications in the Acholi area of a marked increase in expenditure, however, a large proportion of which is spent on cattle, which previously had been employed in extensive grazing operations in the northern part of the Acholi District, now to increased activities in agriculture.

The Post Office Savings Bank has no branch in Acholi, because the cattle are the people's main asset, it is difficult to withdraw money when the holder of the account is living in even more remote areas. This is the reason why the Acholi people have to go to the nearest town to withdraw money, and this is a considerable expense.

The value of cattle is primarily in a semi-economic and social nature. In most districts outside Buganda they are kept in the compound, in which houses are built; they are the outward and visible symbol of social prestige, and they are regarded in many cases more as held in trust for the family than individually owned.

There is, in general, complete failure to appreciate the importance of livestock in the mixed farming system. They are not generally regarded as a source of cash income, nor are they normally reckoned as a valuable farm asset, and the Acholi people are not fully aware of the importance of cattle in the mixed economy, and the substantial income from cattle, which during their life span provides an unusually small percentage of their total income.

Books and Journals Prohibited in Northern Rhodesia

"Entirely Wholly Unlawful"

— SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE DOMINION

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons Mr. Somerfield asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would publish a list of the books and journals which were on the prohibited list in Northern Rhodesia.

He said that he could only assure the hon. Member that he will personally examine the list and inquire whether there is any appeal against this position. Information given exists in the Central Library to make available the system whereby the prohibited publications may be withdrawn out of the possession of those who sold or published them.

Mr. HEDDERSON: I will look into the matter. I am inclined to think that the question is a matter mainly within the jurisdiction of the Governor, who knows all the local circumstances, and my own position is to consult with the local authorities to prohibit.

The following is the list: *Deliverance, World War Prophecy*, *The Kingdom, Government Who Shall Rule the World? Supremacy, The Final War, His Vengeance, World Domination*; *The Remnant, Home and Happiness, The End of the World, Vindication* (Volume 1 and 10); *Redemption, Light, Deliverance, The Crisis*; Pa Masihiaro's *Vindication* (Book 10); *Who is God? What is Truth? Keys of Heaven, Government Hiding the Truth, What Assured Prosperity, War or Peace, Warning, Reformation, White-King-Need, Dividing the People, The Return of Christ, Oppression, Creation, Righteous Ruler, Escape to the Kingdom Beyond the Grave*.

Year Book of Jehovah's Witnesses for 1933, 1934, 1935, and

1936, the *Golden Age Magazine*, the *Watch Tower* (Special issue published prior to August 1, 1936), *Witnesses to the Truth* (published by the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, Brooklyn, New York); *Redford, Redford's Underworld* (Volume 1); *Exodus, Comfort, Comfort Ye My People, The Last Days, The Dead*, *The Judgment of God*, *Our Daily Bread*, *Truth Shall Make You Free*; *Truth, Life and Freedom*; *New Renaissance of Civilization* published by the Voice-Town Bible and Tract Society, Brooklyn, New York; *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 1); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 2); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 3); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 4); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 5); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 6); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 7); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 8); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 9); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 10); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 11); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 12); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 13); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 14); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 15); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 16); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 17); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 18); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 19); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 20); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 21); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 22); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 23); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 24); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 25); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 26); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 27); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 28); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 29); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 30); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 31); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 32); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 33); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 34); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 35); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 36); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 37); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 38); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 39); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 40); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 41); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 42); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 43); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 44); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 45); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 46); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 47); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 48); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 49); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 50); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 51); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 52); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 53); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 54); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 55); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 56); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 57); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 58); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 59); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 60); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 61); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 62); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 63); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 64); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 65); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 66); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 67); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 68); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 69); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 70); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 71); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 72); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 73); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 74); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 75); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 76); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 77); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 78); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 79); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 80); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 81); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 82); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 83); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 84); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 85); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 86); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 87); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 88); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 89); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 90); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 91); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 92); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 93); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 94); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 95); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 96); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 97); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 98); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 99); *Truth, Life and Freedom* (Volume 100).

All publications issued by the East African Library Society of Mombasa, a publication issued by the Malindi Society of the Ketto Publishers Ltd., *Books*, all literature published by or on behalf of the Uganda Association of Trade Unions, all literature published by or on behalf of the Women's International Democratic Federation, the following works by Sri Aurobindo (*A Sri Aurobindo and his Ashram*

(c) 'Sri Aurobindo Speeches' and (e) The Doctrine of Passive Resistance.

All issues of 'Spotlight on Africa' published by the Council of African Affairs in New York, 'The Mass is Out' by Jack Weddell published by Thames Publications in England, all issues of the periodical publications known as *The African and Colonial World*, *The African and Colonial World and the Indian Gun*, by the Independent Publishing Co. of London.

MR. F. M. BENNETT asked how many Portuguese Africans had applied to immigration officers for permission to enter Nigeria in view of the African Regulations which have applied to Afrcians in September, 1952.

MR. LENNOX-BROWN: "I am not able to give you exactly the facts, but in the case of the African immigration, it has been going on into Nigeria for so long, it is difficult to give you figures, but every year there is an increase in the number of African immigrants in the independent population."

MR. JOHNSON: "I will come back."

MR. JOHNSON: "Is it not a fact that tens of thousands of those 100,000 Africans are coming over the line without any kind of training, and by the time you get them here, they are as cheap labour, when they have had to leave their home country to work in the mines and on the land in the Union in order to save money?"

Living Under British Rule

MR. LENNOX-BROWN: "I have no information, but that is the case. I believe that the number of Africans who migrate to under British administration tends to grow every year, but I will look into that point."

MR. ALPORT asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware of the damage caused to the efficient administration of Colonial territories by the frequent changes in Colonial Services from one Colony to another.

MR. LENNOX-BROWN: "I do not agree with the implications of that question. In proportion to the size of the Overseas Civil Service the number of transfers is not really high, nor are they considered without very special reason before commencing a reasonable time in a particular post. No doubt transfers may occur with at least 10 years' notice of termination of contract, but when such occurs, the policy of research treasury enables consent to these in their place to be given, and the transfer is not necessarily a bad thing."

MR. JOHNSON: "With my hon. friend the hon. member for Aberystwyth, I would like to say that we do not mind, even say the best, that our Colonies are very much alike, and that the best way to administer them is to have a centralised civil service, and that is what we are doing."

MR. ALPORT: "I have heard of the difficulties of finding suitable officers in the smaller Colonies, and that is one of the reasons why I think that the best way to administer the Colonies is to have a centralised civil service, and that is what we are doing."

MR. JOHNSON: "With my hon. friend the hon. member for Albert, but the fact that the career is open to all Colonies, territories for each individual officer is a very strong help in recruitment."

MR. BENNETT asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied with the rate of adoption by Africans of soil conservation methods in the Central and Northern Provinces of Rhodesia.

Soil Conservation

MR. LENNOX-BROWN: "The present progress has been made, we hope, slow, and there are encouraging signs that Africans in Rhodesia are beginning to appreciate the value of conservation methods. The Central Province, with its 100,000 acres of land under cultivation, is the most advanced in this respect. In Northern Province the protection of old forests, if possible, compact, arid, dry gardens are protected, as far as possible, in the Central Province, more limited areas are being developed, and the effects are more limited, but still there is some progress."

MR. JOHNSON: "Can my hon. friend tell us whether another unfortunate agitation against soil conservation by certain unscrupulous African Congress extremists, who were involved in exploiting land shortage in those areas because there is not any there to exploit, has now come to an end?"

MR. LENNOX-BROWN: "I hope that the good results of this work will educate the people in its value."

MR. JOHNSON: "Can the hon. gentleman tell us what he is doing about Africans becoming assistant agricultural officers in their own Colony, because in Uganda, Africans are not employed as agricultural officers and they have to go to become officers next door in Tanzania?"

MR. LENNOX-BROWN: "I will look into that matter straight away."

MR. BESWICK asked if the Minister was aware of the illegal coffee sites in Lukoba, Tanzania.

MR. HOPKINSON: "There have been illegal sites, but since November the Lukoba Native Co-operative Union has been marketing coffee in precisely the same way as the Kilimanjaro Co-operative Union."

MR. EAGLETON asked if the Attorney-General would instruct the Director of Public Prosecutions as a matter of public policy to institute criminal proceedings in cases where caterers refused to supply coloured travellers, who were genuinely seeking refreshment or break of the duty imposed by law on caterers to supply refreshment in such cases.

MR. SPENCER-CLAYDON: "No."

MR. EAGLETON: "There were indications that a man named Kipkemboi had been permitted in Nairobi, about 1,000 persons were arrested and detained, and the court was provided with no evidence, so when the case came up, the court dismissed it."

MR. HOPKINSON: "On the immediate return of the South African miners to Uganda, the miners were detained before the court, and the remainder are still further detained."

MR. EAGLETON asked for a statement of the position of the Uganda coffee industry, especially in the matter of marketing the crop.

MR. HOPKINSON: "Coffee production in Uganda has shown an increase over the last season, and owing to the sharp drop in the price of coffee in the world market, the economy of the country has suffered. The coffee crop is still in the early stages of development, and although the prices have recently risen slightly above the corresponding New York quotations,

African Missions Fellowship

New Venture in Southern Rhodesia

MAMIE ALMOND, mother for the children of missions and other European workers in Africa to be known as AFRIAN WINDSOR, has founded a new organisation of Protestant missions societies at the African Centre.

Children of missions and other European workers in Africa have often to leave their homes to go to work in distant lands.

It is the desire of AFRIAN WINDSOR that these children should have a better education, and that they should have a mission for mission workers and others to encourage other forms of efficient first-class breakdown in health.

Southern Rhodesia has been selected on account of its central position. It is interesting that the African community in East Africa who were asked for their opinion of the proposed project said they would be glad to send their children to school in Rhodesia, where they would visit them.

The centre will be a permanent visiting centre under the care of Mr. Donald Lupton, formerly of the Whitechapel Chapel, where he has been working for nearly 20 years. Centres of Christian work among young people in arrangements similar to those of the American Camp AIDS in Scotland, the Camp Work in April, 1955, is the British India Camp, this is accompanied by their three school children. A trained nursing sister will follow and.

The African liaison society is the African Ministry of Colonization, 30 Bedford Place, W.C.1, where Mr. Glegg may be reached. At the camp about £20,000 is required for the capital expenses of the work.

Flying officer Frank Anthony Bernard, who is believed to have established a world record in flying a sycamore helicopter at 10,000 feet on the north-eastern slopes of Mount Kenya, considers that a successful evacuation of a casualty could be carried out at an altitude of 11,000 feet if a suitable landing place were available.

Federal Independence Party Points from the Policy Statement

A STATEMENT OF POLICY issued in Nairobi by the Federal Independence Party of Kenya contains the following passages:

"We believe that those who consider multi-racialism as sponsored by Government to be the best method to be idealists who will lead the country into complete confusion, creating due to a struggle for power, another racial antagonism which may well lead to the European leaving the country and halting African progress."

"We also consider that it is a basic matter to obtain agreement and co-operation between the European and the Africans, and realize our obligation to do all in our power to assist the African towards obtaining a better way of life, but at the same time accept the fact that the European has a right to live his life in his own way, and make segregation impossible and undesirable for many years to come."

"We deplore the political intentions of the Indians, and fear in the future the intention of the Indian Government to have more and more control over East Africa for the benefit of her own surplus millions, to the detriment of the Africans and at the expense of the European."

Two Firm Principles

"(1) We will never accept the principle of the African having any part in the government of either the African or the European; (2) We must have complete control of our own finances in the white area."

"We do not believe that the Native Kenya Europeans should be allowed to manage their affairs without interference from the European Government, and we shall insist that the Native Kenya Europeans should be given a say in the running of the Native areas."

"The Native Kenya Europeans should be given a say in the running of the Native areas, and we shall insist that the Native Kenya Europeans should be given a say in the running of the Native areas."

"What Highnesses are asked is the Native areas, together with all cities and townships enclosed within its boundaries. The majority in Nairobi, Kenya less the Native areas. If this were unacceptable Nairobi and Mombasa might be made extra-provincial and governed direct by Government and a City Council."

Central Government Services

"There should be a devolved government for each area which would include a council for each whole of Kenya which would have to come under a Federal Government. The Central Government should control only those services which concern the whole of Kenya, and nothing else."

"All power and authority which are not specifically allotted to the Central Government, the constitution should be exercised by the provincial governments. The Central Government should be the master of the provincial governments. The Central Government shall be controlled by the Native Kenya Europeans, and shall be responsible for the operation between the members of differing provinces."

"The Government of the European areas would be compelled immediately to manage its own provincial areas. The government of any Native or African province would require native guidance and control for a period the length of which would depend upon its progress."

"In provincial governments and legislatures should be proportional to the size to which the province is imagined, all the electors within that province shall be of that race."

"The Government of the European areas would be responsible for the well-being of a large African population, but these would all be voluntary citizens, and it should be unconstitutional for any province to restrict any law-abiding person from leaving the province."

"Provision should be made for any African provincial government to elect to be guided and controlled by the European provincial government instead of by the Central Government."

"This we feel may well happen, as we sincerely believe that the treatment of Africans in the European province will set a high example which will prove that local Europeans are not only capable of, but better at helping the African to progress than any other body."

"Any artificially balanced legislature will never be accepted by all races as a permanently fair solution, and so would inevitably perpetuate a struggle for power and lead to racial antagonism rather than co-operation."

"We hope that public-spirited men of all races would operate for the good of all a unrealistic under present conditions."

"The need for representation of all races is fully accepted, and in order for this to be done the African tribes,"

"Provided that the part of the legislature which has the power is a wise, unbiased, strong, and experienced group, can exercise their influence by the expression of sound views and not by the casting of votes."

Literacy Test

"Until a large proportion of a community has reached a suitable standard of responsibility and literacy the secret ballot is not satisfactory."

"For African tribes which have not yet reached this stage, local or tribal assemblies should be chosen, and the members should be elected by the voters chosen in their respective constituencies and "choose" (possibly) a spokesman for the communities of the province."

"The organization sketched above is federal in concept, the provinces being comparable to States and the central Government to a Federal Government. We believe that under such a constitution the European settlers will have full opportunity for influence and leadership, following the example of the European provinces and by the service rendered their representatives in the Central Government."

"The Government must be approved by the provinces, and the provinces must in turn officially choose their leaders to serve in the Central Government, and that cannot be done by the ballot box."

Editorial Note.—OCTOBER 1954, Page 1012.
Box 2085, Nairobi.

1952-53: THE EAST AFRICA FEDERAL DEBATE

Mr. A. W. Riddoch, member of the Executive Council of Kenya recently that when in Lamu he had discovered that maize grown 10 miles away at Hole, on the Tana River, was sent 200 miles to Mombasa and then another 200 miles to Lamu so that it might enter what was called the "physical possession" of the Maize Control. The result was that the cost had risen about 60 per cent by the time the grain reached Lamu.

Mr. John L. Riddoch said in the same debate that the L.A.M.C. injected into the economy of Kenya in the period 1950-51 was bad administration and waste in the cost of living which had not been matched in Tanganyika or Uganda.

He discussed the zoning of milk in Nairobi, for the municipalities were supplied originally by Kenyatta and was most successful. It was administered which controlled the purchase, processing, bottling and delivery of milk to the public at 47 cents per pint, which was much less than the cost of production which could easily well approach five shillings.

Mr. Yason, Minister of Finance, said that between November, 1953, and December, 1954, the wages of African domestic servants in Nairobi had risen 32.2%, which was far ahead of the increase in the cost of living.

"The number of blind children present at the school today could be multiplied by 1,000 if there were really only at the beginning of our work." Mr. C. B. Anderson, chairman of the Kenya branch of the British Empire Society for the Blind, at the opening of the new girls' block of the Salvation Army's Institute at Thika.

The Black Watch's Farewell Parade General Erskine Addresses Troops

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, G.O.C.-in-C. in East Africa, said last week when he attended a farewell parade of the 1st Battalion Black Watch:

"To help us, we're in Kenya, and to help the Army when you get here. Still everyone the truth about the situation here. In Great Britain there is grave ignorance about the position in Kenya. You cannot blame the British public for that ignorance, as there is so much anti-American sentiment. Headlines are so little that it's down to me to let the situation here."

"In your papers you always write bands in the [blacked-out] in the country, but I can tell you there is too. I don't say we go about shooting everybody. We can't. Nothing could be more foolishness. What we are doing is to carry out a selective attack on the Mau Mau movement, and I am grateful that everybody who comes to the [blacked-out] is a criminal murderer."

Hundreds Leaving Mau Mau

The Rev. W. Phillips, of the Africa Inland Mission, is quoted in the monthly magazine of the Church Missionary Society as having written after a visit to the Nyanza detention camp, in which large numbers of Mau Mau adherents are confined: "Amazing things have been happening day after day and in compound after compound I have found open leaving Mau Mau, where a sane man would swear up to 500 of our followers to make their confessions."

About 2,000 Mau Mau detainees are now at work on Entebbe Airport near Nairobi.

According to the latest report of the State in the Affairs of Kenyans, 1,000 detainees were released from the camps in January and another 1,000 in February. It is estimated that 10,000 Mau Mau supporters will be released by the end of March.

Kenya's Financial Statement

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the financial year ending April 30, 1964, published by the Government of Kenya at 30s shows revenue of £2,610,309.8 million and expenditure of £2,610,309.8, leaving a deficit of £10,000. This compares with a deficit of £30,000 in the corresponding financial year. Much of this was due to a large sum given from the Kenyan Government and £1,939,000 more from income tax than had been expected. The only shortfalls were £6,000 from customs and excise £1,0163 from Africa oil tax £24,000 from United European Agencies Ltd. and £1,62 from the East African Railways and Harbours Commission. The chief items of revenue came from the U.K. were £1,935,20 from business taxes and £1,397,13,924,140 from customs and excise. Revenue from income tax amounted to £947,51 and from VAT and surcharge £54,416. Expenditure on account of the U.K. £1,939,000 for Africans, £1,0163 for Europeans and £10,951 for Asians, of which respectively £1,00, £1,00, and £15,377 were

Cosmopolitan Corporation Grants

THE COSMOPOLITAN CORPORATION OF NEW YORK has made a grant of £10,000 to Makerere College, Uganda, for new projects in teaching and research, including extensive work in Kenya, a trust fund to enable teaching staff to gain firsthand knowledge of the areas which they serve, a new teaching department of public administration, and the establishment of a depository library for East Africa. The corporation has also given £30,000 to the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas for fellowships for students from the Colonies.

Trade Unionist's Comments on Kenya Strange Ideas of Mr. James Bury

MR. JAMES BURY, who has for some months resided in Kenya as representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and who was formerly a member of the executive council of the Canadian Congress of Labor and secretary-treasurer of the Labour Council of Vancouver, has given his views about the state of affairs in Kenya in an open letter in C.I.T.U. News, the weekly publication of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington. His article follows:

"I have had the privilege of meeting union officials in Kenya, and I have been able to observe the various negotiated agreements and interventions we were able to effect only reluctantly."

"One of my local union officers was shot in the leg. He was attempting to sue the Kenya Association of Trade Unions when some aggressive policemen shot a bullet through him. This was contested in court later when we presented the evidence against him."

"This case is typical of what is happening to the trade union movement, especially in Nairobi. Many workers are afraid to speak up for their rights, and this is because in case they do speak up they may have given them plenty of reason for firing that way. Some of our members have been beaten for holding union cards. The police in Kenya under Mader has been killed constantly by the police."

No Sympathy for Terrorism

"All this is a bit heartbreaking because the need for strong unions is obvious and the conditions we have live on make it tougher. Living conditions for Africans are hard to imagine. Of course, there are sympathies for the moderate politics of Mau Mau, but there are reasons why they are not made up much nowadays."

"Kenya has a population of 10,000,000 people, and most of the food and industrial needs are met by imports. They are trying to develop their own agriculture, but the Kenyan Administration has done a terrible job in this regard. It is terrible, and it is terrible that the Kenyan government does not have the money to import the food they need. This is the main appeal I have to the Kenyan government to import more practically all. On foreign aid, I think it is very necessary, but very little."

"It would require a couple of bonks for me to tell how bad conditions really are. Take my word for it, they are lousy. And the Africans in Kenya are not allowed to buy land. They are not allowed to own land or even to water. They see Africans as other territorial possessions. There are 14 members to the Legislative Council, but here are 100,000 Europeans and 14 members to the Legislative Council while only six Africans sit in Parliament, and these are appointed by the Governor. The idea is to support white supremacy in Kenya at best."

"Despite the emergency, we are making some headway. There are 10 unions, all affiliated to the Federation. Komasa has 50,000 members, but by no means all of them are Kenyans. Myself has been asked to be their representative, and unless I'm appointed, these 10 unions will not be helped in negotiations of the new union constitutions and probably not have as other districts."

Comments appear in Notes By The Way

Overshoot Rifle and Revolver Shooting

THE OVERSHOOT RIFLE AND REVOLVER SHOOTING match in 1964 organized by the National Rifle Association, the competition for the Duke of Gloucester challenge cup was won by the team of the British Forces in Cyprus with a score of 1,089. Northern Rhodesia came fifth in a field of 16 competitors with 1,072. Kenya eighth with 1,054. Uganda ninth with 1,036. Nyasaland tenth with 1,006, and Tanganyika 13th with 775. Kenya won the Empire Day challenge cup, scoring 1,015. Nyasaland was fifth with 961 and Northern Rhodesia sixth with 956. In the Lynch-Staunton challenge cup for revolver shooting, Uganda was fourth with 313 points. Kenya ninth with 294, and Tanganyika 11th with 292.

Work of the Red Cross in Kenya Services in the Troubled Areas

LAW WORLEY, publicity officer for the Kenya branch of the British Red Cross Society, said when addressing recent conference in Nairobi on women's work in the Colony that the society now had 33 representatives in different parts of Kenya conducting clinics, teaching hygiene and simple sewing, and doing other work.

Voluntary workers and supplies were provided in the areas most affected by Mau Mau, and one of them, Mrs. Jean Priest, became vice-chairwoman of the Mau Mau area committee, and the services of 15 nurses who had been sent by the Red Cross to 120 local clinics had been appreciated.

A full-time paid welfare worker had served Africa in the past, and when she had later been invited to become a member of the women's section of the Kenya Red Cross, she was given a grant to go to England to train in welfare work. She has since been given a grant to return to Africa, where she is now working as a welfare worker in the Mau Mau area.

Miss Priest Wins

The speaker had recently undertaken a tour of the Mau Mau areas to gain an impression of some of the work being done there. In a small mud-walled village on the edge of the Aberdare Forest, Miss Jean Priest was obviously personal guide to all the African women, girls and children. The high standard of cleanliness of the village and the occupants was striking. Old Chinnam bars and sanitary advice were given, as well as instructions to help the community. Some money was given away. The women and girls paid 2/- a year to wash a woman's cloth, and from those subscriptions materials and tools were bought for their handicrafts.

The local administrative offices had asked Mr. H. H. Moore, Miss Priest's "Sheikh of Mau Mau," to come along in

the hope that she would be able to help him to get more men to join the Mau Mau. Instead, she had explained to him that he must remain a leader of his people, and that he could not be allowed to recruit any more members.

Similarly, she had met the chairman of the Mau Mau camp committee, and she had been asked to give him a general statement of African views, so that he could remain in healthy bodies and a sound and more interesting life.

Mutharika's Stone Throwing hoodwinks

Mr. Mboya the man of the hour

UNDER THE HEADING "From Mboya Emerges, the Justice," has published a message from its correspondent in Kenya. You will be glad to learn,

Colonial Secretary Mr. J. S. M. Mboya, who was given a plenitude of power by the emergency act, has taken a plenitude of opportunity to make his mark. He has made a speech, he has got a plenitude of power, he has got a plenitude of enemies, he has got a plenitude of supporters, and he has got a plenitude of opportunities to do the right thing.

His first speech caused by his first act of government informed the world that he is the sort of man in certain respects who can be relied upon to do the right thing. He is a strong man and no one can doubt that he has a desire to assist his interests. These interests were the interests of the nationalists, and the traders union structure in the port was too weak to stop an unusual strike.

The strong man of the hour was undoubtedly 45-year-old African general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Registered Trade Unions. Mr. Tom Mboya, who after a series of trials and tribulations, became the most prominent leader, has also completely overhauled and strengthened trade union structures in the ports, and has been called to order as might have short-circuited the agitation amongst the men at work under promise of arbitration.

Tom Mboya, who recently said that settler agitation against the independence offer to Mau Mau made him sick, is rapidly becoming the most significant African outside the Legislature since Jomo Kenyatta.

Inspector George Horstall Sentenced 18 Months' Hard Labour for Perjury

INSPECTOR GEORGE HORSTALL of the Kenya Police was last week sentenced to 18 months' hard labour for perjury. In a two-hour judgment the magistrate, Mr. E. Simpson, said that the case was probably unique; perjury had been committed by the accused in the trial of an African who was sentenced to death but subsequently acquitted.

The magistrate said that Horstall's evidence at the trial of a Mau Mau suspect, Karim Kikuni, had been "most mendacious." He had testified that an ex-sergeant of X-section, a former police constable, had been condemned to death for treason against King George VI. Inspector Horstall, in his turn, had given perjury to C.I.D. headquarters that witness had been paroled.

Defense counsel, Mr. O'Connor, asked that sentence might be suspended. The magistrate said that he had been unable to find any mitigating circumstances, and that the accused had been in Africa since November 1949, that conviction would make him a law-breaking police officer, he serves and throws him into the civilian service.

In response to a question, the magistrate said that he would probably consider the prison term to be reasonable.

Inquiry into Native Courts Gross Malpractices in Kenya

AN INQUIRY into the administration of African courts is being undertaken by the Kenyan Government as a result of alleged malpractices. When he announced this inquiry in Nairobi recently Sir J. G. Scott, Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs of Kenya, Africa, expressed the hope that the investigation would clear up the "present cloud of suspicion which hangs over the administration of justice."

He said the inquiry would be conducted by a committee consisting of a former High Court judge, Mr. W. H. V. T. Goss, and a former District Commissioner, Mr. J. L. D. C. Macmillan. The committee would be assisted by a legal adviser, Mr. D. W. L. Clegg, and a medical adviser, Dr. R. H. T. Smith. The inquiry would be limited to the period of 1948-50, the period of Kikuyu Native Courts. It will examine and expose all gross malpractices in the administration of justice. He considered that the ridge was to be in those cases where the native court, in its administration of justice, failed to observe the principles of natural justice and to persuade them to plead guilty by lies, threats, bribery, and threats. Trials of guilty has been dramatically exposed.

Political Dissensions in Kenya Mr. Sheldene Descriptive Oratory

WILCOX L. FLEMING and Mr. R. B. Ruskin Allen have written from Nairobi, Kenya, to the *Vanity Fair*.

Recently the English and American Press have given much attention to the political views of a recalcitrant group of settlers in Kenya under the guidance of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta. Since this subject is not leadership it appears as the press does not seem to attract the thought it is to be changed into a political destructionist.

Mr. Sheldene is at the head of a health import outfit that supplies the large number of moderate Europeans though he is not able to produce only 2,800 signatures to a total European population. On the recent news of Kenya's surrender he stated to the *Mau Mau*:

"The surrender terms as offered to moderate seemed at best a farce of British thought, but in the conditions they were arbitrary and illegal, and even if they fail as seems probable they were worse, trying to stem the flow of blood and misery which have been suffered, and the public conscience is clear."

"Mr. Sheldene's tongue has also tapped the Lytton proposals on constitutional reform. These proposals completely undermine European political domination, but have been accepted in principle by the large majority of those very Europeans. The proposals will need amendment, but their execution will help to build a progressive plural society."

Review of G.A.T.T. in Geneva

Extracts from Official Communique

THE SECRETARIAT in Geneva of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.) has issued a communique on the review of the provisions. The following extracts are quoted:

"On March 7, the contracting parties to G.A.T.T. completed a comprehensive review of the agreement in the light of seven years' experience. They have re-examined the basic objectives of the agreement adopted in 1947, the principles of the agreement to meet changed conditions, the operation of some of its agreements established by the organization, the functioning of the General Agreement. The changes worked out will now be submitted to Governmental acceptance. Meantime, the existing unchanged agreement remains in force.

The main results of the review are:

Reaffirmation of the basic objectives and principles, including the principle of non-discrimination in trade, and the general prohibition (with specified exceptions) to the use of quantitative restrictions on imports which have guided the contracting parties in their commercial relations since 1947; and, subject to any requirements of existing mandatory commitments,

Encouraging Development

The drawing up of a renewed undertaking to prolong the firm validity of the tariffs bound under the agreement.

Provision of suitable procedures for dealing with the problems of countries in early stages of development.

Introduction of new provisions relating to export subsidies.

Provision for the establishment of a permanent organization to be known as the Organization for Trade Co-operation.

"The need to encourage and facilitate the development of the economies of countries which can support only low standards of living and are in the early stages of development.

Provision for the encouragement of the establishment of international organizations by the contracting parties in the field of development, particularly in the field of agriculture, to assist the attainment of the objectives of the agreement.

Provision for the establishment of a mechanism by which a country in an early stage of development may enter into negotiations with a view to modifying a concession it is bound under the agreement in order to promote the establishment of an industry. If agreement is not reached between the country concerned and other interested countries, the matter may be referred to the contracting parties.

Protecting the Industries

An additional provision for the protection of industries where no evidence of commercial development can be shown. Contracting parties, such as the United Kingdom, are proposed to provide a guarantee of assistance to the early stages of development during the first years of protection, that country will be asked to make a contribution towards the costs of setting up the industry.

The new provisions relating to the extension of provisions of the agreement would be so worded as to enable a country to take protective action in these circumstances without the risk of being obliged to negotiate with other countries in the community to reach agreement. The agreement includes a clause whereby any other contracting party which is bound may withdraw substantially concessionary concessions.

In connection with the proposals for assistance for economic development and in view of the special responsibilities of the United Kingdom towards its Colonies, the contracting parties by a separate decision intended to make the new measure immediately to give special assistance to the Colonial territories which depend largely on the U.K. market through actions which would otherwise have been inconsistent with the provisions of the agreement. These rights will apply only in cases where the industry or branch of agriculture of the Colonial territories would be benefited, but not industry or agriculture in the U.K. or any other country. The U.K. will

report annually to the contracting parties on any such measures adopted.

"In the course of their consideration of problems in the field of economic development, the contracting parties also adopted a resolution recognizing that an increased flow of capital into countries in need for investment from abroad and, in particular, into under-developed countries, would facilitate the objectives of the General Agreement by stimulating economic development of these countries whilst at the same time rendering it less necessary for them to resort to import restrictions.

"They recommended that contracting parties who are in a position to provide capital for international investment and contracting parties who desire to obtain such capital, should use their best endeavours to create conditions calculated to stimulate the international flow of capital, having regard, in particular, to the importance of speediness of approvals, stability for security for investors and the avoidance of exorbitant earnings upon foreign investments."

Sudan Opposition Withdraws

THE SUDAN opposition speaker withdrew yesterday from debate on the immediate evacuation of British and Egyptian troops from the Sudan, in order to enable the Sudanese to exercise self-determination, the Opposition moved Parliament in Khartoum yesterday afternoon. The Speaker had said that the motion was withdrawn. Dr. Sabry, the opposition spokesman, said the Committee had said that Sudanese opinion had been completed. Supporters of the Opposition staged a small demonstration outside Parliament. Government supporters expect that the Condominium Powers will be asked to withdraw from the Sudan after a motion has been passed by Parliament in July, and the Government has promised to recall Parliament for that purpose. The Opposition demands for immediate evacuation is intended to cut off the period of Egyptian and British rule in the Sudan. Dr. Sabry, the Sudanese Minister for Sudan Affairs, left Khartoum for Cairo yesterday.

Two Customs Honoured

DR. D'BOUZA, who has been granted a leave of absence from his post as Kenya Provincial Commissioner of Customs and Excise, has been awarded the Queen's Service Medal. The award was to have been included in the New Year Honours, but the announcement was postponed until information had been received from the Portuguese Government. Mr. Atlantic, who in 1948 joined the Kenya Provincial Administration as a customs officer, became a supervisor in 1950, and became in 1953 a customs officer. In 1954 throughout his service he has proved outstandingly able and hardworking. Mr. D'Boza has given 31 years of loyal service to the Customs Department, in which he is now a senior classification clerk.

Belvedere Airport

KILIFI CITY COUNCIL has passed a resolution demanding that in the interests of public safety the Federal Government should cease using Belvedere aerodrome, and that the civil airport should be transferred without delay in order to remove the need for aircraft to take off over the city. Alderman E. J. Forey said: "The Government is playing with fire in allowing gambling with human lives."

Damaging Rumours

SALES OF BEER and cigarettes to Africans in Lesotho, Northern Rhodesia, have dropped sharply this year on account of rumours that they were being rationed by Europeans. It is estimated the African sales have been similar to sugar in 1954.

"I sincerely admire the courage and determination with which Kenya farmers have faced the dangers and the difficulties of the past few years" — Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.

African Students at Home and Abroad

Royal African Society's Conference

A ONE-DAY CONFERENCE on "The African Student at Home and Abroad," organized by the Royal African Society, was held at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7.

Mr. E. P. J. BRIGGS said in his brief opening address that the state of education in Africa today was largely due to the tireless work and selfless devotion of many Christian missionaries. To him, then, the serious attitude of Africa to education and the great extension of educational training, superior education would be the best guarantee of political stability.

Few people were aware of the high standards of the flourishing mission college in Abuja, Alaba, one of the many striking achievements of the Emperor of Ethiopia.

At the student end it was possible to establish friendship which would last in their relationships. Students did not need to be capable of polite. When asked they were likely to treat their fellows with frankness and even rudeness, but understanding and mutual respect developed quickly.

High Regard for Mr. Muir

MR. T. CAREY FRANCIS, principal of the Alliance High School, Kitui, Kenya, said when introducing Mr. G. M. Muir, a member of the staff of the School of African Studies at Makerere College, Uganda, that he and his work were held in high regard there. He had been a student and later a tutor at Makerere, and in 1952 came to London to study at the Slade School.

Mr. MUIR, a Chagga, said that East Africa had become a world centre on the use made by its young men of their higher education in the service of their country.

Students' friends in Britain had been very well informed about the political question that would follow independence, but they had not been told about African society. They were still between two worlds. Moreover, they did not help to develop the African society of which they had been part. It was highly desirable to keep the African in native society and the right source of all information — industry, business, etc., so that the young people could be an outlet in their own country.

Nationalism Over Capitalized

Young people had made progress much more than porters and drivers, but at the same time there was no education which required some cultural integration — in native training, especially business.

When young students reached Makerere they found no society, and that was a definite, generally unknown, handicap, though individual whether African or European.

In Tanzania the Africans had an excellent framework with small numbers of Europeans, Indians, and Asians, and the former members of the Legation. We also had a good basis to unite the immigrants.

The most important difference, however, and Mr. Muir thought free discussion of such topics was most desirable. Some Africans wanted to see the European who had arrived to offer it the basis to self-condemning understanding between the races. He could understand of all aspects of all nations. Educated Africans, for instance, asked why there was only one African Minister in the multi-racial Government compared with two Asians and five Europeans when Africans numbered about one million to three and Europeans about one million.

Overseas the Governments of British West Africa were sponsoring 3,000 African students in the United Kingdom, the Governments of East Africa sponsored over 100.

Some students, unfortunately, did not want to return to their territory, but having completed the course for which the Government had sent them to England, pleaded to be allowed to take another course, and sometimes another after

that. That was a disgrace to the student, and it was not fair to the Government or other Africans, for it deprived someone else of the scholarship which would have been available but for the selfishness of an African.

He did not agree with the suggestion that all the brilliant African students who did well at English universities should be allowed to stay on to obtain higher qualification. It would be fairer if not more than half remained, for Africa urgently needed good men.

Only a very few English people did not wish to associate with Africans. If Africans went to dances organized by a student, there was no difficulty. But at public dances they often found themselves reluctant to dance with us. If he failed to take offence, they should remember that if the circumstances were reversed, African girls would be equally averse to dance with us as Englishmen.

After our own dinner, the students used to go to the women's education centre. The general view among African boys that the moral standard of the educated African girl was far less good than those of the uneducated. He had not received a letter from an educated African saying that he had seen them at a dance, but he knew that they bring up the sexual moral consciousness of the education.

In the coming year there were expected to be two European and 11 Asian students at Makerere College, the official policy of which was to encourage the entry of more non-Africans.

WHAT AFRICA HAS NOT PROVIDED

What Africa Has Not Provided

LORD THIERRY said last week what he addressed the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts on postwar changes in Africa that he regarded him as spokesman for self-government as unique, and that there could be no third party to arbitrate in such a matter, and that there can be no permanent role in a people's readiness to submit to responsible government as the strength of their will.

If the society was strong enough to withstand the demands of the people, then the society would be able to impose itself upon the world.

It was a fact that the African territories had been ruled by the British, and before the British had come, the French had been there, and now the German Government had come to rule in administrative machine manner, in compensation of an owner who had been greatly influenced by the British tradition.

Even in the most advanced African territories there had been a complete absence of any form of government from top to bottom in the people of the country. It was regrettable that more had not been done to prepare Africans for the exercise of the new powers which would be given progressively.

Nationalism — or, as Lord Hailey preferred to call it, an impulse of Africanism — had been one of the most striking post-war developments, and even the most ardent supporters of the doctrine of state socialism had been unable to find a word of condemnation.

Overseas Service

OVERSEAS SERVICE is the name given to a new venture designed to promote responsible international partnership, aimed by preparing men and women who leave Great Britain for their new life in overseas civil private employment, by giving them some understanding of the problems of the people with whom they will work. This joint initiative of Church and State with some financial support from the Cadbury Trust, will work for the initial three years in partnership with Moor Park College, Farnham, Surrey, which since 1950 has provided Christians in civil education. About £15,000 is annually required, and Mr. A. L. Lennox Bowes, Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., Lord Swinton, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, etc., Mr. Anthony Nutting, M.P., the Bishop of Guildford have issued an appeal for the money. Donations should be sent to Canon R. E. Parsons at the college.

Charter for Queen Elizabeth House

New Oxford Centre for Commonwealth Studies

PARTICULARS OF THE CHARTER granted by Her Majesty The Queen to Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford, have now been made public. The purpose of the foundation, as defined by the charter, is to facilitate studies in political, economic, legal, administrative, social, and cultural matters affecting the peoples of the Commonwealth overseas, and especially, but not exclusively, the peoples of the Commonwealth countries and other territories for which H.M. Government in the United Kingdom now provides financial assistance to a common research centre for the study of such matters and the exchange of information, to assist such persons to obtain access to the academic resources of Oxford and elsewhere, and generally to act as a link between institutions of higher learning concerned with these affairs.

The Government has appointed Viscount Chandos, a member of the governing body, the other members being Sir John Evans, Chancellor of Oxford University, an ex-officio four-members appointed by H.M. Government, four appointed by OXFORD UNIVERSITY, and a further eight appointed jointly by the Government and the university.

Honorary Secretaries

Sir Douglas Vugle, registrar of OXFORD UNIVERSITY, and Mr. A. E. Thomas, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, have been appointed joint honorary secretaries of the governing body.

The following have been appointed by authority to

act as members of the governing body: Sir Alan Morris, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education; Sir Edward G. Smith, chairman of the Council of the Royal Holloway College, London; Sir John Evans, Chancellor of the University of Wales; Dr. J. C. Greenway, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bristol; Dr. R. G. Lethbridge, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool; Dr. J. C. W. Williams, Master of OXFORD UNIVERSITY; Dr. William Warde, Master of Queen's House, Oxford.

Officers Appointed by the Government and the University.—Sir Richard Milner, known as Rev. R. Wilson, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bristol, is chairman of the clay bank at Caversham, near Reading, Berkshire; London University, Dr. George Beaven, chairman of Unilever, Ltd., and the United Africa Co. Ltd.; Sir Ivor Jennings, master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Professor Arthur Lewis, Manchester University; Sir Paul Smith, director-general of the British Council.

Why Oxford was Chosen

The foundation of Queen Elizabeth House was announced jointly by the Colonial Office and OXFORD UNIVERSITY last week. It was decided to locate the new centre in a centre which would be accessible with the main educational institutions of the United Kingdom and which had facilities for independent studies. When the site was chosen, Oxford was chosen as the most suitable location because of the extensive facilities there for research, because of the development of research in the former Oxford University Foundation of £100,000,000, and because of its international character.

The administration of the house will be carried out by a panel appointed by and responsible to the governing body assisted by the necessary staff. No appointment has yet been made to the post.

The charter empowers Queen Elizabeth House to organize conferences, courses and study groups, arrange or conduct inquiries or investigations, publish or sponsor the publication of literature, give financial assistance to approved studies by institutions or individuals, and generally do whatever it may consider necessary or desirable to further the objects of the foundation. The kinds of work which seem likely to be undertaken at the outset would include:

(a) Putting those who would have to take responsible decisions, and make opinion in the affairs of the overseas territories in touch with scholars who can help them in studying problems that confront them in their work;

(b) Assembling groups of qualified people to discuss specific problems, to indicate the lines of investigation and the best methods of following up these lines, and to report on the results of the investigations;

(c) Organizing conferences for Colonial civil servants and other working overseas.

Subject to confirmation by the governing body, temporary quarters have been secured at Black Hall in St. Giles, Oxford. Plans for permanent accommodation have yet to be worked out by the governing body. A Government grant up to £50,000 has been provided for initial expenditure. Sir Ernest Oppenheimer has also given £1,000 to help with current expenses during the initial period.

It is hoped that other benefactions will be received to assist endowment funds and provide permanent income funds from fees received for services rendered. A conference of donors has already been proposed for sometime this year.

Rhodesia Mission to Europe and U.S.A.

Rhodesia's Need for Foreign Capital

RHODESIAN BOOMTAMANS SHOULD SECURE AS MUCH AS FOR AT LEAST ONE ROTUMAN A YEAR TO 1960. Europe or America to tell Roturians there of the chances and prospects in Central Africa. Mr. H. D. Wickwick, MP, suggested, when addressing the Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce, that diamond is King.

He said so many Rhodesians were leaving the country, and young Rhodesians were leaving to study abroad, not for the money, nor the technical knowledge, to promote the great industrial development which is possible in Central Africa, but for the opportunities of independence, but development could also come from outside of the great American industries.

We in Central Africa are in the same position as America was in the beginning of the 19th century. The same has been for America as it is in the same part in the development of Africa. Rhodesia is destined to be developed by America, and America is destined to develop Rhodesia. We must be prepared to go to America, he hoped, and before we go we must be prepared to go to Britain. He hoped that before we go we must be prepared to go to Rhodesia through the Rhodesian skills and Rhodesian experience.

KIKUYU

—a Plan of Rehabilitation

THE KIKUYU, SOUTHERN CHURCHES, have started a programme of rehabilitation for the Kikuyu Rehabilitation programme of the Christian Council of Kenya.

Immediate and most urgent needs

- Extending areas of Africa and America for the training of Christian leaders and workers and of Christian women in their work.
- Extending African institutions in every continent.
- Training African students in every continent.
- Training African students in every continent.
- Maintaining a permanent centre in Africa, in America, and in Europe.

It is a challenge to British men and women of goodwill to rally with their gifts. This is a matter of life and death. It is estimated that £50,000 will be needed per year for two years at least, with £100,000 to help these gentle souls. Donations now to the account

Bank of England
Churches Inter-Church Aid
TO EATON GATE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Two M.P.s. Discuss Kenya Damage Done by Bitterness

TWO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—Mr. C. J. M. Alport (Cons.) and Mr. Charles Hobson (Lab.), have discussed the position in Kenya in a "rolling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

Mr. Hobson said that his party did not at first realize that Mau Mau had started as a revolt—it was considered a genuine nationalist movement. The Lab. members and the natives of the area Mau Mau had had a tremendous effect on changes made in the Labour

Party's attitude to the colonial government. Mr. Hobson said there must be some point at which the economic interests of the African, the Indian and the European are identical. If we don't arrive at identity of economic interest, then we will have to run the country on a colour basis and in the second half of the 20th century that is an untenable position.

Mr. Alport to Mr. P. R. G. Government

MR. ALPORT: "What has brought us parties closer together with respect to Kenya than anything else is the determined determination to ensure that the multi-racial government is a success. If that fails to work, the alternative is a return to Colonial Office government and I don't think anybody wants to see that happen."

MORSON: "Certainly we cannot contemplate a return to that. The Kenyans have got to govern themselves. There has to be co-operation between the three races. They need the European technical skill, we need the business ability of the Indians, we need the labour of the Africans and above all we need to educate the Africans to a reasonable solution in the

"There are people in my party who believe that Kenya should be the sole reserve of the Africans and that the Europeans should be evacuated. We couldn't contemplate that in the interests of the Africans themselves—it would be a failure of our responsibility and our trust. Yet the idea has been stated in the House of Commons."

ALPORT: "I think, as you do, that it's nonsense to suppose that you can turn back the pages of history and reverse the whole process of settlement and development of Kenya. It's the kind of thing that should be done in the interests of Africa and the Africans. The European community has made a tremendous contribution to the development of Kenya and must continue to do so. They can provide the leadership, the training, the skills, the experience, the machinery in order

Charles Hobson

HOBSON: "With a multi-racial government such as we have in Kenya I think that the problem of colour can easily be solved. In the race relations in Kenya I think that the British and Indian ideas may make the contribution to the world."

ALPORT: "We know the immense strain and difficulties of the European community over there. The European must now have their say in the running of the country and the African must have his. The European must be allowed to contribute to the running of the country. The European community, which seems to have become wiser and more progressive as time has passed, has done a very great deal of damage to the interests of the European community in Kenya."

HOBSON: "I admire the courage of the Europeans in the one hundred and twenty thousand who have resisted this racism, but like you I think that there should be disengagement of whites, not disengagement of the State. Government of course we must return to."

ALPORT: "Very high standards of public welfare in Kenya should now be a model for all other African countries. When I went to Kenya I thought of nothing but the waste of Africa, the waste of the

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PERSONALIA

COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON has arrived in London from Uganda for a brief visit.

SIR JOHN HALL has been elected president for 1955 of the East Africa Drama Club.

MR. AND MRS. C. HANDLEY BIRD will fly back to Uganda from London in mid-April.

MR. AND MRS. A. M. CIMS sailed last Thursday in the EDINBURGH CASTLE for the CAPE.

MR. R. J. COOPER, M.P., has arrived in Kenya.

MR. P. WATKIN WILLIAMS, a resident magistrate in Rhodesia, has been appointed to British High Commission.

THE HON. MRS. E. L. CHANT OF NIGERIA will shortly return to London after a stay of about three months.

MR. AND MRS. F. S. HOLMES have returned to England.

Mr. T. G. T. JONES, M.P., has arrived in Kenya.

Mr. ROBERT TREDGARD, Chief Justice of Somaliland, and Lady TREDGARD are due in Scotland in a few days.

SAYED AYY. ZEIN EL-ABIDEEN has been appointed under-secretary in the Egyptian Ministry of Finance.

DR. A. FLECK, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

MR. JUSTICE R. P. WINDHAM, a puisne judge in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa dock dispute.

MR. A. J. KIRBY, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, has returned to Nairobi from London.

DR. J. D. HARRISON, Kenyan Under-Secretary of State for Education, has announced his intention of being succeeded by DR. J. D. HARRISON.

DR. J. D. HARRISON, who is to speak on "Kenya and its Education" at the Conference of Commonwealth Education Ministers in London on April 10.

MRS. J. A. CLAPPERTON, J. A. CLAPPERTON, R. G. HARROLD, T. M. PARKER, M. SUMMERS, and J. WHITFIELD have been elected to the Blantyre Municipal Council, Nyasaland.

DR. J. D. HARRISON, the Under-Secretary of State for Education of the Indian Office, was in Cairo last week. He was received by Col. Nasser, the Egyptian Prime Minister.

COLONEL S. A. HICKMAN, Commanding Officer of the British South Africa Police, has visited Northern Rhodesia as a guest of Mr. J. P. L. BROOME, the Permanent Commissioner of Police.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. J. H. FORD, Director of the Game and Fisheries Department of Northern Rhodesia, has left Katutura on a medical leave.

FOR READING, THE SHIPS LADIES' LEAGUE IS REPRESENTED, as determined by Mrs. E. E. HEDDERLEY, who is considered to be the general secretary of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in London on April 1.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and MRS. BAKER, the Rt. Rev. BISHOP HAMILTON, Dean of Windsor, and MRS. HAMILTON, and the Rev. G. BAKER sailed in the EDINBURGH CASTLE last Thursday for Cape Town for their visits to South Central and East Africa.

MARRIAGE

DURDANT-HOLLYMAN BREWER.—On February 12, 1955, at Christ Church, Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, Noel Onslow Durdant-Holmyman, Colonial Administrator, Service, Tanganyika, eldest son of the late Mr. & Mrs. R. C. C. D. Holmyman, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, to Brenda Mary Brewer, only daughter of Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Brewer of Cottenham, East Yorkshire.

Among recent arrivals in Great Britain from the Rhodesias are MR. E. V. HUTCHINSON, MR. and MRS. W. J. NIXON, MR. and MRS. DE CLANCY WALSH, MR. STUART MERSON, MR. A. H. MITCHELL, MR. DESMOND OXFORD, and MR. M. L. WALLINGTON.

MR. S. A. WALDEN, provincial commissioner of the Lake Province of Tanganyika, will arrive in England on leave in a few days. He is due to return to East Africa in the s.s. KENYA in mid-July in order to resume charge of his province at the beginning of August.

MR. H. B. SHARP has been re-elected president of Kemia Horticultural Society. At the annual meeting in Nairobi the silver medal of the society was presented to Mr. and Mrs. BARRY BARING, to Mr. D. C. G. BOND, Mrs. KATHERINE BENNETT, DR. P. E. BERNARD, DR. J. and Major SHARPE.

MR. J. P. HARROD, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi. He was born in south Africa and has extensive experience in the Belgian Congo, is the author of a book on education in Africa, and was at one time secretary-general of the Institute of Scientific Research in Central Africa.

A Kenya Open scholarship is an approved course of study at the University of Nairobi, which is located in the City of Gloucester School, founded by the Prince of Wales School, *pro tempore docente*. Miss M. C. STOREY, Kenya High School, P. A. B. INNES, Prince of Wales School, and N. M. CRAVEN, Duke of Gloucester School, were honourably mentioned.

MR. G. C. LATIMER, who was for some years Director of African Education in Northern Rhodesia and afterwards connected with the Banu educational cinema exhibition in East Africa, is director of studies at the Royal Technical College, where he has formed a new Overseas Service, started to give people who are to form overseas units the opportunity of meeting and peoples during their stay in Africa.

LIEUT. COLONEL R. C. SWAIN, Major and Member of the Staff, Royal Engineers, who was serving in Malaya, was formed in the Army was appointed to the Royal Engineers in 1941. He fought with distinction in Malaya and in the contracted blue-water river, which caused him to be invalided from the Army for three years. During the war he served mainly with units of supply and transport. He became Malaya Controller in 1945. Mr. R. C. Swain, who has been serving in Malaya, was seconded from the Army to be chief accountant to Kenya Maize and Produce Control and the East African Cereals Pool in 1944.

GIRLS' SCHOOL

BRADBURY SCHOOL, Ilminster, Somerset, welcome numbers of Europeans and East Africans on leave.

BOARDING SCHOOL

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS AGED 11 TO 18. Open during holidays. Full responsibility taken whilst pupils abroad. Prospects from Brixham, Leamington, Schools, St Leonards-on-Sea, Sutton.

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S.E. SUSSEX.—A favoured locality for leave or retirement. We can give expert advice and assistance in connexion with the purchase or lease of all available properties in town or country areas. C. S. Parker & Co., House, Land & Estate Agents, Cooden Beach, Bexhill-on-Sea.

Obituary**Colonel J. G. Kirkwood**

COLONEL JAMES GEORGE KIRKWOOD, C.M.G., D.S.O., died last week in Mount Kenya Hospital, Nairobi, at the age of 83. He was for some years an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya. During the 1914-18 war he served on the Western Front, being awarded the D.S.O. and C.M.G. and several times mentioned in despatches.

In 1920 he became a member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, and in 1924 was appointed to Kampala from Port Moresby, went to the Protectorate in 1925, and 10 years later took charge of a new section of the department dealing with health education. A founder member of the Uganda Mountain Club, he was closely associated with the Uganda branch of the British Red Cross and other voluntary organizations, and chairman of the Entebbe Township Authority. Dr. Laidlow, who has come to the country shortly to take a personal medical examination.

Mr. F. H. WILLS, who had recently been serving his country in the Pangani River, Tanganyika, has been killed. He was singing his vocal to Zanzibar when the craft overturned in a squall.

THE REV. CLIFORD USHER-WILSON, formerly of Scunthorpe, who passed suddenly in Goldsford, Surrey, was the father of the Rev. L. C. Usher-Wilson, Bishop of the Upper Nile.

MR. IVAN HARRIES, of Thika, has died in Kenya. He served in the East African Mounted Rifles in 1914-18.

Mr. G. W. GALE, Q.C., of the Inner Temple, a former Colonial Lieutenant and a former Permanent Secretary in the Secretariat of Public Health in the Colony of Rhodesia, was born in 1886. After a course of Veterinary Medicine at Merton College, and a University diploma registrars in the University of London, he becomes secretary of the college. In the new academic year beginning there will be more than 300 students, including 100 at Merton, including African students from 30 different tribes in 14 territories of East and Central Africa, and a few each from the European, German, Sikh, Hindu, Muslim and Arab communities. There are some 50 women students.

Mr. Carey Francis

Mr. CAREY FRANCIS, who is to speak today to a joint lunch-time meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Engineers Societies, served in the Royal Engineers in the 1914-18 war, having graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, was for six years a lecturer at Peterhouse, and then lecturer in mathematics to the University. In 1920 he went to Kenya for the Church Missionary Society, and was for 12 years principal of the society's Maseno School. Since 1946 he has been principal of the Alliance High School, the chief secondary school for Africans in the whole country. He is a member of the council of Makerere College, Uganda.

Colonial Service Promotions

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include: **MESSRS. E. A. DRIVER**, Assistant Comptroller, East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, to be Postmaster-General, Trinidad; **E. W. M. MAGOR**, administrative officer, to be Secretary for Defence, Kenya; and **J. T. MOON**, Assistant Director, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Uganda.

Sir Charles Westlake Retiring**Owen Falls an Enduring Monument**

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, chairman since its formation in 1948 of the Uganda Electricity Board, is about to come home on leave pending his retirement on October 1. He will be succeeded by Mr. W. D. D. Fenlon, deputy chairman since early this year.

The Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme will be an enduring monument to the foresight and energy of Sir Charles Westlake, who in 1946 was asked by the Secretary of State to report on electric power problems in East Africa. In the following year the Ugandan Government invited him to advise on the potential at the Owen Falls and possible markets for power.

He recommended the construction of a great hydro-electric scheme, and that proposal was immediately accepted by the Ugandan Council in July 1948. Mr. Fenlon was then elected to become chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, successor to his report, and in October 1949 appointment in Uganda 1949.

Established Power Committee

The Ugandan Government has appointed a Ugandan Industrial Board, and will finance it for two years. The enterprise for the next two years will be supervised by the boards of the Uganda Development Corporation and two of the sub-companies. He was knighted last year when the Queen opened the Owen Falls station.

At the end of 1949 he became the first county electrical engineer of Uganda, in 1950, and designed the electrification scheme for that County. Two years later he was appointed chief engineer and manager of the newly constituted Electricity Board for Southern Rhodesia, which in 1952 became general manager of Rhodesian Corporation Electricity undertaking.

During the same period he was chairman of the Fuel Control Board and then in 1954 appointed to East African Fuel and Power Commission, with the designation of Chief Fuel and Power Officer, and until 1956.

For the past year he has been chairman of the Legislative Council of Uganda.

Public Relations Conference

Mr. G. A. WHITEMITH, public relations officer in Uganda, presided at a conference in Harare, Salisbury, last week of heads of information and public relations departments in East Africa. Among those present were Mr. Frank G. Evans, of the Colonial Office Information Department; J. H. Ross and Hereward Vinten, Directors of Information in Kenya and Uganda; R. H. W. Pakesham, Senior Commissioner in Zanzibar; M. H. Archer, public relations officer, East African Railways and Harbours; and E. M. Hall of the East Africa High Commission secretariat. It was the first East Africa conference of its kind. The intention is to hold such a conference each year, the countries taking as hosts in turn.

Mr. Grant-Dalton's Broadcast

Mr. ERISKINE GRANT-DALTON, clerk assistant of the Federal Assembly of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who has been studying the working of Parliament at Westminster and in Northern Ireland, gave an interesting broadcast talk on his impressions in last Friday's B.R.C. programme to Southern Africa. Mentioning the reference book by Erskine May, a 19th century Clerk to the House of Commons whose thick handbook is the acknowledged guide to Parliamentary procedure, he said that May was believed to have been the natural son of his maternal great-great-grandfather. Mr. Grant-Dalton said that he had been immensely impressed by the ability and friendliness of the officers of the House of Commons and that the Parliament of Northern Ireland was served by the happiest, friendliest, most hospitable people he had ever met.

Broadcasting in the Federation

Views of Northern Rhodesian Government

MR. A. T. WILLIAMS, Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, said in the Legislative Council recently:

"Hon. members will have noted a recent announcement that the Federal Government has decided to appoint a commission under the chairmanship of the Controller of Overseas Broadcasts of the B.B.C. to advise on the future organization of broadcasting in the Federation.

"I have been generally told since the announcement was made that there were some misgivings in the various I have had with admissions addressed to this Government. The general assumption seems to be that the Northern Rhodesian Government is firmly opposed to the proposed centralized control of broadcasting in the Federation, and that the conservative, moderate Government of Northern Rhodesia must now compromise and perhaps threaten into accepting the proposal.

Misinterpretation of Minister's statement

The assumption is completely faulty, and it does not arise from a misinterpretation of a statement made by the former Minister of Home Affairs in the Federal Parliament last August. Referring to discussions on broadcasting that had taken place with the Northern Rhodesian Government, the Minister said: "The Northern Rhodesian Government was unwilling at this stage to hand over control of its broadcasting station. Other similar statements have been made from time to time."

"It is thus that the Northern Rhodesian Government has been unwilling to hand over control of its broadcasting station to the Federal Government on occasions which were not clearly and exhaustively in the Council on the 22nd January 1954.

sistently, and indeed persistently, represented to the Federal Government that broadcasting should be centralized under the control of a corporation to be established by the Federal Government, and that a commission should be appointed without delay to advise on how this could best be done. I repeat 'without delay,' because the Federal Government's original view was that though a corporation must be established eventually, the time was not yet ripe for it.

The Northern Rhodesian Government therefore warmly welcomes the decision of the Federal Government now announced, which sets the precise course that we have been advocating for 10 months. The Northern Rhodesian Government hopes that the commission will recommend the immediate establishment of a corporation, the members of which, though appointed by the Federal Government as a board of governors, would in all other respects feel themselves entirely independent either of Government or political parties.

We realize that, possibly for financial reasons, the commission may recommend that a date for centralized control should be delayed before a corporation is established. If the commission does recommend this, the Northern Rhodesian Government would be prepared to accept it, only seeing a few disadvantages — in particular the control of the Northern Rhodesian installations from the Northern Rhodesian Government or the Federal Government during the transition period.

We have thought it necessary to emphasize this point, because it appears that in our desire to avoid any unnecessary complications in helping achieve a centralized broadcasting system, the Federal Government recently have done the wrong thing.

It is absolutely right and proper that the Federal Government, or any other Government, should not embark on a course of action until it is convinced that it is the right course of action. We believe that the right course of action has now been taken by the Federal Government.

Use of Federal Films

THE B.B.C. RELEASED a famous feature on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which had been prepared by the Federal Information Department. In this feature the terms "black," "white," and "Native" were used. This was objected by Mr. Martin Breckinridge, director of the department, in a recent file note. He said: "It shows how sensitive we can be about racialism. You may find it difficult to believe, but I think the term 'Native' is still in common usage in this department. We attempted to obtain figures which meant that 10 million savages were regularly seeing something about the Federal in U.S.A. Several occasions films had been shown over American and Canadian TV. "If you add the fact that the newsreels of both the U.S.A. and Canada make a point of showing this, you will realize just how we use the term as one of our most powerful weapons of overseas publicity."

Rhodesia Patrol

WHEN A NEW British South Africa Police recruiting film, "Rhodesia Patrol," was shown recently to an audience of Salisbury policemen they complained that it would give a false impression of potential recruits overseas. Technically the film was excellent and would certainly attract recruits, they said, but only a few thought that the film fairly reflected their own experience in Rhodesia. "The training and all the routine which forms a large part of our lives is too quickly glossed over; life in the force is too glamorized." The film, made in colour at the Central African Film Unit, starts with the message a recruit from the time he decides to enlist in London.

Federal Radio Commission

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has appointed a commission to advise on the future organization of broadcasting in the Federation. The chairman is Mr. Hugh Carton Green, controller of overseas services of the B.B.C. and his two colleagues are Mr. S. H. Veale, a former editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle* and Mr. G. Thornton, formerly Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia.



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POINTS FROM LETTERS

Situation in Uganda

"ABOUT 5,000 PEOPLE are said to have attended a political meeting called by the African National Congress. According to the vernacular newspapers, absurd and dangerous statements were made. Mr. Joseph Kivumbi, according to the *Uganda Post*, declared that the National Congress now rules the country, that in demanding self-government it would not fail to establish more about 200,000,000 non-white people in Africa, that the African Congress was an Alibio, meant nothing, and that Uganda Africans who they demanded self-government would wish to employ foreign technicians, but not other official sources stated were themselves most proficient in government. Other speakers were present at the meeting. One bore the message 'Uganda for Africans' and another declared 'The East Africa High Commission Stinks.' Several demanded 'Self-Government Now.' Africans are very active here, seeking any pretext to inflame the Bagganda (for the main Bagganda are with very few exceptions unaffected by such nonsense).

Lords Debate

"SOME SPEAKERS in the House of Lords to the recent debate on the situation in Kenya almost give the impression that they think it much more important to discipline Kikuyu loyalists who have never heard of Queenberry rules of warfare than to wipe out the Mau Mau murderers. Two main speakers and writers are Dr. G. H. Thompson and Sir John Hope, who, though they do not go so far as to glorify treatment for bleed-

about Africans — though quite a number of them think they do after a visit of a few days to some Colony, usually at the taxpayers' expense; and the less they know the greater the probability that each speech or article will contain the words: 'When I was in Kenya.' The pity is that those M.P.s who do know something about Africa after years of residence do not persistently expose by interjections the unreliability of their colleagues who spurious nose as authorities."

Confidence

"ONE OF MANY STRANGE STATEMENTS in the speech just issued by the Conference Standing Committee in Kenya is that members of the House of Commons, proposed to be appointed to the Legislature, should be entitled to exercise a free vote on all matters, except a vote of confidence in Government, as distinct from a particular Minister." On the sub-committee which wrote that passage there was a member of the House of Lords and four of the present members of our Legislative Council. It is astonishing that neither they nor their colleagues recognized the absurdity of the proposal. The establishment of our Councils in 1946 was based on the suggestion of the former Colonial Secretary, Sir Stafford Cripps, and the Government and its ministers, and its ministers, who must in turn support their colleagues or resign. If cross-benchers are to vote with the Government on a motion involving confidence, they cannot express by their votes lack of confidence in any individual minister. It would, of course, be open to one or more members of the cross-bench to resign in protest."

Sudan Needs More Nile Water Minister's Straight Words to Egypt

"SAYED MOHAMMED HAMAD, Minister of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power in the Sudan, told the members of Parliament Arab countries had been making progress in the development of their water resources, but the Sudan was still behind.

"We are here to discuss the interests of the Sudan," said the Minister. After negotiations had been going on over a number of years, he concluded:

"It is the duty of every Sudanese to strive to amend the Nile Nile Waters Agreement, which is nothing more than an instrument for capitalist injustice. We must remember when the Egyptians had full control over Egypt and the Sudan. By it they wanted to control the livelihood of Egypt and fight the progress of the Sudan."

"I hope that we shall reach satisfactory agreement with Egypt by negotiations, but we will not hesitate to resort to any methods which will enable us to obtain our rights. If we fail the House will know all Sudanese must be united in the matter of fighting for the Sudan. As fair share of the Nile waters, I have the right to speak and from the Opposition their whole-hearted support to the cause."

"The progress and development of the Sudan cannot be achieved without water for irrigation and suitable irrigation. The policy of this Government was depicted by the Prime Minister when he said in this House last year that it is neither logical nor just that while water runs before my doorstep a child die of thirst. When the Prime Minister appointed me to the Ministry of Irrigation he told me to get us the water every drop of water we need is right and need for."

"We were utterly shocked when we came to know how the imperialists were out to destroy the Sudan completely. Neither they nor responsible Sudanese in the past made attempts to ask and get for it more than the four milliard tons of water it had been getting when Egypt got 48 milliard tons."

Sudanization

"SUDANIZATION proceeds apace. By the middle of this March, 281 expatriate officials had been given notice by the Government and 325 officials had tendered notice to the Sudan Government. Of the latter 152 were holders of posts which had been Sudanized.

Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Association is a public service organization supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories and to give advice on their activities and to furnish visitors information relating to District Offices, Nairobi, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their telephone numbers are:

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In LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA, enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 26-37 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA, information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 317 Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

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Sir Roy Welensky on Kariba Decision

Meshi-Teshi Still Not Preven

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation, and its Minister of Transport and Communications, gave an emphatic "no" to a suggestion made at a Lusaka public meeting that he should resign from the Federal Party because of the Government's decision to proceed with the Kariba hydro-electric project.

I have no objection to their settling as I consider it is the right thing to do in the long run, but the decision must be taken by the Government and not by me personally with the Kariba hydro-electric scheme — something in which I have played a part — but I am sorry to stress that my own people can ask my colleagues and me to resign if they so desire," said Sir Roy in a speech to the Federation.

Repercussions

The effect that a Federal Minister would have had on the repercussions of the Federation's decision to proceed with the Kariba hydro-electric scheme was considered by the members of the Central Executive Committee of the African National Congress in their meeting last night.

"The greatest need for us is to maintain confidence in the minds of Governments and investors in the world outside Central Africa. I cannot over-stress the importance of stability and the need for stable government."

On those who hinted on Wednesday that he continued the Anglo-American trend of subsidies to the Kariba scheme was satisfied over the Mead-McCormick potential, but that view was not endorsed by the experts working in conjunction with Mr. Colville the Welsh engineer. They were quite emphatic that the scheme has still to be proved. The fact has to be established that too much money involved in the Federation's scheme will not cause us to consider subsidies and loans from abroad.

Federal Finance Policy

Minister on Company Taxation

MR. DONALD MATINTYRE, Federal Minister of Finance, told a meeting in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, that his fiscal policy was to keep the ratio of taxation as low as was compatible with a reasonable standard of public services.

The Federation was said a young and as yet poor country, with a national income averaging £15 per head of population, against £97 in South Africa, £79 in the United Kingdom, £740 in Australia and £1,000 in the United States.

Mr. Matintyre added that the tax on children did not vary in proportion to tax rates. He said a taxable income of more than £1,000 per annum, the total demand of the taxpayer was only about £24, as against £1 min. when his income was £3,000. He said the Minister of Finance had been asked to consider the introduction of a minimum tax on all companies, but he said nothing had been done as yet. He had, however, a committee which had been set up to consider the matter.

He said the national income of the Federation had risen from £150 m. in 1953 to £260 m. last year, and from £450 m. in 1953 to £600 m. in 1954. Industrial investment had increased, while agriculture had declined.

These were reasons of his policy, and the campaign for more savings had resulted in the deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank rising by almost £250,000 in twelve months.

African Congress Conference

The 11th annual conference of the National African Congress is to be held in Bulawayo from April 9 to 11. The new constitutional proposals for Nyasaland and the formation of Nyanza from the Federal scheme, and self-government are among the subjects to be discussed.

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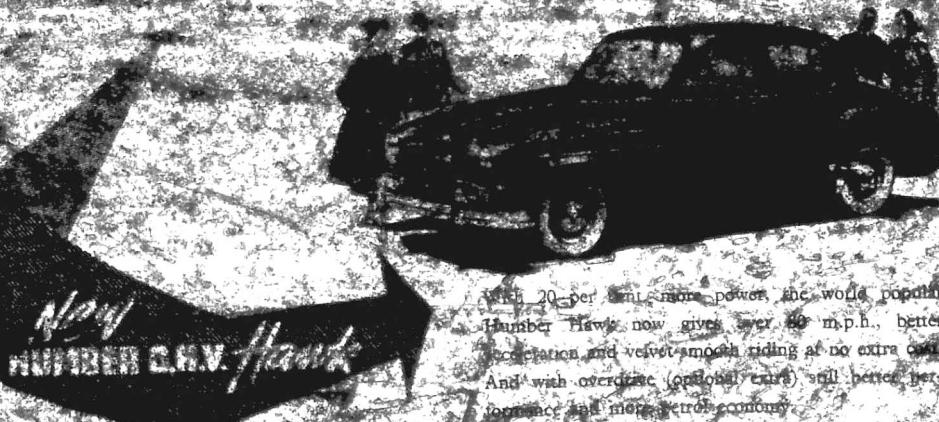
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A braided red silk smoking cap worn by General Gordon has been presented to the Sudan Museum. It had been in Hereford Museum since 1930.

A World Bank mission will arrive in the Federation on April 9 to study its credit worthiness, with special reference to the construction of large hydro-electric schemes.

Four African students who recently sat for the University of East Africa examinations have been fully awarded 40 distinction and 23 credits.

The Kenyan Government has notified its officials that the Kenya Independence Party and the United Countries Party are illegal organizations and that government servants may not vote or participate in their meetings.

The current issue of "Gaza," the journal of the Friends of Zion Society, contains extracts from an address by Dr. Mervin Leitch, chairman of the Board of Deputies of British Jewry, under the title "Kenya or Death."

Liberia: Anti-segregation

The Nyasaland towns of Blantyre and Lusibe have decided to amalgamate. In the referendum only four of the 10,000 voters in Lusibe were cast against the union, and in Blantyre 15 out of 20,000 voters, in both cases the polls were low, 11% and 10% respectively.

The Malaya Government has accepted an invitation to the Indo-Asian Conference to be held in April in Colombo. The "Sarawak" delegation will consist of six members, headed by the State Menteri. In view of the vast differences in the importance of the annual budget, Sarawak will be represented by the State Menteri.

The Government has issued a circular to all educational institutions and the General Council of the Bar Association, calling for a conference to be held in London on April 12 to discuss the proposed "People's Charter" for Commonwealth countries.

A statistical abstract for Tanganyika covering the year 1953-54 has been published by the Government Printer. Data is given on agriculture, mining, communications, trade, transport, communications, water, electricity, power, agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, industry, commerce, public finance, banking, currency, prices, employment, earnings, and consumption.

News of Our Authors

MR. GORDON HARRISON has been appointed managing director of Auxiliary Motors, Ltd., whose chairman is Mr. J. C. Morris. Corporation. Auxiliary Motors have agreed to pay £11,240 for the sale of 150,000 shares in the ordinary shares of the firm.

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OSLO, NORWAY

Territorial Force for Nyasaland Registrations Begin Next Month

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF DEFENCE has announced the formation of a Territorial Force in Nyasaland under the Federal Defence (Interim) Act.

All European, Asian, and Coloured men between the ages of 15 and 40 resident in Nyasaland will have to register next month for military training, which in the first year will consist of four and a half months of continuous service, followed by three annual camps lasting three weeks each.

The Federal Minister of Defence, Mr. G. S. D. Smith, said last week the Prime Minister was glad to receive the news and happy to see Nyasaland making its contribution within the one month.

The British Empire Service League (Nyasaland) and other voluntary organizations have volunteered at the decision and their representations were used.

Welcoming the recent announcement, Mr. G. S. D. Smith, acting president of the local B.E.S.L. said that it is much to the benefit of the youth of Nyasaland and to the success of the Federation that all should serve in the Territorial Force. He added that the Territorial Force would be a valuable addition to the national defence force.

Centenary Stamps

NO SPECIAL POSTAGE STAMPS (6/- and 3/-) will be on sale from June 13 to October 15 to commemorate the centenary of the discovery of the Victoria Falls by Dr. Livingstone. The two denominations have been chosen because they will make up thermal postage stamps for use on airmail to and from Europe.

G. S. D. Smith states a portrait of Livingstone and a view of the falls are to be shown on the 6/- stamp, while the 3/- stamp will feature a landscape view of the falls.

Shirley Castle

THE UNION-CASTLE LINE announces that the ship SHIRLEY CASTLE (25,520 tons) has been withdrawn temporarily from the Southampton-Cape mail service because of engine trouble. The place will be taken by the CANTERBURY CASTLE.

It is also announced that the SHIRLEY CASTLE will sail on the mail service on June 9 sailing from Southampton in place of the CANTERBURY CASTLE which is now scheduled to take over the SHIRLEY CASTLE on June 2. The SHIRLEY CASTLE was due at Southampton on April 2, owing to be delayed.

Union-Castle Guide

THE UNION-CASTLE GUIDE to South Africa and Ceylon to East Africa (5/-) and Southern Africa (6/-) have this year been given attractive colour jackets, that for East Africa showing the Old Harbour of Mombasa, and the other Victoria Cape Town Harbour. Both books retain their comprehensive and authoritative character, which makes them indispensable works of reference.

Fearless Umali

"BRAVE AND FEAR NOT" is Umali's new motto. The town council has applied to the College of Arms for its incorporation in England, not Ceylon, in the Umali coat of arms. The Rev. E. J. Bolus submitted the motto selected.

The recommendations of the majority of the Visitng Mission of the United Nations are illogical, inconsistent, and based on much humbug." The bulletin of the Tanganyika European Council

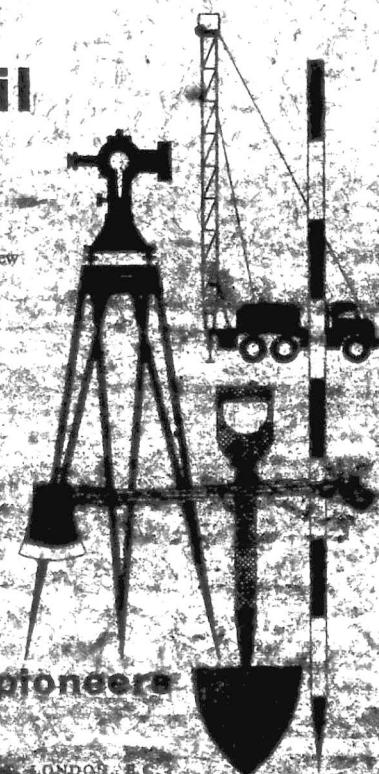
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But that treasure has to be located first. More than a thousand wells have been drilled for oil through the earth's surface during the last fifteen years. But only a fraction of these exploratory workings have found oil.

Research is constantly advancing the science of oil-finding. Today, sonar, the electronic brain, seismic waves, the tuning fork, from man-made earthquakes help the geologist, the geophysicist, the geochimist and the magnetogeologist.

The search for oil is still an adventure, still an advance into the unknown. The oilmen are like the marauding heroes in Homer, venturing over unknown seas.



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EW/18

Of Commercial Concern

The Uganda Cement Industry, which has now an output of about 45,000 tons annually, is planning an extension to about 120,000 tons, which would considerably exceed the present requirements of the Protectorate. Export to the Belgian Congo has started on a token basis.

At last week's auctions in London 3,000 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 4s. 6d. net, the compared with 3,000 packages averaging 5s. 1d. 6d. in the previous week. The highest price reached £1. 1s. 6d.

Estimated incomes from coffee-growing in Buganda were anticipated to stand at 8 gm., compared with 54.9 m. in the previous year and 2.8 m. in 1949. The corresponding figures for cotton were £4.4 m., £3.3 m., and £2.1 m.

Industrial Expert in the Sudan

M. Gouasan, a French industrial expert who has been visiting the Sudan at the invitation of the Government, has reported in favour of generally electrifying power from the Jebel Atbar Dam.

A statistical abstract covering the main economic activities of Tanganyika has been published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, at 7s. 6d. The figures relate to 1953 and previous years.

The East African Past Service Savings Bank has begun a campaign to triple the number of African depositors, of whom there are now about 250,000, with deposits totalling £7 m.

British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd. report an increase of £200,000 in consolidated assets to a total of £2,200,000 during the year ended September 30 last.

British Sugar Corp. Ltd. recorded a deficiency in maize and white sugar for imports into Uganda, 1949, of £1,100,000, and imports of maize, 1953, of £1,200,000.

The manager in Dar es Salaam of the Deutsche Bank has forecast a further rise in the value of the Kenyan shilling.

Initial reports on the Sudan cotton crop estimate a total yield of 194,000 bales, 561,200 in Sultartown.

Glimpse from Eritrea

More than 20,000 tons of fish were landed and several thousand crocodiles trapped in Eritrea last year, the combined value being nearly £1 m. It is estimated that 13,000 Africans find full or part-time employment in catching and selling fish, and that there are some 3,000 fishing craft on the main lakes. Exports of dried fish to the Belgian Congo were valued at more than £1,700,000. A new £20,000 export market developed by the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation was quick-frozen fillets from Lake George to Kenya by air.

E.A.R. & H. Results for 1954

Salaries Increased by £1.1m. Annually

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS of the East African Railways and Harbours for 1955 were better than in 1953, largely because of the 20% increase in freight rates which came into effect from January 1, 1954. Total income was £18.21 m., some £2.75 m. higher than in 1953, but under 5% of this increase was due to an increase in the tonnage carried.

Costs continued to increase. There was an overall rise in material prices and the turnover of stored road from £1.5 m. to £2.9 m., the former figure ever attained. The major increase was in salaries, which, as a result of the acceptance of the Lidbury Salaries Commission's proposals, will increase the Administration wage bill by approximately £1.1 m. a year. Other increases arose from the Keith emergency conditions and the greater train mileage worked. Expenditure rose from £16.85 m.

The deadweight tonnage of goods moved over the railway, mixed marine and road services was 10,000,000 tons, an increase of 1,260,000 tons over 1953. Average speed per tonne-mile was 20 miles. Return tonnage per tonne-base increased by 14.2%, reaching 600 tonnes.

Central Line Traffic

In Tanganyika traffic on the Central Line increased slightly, and there was heavy movement of imports and exports through Dar es Salaam during the last part of the year. A noteworthy feature was an increase of 33% in traffic moving over the Central Line for the Belgian Congo. On the Lake Line traffic was maintained generally at the 1953 level, but there was an increase in the tonnage of export sisal.

Trade increased on movement of return traffic under 100 ft. in 1953 to 1954. In 1953 there was a volume of work and the increased rate of import of coal to the Central African Republic, which did not continue in 1954, although the traffic on the Central Line increased.

The number of passenger journeys were slightly fewer than in 1953. This deterioration was almost entirely due to the Keith emergency conditions, which caused the cancellation of night trains through danger zones for several months and restricted the movement of the peoples of the disaffected tribes.

Total imports and exports through all East African ports amounted to 1,400,000 tons, 10% less than in 1953.

The Lake Marine Services showed improved results, goods traffic increasing from 79,000 to 209,000 tons, and passengers from 698,000 to 926,000.

Traffic also improved on the road services, where 75,000 tons of goods and 34,500 passengers were carried by the Administration's own fleet, and without recourse to hire of vehicles.

Kenya's Imports and Exports in 1954

1954 Adverse Visible Balance

KENYA'S visible adverse balance of trade last year amounted to £16,513,000, compared with £13,780,000 in 1953. The Colony's exports were £19,450 m. in 20.75 m., whereas imports totalled £50.05 m.

Coffee, which headed the list of exports at £5.7 m., was down by £1 m. on the 1953 figure. Tea rose from under £1 m. to just over £2 m. Sisal fell by nearly £500,000 to slightly over £2 m. Maize, however, increased spectacularly from £300,000 in 1953 to over £1 m. The U.K. and the Commonwealth were again the Colony's best customers. The United States and Germany were the leading foreign buyers.

The demands of the emergency, the Colony's development requirements, local inflation, and increasing living costs contributed largely to the adverse visible balance.

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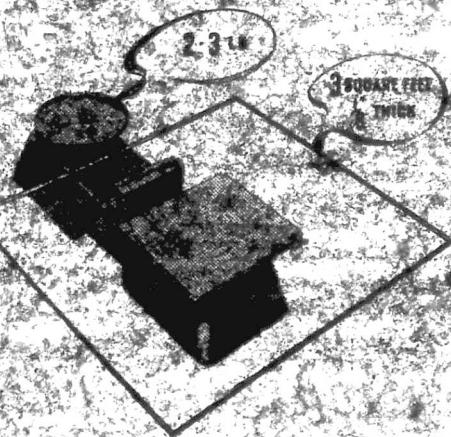
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Rhodesian Corporation Limited Large Increase in Profits

RHODESIAN CORPORATION LTD. earned a profit of £74,841 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £26,860 in the previous year. Taxation above 10% of investment depreciation reserve receives £15,000. The dividend, totaling 10% less tax, requires £53,778, leaving a carry-forward of £34,076 against £29,102 brought in.

The issued capital is £977,078 in stock units of £1.43. Reserves stand at £124,076 and current liabilities at £160,078. Fixed assets appear as £185,114, mining claims and properties at £113,384, reduced investments at £61,091, and current assets £10,200, including £10,150 in cash.

The company now owns the Gold and Reefs Mine and stockyards in east Talbot Mine, Ltd., and the Victoria Brick and Pottery Co. Ltd. Farming operations on the Kent and Pritchett estates of 23,413 acres yielded £9,000 of £3,125, compared with £13,086 in the previous year. Rent of £1,702 was received as rental for the portion of Harare estate used by the Rhodesian Government. Rhodesia realized a profit of £8,649, and £5,733 profit was made on sales of freehold land in South Africa.

The directors are Messrs. L. C. Walker (Chairman), F. R. G. Smith (Vice-Chairman), R. Broome (alternate), R. S. Brone (deputy), P. A. Jousse, G. L. Wicks (Major-General), Mr. V. Hembury, and Lord Walsingham. The secretary is Mr. W. M. Randall.

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

Uganda's Trade Balance

For the first nine months of last year Uganda had a favourable trade balance of £10m., an improvement of £5m. on the corresponding position in the previous year. Exports rose by £3m. to £341m., and imports were slightly lower at £241m. Coffee exports almost reached £19m., and coffee shipments were valued at £11m. About half the imports came from the United Kingdom.

Great Progress in Under Five Years First Rhodesian Permanent Building Society

SINCE IT BEGAN BUSINESS ON April 1, 1950, The First Rhodesian Permanent Building Society has made remarkably progress. As will be seen from the statement by the chairman, Dr. Alexander Scott, M.R., and the balance sheet on other pages, the assets have grown in that short time to almost £3m., and the membership to 8,571.

During 1954 the assets increased by almost £1m., after repayment to the Government of Northern Rhodesia of £220,000 (four years before payment was due). During the 12 months under review, deposits rose from just under £1m. to well over £2m., the average holding being £2,200. Total loans and mortgage business reached the record figure of £878,103, bringing the outstanding balance to well over £1m. Assets and resources stand in the balance sheet at £490,429.

New Branches

Two new branches were opened in Kitwe, Mulungu, Ndola, and Dar es Salaam, and others are shortly to be opened in Choma and Bulawayo.

Mr. D. J. Scott, Director of Mortgages, says:

"Under the terms of our original agreement with the Government of Northern Rhodesia, we have been required to obtain repayment of the loan from the Government."

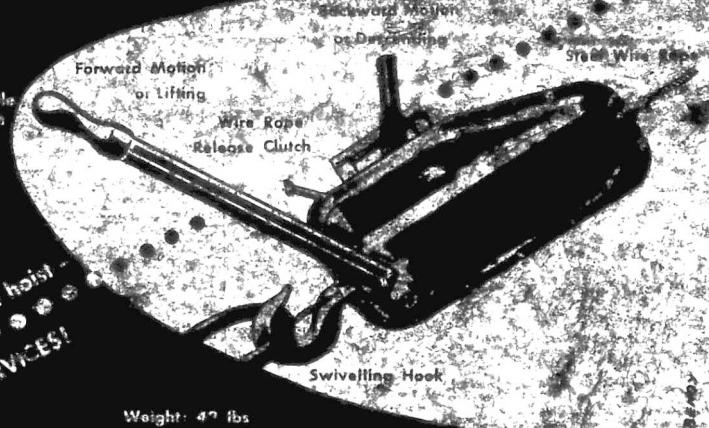
The annual general meeting was held in Lusaka last Saturday.

Nyasaland Imports

NYASALAND's total imports rose from £13.9m. in 1953 to an estimated £16.5m. in 1954. These figures include an estimated nominal sum of £1m. for African subsistence imports.

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Mining**African Advancement on Copperbelt****Recognition of African Association**

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA Chamber of Mines has granted recognition to the African Staff Association which has a potential membership of between 3,000 and 4,000. The decision to grant recognition came after a three-hour meeting with representatives of the African Mine Owners' Association, who opposed the recognition of the staff association.

The Chamber said that the main object of the association, formed two years ago, is to advance the interests of African mine employees in supervisory or staff jobs. Its founders and leaders are well-known Africans with long records of service in senior African posts in the industry. The companies looked forward to a period of happy relations and co-operation with the association.

Memoranda Negotiations

A further meeting between the union and the chamber discussed the various categories of employees who should be allowed to qualify for membership of the African Staff Association. These negotiations over the separation of supervisory and other ranks and the methods of providing for their exclusion from the African union, which hitherto catered for all African employees, are likely to be protracted. The union will not willingly accept the creation of a separate portion of its membership without the union's own voluntary tie between the staff association and the union, as is done on the European side of the industry.

That the association is racialist had been stated categorically by the companies. This had not, however, been considered a definite stumbling block to African advancement. The ultimate outcome of the negotiations will depend on the extent to which the companies are willing to consider and understand the African staff's desire to remain in the union.

At the time of the last meeting, the union had received no formal response from the companies to its demands for a memorandum of understanding and had no news of any further meetings at all.

On the subject of apprenticeship, the chamber said that the African mine owners' association had proposed a reduction of the duration through normal graduation channels. The Northern Rhodesia Association urged the chamber that, in the event of such a proposal being made, the African union's members would consider it with care.

Mining Developments

ANGLO AFRICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA Final Div. (1954), making 20% (60%) for 1954, the largest payment in the history of the corporation, and also a record final total of £4,085,000 (£1,263,246).

UNDER CORPORATION LTD.—Final Div. 10% and final dividend was paid on 21.2.55. Total £1,012,000. Dividend per share 10/- per cent. compared with 12.5.09.4 in the previous year. Under Corporation Ltd. made a profit of £1,000,000 in respect of the year ended March 31, 1954.

Rhodesian Potash Project

RHODESIAN POTASH LTD. has been found to be the living stone of Rhodesia. It has been acquired by the Ministry of Industry of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of the U.K., which has imported the plant containing probably the highest percentage of uranium oxide. The plant now operates in only three niches thus:

Rezende Mines

REZENDE MINES LTD. will hold an extraordinary meeting in Southern Rhodesia on April 15 to discuss a resolution that the company be placed in voluntary liquidation, and that Mr. Arnold Wilfred Sartor, of London, be appointed liquidator.

Mining Outputs

SOUTHERN RHODESIA produced over £17m. worth of mineral between January and November last year—£666,414 less than for the same period in 1953. The year monthly figure was £1,076,039 for November.

Luan Valley Coal

DETAILED GEOLOGICAL surveys of the Luan Valley, some 50 miles south-east of Broken Hill where coal seems known to occur, is to start shortly.

Strike Losses on the Copperbelt**Union Leaders Held Responsible**

MR. C. CORNIS, Commissioner for Labour in Northern Rhodesia, has said in the Legislative Council that to blame for the recent Copperbelt strike fairly and squarely upon the African union leaders whose action had caused enormous losses to the country, the mining industry, and the rank-and-file of the union itself. He paid tribute, however, to the way in which the union's leaders had conducted the strike, but asked if it had been really necessary.

Africans, he continued, have to live up to certain standards of labour if they were to be accepted in the industry. They must appreciate that, if fewer people could be employed to do a particular job, the employer would be duty to pay higher rates.

MR. I. TUCKER (Mutirira) reminded African M.L.C.s that previous efforts were being made to solve the problem of the African advancement, and said that members of the Council should be very careful at this critical stage not to suggest measures which would cause a deterioration in the present position.

Mining Personals

Members of the staff of the Southern Rhodesia Gold and Mineral Development Mining Company, Dumbuya, have been given a 10% increase in their salaries. D. G. BURNETT, J.P., vice-president; L. A. R. W. DURHAM, hon. secretary; MR. J. H. MICHIE, hon. treasurer; MR. B. J. BREACH, other members of the committee; Messrs. C. A. DAVENPORT, F. ELLIOTT, E. G. HALLING, C. A. BOYD, J. E. FERGUSON, N. A. DUMBLETON and H. N. OAKSWORTHY.

MR. H. E. P. COX, M.A., Inst.M.M., having retired from the general management of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, is living in Durban.

MR. J. W. BURGESS, Assoc. Inst.M.M., has returned to this country after a short stay abroad in connection with Geita Gold-Mining Co. Ltd., Tanzania.

MR. C. WESTFORD, Assoc. Inst.M.M., has been transferred from the staff of the Southern Rhodesia Gold and Mineral Development Mining Company, Ltd., to the staff of the Southern Rhodesia Gold and Mineral Development Mining Company, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, as manager of mines in Northern Rhodesia.

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IN PROTECTION & DECLARATION
OF BOYCOTT****RED HAND PAINTS**

Company Reports

The British South Africa Company

Substantial Financial Commitments Envisaged

Promising Development of Bantfont Mine

Company's Role in Rhodesian Hydro-Electric Power Scheme

SIR DOUGAL DAWSON'S SPEECH

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held on March 24 at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C. 2. SIR DOUGAL O. MALCOLM, M.A., the president, presided.

The president said: "When I spoke to you at this time last year I ventured dangerously near to the subject of copper by foretelling that our mining revenue would exceed our current now, albeit review, costs by approximately one million pounds on royalties on Northern Rhodesia Copper. This was not likely to be so good as in the previous year because of a fall in the value of the pound on which royalties are calculated. On the other hand, I pointed out that we should suffer the excess profits levy for only three months of the latter as compared with the eleven of the earlier year."

The forecast has been substantially borne out. The annual review for the year ended September 30, 1952, shows a profit before tax of very nearly £400,000 less than the figure quoted but as against the charge on capital account profit has increased from £2,300,000 to £2,500,000. The charge for taxation on profit was £100,000.

Net Profit and Dividend

Over all, as you will see from the profit and loss account, our total revenue for the year under review was £9,012,859 and our total outgoings, including taxation, £7,716,766, so that our net profit for the year under review was £1,295,893, as against £1,193,343 for the year before, an improvement of a very small over £100,000.

For the whole year, including the interim dividend of 13½% paid in late October, we propose to pay the same dividend again, namely 10% or 7s. 6d per share in respect of each fine interest in shares. Our appropriated profits from £2,300,000 at September 30, 1952, to £2,500,000 at the date of the accounts now amount to £200,000.

Balance-Sheet Features

Let us now turn to the balance-sheet. Our total assets and reserves have risen from £15,577,357 to £17,006,402. As against that the book figure of our fixed assets has risen only by a little over £150,000 to £2,815,533.

Our current assets at just under £10,000,000 exceed our current liabilities, including the proposed dividend, by a little over £1,300,000.

As to our investments you will as usual find a general classification of these in note 2 on page 9 of the report before you. The total book figure for all our investments stands at £13,358,890 as against £11,975,196 for the year before, an increase of about £1,383,000. Quoted investments at £9,172,000 had a market value at the date of the balance-sheet of

£19,809,052. A valuation made at the end of last week shows that the market value of quoted investments at present hold, which have a book value of £9,775,000, amounted to £23,046,500.

Unquoted Investments

The large book figure for unquoted investments, £4,366,800, less the amount of £5,000,000 paid up in respect of our 1951 year end, as it stood at the end of the year, includes £1,700,000 for the book value of our half interest in New Rhodesia Investments Limited, which is itself quoted and which at the date of the balance sheet held quoted investments of a book value of £3,629,070 and of a market value at that date of £7,322,048. The latest figures which I now have show that investments of a book value of £3,627,100 and a market value at the end of last month of £8,190,000, have increased in such amounts to £4,259,700. That added to the figure of £23,046,500, which I gave you at the previous meeting, makes £27,306,200 in all. These figures, which I have just given you, do not take account of the Rhodesian Railways Trust which being a subsidiary company appears under a separate heading in our balance sheet and statement of movements. Larger working balances are incorporated in our consolidated accounts.

The Current Year

"As regards the year now current, the Northern Rhodesian copper output for the period from October 1 last to the end of February has been 142,223 tons. The output for the months of January and February was only 8,189 and 17,107 tons respectively as against a monthly average for the year under review of 31,166 tons, and is abnormally low owing to the African miners' strike. This ill-advised and unnecessary strike has ended in complete failure but of course has caused considerable loss of profit to the mining companies and of royalty to us.

Strikes, Terms in Strike

"The companies have been generous in the terms which they have granted to the strikers in their return to work, but the whole thing has been unfortunate, and has made the negotiations, never easy, which were proceeding about the advancement of Africans in the industry still more difficult. As against our loss of royalty from this source the price of copper on which our royalties are based averaged £246 per ton for the five months since October 1 last, as against an average of £205 per ton for the same period of last year.

"An estimate of copper royalty for the first five months of the current year at £2,526,402 slightly exceeds the final figure for the same period of last year, so that if the price of copper, now very high, is fairly constant and there are no more strikes we may hope that we shall do considerably better for the year now current than we did for the year under review.

Board's Future Policy

"The position of our company I think you will agree is strong. But I hope we shall adhere to our policy of modest dividend distribution with the object of building up during the 31 years of our Northern Rhodesia Mineral Rights which are now left to us, a great body of investments to take the place of our mineral rights which we shall have to make over to the Northern Rhodesian Government 31 years hence."

"It is indeed our duty and obviously to our interest as shareholders that we should invest our mineral rights resources which are now left to us, in foster and expedite the expansion of Rhodesia in every possible way. This means giving our nation to look forward to substantial additional investments as against our relatively substantial revenues. The development of the very promising Bancroft Mine is a case in point."

In order to help in the compilation of the promised output as against what was originally contemplated we have undertaken to advance to that concern during the period from now till the end of 1966 the sum of £2,000,000, another £2,000,000 being similarly proposed by the Anglo-American Corporation and some 250,000 options on Bancroft shares at 3s. 6d. a share, the present market price of the shares being about 42s. od., with very encouraging prospects in view.

Hydro-Electric Power Scheme

There is also the very important matter of hydro-electric power for Rhodesia, and there has been for a considerable time past a rivalry between the Kariba Gorge scheme on the Zambezi River and the Katue River scheme. We do not know now the outcome, but it is understood by the Rhodesian Government, of the two schemes in favour of the Kariba Gorge

scheme based on a contribution from the United States of £46,000,000 towards the estimated total cost of £54,400,000 of the first stage of this scheme, which involves the raising in Rhodesia of the balance of £8,000,000.

The whole Rhodesian community is greatly interested in the successful prosecution of a power scheme like that, and none more heavily than the copper mining companies, who have hitherto been so much handicapped by shortage of power and ourselves with our immense interest in their production and their success. We must, therefore, look forward to having to play our part fairly along with others in the provision of the £8,000,000.

I have mentioned two very large schemes involving large prospective commitments and losses will doubtless be others. I hope there will, for commitments are the hallmark of opportunity and it therefore behoves us to keep a lot of powder dry for them.

Capital Increased by £130m.

I hope that you will express your interest in the results which we are showing you for one of the most interesting cases of new power development in Africa, and add to the report and accounts in this respect.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting the capital of the company was increased to £13,500,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 new shares of 1s. each and the capitalisation of £6,70,376 in the form of reserves to be allotted as fully paid up in the proportion of one new share of 1s. each for every stock unit or share to which £1s. each credit was applied. The increase in amount to be automatically converted into ordinary shares.



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Number of Committees	4 million units
Aerial transmission	1,706
Capital	£20,000

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Aerial transmission	1,706
Capital	£20,000

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FIRST RHODESIAN PERMANENT Directors' Report for the

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.B., Ch.B., Barrister-at-Law, M.P., chairman of the First Rhodesian Permanent Building Society, has circulated the following statement with the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1954:

"The directors have pleasure in presenting the annual report for the year ended December 31, 1954.

After making provision for all expenses and depreciation, the balance of income amounts to £100,980, of which amount of £21,083 has been distributed to shareholders as dividends. Investment shareholders again receive preference over ordinary shareholders.

Shares Accounts. — The amount invested in all classes of shares shows the remarkable increase from £1,030,32, compared with £673,736 last year. Thus shares account now stands at £2,115,000, compared with £1,496,33 last year, an average shareholding of £270 per investor.

Deposits and Loans. — Despite the fact that the balance of the Government deposit of £150,000 was repaid, four years before it was due, Nevertheless, deposit accounts show an increase of £12,177,023 in the year's figure. In the normal course of business many smaller depositors have also been repaid.

New Mortgage Account. — The record figure of £816,103 was paid out on new mortgage business during the year, bringing the balance outstanding on mortgage account up to £7,174,283.

Liquid Resources. — The society's investments were increased over the year to £21,921,111. The cash in hand was £27,187. Thus the liquid resources of the society are sufficient to meet all its requirements for ample cover for all mortgage commitments and other known liabilities. The society continues to offer long-term investment facilities in the territory. Nevertheless, it has been able to earn £10,294 interest on its surplus funds during the year.

Reserves. — After writing off the whole of the preliminary expenses incurred in extending the society's activities to East Africa, the sum of £7,000 has been appropriated to general reserve account.

Assets. — The assets of the society have increased by £983,777 over the year, in spite of repaying the Northern Rhodesia Government the £250,000 balance of their deposit. Total assets now stand at £9,221,803, compared with £7,236,026 last year.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT

LIABILITIES

Due to Members of Various Classes of Shares

£2,115,000		53,681,841
Savvy shares		
Subscription shares		
Investment shares		1,112,154
Preference shares 4 1/2%		894,810

£1,496,333 As per account No. 1

Due to Creditors for Deposits and Loans

Deposits and loans

All from one month's notice and special deposits repayable in accordance with Agreements	844,152
£704,405 As per account No. 2	53,844,732

Other Liabilities

£72,148 Sunday meetings	31,765
2,092 Staff provident fund	2,092

Provisions

£6,329 Provision for deposit and loan interest	7,628
£10,000 General reserve	10,000

Balance Carried Forward

£1,890 (as per account No. 6)	719
£2,296,026	53,221,803

ANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

Year Ended December 31, 1954

Mechanization and Decentralization. — The society's accounting system is now fully mechanized and its operations decentralized, which has involved considerable additional cost, but, now achieved, will enable the society to cope with expansion without involving a proportionate increase in cost of management.

New Offices and Branches. — During the year the chief office of the society was transferred to Permanent House, Calm River, Bulawayo and new branch premises were opened in Kitwe, Mufuna, Ndola, and Dar es Salaam (Tanganyika), whilst other branch premises in Choma and Blantyre (Nyassaland) are in course of preparation for early opening. The results of this activity are reflected in the considerable increase in assets over the past year.

Appreciation. — The directors wish to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the general manager, branch managers, and staff of the society, and their thanks to agents, auditors, and the managers and staff of the society's bankers for their assistance during the year. They thank all old members for their continued confidence and welcome the new additional members to the society during the year.

The issue of this balance sheet after four years and nine months' operation (the society first started on April 1, 1950), during which time assets have grown to £2,221,803 and membership to 8,571 reflects the greatest possible confidence in the society by the bulk of the public at large, which in turn, appre^ciates the skill of the board of directors of the society and will encourage all concerned to even greater efforts during the forthcoming year.

Directors. — The board renews with regret the formal resignation of the Government directors, Mr. A. J. Austin, Mr. J. R. Brown, and Mr. W. F. Rendall, whose help and guidance in the past were valuable and will be missed. The directors remaining by rotation are Mr. H. M. Doughty and Mr. R. H. Robertson, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors. — The board renews with regret the resignation of Mr. H. E. Price, C.A., one of the society's auditors. The management, empowered under Rule 40 (8) of the society's rules, appointed Mr. G. E. Hedge, M.A., A.S.A., of Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Company, to fill the vacancy for the remaining part of the year.

BALANCE SHEET 1954

ASSETS

DEFINITION OF CONSIDERATION AS MORTGAGE ASSETS INCLUDING PROVISION FOR INVESTMENT

Mortgages from members where the term does not exceed 12 months in year and the property has not been inwards of 12 months in possession of the Society.

£3,150	On 34 mortgages where the debt does not exceed £500	£7,224
29,620	On 49 mortgages where the debt exceeds £500 and does not exceed £1,000	38,652
56,543	On 32 mortgages where the debt exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000	57,712
228,076	On 247 mortgages where the debt exceeds £2,000 and does not exceed £5,000	96,358
200,612	On 29 mortgages where the debt exceeds £5,000, as shown by part I of Schedule	239,302

Total number of mortgages: 794 **As per account No. 3** **£2,122,200**

INVESTMENTS

BOOK VALUE	MARITAL VALUE AT DATE OF BALANCE SHEET	BOOK VALUE
£88,900	£92,700	£88,900
163,924	172,350	163,924
4,700	46,000	48,000
1,062	10,093	—

217,824

272,187

Cash at Bank, and in Hand:

£64,220	£40,713
3,675	19,067
5,379	34,667
£2,236,026	£3,221,803

H. M. DOUGHTY,
General Manager

We further certify that we have at this audit actually inspected the mortgage deeds in respect of each of the seven hundred and forty-six, with the exception of forty-six mortgages the existence of which was supported by evidence produced to us.

ERIC K. HOCKEY, C.A. (S.R.)
G. E. HEDGEMAN, A.S.A.A.

Blantyre and East Africa, Limited

Mr. Allan Stark's Review of the Year

THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA LIMITED was held at the company's offices at 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on Friday, March 25, 1955.

Mr. Allan P. Stark, chairman of the company, had circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1954, a statement from which the following are extracts:

Mr. J. W. E. Steedman.

"The company's year under review, whilst most successful financially, was one however during which we sustained a grievous loss through the sudden death of our chairman, Mr. J. W. E. Steedman, in August, 1954. Mr. Steedman's interest in this company extended over a long period. He joined the board in 1928 and was appointed chairman in 1948. His sound counsel and guidance supported by his extensive legal and banking experience and a wide knowledge of the company's activities, were of inestimable value to his colleagues on the board, and were reflected in the well-being and prosperity of the company. Endowed with a kindly disposition, his loss has been deeply felt by the directors and the staff who held him in the highest esteem and affection.

"In order to fill the vacancy on the board the directors have appointed Mr. A. Meston to be director. Mr. Meston is a director of Govt. Wilson & Stanton Limited, London, who have acted for many years as the company's bankers. He has a wide knowledge and experience of the tea trade and has also served our estates in Nyasaland. Mr. Meston's appointment will come before the meeting for confirmation.

Tea Crop Success.

The company's total tea crop for the year amounted to 1,724,000 lb., as compared with 1,630,000 lb. last year, a satisfactory increase of 201,628 lb., viz. 18%.

Rainfall was again below average, and the rather dry season prevented us from fulfilling our planting programme; however, at Pwazi 20 acres were planted, and also a small area at Limbuli.

"Our policy of fine plucking was continued and a high standard of manufacture maintained. All our tea consignments were sold on the London auction market, where, during the year, there has been a sensational advance in prices, and our estates benefited accordingly.

"Unfavourable climatic conditions were experienced during the early months of the tobacco season, however,

conditions improved later and a reasonable crop was harvested. The total amount of fired and flue-cured leaf sold on the auction floor at reasonable prices, was 126,440 lb., compared with 125,066 lb. in the previous year.

"The sugar trees yielded a good harvest, but unfortunately a severe incision borer, price of sugar fell, and suffered in the subsequent short term. This was reflected in the price for this commodity.

"Owing to the size of the present installation, the directors have thought it better to buy more power machinery at Lauderdale, and at the same time have decided to convert three of the present driers to steam heating. The latter system has proved successful at Denbigh and Limbuli, and has resulted in considerable economy in the use of firewood or coal. The overall cost of production has been reduced by some £1,000 per annum.

Net Profit and Dividends.

"The high prices received for tea and the consignments have been reflected in the profit and loss account, which shows a net profit before taxation etc. of £234,011, and with the carry-forward we have a distributable amount of £160,806. Taxation absorbs the formidable amount of £120,000, and we have written off the bonus issue of £100,000. The directors recommend that the sum be placed to the general reserve account, and to obtain further resources for new lines and machinery £26,000 should be carried forward to the next year.

"It is proposed to pay the 5% dividend due the shareholders, and to submit to the shareholders in their annual general meeting in July, 1955, the proposal to increase the dividend to 6%.

If these proposals are approved, the balance of £74,413 will be carried forward to next year, subject to directors' fees, etc.

"Shortly after the close of the financial year I visited the company's properties in Nyasaland, and I am pleased to report that I found all the estates in good order and the factories working satisfactorily. Shortage of labour was rather hampering garden operations, but I understand from recent advice that the position has now improved.

Future Marketing.

"We have had the best year recorded in the company's history. With regard to the current year, it is difficult to prophecy the outcome, as recently there has been a considerable fall in tea auction prices, and the market has developed an irregular tendency. During the last three years producers have been subject to wide fluctuations in price, and it is to be hoped that the market will now stabilize itself at a more normal and healthy level. Granted a reasonable price average, and subject to the usual risks of tropical agriculture, it is hoped it will be possible to present you with a favourable report next year.

"In conclusion, I would like to convey to our general manager in Nyasaland and the home and overseas staff and directors' appreciation of the efficient service they have given during the year.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the retiring director, Mr. R. Ross Stark, was re-elected.

Mr. J. A. Meston's appointment to the board was duly confirmed.

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