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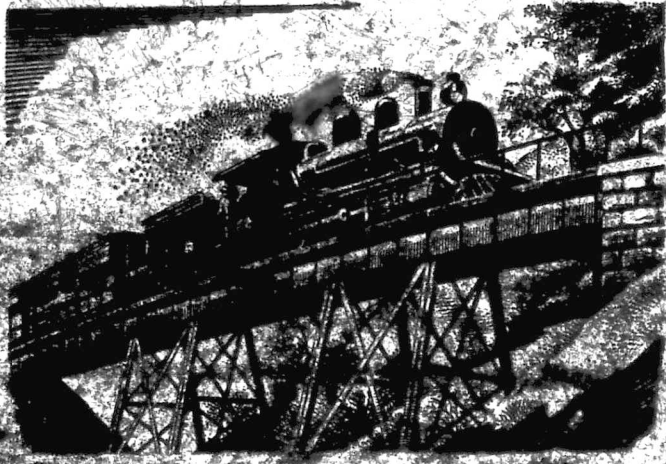
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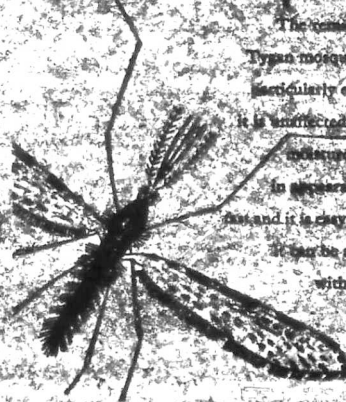
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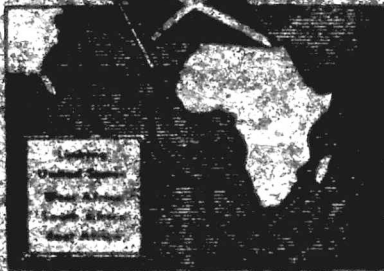
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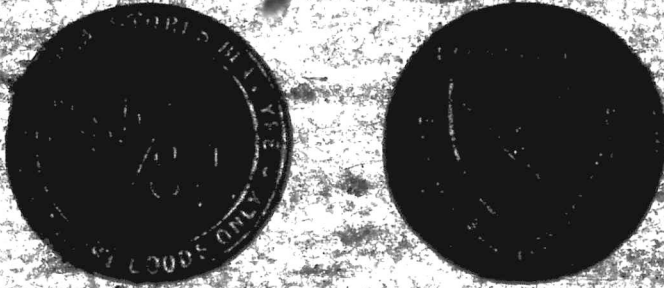
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	971	Protests against Kariba Decision	980
Notes By The Way	973	Bishop of Mombasa's Appeal	984
Commons Debate on Kenya	974	Parliament	988
Kenya Judge on Kikuyu Guard	977	Latest Mining News	990

Founder and Editor
F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1955

Price 6d

No. 158

30 Years on the Way

MATTERS OF MOMENT

KENYA ALMOST MONOPOLIZED the week's Colonial debate in the House of Commons. *Mirabile dictu*, 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 the witness stand, the debate was more realistic and impartial than usual, though a number of the contributions were of such a character that anyone who did not know the political party the speaker belonged to might have guessed wrongly. 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. Huttomley, who made an exaggerated and unjust personal attack on the Minister and shared by a number of his statements how unreliable is his judgment about Kenya. On this occasion it was he not Mr. Brookway, 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 Braine had 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 leadership is giving them. It depends on how far the present European leaders have influence and exert the influence. The same could be said of the settlers."

Worst of Mr. Huttomley's suggestions was that of a general amnesty for all who are detained in the camps. If he meant what he said he favoured the immediate release of thousands of the worst thugs, law-breakers, and saboteurs, whom, but for clemency, we might expect to see hanging from gibbets, or in the hands of the law. It has indeed seemed so foolish that it has undermined the elementary instincts and disciplines. To do such things, loose upon society would be criminal levity—criminal because it would involve the death of many Africans, men and women, upon whom these monsters would find means of wreaking revenge, and because it would destroy all hopes 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 "hate to see that hard core of two or five thousand gangsters remain and carry on a sort of rampage or cruel war vendetta, paying off odd scores against the home guard or the loyal Kikuyu." It is to be hoped that the back-bencher, not the former Minister, expressed the real view of the Labour Party, for unless many of the terrorists are banished from society for the rest of their natural lives there will certainly be a recrudescence 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 his

assurance that "irreconcilables will not be allowed to return," explaining that that guarantee was "absolutely essential for the peace of mind and co-operation 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, naturally including the Africans, have understood the promise to mean that there would not be the strict inquiry into the record of each such individual and that there would consequently be no classification of citizenship, supported by all the evidence obtainable. An essential need, in our view, is such examination and retention of evidence in each case. Otherwise there will be no adequate answer when 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 agrarian issue, Mr. Wood was emphatic that it would be a mistake to use the words "Highland Land in the Highlands" as a slogan in the Highlands. A party of Kenya. Another conservative, Mr. Bradford Craddock, and Mr. Francis Price also 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 settler spokesmen might not be prejudiced 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 for white people, and the tens of thousands of African squatters who already farmed among the white settlers were in fact black African farmers. Mrs. Eirene 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. Alport declared that the future of the three territories whatever form that might take would be a single one: **Or Federation, Or Failure**, that means political federation, but it does mean much closer economic collaboration. Mr. Craddock said that there would have to be some form of federation since the territories could not continue to exist separately. The men of such faith as we hold that to be will create a small number of territorial racials, and careerists in the territories, some of who 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 to the common hurt of the territories, but the weight of evidence on the issue of the Government's will sooner or later compel a choice between a firm and increasingly precarious partnership and a steady and inflated separatism. To have worked the area from all political directions would obviously be most unwise for the members of the three territories have political leadership which is fully 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 closer union. And most of the Governors have been as valuable as the European politicians. The right policy now — right from the standpoint 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

Settlers Dislike Surrender Terms

WHAT KENYA SETTLERS still think of the surrender terms offered to the Mau Mau terrorists was strikingly indicated by the voting in last week's large political meeting in Nairobi. The circumstances were as favourable as they could have been for the Government of Kenya, for its case was put by one of its leading and most forceful speakers, Mr. Blundell, K.C. 214 recorded their opposition to the terms, which were supported by 100. One hundred and thirty-five, or only half of those who could attend, still deplore the offer two months after it was made. It is reasonable to suppose, moreover, that some of those who voted for the motion did not do so because they had sinister sympathy with it. But because they saw no advantage in opposing it 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 offer. He was naturally expected to test an issue of this nature seriously, among his friends, neighbours, and acquaintances, although his own views were nevertheless cast almost exclusively in the affirmative. This result should prevent repetition of the error of 1952, when many of the official institutions of responsibility, but none but a general impression in the offer as the European community of Kenya, and that the attacks have been largely the work of a vocal, irresponsible, and unrepresentative minority.

Diminishing Confidence

ONE OF THE REASONS of Mr. Blundell's constituents who at least the meeting have publicly declared 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 as good a turnout as possible of the known supporters. Yet 90 in 294 voted against him, or the sake of Kenya, as well as of Mr. Blundell, it is to be hoped that this proof of the sanity of the electorate in his own district will induce him to examine dispassionately the causes of such substantial opposition. It ought not to be dismissed as of little account, but seriously considered.

Reason for Expectancy

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. L. Cresswell, as recorded in the *Standard* of the 15th March. The Government of Kenya has failed to take the elementary precaution of legislating the Kikuyu against its use of 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 Home Guard. That is highly discredit to the Legal Department, which, though prolific in the production of ordinances, rules, and regulations, neglected the most elementary duty and so left the public purse open to the depredations of a lawless mob. It is a matter of regret that many people could claim substantial damages for the losses 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 as good as law. That means that the Government has committed grave faults of omission, for which it should have been safeguarded by the Attorney-General. Obviously enough, the signature was not insisted on as a condition precedent of the Legal Department would have been to the defence in any instance of fundamental importance, for a warrant was issued to give the Home Guard to all elements of the security forces, than to start actions against some of them. The stickers for the legalised members are now shown to have disregarded elementary but essential safeguards. Mr. John Whitt, the Attorney-General, has this week been promoted Chief Justice in a new court.

Mombasa Dock Strike

THE ANGRICEST 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 promptness and vigour when the unofficial dock strike occurred. These passages are taken from some of the letters: (1) "Large mobs lined some of the roads and throw stones at every car that passed, but I saw no attempt by the police to move them on, let alone disperse them." (2) "Here we are witnessing mob violence in the form of intimidation, stone-throwing and shop-roving, glass from shattered windcreens is thick on some of the roads." (3) "The recent dock workers did not start to show 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) "SAS 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 Indian Killings 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 not arrested at once? That was what the mass of the workers expected and wanted. But again the Government has shown punitiveness.

Kafue Conflict

NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has publicly criticised the Federal Government with failure to discuss about the decision to build the hydro-electric station at Kafue which it has allowed. It not prompted some of its senior spokesmen to make remarks in the House of Commons which have been deliberately designed to disturb inter-racial harmony. Of all the men who have spoken for Northern Rhodesia they have inevitably disappointed that the Kafue scheme may be postponed the more balanced have been the Chairman of the two great mining groups, Sir Frank Woenheimer and Mr. Reginald Fram, who was most angry 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 Wound

THEY SHOULD have been deflated by the statement at the beginning of this week 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 wound.

Viscount Malvern

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been honoured with the dignity of a Viscount when he was in London last month for the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, has taken the title of Viscount Malvern, of Malvern and Huxley in the County of Hereford. The choice he does honour to the school of which he has happy memories, to the Colony which he has served so loyally, and to the town in which he was born. Never before has a Prime Minister of a Commonwealth territory ever had honours raised to the level of a British peer. Friends write me they had great pleasure in 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 was debated again in the House of Commons last week.

Mr. A. C. DOUGHERTY (Lib.) expressed the view that some inaccessible European in the Colony were sowing deep the seeds of future tribal tensions, and perhaps of outbreaks of a more serious nature than Mau Mau. The Opposition was convinced that the only hope of ending hostilities in a way which would enable the Colony to enjoy a peaceful and co-operative future was by stating clearly the aims of the new Kenya which the Government envisaged.

For instance, there should be a separation in the Government's land policy. Some European elected members of the Legislature who were also members of the Council of Ministers had stated publicly that they would allow no tampering with the White Highlands.

Again Royal Commission Report

It is noted that this statement has been made before the Royal Commission has 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 represent 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 by-passed because

of the statements made by members of the Council of Ministers?

Is the Secretary of State in agreement with an integrated administrative system in Kenya, that is to say, one that we shall secure the genuine multi-racial society. This has been tried in some parts of Africa, particularly the 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 representation? That is, a system of a multi-racial society. The Secretary of State is now introducing a common electoral roll, so that it will be possible to have representatives of the Kenyan nation instead of separate racial groups?

The Colonial Secretary has said that Africans could be encouraged to stand for election in local and district councils by this means we should ultimately get leaders. Does it really believe that we can get leaders when most of the prominent Africans are in detention camps? We want really effective leadership. If we do not get it now, the consequences will be serious.

Does the Secretary of State really believe that one African Minister and two African Parliamentary Secretaries drawn from a number of more than 500 Africans is the way to secure proper democratic representation? I have heard Africans describe it as 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 true African representative leadership.

We must not forget that there is a white, intensive movement. A prominent African trade union leader, one of those upon whom we are depending for some kind of help in the emergency, said the other day: "In 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 report that we found it essential to formulate and declare ourselves for dealing with the long-term problem of Kenya, and we insisted that the Government should be entrusted 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 a continuation of the Cabinet system, had included members of all races, so that although it was a multi-racial institution, it was not a new principle. It is essential to have a totally new approach to the political leadership in Kenya. We should draw upon the best talents of all races, of all creeds, who are willing to try to help to end the state of emergency in Kenya."

Agricultural Reforms

MR. BERNARD BRAINE (Cons.) said that as a member of the last year's all-party delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Nairobi, he carried away with him strong and lasting impressions of Kenya as a place of the extraordinary restraint and courtesy of the European settlers and the African business men. It is for this reason that 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 "awful psychological and economic pressures of the emergency."

Kenya's main problem was not the shooting war, but rebuilding the shattered lives of the Kikuyu. Land was the key 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 life.

Appointment of agricultural officers only just kept pace with the demand for them. It was essential to have a greater number of officers, and it was essential to improve the way in which they were appointed. He urged for more results to be shown in the Department of Agriculture and the Commonwealth Agricultural Institute.

Commonwealth Report

MR. FRANK BROCKWAY (Lab.) said that since 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 essential basis they have pre-cluded their acceptance, and possibly the realization of peace. Preparation for any surrender offer should have been made by starting talks through a European and an African who had the trust of the Africans.

"I saw several suggested names. There are European names, but those who would have had the trust of the Africans, and there are Africans who have been found to be full of any-odd opinions with Mau Mau has a great deal of confidence, who should have had the trust. If they had been able to start negotiations, conversations, I believe they would have been able to convince the Mau Mau leaders of the sincerity of the offer which was being made."

Referring to the execution of 200 Africans since the beginning of the emergency, Mr. Brockway said it was disturbing that fewer than a third had been found guilty of murder. He said he was sure that the Government would lead them to the truth if it was not to be well met. But the Government now to improve their land, and that even if they adopted modern methods, they could not exist on their own production. He fully agreed with the report that the Highlands must be opened to competent African farmers.

"To divide Africans into loyalists and Mau Mau, left out of account a great body of Africans who hated 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 multi-racial 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.

A year ago it was thought that Mau Mau might have to be put down by force. If the Mau Mau had not been so well organized, the Government would find life in the world much more difficult. The Government must not forget that the Mau Mau would be the immemorial race to plant the crops on which the Government depended during the coming year. This therefore was the most important thing for the Government to do in the new direction to policy in the Colony.

Most Europeans were sick of the discussions disfiguring their political life and African and Asian opinion was likewise ripe for a decisive lead away from the present conditions of the emergency.

The idea of a general amnesty for the Colony was a dangerous one, and should be rejected. That was the most dangerous fallacy, possibly, during the emergency, 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 partly 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

"I was startled to hear of a speech by one of the non-official European members of the Kenya Legislature in which he said, when discussing the amnesty, that the Government should not offer the emergency to go on for three years, but that it should be the end of the amnesty."

The Government goes on, with the usual justice, that any emergency exists for as long as it is necessary to deal with. It is not a question of offering a general amnesty to the Mau Mau. The Government must take the decisions of the Mau Mau in the emergency, and it is not a question of offering a general amnesty to the Mau Mau.

There was a choice between a policy of retribution and one of reconciliation. I agree with the support which we give on an all-party basis to the efforts made during the present amnesty to bring about a substantial surrender of the Mau Mau. I regard it as most important that during the present amnesty, as far as possible, the Mau Mau should be treated as a new and more virtuous group should be made by the Government, so that the conditions and conditions for the Mau Mau will be worse than during the last nine months or so, to obtain a greater measure of surrender and to impress on the mind of the Mau Mau that 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 do believe that this question of the land issue should be removed from politics and treated as an agrarian problem. My own view has given an undertaking, as did his predecessors that there would be no change in the present situation in Kenya before 1960. While I am a supporter of a time-limits of standards, as I am at a time-limits of a programme of advance, knowing that that undertaking has been given and that therefore there can be no — does not it, has it, with to the Government?

MR. BROCKWAY said that in view of the very great importance of the land issue, he would like to see it removed from politics. 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 of the Royal Commission's report. In so far as there might be proposals affecting the rights of any community in land which was reserved to it by the Government, I think it is rather important to repeat what I think are almost exactly the words which I used in the possible misunderstanding.

MR. ALPORT said he was grateful to Mr. Brockway for what 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 joint-run Tanganyika and Uganda could not live in their own little worlds. That did not necessarily mean political federation, but it did mean much closer economic co-operation.

Final Remarks for East Africa

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) described the speeches of Mr. Brockway and Mr. Alport 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 was not both impressed and amazed by the significance of the speech made by Mr. Alport, but he thought the hard work of Mau Mau in the forest and the Mau Mau home guard. Unless African leaders would be able to give passive resistance, estimated at about a million, the problem of Mau Mau would never be solved.

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

"We may have someone 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 solve their difficulties by any means because there is insufficient vacant land there. Again I am not in favour of evicting white farmers or buying them out."

He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land.

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However, African and European had endured for too long a period of mutual suspicion and animosity. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land.

Some Sort of Federation Inevitable

Kenya was not a new country and Great Britain would have to continue helping her for many years. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land.

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In the future, probably there will have to be some sort of federation. Kenya, Tanganyika, or Uganda cannot grow on their own. The problem of federation is a very complex one. It is a problem of the future and has been for many years. It is especially a matter of African and European living together. I do not believe that the climate is ripe that any European could settle there and make their homes as can be done in Kenya and Tanganyika.

He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land.

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

MRS. EIRENE 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 reference to land in the Highlands of Kenya made by Mr. Alport and Mr. Craddock, 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 views advanced by 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. That applies to people in the very highest ranks of the Administration and of politics there."

He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land.

MR. M. PHILIPS PRICE (Lab.) thought that Europeans and Africans could farm side by side. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land.

MR. FREDERICK HARRIS (Cons.) thought that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land.

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Secretary of State Reply

Colonial Secretary, Mr. Griffiths, said that the correct delegation to the Kenya Commission would be the former. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land.

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There was a significant change recently. There is now, I think, widespread condemnation amongst the British people as much as anywhere else of the report of those who had looked at the Mau Mau problem. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land.

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Although he was always anxious to see that the potential leaders in all parts of Kenya — as here — should have the fullest freedom to develop their talents, he cannot see how it is possible for trade union leaders and another for everybody else. Although I would commend the 10 who have been released for being brave and brave people — as he would regard these men as to intimidate them too — we must not forget that the high proportion who have been detained shows what importance the Mau Mau organizers attached to the trade union movement and how keen they were to infiltrate there. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land. He said that the Government would have to face the psychological and political dividends if we allowed white farmers to buy land.

MR. JOHNSON said the 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

"Not be mentioned concerning" referring to the Emergency (Control of Nairobi) Regulations 1954, G.N. 614 of 1954. This implied the Governor to make evacuation orders for three selected places only — Nairobi, Thika, and Kiambu — and to compel the persons subject to these orders to enter into special reception centres which might be designed for as long as six months. In such reception centres the loyal and the disloyal were separated by a process of examination of documents and impressions, interrogation and collation of information, but all under the most strict safeguards as might be expected from any legislation intruding upon personal liberty.

It is said that the Governor had power to order under section 10 of the Native Authority (Control of Nairobi) Regulations 1954, G.N. 614 of 1954, that any person who had been convicted of a crime should be liable to imprisonment or to be confined in a special reception centre.

His Honor also admitted that he was not at all prepared to order the headmen that they might detain persons of "dubious" character for interrogation or to detain persons of such order a number of Africans have been taken to their headmen in their guard posts and have been kept there for considerable periods. He was asked to submit that such a procedure is under the law, although the law was never made. He said he felt back on this — that when the Government issued orders before the advent of British rule, and they retained those rights to imprison, question, and detain for indefinite periods by ancient tribal law and customs.

Rule of Law

The right to be brought to trial as soon as possible after arrest is a fundamental constitutional right, and a right recognized in every British administration rules. It is such a solemn, obvious, and well recognized right that it must be known to all men of common sense and free spirit, and it is a right which is recognized even in primitive societies as part of the law of the Colony in the Orders in Council, and recognized in the Criminal Procedure Code.

It is said that the Government cannot try and detain persons in their guard posts, but that they can detain persons in their headmen's guard posts. He said that the law applied equally because it was incumbent on the Government to ensure that the law was applied to all persons in the Colony.

African detention is a crime 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.

Once the emergency is declared, this freedom has been approached upon the way under strict safeguards. No foreigner can be detained, and any citizen of this Government could only be individual or on an outbreak order, and any African could be held in a village stronghold by armed retainers of a Native chief for the purpose of interrogation and be held there until he confessed, or was believed innocent and released at the wish of the chief.

"Looking at the evidence in this case — that there exists a system of guard posts manned by headmen and chiefs, and that there are interrogation centres and prisons to which the Government subjects whether innocent or guilty, not by arrest, men without warrant and detainers, and that it seems required and that they confine to villages, compounds and are led forth to their chief's sole evidence of these detentions — it is my duty as a court to declare that any such system is constitutionally illegal and should come to an end, and that the law be amended to their effect, and that chiefs and headmen exercising authority should be warned."

All acts of violence can be proved on the infamously false and unimpeachable evidence in Exhibit 1, except to show the true facts, and the leading witnesses and persons and persons of the first accused.

So far as the trustworthy evidence reveals Mathenge Wanjau (who was murdered) was a blameless character and completely without blame. His wife, Kanawaga, 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 Kianjoju, along with four other men. No reason was given for this arrest to anyone. The five men were driven away in a lorry by some guards.

Mathu Gathoni, wife of Marathe, one of the men taken away, is a Christian, an educated woman, and she lived with her husband at Kianjoju guard post village. She could read and write, knew dates and times, and could understand the calendar. Tested in detail in cross-examination she did not falter. Carried herself as well as most of her peasant sisterhood elsewhere in the world, she seemed a stolid, unimaginative,

but reliable countrywoman, whose motives and political sympathies were not even baffled in question by the defence whose 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 by her husband except in the infamously forced confession book, and the evidence of the first accused, whose perjured word no man could have the slightest qualm in rejecting.

Extorting Confessions

Ruthagathi's statement was a barbed wire enclosure surrounded by a spiked fence and provided with a drawbridge. It was pressed over by the first accused and a host of men who had no function in the case, for statements of confession were made by a man who had no knowledge of the truth.

It was a selected centre to which prisoners were sent, and to which a guard was posted to prevent pleasure. The sole admitted object of this centre was to extract confessions and information. The first accused admitted that he had never before extracted confessions from anyone, but by the second accused.

The first accused after denying consistently that he beat anyone, has made a clean breast of it. It has come to the attention that he made of this confession in the book to suit his own purposes, and he deliberately forced the mouth of the witness to write what he wanted.

The witness Guda stated that on the night when he was beaten severely. He was asked to write a list of cigarettes and food to Mau Mau about which 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 on the statement.

This witness is most probably quite innocent and the apparently valuable information he is forced to give was simply a pack of misleading lies to avoid further torture. The statement and the fingerprint appear in the infamously forced confession book, and the witness must be regarded as implicated along with cover as best he can to get out of the case, and to get a better number of his charges.

The witness Peter Mwangi was and is employed at the Government School. He is still employed by the Government as a school councilor. He had been arrested by his chief and received a beating from the first accused. He had been confined in a village stronghold, and he had been tortured and beaten severely by the first accused. He was arrested by the first accused and his bravos on a trivial matter, and incarcerated in Ruthagathi 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 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 Karatina. Its records are public documents, and although this court cannot read them for revision, it is entitled to have them before it as records of evidence and to have the registrars of the court before it to give evidence as to procedure. If a record is produced in this court, it may declare that judgment to have been obtained by fraud or collusion or to be inadmissible evidence. A hybrid tale the evidence disclosed. I did not see anything that sitting on the bench in this Colony, I should be held or see such evidence. Were it not vowed 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 Karatina during the whole of the year are equally 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 elders sitting on these immoral mockeries of justice ought never again to be permitted to sit in judgment on this fellow Kikuyu. If I collect the evidence of the records of the registrars; the registers; and the first or second accused I find almost complete corroboration that this court sat and operated as part of a vast conspiracy to pervert justice to the ends and ends of war."

The armed bravos of the first accused swept 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

jealous 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 sojourn in the unpleasant dens of Ruthagathi.

When there were sufficient victims in the net the accused took his prisoners under guard to the African appeal court in Kisumu, where, at the hearing of the prisoners he informed the elders (who were to be the judges) of his evidence. This was invariably an admission recited orally by the accused or recorded in his book.

The elders were given a chance to think justly ever. These were made to influence their minds. Against them were the tales of the deaths of the prisoners and a hostile bench of elders and the display of the belts, flaying whips, and other articles that passed to the prisoners even when they were free. Through the whole process there were hundreds and hundreds of pieces of guilty evidence from the one charge. Even if they pleaded not guilty they were fraudulently recorded according to the evidence.

Some prisoners of 1950 were kept in cages. Sometimes as much as five were packed within a few days. Thousands of pounds in the past were paid to the South African district administration and the Government for the prisoners. I have more evidence of their imprisonment.

Location was taken and prisoners were taken to the place of pocket might. Some were taken to the place of blood and flesh. But one would have thought that the stores of money and the number of the arrested prisoners at a district headquarters, or that the African court officer would have sat sometimes with the court to see how it operated, but no European ever sat with 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-citizens; with the capture of members of Ruthagathi within corrupt forms; with the misleading confession books; and the amount of information he was able to provide. He gave a number of corrections to his confession. He said that the number of the criminal was the value of the information he had given. He said that the amount of harm done by his confession was very great.

He said that he had been a member of the court and that he had been a member of the court. He said that he had been a member of the court and that he had been a member of the court. He said that he had been a member of the court and that he had been a member of the court.

He said that he had been a member of the court and that he had been a member of the court. He said that he had been a member of the court and that he had been a member of the court. He said that he had been a member of the court and that he had been a member of the court.

They remaining accused are strongly within the penumbra of suspicion of being and abetting these murders. They are only known as the shooting rogues that went on in the Kenya North-Eastern or Mau Mau area, but must be taken to be the men who are said to have carried them out. From the organization of the shooting it is clear that in taking life without gain.

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 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 they maintained their lies 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 all four 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, as 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 held to stir up 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 Kikuyu, upon the administration of justice, the African courts, upon the tribal police and the district officers commanding them.

They have made accusations of most foul offenses against their chief and their district officers, and it is in the interest of public policy that these charges be investigated and proved or disproved. Their charges and the investigation must be done out of this trial, and the charges must be made in public time and money. Indeed little can be said in retraction of the offense.

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

[Convict appears in News by The Way]

Archbishop's Luncheon at Livingstone

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 boma garden on the afternoon of April 14. After attending Holy Communion at St. Andrew's, Livingstone, on the following morning, the visitors will be to Choma, where, after a short stop, they will travel by car to Mafaniga, where they will be entertained by the school with a performance including a play and a song before attending a service at St. Basil's on the evening of the 16th.

On the evening of the 16th, the Archbishop will preach at a service in the boma garden at Livingstone, and will spend the night at the Government House. After an early start on St. Peter's on Sunday, His Grace will lay the foundation stone of the new church. Two other services are scheduled for that day - Masses 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 building fund. The following day there will 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 given jointly by Konkana Corporation, Ltd. and Kibwe Municipal 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. Canon Fisher.

African Headmasters Next Year

Southern Rhodesia's Plans

AFRICANS are to be appointed headmasters of some African schools in Southern Rhodesia by 1956. Those schools will spend this year in full-time training for the purpose. All headmasterships under the Native Education Department are now held by Europeans.

As a beginning, five African teachers are to be selected for training. Two will become headmasters of schools with 600 or more pupils; others will take charge of smaller village schools, averaging 350 pupils.

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

"Nowadays the African is brought up, educated, and set to work largely under European supervision. In the first of his 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 civilisations. This may well prove to be the making of partnership."

Mau Mau Raid Mr. Mathu's Home Amnesty Surrenders Now 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 membership in the Kenya National Council of Ineffective Work and the Legislative Council. Two lists were made of the contents of the house, which were taken with Mr. Mathu. One of the terrorists said that Mrs. Mathu had, except in respect of things given to Kikuyu people, Mr. Mathu's house damaged the following statement:

"I was very nervous because I am lucky to be alive. I was sitting on the floor with my hands and feet in front of my face and I saw them. I opened my mouth to scream but they threatened to kill me if I made a noise."

Threatened with Swords

"I think they had three men in front and two more behind, along my wife. One of them was very big and he asked me to look at my belt and revolver. They took about 20 minutes to search me for more ammunition. They thought I had more than the 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 other than what was on my wrist watch. I gave the house with them and forced them to open all the boxes and money."

"A detachment of police with tracker dogs pursued the gang for six 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 by the British and 24 were captured. Operations have been carried out in the Mau Mau area. The casualties included

"General" Kihia, believed to have been concerned with the attack on the Leakey family, and "General" Mukaranga, 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 many Africans to believe in the sincerity of the Government's offer by addressing meetings in South Nyeri. He declares that many terrorists are still suspicious and that he decided to accept the terms only after he had the signature of General Kenyan on the back of his hand. He said that he had an isolated incident, and that his assumption of the Government's sincerity is therefore based on fact.

An armed gang of terrorists was reported near Kariakari on the Tanganyika side of the Kenya border last week. It has been ordered a special area and police of Kariakari and area have been given the police in Kariakari district.

A 25-year-old Asian was severely slashed a few days ago by five Africans in a Nairobi side street. He died in hospital a few hours later.

Five Kikuyu were executed in Kariakari last week for the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.

All the five of 20 members of the Kariakari who attempted to escape by crossing the border to the Kariakari side of the border, that they had taken Mau Mau oaths.

Six African-owned shops and an eating house near the Kariakari 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 10. It is said that local residents failed to take reasonable steps to prevent the commission 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 Kikuyu Reserve, there would be more recognition of the great achievements of the Government's policy."

By Ebon Parfles after touring the emergency areas.

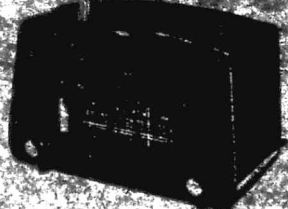
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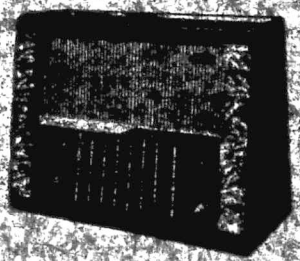
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PERSONALIA

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

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

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

MR. FREDY TOIN ABEL, a senior judge in Uganda, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Eastern Region of Nigeria.

MR. CRAWFORD, wife of the Deputy Governor of Kenya, has opened the new Aga Khan Nursery School, Nairobi.

SIR FREDERICK GODBER, chairman of Anglo-African and Trading Co., Ltd., and LADY GODBER have recently visited East Africa.

MR. MICHAEL WARD, the Nairobi surgeon, is due to leave in a few days to take a post-graduate course in London 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. STRETTON is the representative of the Nyassaland Chamber of Commerce on the Federal Tourist Development Board.

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

MR. COLIN LEAKE, son of DR. L. S. B. LEAKE, has been elected to the Council of the Association of London and Home Counties Agricultural Societies, and to the Executive of the same.

MR. JOHN W. HARRISON, Director of Public Relations of the Southern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, returned from a visit to South Africa.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WOOD, Governor of Kenya, is due to leave for London in a few days. MR. J. H. LEAKE, a Kenyan, arrived in the Washington Embassy last week.

The election of Mr. Henry MURTON, an assistant agricultural officer in Uganda, as Kyabazinga of Busoga has been ratified by the Acting Governor, Mr. C. H. DODD.

MR. ANASTAS GIBA, mails today in the Edinburgh CASTLE for the Cape, 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 Clifton Challenge Cup for the best rifle shot in the Kenya Police with a score of 194, beating Westport M. H. METCALFE by a single point.

MR. K. HARRISON, a member, has been elected president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, of which MR. C. A. KASSIN is vice-president and MR. H. S. JONES, being secretary.

MISS GRACE KELLY, who played in the East African film "Mogambo," is to take the leading role in a new film about Kenya based on Mr. Robert Kipling's forthcoming novel "Something of Value."

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

MR. J. A. BAETZ, 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. FREDERICK PAYNE, the deputy mayor, MR. H. K. MITCHELL, and DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.P., and COLONEL H. F. TONALEY.

MR. M. J. BESSELL, 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-BENNETT, M.P. for St. Pancras North from 1937 to 1945, has been chosen as the prospective Conservative candidate for the new Northwick division of Cheshire. While in the House he showed interest in East and Central African affairs.

MR. JUSTICE J. R. S. WATSON, who is on final leave from the Sudan, and who served in Political Service in 1934 after having graduated at King's College, London, joined the Legal Department in 1936, and was subsequently called to the Bar and appointed a judge of the High Court.

MR. I. P. ATTENBOROUGH, since 1948 Director of Education in Tanganyika, will be succeeded as Member for Social Services to follow MR. BARTLEY EBBELMAN when he retires next month, joined the Colonial Service in 1924 and has served in Nigeria, Aden, Palestine, and in the Protectorate.

MR. G. C. THOMSON, a member of the Nyassaland National Kala Association, would be glad to receive Box 193, Blantyre, if any Nyassaland businessmen who will be in the United Kingdom on leave in July and could represent the Protectorate in the Junior Kolapore and Junior Mackinnon matches at Easley.

THE DEAN OF WINNSBORO, chairman of the executive committee of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, will sail today on the KENYA from the CASTLE for South Africa. He is expected to arrive in Durban on April 21, in Durban on April 29, and leave on May 5 for Salisbury, whence he will proceed by air to Johannesburg, the Bishops of Capetown and Cape Town on May 8 of the year, central African ecclesiastics, and will visit Nyassaland, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, and Malaboland. The Dean's career will terminate on May 27.

GIRL'S SCHOOL

MISS JANE WOOD, Headmistress, Samwell, welcomes daughters of Rhodesians and East Africans to leave in U.K.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

SEVEN ROOM LEAVES IN ENGLAND AT ABINGWORTH HALL, near Stratford-upon-Avon, in sunny downslands of West Sussex. Warmth, comfort, good food. Seven acres grounds. In-floor and outdoor arrangements. 11 miles from sea. Buses pass. Unlicensed Station: Pullborough.

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Christian Answer to Kenya's Problems

Bishop of Mombasa on Present Projects

"NOT ONLY RECRUITS for service with missionary societies are needed, with the usual 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 meets the world in the common things of everyday life," the Rt. Rev. J. Hooper has written in a recent diocesan letter.

(Continued from page 983)

When through the Crown Agents the Government of this Colony seeks to recruit contract inspectors for the police force, agricultural officers, or administrative officers, or when it offers an unparalleled opportunity for men and women of Christian conviction and appropriate technical ability to step into the Kenya situation and bring to it the healing message of our Christian faith. More particularly a challenge of the role for rehabilitation work.

The Church is becoming directly responsible for a host 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 chiefly 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 Scriptures is greatly welcomed and has already become a considerable part of the work of the Church.

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, the Churches are severely undertaking projects described as 'rehabilitation projects' in the towns and in the whole of the African residential areas in Nairobi and are being assisted in these projects by capital grants from the Government and the City Council.

Church Army Projects

To take the Church Army project as an illustration of what will happen, it is proposed to erect a hall with canteen and recreational facilities, with a small clinic and with a street middle-class shops as the base for work in the town and about.

The Church Army also hope to provide hostel accommodation for the poor in Nairobi as part of the Church's response to the most sordid moral problems of the African areas.

Realizing that the success of these projects will depend 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 into similar town missions in other parts of Eastern Africa.

Members of people are finding their faces in the other side of the mirror and the power of military force is showing that African independence is not just a dream but a reality. Many Christians have been persuaded that the freedom of Africa is not what a more important part of the world has to give, but to be free from the yoke of colonialism and to be able to live in their own land.

These days we have had a number of times among the stalwart Kikuyu Christians whose lives have been set on fire for Christ, not least through the spiritual revival which is still at work in the Church. They know that it is not only possible for victorious living to exist all day, in section and subversive activity.

Betting and Gambling in Kenya

Recommendations of Committee

RECOMMENDATIONS of the committee on betting, gambling and lotteries in Kenya are summarized as under:

(1) Those parts of the existing gambling law which are unworkable be impossible to enforce should be amended. In particular, regarding licensed bookmakers, since for the purpose of cash and credit betting should be made legal.

(2) Provisions of all forms of legal gambling should be subject to license issued by a Betting Control Board.

(3) The Board should be a statutory body of seven members representing all sections of the public but not including members with direct interests for or against gambling, under a chairman with legal qualifications.

(4) The Board should be empowered to impose as license conditions relating to the publication of their accounts, the conduct of campaigns, and premises where it takes place.

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

(6) Existing powers of the Commissioner of Police over the promotion of sweep lotteries for charitable purposes should be transferred to the Board.

(7) 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. J. Atkins, G. H. W. Nevington, J. S. Karmali, P. W. Lewin, A. M. Omba, and J. Serabjeo.

KIKUYU

a Plan of Rehabilitation

THE British Council of Churches Inter-Church Aid appeal for £55,000 for the Kikuyu Rehabilitation programme of the Christian Council of Kenya.

Immediate and most urgent needs—

• **Medical care** for 10,000 men and women in the training of Christian leaders and youth workers and specialists in women's work.

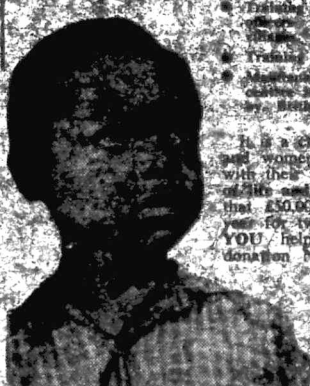
• **Training** of African professional officers in newly established villages.

• **Training** of men and women.

• **Manpower** for 10,000 men and women in the training of Christian leaders and youth workers and specialists in women's work.

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. Will YOU help? Please send your donation NOW to the secretary.

British Council of Churches Inter-Church Aid
10 Eaton Gate,
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Kenya Debate in Parliament

(Report continued on page 976)

their cases examined promptly and not be left to languish with thousands of others in camps."

Mr. Lester BOND: "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 Bulawayo asked what we were going to get people out of the Dominion into the Colonial Service. This has been a failure in the matter of recruitment in which I have taken a keen personal interest. From the end of 1945 to the end of 1953 some 15,000 people from Commonwealth Colonies and other parts of the world have been impressed by the spirit and freshness which they carry brought to the consideration of the long problems.

Mr. Bond then asked the Minister what Colonial Officers who may have been thought to have sympathized with the Mau Mau but who have been recruited by the Government to deal with the Mau Mau have brought the maximum distress by a large number of the Mau Mau. He said that he had seen a large number of Mau Mau prisoners in the Mau Mau camps and that he had seen a large number of people who have stood fast in their allegiance to the Government.

Detestable Terminology

We have had references again to black, grey and white in connection with the process of screening. I have long detested this terminology and I am glad to say that the Government of Kenya tells me that instead of black, grey and white with all the religious, linguistic and thorough unacceptability of those words in a multi-racial community, the expressions "Mau Mau", " Mau Mau " and " Mau Mau " will be adopted for public use in the future. I hope that every hon. member will act as good examples in using these words.

Several members have referred to the rate of release. Clearly we are anxious that those who are white should be released as quickly as possible. I am sure that those who are black should be released as quickly as possible. We are anxious that those who are black should be released as quickly as possible.

There are at present 10,000 Mau Mau prisoners in the Mau Mau camps. The high rate of these Mau Mau prisoners is due to the fact that the Mau Mau prisoners are being released as quickly as possible. I am sure that those who are black should be released as quickly as possible.

In February there was accommodation for 1,000 in work camps. Further camps are being opened — three for 5,400 in March and five more during 1955 for 3,500, and by June it is hoped that the camp accommodation will take 30,000. It is possible in the work camps to carry out the rehabilitation programme without which the trouble in Kenya would be indeed hopeless.

Mr. Justice Cram's Judgment

In reply to members who have said the sentences which we must all have had about certain sentences made by judges and others with regard to national conduct of Kenya under Mr. Justice Cram's judgment a committee of Ministers was set up under Mr. Justice Cram's judgment. That committee has made a report which has been submitted to the Chief Justice and the Chairman of the East Africa Council of Appeal who have their own views about it.

Another inquiry was held under Mr. Justice Cram's judgment into the general administration of the screening camps and into the general conduct of the screening process. He is now satisfied with the situation. Administrative and other measures have been taken to prevent any possible abuses when persons are held for screening. Suspects caught by Mau Mau forces are transferred to interrogating centres under the control of Mau Mau police officers.

I was asked whether the sentence could not be made definite. This would not be a very desirable sentence. A heavy five years' sentence from the capital sentence for those who committed offences prior to January 18, and in view of the purpose of the sentence would be a very desirable sentence. I regret that irreconcilables will not be allowed to return.

But as Christian and hopeful people we must not lose hope of anybody. We must 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 co-operation of Mau Mau cannot be too often stressed.

The ordinary African population in the reserves of the Mau Mau is showing increasing hostility to the gangs 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 loyalist 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 surrender offer, the results of which I could not claim were spectacular but which has brought in a number of waververs 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. Their aim is to bring about an orderly economic, social and political development in the Mau Mau lands and to bring home to the Africans of the Mau Mau the realization that there is no question whatsoever of their interests being sacrificed to the interests of those who have been in the Mau Mau. We must never forget that only one of the main objects of the Mau Mau is the progress of Mau Mau.

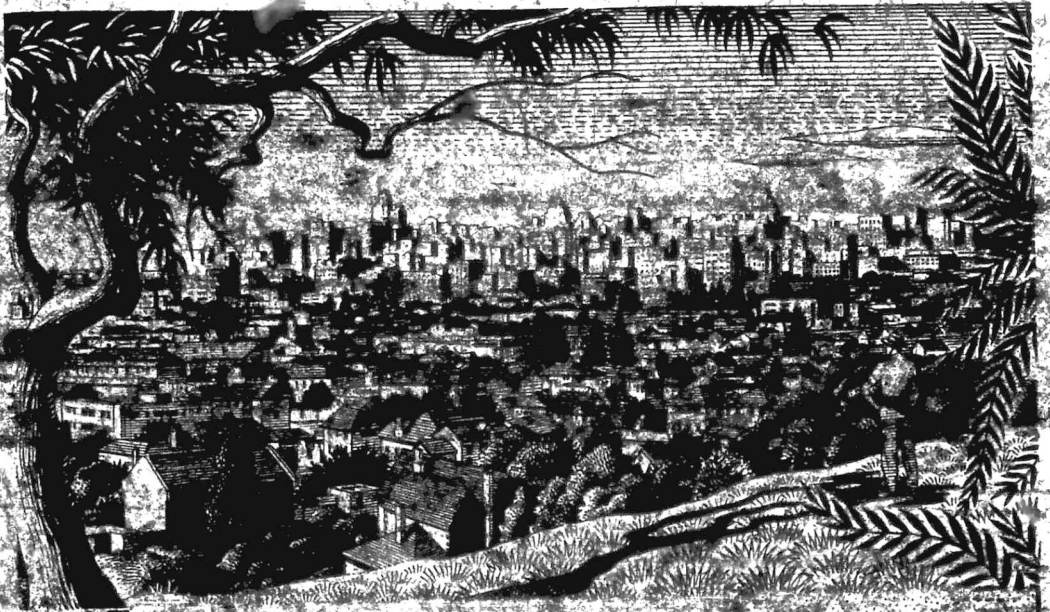
Local Administration

This definite intention to have closer administration in the Mau Mau reserves and throughout the country is the fulfilment of the Government's aim to bring about an orderly economic, social and political development in the Mau Mau lands and to bring home to the Africans of the Mau Mau the realization that there is no question whatsoever of their interests being sacrificed to the interests of those who have been in the Mau Mau. We must never forget that only one of the main objects of the Mau Mau is the progress of Mau Mau.

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We have to think of the police force in the Mau Mau as consolidating rather than expanding it. The European officers are to be 14,000, the Mau Mau officers are to be 100,000 and the Mau Mau officers are to be 10,000. The Mau Mau officers are to be 10,000. The Mau Mau officers are to be 10,000.





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 from a vast plain covered with tall grass into a modern
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 In that year a Mr. Grootboom, part-owner of a farm at Langlaagte, invited two
 prospectors to go over his land and look for gold or other metals. In a brief affidavit
 issued subsequently, one of the prospectors expressed the opinion that from his
 long experience as a gold digger he thought the land was a possible goldfield. The
 prospectors of this region have been amply rewarded over the years, for since that date
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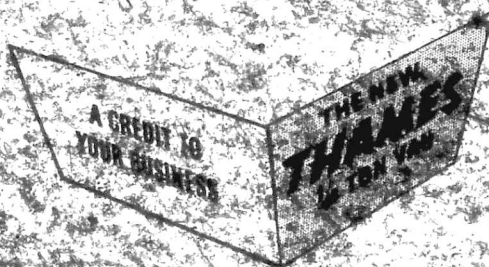


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Mr. J. HYND asked if recommendations from the Governor of Northern Rhodesia for modification of the regulations governing Native trust land had been received.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Government has sought the views of the African Representative Council but 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 their demand that all Native trust land should become Native reserves."

Mr. HYND: "Is the Secretary of State aware that there is a great deal of discontent about the operation of the Governor's powers to transfer Native reserves? Has any Order in Council as has already been done in the case of the sugar scheme been made and will the Government give any assurance to the African Council that the Government has their interests well considered with the maximum consideration for African interests?"

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

Sir J. PRINCE: "Is there to be inquiry before land is transferred to the Government or to the Government with its Native occupation?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Of course, proper regard would be given to any suggestion that is made. The principle of the matter is that before any Native trust land in any area is transferred to the Government, the interests of the African population in that area should be considered. It is not possible to recognize that while protecting African interests in the area, there is a real value to the African in the development of this kind."

Congress Officers Imposed

Mr. BRUNTON asked on what grounds Mr. Harry Nkumbi and Mr. Kenneth Kanyo, 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 publications."

Mr. SWINNEY: "I wish to know the names and number of publications which they are in possession of. Is it not gentlemen's agreement that the Government should not imprison people for possession of prohibited publications unless the Government can show that the publication is of a seditious nature?"

is on the prohibited list in Northern Rhodesia? Has the upshot of all this been anxiously 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 it is so."

Mr. J. JOHNSON: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the case of these two gentlemen raises 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 Sangani is not allowed to leave Nyasaland to 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 asked what financial measures he was going to enable Africans in Tanganyika to do an increasing part of their own work."

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The principal measure taken by the Government in the province of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. These have enabled the Tanganyika Government to expand general and technical education of Africans and to develop the economy of the Territory and African participation in it."

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 and manufacturing. There is a policy of revolving credit which has led to an expansion of African industry and employment opportunities. The Tanganyika Government have also introduced Africans to the Colonial Development Corporation and other financial institutions. It is interesting examples of new forms of African enterprise which the Tanganyika Government are actively encouraging."

Mr. 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 organizers and to give the Government power to declare illegal a society which is used for any purpose prejudicial to law and order or at variance with the declared policy of the Government."

Mr. BRUNTON: "In the course of the proceedings in the Brockton, in Bechuanaland it is proposed to change the boundaries of the area. It is proposed to change the boundaries of the area to the north of the area and to build up a new African junior secondary school."

To South and East Africa

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1 Out East Coast, Home West Coast
 2 Out West Coast, Home East Coast
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

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

Terraacing on the steep slopes of the Euluguru 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 30 Kenya mountaineers left Nairobi this week to attempt to ascend the peak of Mount Crater, a 14,000-foot peak in the Kenyan highlands.

Over £25,000 has been given to leprosy settlements in Nyasaland for capital works by the Brown Memorial Trust Fund since its constitution in 1952.

The first female polio victim was caught last week of Malawi and brought to Harare by a right masher lorry which was found to contain 10 eggs.

An Italian sea plane crashed in the Indian Ocean off the coast of East Africa, with the loss of 10 passengers and crew of 10. Only one man was rescued and injured.

The opening of the five meetings of the council of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, commenced 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 Toljaha tribes in the Somaliland Protectorate were 12 Habr Unis and 26 Habr Toljaha killed and 43 Habr Unis and 41 Habr Toljaha wounded.

While a British aircraft was in the air, a typhoon burst while landing at Beledweyne, Somalia, on the 17th. The aircraft was destroyed and the crew of 10 killed. The aircraft was carrying 200 tons of supplies for the month.

The report of the findings of the General Assembly of the United Nations, as stated in Mr. Bhabha's policy in Tanganyika and to contrast sharply with the report of the visiting mission.

The French Government has presented the Federation of Rhodesia and 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 Rene Warren, will hang in schools in the three territories.

The British Council Research Centre in London states that there is high fever breeding in the west of the Somaliland Protectorate and that laying continues in Tanganyika. The malaria in East Africa are about in nature, and further surveys are likely in northern Tanganyika and in the highlands of the Somaliland Protectorate.

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 employees 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 demands being tabled on March 1, which is still being considered. The Labour Department, however, has been informed that the dispute has been reported to the Labour Department. The majority of the labour working in the port came under the Essential Services Ordinance, which means that it is an offence for employers or employees to take part in a lock-out or strike without previously reporting the dispute to the Labour Department."

"Employees working for the unloading and ship-handling companies if they continue to stay away from work are liable to prosecution, but in addition to be compelled to work under contract, they are liable to be fined about £100 for willfully disobeying a lawful order. It is hoped that they will return to work through the joint industrial council. It is also hoped that they will have any grievances they are entitled to have that they should put these up through their representatives to the elaborate joint negotiation machinery which has been established."

"It is impossible for the officers of the Labour Department to assist unless there is 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 see that workers and their families are not being intimidated."

World Bank Loan

A loan of £10 million was made by the World Bank to the East Africa High Commission, which is to be used for the construction of roads and railways in the East African Protectorates. The loan is to be repaid over a period of 20 years, with a grace period of 5 years. The loan is to be used for the construction of roads and railways in the East African Protectorates. The loan is to be repaid over a period of 20 years, with a grace period of 5 years. The loan is to be used for the construction of roads and railways in the East African Protectorates. The loan is to be repaid over a period of 20 years, with a grace period of 5 years.

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 Eboracaster Castle. This means that the line will be of about 29,000 tons. Shipping men estimate the cost at £2m. or more.

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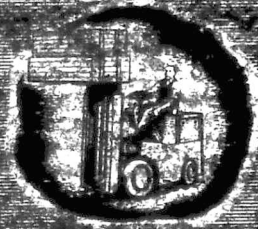
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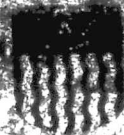
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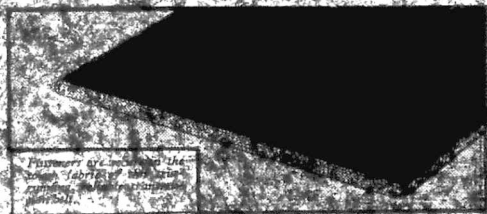
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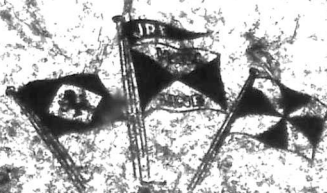
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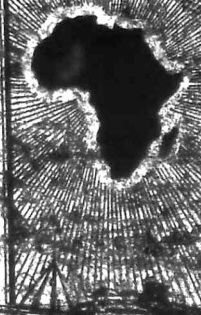


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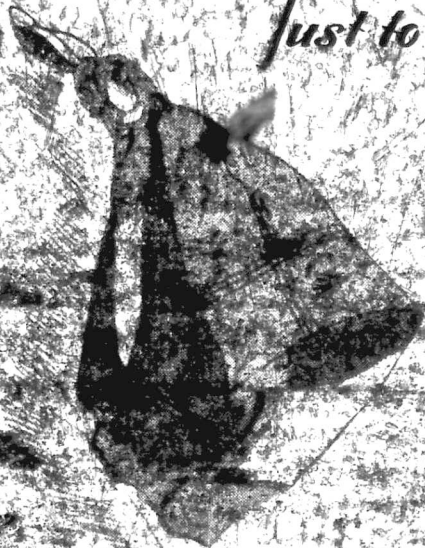
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1,003	Federal Independence	
Notes By The Way	1,005	Part	1,011
Tanganyika Legislative		Seven Years of	
Council	1,006	U.A.T.T.	1,014
Stone Age in Africa	1,007	Queen Elizabeth	
Agricultural Productivity	1,008	House	1,016
in Uganda		Latest Mining News	1,031
Parliament	1,009	Company Reports	1,032-1,036

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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. **Misadventure.** 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 of Mr. John Strachey (who was held properly to account in the House of Commons). The matter which caused them there had been serious errors and never told a true story, but because it was so important that general knowledge of the facts would have brought down Mr. Strachey and almost certainly other powerful figures in a party which treated its plan as primarily political. No aspect of the whole outraged a man more 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.K.E. job in Tanganyika whatever his demerits. Such people and others came and went with unseemly celebrity, 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 is ended, partly because supercilious men in such places showed themselves unteachable.

New Corporation's Impressive Board. The Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation is all the better for having a board of balance to its progenitor. 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 knights, even when their estimates proved to be calamitously untrue. A more realistic board, however, has now been appointed since Mr. Stuart, who some years ago resigned a senior post in the Department of Agriculture in Kenya to do a private development something like the wreck of the Plummer machine, 1951. By unexpectable concentration on practical problems, he has re-established faith in the prospects of a drastically reduced project and now he is to have the assistance of an admirable board. Mr. Arthur Gartske, 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 unlikely to make bad executive appointments or to squander the resources of other people's money with less care than they would exercise in connexion with their own. For these and other reasons the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation will stand on its career with a great measure of European, African, and Asian good will.

MR. JOHN GRAYLIN, Federal MP for Northern Rhodesia constituency of Northern Rhodesia, has said publicly what many people, responsible Northern Rhodesians among them, have been saying privately for months.

Inadequate Co-operation. While Mr. van Eden was speaking in the Federal Parliament, Mr. Graylin interjected: "Should civil servants in Northern Rhodesia be a party to such a policy?" The Chief Secretary is the Government of Northern Rhodesia, and he is not to be expected to withhold such a reference to men who have been in the speaker's chair discussing a charge that some civil servants in Northern Rhodesia were obstructing the work of the Federal Government, said in reply in the Legislative Council of that Protectorate. "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 to lay it 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 Rhodesians 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, Not Fiction.** 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 smothered their co-operative partnership with officers of the Federal Government, which must have among its boards more and more staffs of this kind than Mr. Williams would like to bear mention in public. Mr. Graylin may have his brief collection of such cases, some of his colleagues in the Federal House certainly have.

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. None of us can ignore the terms of one of the Agreements which we consider Mr. Graylin should not have been on such a sounder ground than the Chief Secretary, who may be able to furnish at least part of the information—perhaps on the additional condition that Mr. Williams, if he is satisfied, will publicly withdraw the accusation about a "smear campaign" and publicly admit that not all that should have been done had 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 astonish 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 indiscreet comments about the Federal authorities was provided only a few days ago by the debate on the Kamba and Kafue hydro-electric schemes. The contributions of some speakers were more likely to foster disharmony than the worth 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 NONSENSICAL 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 majority forces in the country are the Mau Mau. Even of these statements it is hard to repeat absurd. Large sections of the public are educationally indifferent to anything more serious than news about film stars, football pools, and sport, but news about the situation in the world can fairly plead ignorance about the state of Kenya for many reasons. Probably thousands of columns of news on that subject have been published in Great Britain in the past two or three years. They have taken the form of dispatches from the Colony by residents and special correspondents; reports of Debates in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and of addresses to missionary 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 to Help

IT IS A WISE MAN'S OFFICE to imply that an over-enthusiasm for the news and comment about Kenya in the United Kingdom has been detrimental and harmful. A few paragraphs with such implications have been plenty of that disservice, but they could perhaps be attributed to the ignorance and carelessness on the two sides. It is hard to imagine an and down the country have, however, reported factually 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 British troops are shooting 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 life is too vile to use. The Commander-in-Chief was asking a battalion of the Black Watch to spread the truth in order to help Kenya. If this is his own idea of helping the Colony, it is certainly not mine.

Awakening the Wary

MR. HORACE WHITE, Director of Information in Uganda, bids fair to make himself a highly unpopular member of the Colonial Service, for he is setting an example which may shame other territories and abandonment of the almost traditional idea that departmental annual reports can be asked at any one 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' delay 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 are published. At about the same time his complete documents for 1954. On Saturday the 17th of this month the African House, Department of Uganda arrived. I hope that Mr. White, who is very popular in his own Protectorate despite his sense of indignity, will be as anxious that the papers of other territories continuing to stimulate the swiftest possible production.

Challenges to Other Territories

AT THE REQUEST of Mr. Bury, the Legislative Council will assemble in London on the 10th of April. It would be hard to see how any other territory has been published this year. The world can see a more 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 Informing Departments, Secretaries, and Secretaries, what Uganda can do so well, that other Dependency can achieve if they will take the necessary measures in their own territories.

Misguidance for Trade Unionists

THE GREAT RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. Bury, the representative in Kenya of the Government, is to be seen in the statements and questions which circulated through the weekly columns published by the Congress of Industrial Organizations in America, 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 he wrote; 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 unionists in many countries look to the I.C.T.U. 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 have given the delegates the impression that the people of the state of Kenya (and merely the Kikuyu area affected by Mau Mau) are iniquitous.

Reprehensible Misrepresentation

IT IS NOT TRUE TO SAY, as Mr. Bury does, that the European settlers have "monopolized all the good 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 those efficient methods of agriculture. It is hard to see the trouble to inquire from anyone who was 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

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. Lugosha (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

Extracts from His Address to the Royal Anthropological Institute

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

Mesozoic, 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 came to talk on those parts of Africa which lie approximately between 10° and 20° south latitude, between the Limpopo in the south and the Zambezi in the north, with an area approximately the size of France.

Mr. James Storer's Work

No prehistoric work would be complete without mention of the valuable stone work done in the late Dr. Neville Jones in Malawi-land. His excavations have provided the groundwork on which the cultural and stratigraphical succession has been built up, and his death a few days ago is a great loss to archaeology in this area.

The striking evidence of the presence of man in Central Africa is found in the high-level terraces of the rivers. Of this older, gravelly complex the uppermost terraces have so far proved sterile, but the lower ones have yielded pebble tools of a Pre-Chelles-Abbeil culture. Good assemblages of pebble tools have come from the Hunyani River on the Kasoualand plateau, the Katomo and Kafue rivers in the Northern Rhodesian plateau, the Zambezi, and the southern Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

Storing Industries

Where pebbles are the principal raw material, some of both Kafue and Kasoualand forms are found. Where a material such as a tabular chertstone or flint is used, often struck into extremely acute implements are flake tools. The best known examples of these are Olduvai Industries, possible in the whole assemblage may be dated by the most advanced forms present so that we have not as yet any human industry which dates to a time earlier than the earlier part of the Kamasian Pluvial, though there is every reason to suppose that man already existed in these parts during the preceding very dry Kageran-Kamasian (terpluvial). The implements occur in sufficient numbers to furnish the fauna of this period are yet known only in the Rhodesian Northern Nyasaland, where Dr. E. Dixey recovered a stodon, hippo, and a primitive giraffe from the facustrine Onyondo beds. Remains of the man who made the Pre-Chelles-Abbeil pebble tools still endure, but there are reasonable good

specimens of hunting animals where Australopithecus or Homo remains may occur in one of the future deposits of the Cambrian limestones north and south of the Kafue, in parts of the Rhodesian and Northern Rhodesian.

Several graves about 1000 years old have been discovered and several are also living sites, so that now for the first time we are able to perceive something of the manner in which the people of these times lived.

At Simbani, 60 miles from the Kamasian Falls, a site in the river valley, a number of stone tools were discovered, and also a number of human skeletons.

The first reports of the stone tools in the area came from the Kamasian Falls on the Kasoualand-Tanganyika border, from Broken Hill, not very many yards from where the skull and other remains of *Homo rhodesiensis* were discovered, from the valley of the Kafue, the tributary of the Zambezi, near Livingstone, and from Lechard and other sites near Bulawayo.

Carnivorous Man

That man formed quite a considerable part of man's diet at this time is suggested by animal remains on his camp sites. Excavations at Broken Hill, for instance, have yielded in the way of animal remains mainly sheep. The bones of these animals have formed the skinning and cutting flints, the same material used for the same order of implements has been found Africa being each time the same material. In the case of the Kafue, the same material was used for the same purpose.

At Broken Hill, the bones of sheep were found with other bones of animals, including a large one, which dated from excavations we carried out in 1923. From the site close to the site of the stone tools, a number of bones were covered in 1921 the skull and other remains of *Homo rhodesiensis*. Here, lying on the former land surface, were beads, hand axes and cleavers, numbers of small flake tools made in the same material, and a number of animal flint tools. The presence of the such as results from working wood.

In Africa, where climate fluctuations have been pronounced, the chances of survival of the more perishable part of the equipment of prehistoric man — such as wood, bone, or even stone — are exceedingly small. Last year, however, a very important site was found at the Kamasian Falls. Here in old lake beds dating to the interpluvial or the very beginning of the succeeding Kamasian Pluvial of Upper Tertiary age were found fine Chelles and Abbeil flint implements in association with partially charred tree trunks preserved in water-logged clays fine clay.

Tree Trunk Charms

The trunks were also found preserved in fossil pollen. The tree trunks are provisionally identified as *Acacia*, while the pollens so far identified include over 70 species and others of Cyperaceae, which indicates that the vegetation was of the old Kamasian type and fairly open. Samples of the wood were obtained by cutting the trunks in a horizontal plane at the end of the last Stone Age in this part of Central Africa. When full-scale excavations are undertaken there is the possibility of finding preserved wooden implements. The holes in the trunks show a high promise of finding 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 we know for some have been found in the lowest part of the Orange River valley spring in association with *Homo heuni* and an early Middle Stone Age industry. The spatulate ends of two broken tools suggest that they may have served as digging sticks. The 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 Florhad has been dated by C14 to more than 41,000 years old.

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

Radical Cultural Changes

The most radical cultural changes take place when the climate changes, as their cover and shelter, and the animals and plants available to man, change. The same is true of the transition from the Upper Palaeolithic to the diffusion of new traits, stimulation of man's power of invention, and the evolution of speech, which is being as the new environment. Such a period had been the African-Kenyanian B.S. when a primitive hominid first appeared as a distinct entity from the Oldoway. This, and other, are periods at the end of the Upper Palaeolithic when the Middle Stone Age gave place in the Later Stone Age cultures.

It is more we appreciate that such a revolution did not take place in a few years, but over many centuries. But by the beginning of the Later Stone Age, some 50,000 to 60,000 years ago, the new elements had acquired definite geographical and climatic barriers, and the cultures of the south-Central Africa are locally speaking mesolithic. While in distribution they spread into country which was probably hitherto little-occupied - the Muchinga Escarpment of Northern Rhodesia and the woodland of northern Nyasaland.

The woodland Nubukufu culture is represented in three well-marked stages, the earliest being provisionally dated to 4,000 B.C. The C14, while in some parts the latest may not be much older than 300 to 400 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 geometric art.

This Nachikufu culture covers the northern half of Northern Rhodesia, stretching into the Katanga, Angola, and northern and central Nyasaland. The influence of a similar environment can be seen in the modified Wilson industries of the eastern mountain region of Southern Rhodesia and also in Mashonaland, where the Upper Palaeolithic occurs in association with Nubukufu industries, and in the forested country of the Malawi-Nyasaland border.

Neolithic Paintings

For the further study of these Neolithic paintings, the new method in addition to the already well-established methods, are the use of ultraviolet light, and the use of colour photography, and infra-violet light, for clarity. Good results are being obtained, and very satisfactory results are now being obtained with the former. We may expect considerable success with the latter.

In Africa, we are particularly fortunate to have been able to study more than 100 paintings, and to study them in their original setting, and to study them by studying the surrounding country, and the animals and plants which are depicted. The paintings of Northern Rhodesia, in the Katanga, and in the Malawi-Nyasaland border, are particularly interesting, and the information on their animals and plants, and on the wood of Hukwe Bushier who live in the Dwyer forest and woodland of the Kalahari sand country.

Not only does a technical study of these paintings give us a side 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 the prehistory of Africa is a study of man as a living being, and not of man in the fossil.

Average African Peasant Works Three or Four Hours Daily
Factors Which Limit Native Production in Uganda

THE IMPACT OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION is being felt by and is to induce a new push towards efficiency and productivity. The changes which have taken place in the last half century, although in many ways they can be regarded as spectacular, are fully experienced and production methods and behaviour in the rural areas are still a major obstacle in the way of technological change.

The amount of effort which the individual African farmer puts into agricultural production is determined in the last resort in Uganda as elsewhere, mainly by the nature and intensity of his wants. It is very difficult to generalise about the wants of individuals; they vary greatly from one district to another, and from one season to another. Nevertheless, it can be stated that for the great majority of African peasant cultivators, the necessities of life are few and clearly cut, and material wants which are not covered with cash are limited and comparatively easily satisfied, although their extent varies greatly from, say, Uganda, at the top of the scale, to Kenyan at the bottom.

Uganda is still in a comparatively early stage of transition 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 level of education and skills have not advanced to the stage where a wide range of goods and services are readily bought and sold. It is a fallacy to assume that the desire for money operates as an incentive in such conditions to anything like the same extent

as in industrial societies where a cash economy has been built up. The main incentive to the peasant is not of him but of facilities readily available for spending it, but outside the village and part of his own land, 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 peasants are not producing as much as they could. The reasons may be that, as very conservative lines in their pig sties and hen markets, or the value of goods and traders have usually waited until a market is assured before making supplies available. The outlook of the peasant, on the other hand, has been severely circumscribed and, possibly, through lack of enlightenment and for want of presentation of goods to attract him, his requirements have remained few.

Cash Income

The immediate threat to the stability of African farmers to increase their cash incomes is limited income and first for social intercourse (including drinking parties) are very small, to meet their needs. The limited cash income has been met. The major source of the cash income still provides security against one of the most serious risks and to save one's life.

Traditional patterns of thought and behaviour, whether the result of habit, custom or the general conservatism of peasants and their economic processes. In many areas labour is not fully being made of productive resources - so the peasant in the case of fish, sheep and poultry, vital staples and low-cost sources of protein. For example, the circumstantial economies in Bugisu, divert the energies of the population from actual progress, initiative and enterprise of anything which distinguishes the individual from other members of the community tend to be the object of suspicion, envy and hatred, and in some places this is liable to manifest itself in witchcraft and other forms of reprisal.

The importance of these 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 their effect, circumstances favour

* Being an extract from the Report of the Agricultural Productivity Committee of Uganda (Government Printer, 35, 6d.).

(b) 'Isi Awrobinde Speeches' and (c) 'The Doctrine of Passive Resistance.'

All issues of 'Spotlight on Africa' published by the Council of African Affairs in New York; 'The Mask is Off,' by Jack Woodis 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' published by the Independent Publishing Co. of London.

MR. F. M. BRUNETT asked how many Portuguese Africans had applied to immigration officers for permission to enter Nyasaland since the Aliens Restrictions Order was applied to Africans in September, 1953.

MR. LESNOX BOYD: "I am sorry that the fact that in the past the Aliens Restriction Order has been applied to the Nyasaland territory has not allowed the immigration of a sufficient number of Africans to meet the needs of the mining and general population."

MR. JOHNSON: "Is it not a fact that tens of thousands of these Portuguese Africans are coming over the line without the necessary permits issued by the immigration authorities, and are working as cheap labour, which makes the Portuguese Africans have to work in the mines and on the land in the Union in order to get jobs?"

Uganda Under British Rule

MR. LESNOX BOYD: "I have no information that there is any likelihood of the number of people who come to the Union under British administration tends to grow every year, but 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 of Colonial Secretaries and of their own staffs.

MR. LESNOX BOYD: "I do not agree with the implications of that question. In progression to the size of the Overseas Civil Service the number of transfers is not unduly high, nor are officers transferred without very special reason before completing a reasonable time in a particular post. No doubt transfers may occasionally lead to some lack of continuity in the work of the territories, but this is not a matter which the policy of frequent transfers enables oneself to bring to their attention. It is a matter which is dealt with in the normal way of the Overseas Civil Service, and is not a matter of the territories themselves."

MR. LESNOX BOYD: "Will my right hon. friend raise an inquiry over my last few years about the various kinds of transfers which have taken place in the territories, and if so, will he give me the results?"

MR. LESNOX BOYD: "I will be glad to do that, but I am not sure that I can do so at this time. I will look into it and report to you."

MR. LESNOX BOYD: "I was following the suggestion of Mr. Alport, but the fact that the career of about 100 Colonial Secretaries for each individual office is a very strong help in recruitment."

MR. BERNARD asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied with the rate of adoption by Africans of soil conservation measures in the Central and Northern Provinces of Nyasaland.

MR. LESNOX BOYD: "I will look into that."

MR. LESNOX BOYD: "I am pleased to say that progress has been made in these parts, and there are encouraging signs that Africans in Nyasaland are beginning to appreciate the value of soil conservation measures. The use of contour ridges with the help of the Government's expert assistance, as well as the use of contour ridges in the Northern Province, the protection of old gardens if possible, complete and new gardens are protected as they are done in the Central Province. The Government is also doing a great deal of other work, more than 200,000 acres have been protected since 1948."

MR. LESNOX BOYD: "Can my right hon. friend say whether the earlier unfortunate situation against soil conservation by certain unscrupulous African Colonists, who were rebuked in expounding and showing in these parts because there is not any there to exploit, has now come to an end?"

MR. LESNOX BOYD: "I hope that the good results of this work will educate the people in its value."

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

MR. LESNOX BOYD: "I will look into that matter straight away."

MR. BIRSWICK asked if the Minister was aware of the illegal coffee sales in Ankole, Uganda.

MR. MCKENZIE: "There have been illegal sales, but since November the Ankole Native Co-operative Union has been marketing coffee in precisely the same way as the Kilimattary Co-operative Union."

MR. ENGLISH asked if the Attorney-General would instruct the Director of Public Prosecutions in cases where Caterers policy to institute criminal proceedings in cases where Caterers refused to supply coloured travellers who were generally seeking refreshment for breach of the duty imposed by the immigration officers to supply refreshment in such cases.

MR. LESNOX BOYD: "There were indications that a small Milk supply base was being organised in Nyasaland, about 1,500 persons were employed in the base, and the Government were providing milk for the population and the results were seen to be very satisfactory. The Government are now considering the possibility of increasing the number of persons employed in the base, and the results are being kept under review."

MR. LESNOX BOYD: "I have no information that there is any likelihood of the number of people who come to the Union under British administration tends to grow every year, but 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 of Colonial Secretaries and of their own staffs.

MR. LESNOX BOYD: "I do not agree with the implications of that question. In progression to the size of the Overseas Civil Service the number of transfers is not unduly high, nor are officers transferred without very special reason before completing a reasonable time in a particular post. No doubt transfers may occasionally lead to some lack of continuity in the work of the territories, but this is not a matter which the policy of frequent transfers enables oneself to bring to their attention. It is a matter which is dealt with in the normal way of the Overseas Civil Service, and is not a matter of the territories themselves."

**African Missionary Fellowship
New Venture in Southern Rhodesia**

FAMILY ACCORDIONISTS for the children of this province and other European parents in Africa are to be introduced to the Southern Rhodesia by the African Missionary Fellowship, a new venture of Protestant missionary societies at work in Southern Rhodesia.

Children of missionaries and other parents who are now often to be seen in the streets of Salisbury, are to be introduced to the Southern Rhodesia by the African Missionary Fellowship, a new venture of Protestant missionary societies at work in Southern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia has been selected as an area of special interest for the African Missionary Fellowship, a new venture of Protestant missionary societies at work in Southern Rhodesia.

The venture, which will be non-profit-making, will be under the care of Mr. Donald Lindsay Glegg and his wife, a model English school teacher, and some 20 years' experience of Christian work among young people. Arrangements can be completed as early as they hope to sail for the East Coast on the 22nd of April. The British India liner, 'Kalya,' accompanied by their three school children. A grand raising party will follow.

The London Missionary Society is the promoter for the venture. 30 Bedford Place, W.C.1, at which address Mr. Glegg may be reached. At this stage 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 by landing a Swamore 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, further racial antagonism which may well lead to the European leaving the country and halting African progress.

"We are convinced that it is a matter of time before 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 political gap between the two races is so great as to make co-operation impossible and undesirable for many generations.

"We see the political intentions of the Indians and the fact that the intention of the Indian Government is to gain more and more control over East Africa for the benefit of their own surplus millions, to the detriment of the African and at the expense of the European.

Two Firm Principles

"The two principles from which we will in no circumstances depart are: (1) We will never accept the principle of the Asian 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 intend to give Kenya Africans the right to elect members to the Legislative Council, but we will accept their appointment to the Executive Council on the basis of their own merits and on the basis of their own contribution to the country.

"We propose that the Legislative Council be an advisory body to the Executive Council.

"We believe that the provinces of Kenya should be created on the basis of the geographical distribution of the population and on the basis of the economic and administrative requirements of the area. We believe that the provinces should be created on the basis of the geographical distribution of the population and on the basis of the economic and administrative requirements of the area.

"We believe that the provinces should be created on the basis of the geographical distribution of the population and on the basis of the economic and administrative requirements of the area. We believe that the provinces should be created on the basis of the geographical distribution of the population and on the basis of the economic and administrative requirements of the area.

Central and Provincial Governments

"There should be a parastatal government for each province and a central government for the whole of Kenya which would be a Federal Government. The Central Government would control only those services which are essential to the whole of Kenya.

"All power and authority should be not specifically given to the Central Government. The constitution should be drafted by the provincial representatives. The Central Government should be the master of the province and the province should be the master of the Central Government. The Central Government shall be the master of the province and the province shall be the master of the Central Government.

"The Government of the European provinces should be completely independent in matters of provincial affairs. The government of any Arab or African province would require official guidance and control for a period the length of which would depend upon its progress.

"Provincial governments and legislatures should be mono-racial of the race to which the province is assigned, all the electors within that province shall be of that race.

"The Government of the European provinces would be responsible for the well-being of a large African population, but these would all be voluntary payments 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 permanent fair solution, and so would inevitably perpetuate a struggle for power and lead to racial antagonism rather than co-operation.

"The hope that public-spirited men of all races would cooperate for the good of all is unrealistic under present conditions.

"The need for representation of all races is fully accepted, and in order to represent the African African representatives should be elected to the Legislative Council.

"Provided that the part of the legislature which has the power to vote on the budget and on the appointment of the Executive Council is exercised by the expression of sound views and not by the casting of votes.

Literacy before Power

"Lifting a large proportion of a community has reached a high standard of responsibility and literacy the secret of the success of a nation is to be found in the quality of its leadership.

"We believe that the African should be given the opportunity to choose his own representatives to the Executive Council and to choose (possibly) his own representatives of the province.

"The constitution sketched above is federal in concept, the provinces being comparable to States in the United States, but with a Federal Government. We believe that under such a constitution the European settlers will have full opportunity for influence and leadership, both by the example of the European provinces and by the effective machinery of their representatives in the Central Government.

"The Government must be approved by the provincial governments. The Government should have the power to appoint and dismiss members of the Executive Council on the basis of their own merits and on the basis of their own contribution to the country.

Maize 70 Miles Instead of 70 Days from Kenya Legislative Council

The Kenya Legislative Council on the Legislative Council of Kenya recently that when in Lamu he had discovered that maize grown 70 miles away at Hola, on the Tana Delta, 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 bag by the time the grain reached Lamu.

Mr. John L. Riddoch said in the same debate that the £2.25m. injected into the economy of Kenya in the past two years had caused an inflation and a depression in the cost of living which had not been paralleled in Tanganyika or Uganda.

He favoured the coming of milk in Nairobi for the municipal supply, organized in Kisumu and was most successful. It was a machinery which controlled the purchase, transportation, bottling and delivery of the milk to the public at 47 cents per pint, which was much less than the market price. Distribution by water would equally well apply to brewid.

Mr. Yason, Minister of Finance, said that between November, 1953, and December, 1954, the wages of African domestic servants in Nairobi had risen 32.3 per cent, 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. We are 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.

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

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

Trolley shops and libraries were provided in the European hospital and a permanent shop in one of them. The Red Cross also provides first aid courses to the African community and the Red Cross mobile dispensary was run by the Red Cross. Two blood banks had been established.

A full-time paid welfare worker had served Africans in Nairobi and had later been joined by another. Red Cross workers in the troubled areas were given training welfare workers and nursing aides under Red Cross auspices — one in Nairobi, one in Londiani, two in Malindi, two in Mombasa, and one in Embu. In intensive work was being done in their areas and their return to normal life.

Miss Priestess Visited

The speaker had recently accompanied Miss Priestess on a tour of inspection of some of the work in the troubled areas in northern Kenya on the edge of the Aberdare Forest. Miss Priestess was obviously *persona grata* to all the African women, girls and children. The high standards of cleanliness of the village and the surroundings were striking. Old Colonial wards and similar huts were given away for schools, hospital huts, but nothing else was given away. The women and girls paid 2/- a year to join a women's club, and from those subscriptions materials and wools were bought for their hand work.

The local administrative officers had asked for a more Miss Priestess. She had already established a club, but in the troubled areas the work was more difficult. In the district, had been a very good example of the work in the troubled areas.

The speaker had also visited the work in the troubled areas in the district, had been a very good example of the work in the troubled areas. The speaker had also visited the work in the troubled areas in the district, had been a very good example of the work in the troubled areas.

Mombasa's Stone Throwing Rootizans Mr. Mboya the Man of the Hour

UNDER THE HEADING "Tom Mboya Emerges", the *Spectator* has published a message from its correspondent in Kenya who says in part:

Compulsory labour has been a major cause of the present port of entry for Mombasa, made by the strike of 2,000 African labourers. The strike was caused by three factors: the refusal of the port workers to work on the day of the week, the refusal of the port workers to work on the day of the week, the refusal of the port workers to work on the day of the week.

The strong man of the hour was undoubtedly the 26-year-old African general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Registered Trades Unions, Mr. Tom Mboya, who after a series of mass meetings persuaded the men to return to work. He has also completely overhauled and reorganised trade union structure at the port. Had he been called to tender he might have short-circuited the agitators and kept the men at work under promise of arbitration.

"Tom Mboya," who recently said that racial agitation against the surrender order to Mau Mau made him sick, is rapidly becoming the most significant African outside the Legislature since Jomo Kenyatta.

Inspector George Horsfall Sentenced 18 Months Hard Labour for Perjury

INSPECTOR GEORGE HORSFALL 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 Horsfall's evidence at the trial of a Mau Mau suspect, Marjory Kibindi, was entirely untrue. He had testified that the charge of a African from a former police station was made by the accused, King George XI Horsfall, Nairobi, and that he had taken the prisoner to a police station. This evidence had been proved false. Evidence counsel Mr. Christopher asked that sentence might be increased to 24 months, but the magistrate was not prepared to do so. He said that the accused had been in prison for 18 months, but that conviction would have worked past his office, his career, and threw him back on the streets.

After the trial, the magistrate said that he would probably increase the sentence to 24 months if the evidence had been more convincing.

Inquiry into Native Courts Cross Malpractices in Kenya

AN INQUIRY into the administration of African courts is being undertaken by the Kenya Government as a result of alleged malpractices. When he then visited the country in Nairobi recently Sir Geoffrey Archer, Secretary of State for Africa, expressed the hope that the investigation would be completed by the end of the year.

The conduct of the courts has been found to be generally poor, and the inquiry will be conducted by a committee of the Privy Council. The committee will be headed by Sir Geoffrey Archer, Secretary of State for Africa, and will include Sir John Gorton, Secretary of State for India, and Sir John Gorton, Secretary of State for India. The committee will be headed by Sir Geoffrey Archer, Secretary of State for Africa, and will include Sir John Gorton, Secretary of State for India, and Sir John Gorton, Secretary of State for India.

Political Dimensions in Kenya Mr. Sade's Derivative Oratory

VICOUNT LYONS and Mr. R. Buchanan Allen have written from Nairobi, Kenya, to the *Sunday Times*:

Recently the English and American Press have written much to the political views of a "moderate" group of Europeans in Kenya under the guidance of Mr. Humphrey Sade. This attitude is not leadership; it is a derivative demand for constructive thought. It is to be classed as derivative or destructive oratory.

Mr. Sade is at the head of a small minority of Europeans from the large majority of moderate European thought. He is able to produce only 2,000 signatures, or 1% of the European population, for the recent petition against the surrender imposed on the Mau Mau.

The surrender terms offered to murderers seemed an arbitrary act of faith, but in the conditions that were necessary and urgent, and even if they fall as some people think they were worth trying to make the flow of blood and money that have been wasted and the public conscience is clear.

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, W.7.

Mr. H. R. H. Hoesey said in a brief opening address that the state of education in Africa today was largely due to the pioneer work and selfless devotion of many Christian missionaries. Thanks to them the serious attitude of Africans to education and the great extension of their horizons, in that education would become possible and not distant nature.

Few people were aware of the high standards of the flourishing secondary colleges in Africa. Arabs, one of the many striking achievements of the Emperor of Ethiopia.

At the student level it was possible to establish friendships which would lead to their relationships. Students did not need to be cautious or polite. When advised they were likely to treat their fellows with frankness and even rudeness, but understanding and mutual respect were the result.

High Regard for Mr Nitro

MR. CAREY FRANCIS, principal of the Alliance High School, Kisumu, Kenya, and when introducing Mr. Sam J. Ware, of the staff of the School of Arts and Makerside College, Uganda, that he and his work were held in high regard there. He had been a student and later a tutor at Makerside and in 1952 came to London to study at the Senate School.

Mr. NITRO, a teacher, said that East Africa's development would depend largely on the use made by the Government of the higher education in the country. He said that the Government should do something about the political question which would follow the attainment of independence from the British. He said that the Government should do something about the political question which would follow the attainment of independence from the British. He said that the Government should do something about the political question which would follow the attainment of independence from the British.

Maturities Over-Emphasized

Young people should be made to progress much more important than culture. But education should be more practical, which required some African interest in their training. Education should be more practical, which required some African interest in their training.

When young students reached Malindi they found no more than a handful of their fellow countrymen. It was not possible to determine whether they had survived. In Tanganyika the Africans had an organization known as the Tanganyika African Students' Association. They were very good, well-organized, with equal numbers of Europeans, Africans and Asians on the local official benches in the Legislative Council and a good number of the United Kingdom Administration.

There were many more difficulties in Kenya and Mr. Nitro thought free discussion of such things most desirable. Some Africans wanted to see the Education Officer in Kenya. He considered it better to see the Education Officer in Kenya. He considered it better to see the Education Officer in Kenya. He considered it better to see the Education Officer in Kenya.

Some students unfortunately did not want to return to their territories 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 affe-

tion. That was a disgrace to the student, and it was not fair if 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 qualifications. 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. Africans went to dances organized by a student society, but with difficulty. But at public dances they often found themselves reluctant to dance with them. If he failed to take offence they should remember that if the circumstances were such that African girls would be allowed to dance with a white man.

By their own districts and among these were a number of women's education. The general view among African men was that the moral standards of the educated were far less good than those of the uneducated. He had received a letter from an educated African saying that he would not change an education for anything they had, the more moral consciousness of the uneducated.

In the coming year there were expected to be two European and 14 Asian students at Makerside College, the official policy of the Government was to encourage the entry of more than 100 students to the higher education in the country.

Depeding on Self-Government

What Africa Has Not Provided

LORD HALLEY said last week what he addressed the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts a post-war changes in Africa that he regarded time tables for self-government as useless, that there could be no third party to arbitrate in such a matter and that there was no prudence in a people's readiness for such a responsibility as the turning of their will.

If the levers were strong enough it would be possible to have a system of self-government that would be a more realistic one than the present one. He said that the Government should do something about the political question which would follow the attainment of independence from the British.

He said that the Government should do something about the political question which would follow the attainment of independence from the British. He said that the Government should do something about the political question which would follow the attainment of independence from the British.

The new African Governments had overdone their administrative machine-making to the detriment of their own race who had been greatly influenced by the British tradition. Even in the most advanced African territories there had been a considerable proportion of the population who were from the top to bottom by the people of the country. It was regrettable that more had not been done to prepare the African for the exercise of the new power which would be given progressively.

Nationalism — or, as Lord Halley preferred to call it, an "urge of Africanism" — had been one of the most striking post-war developments, and even the most ardent apostles of the doctrine of self-government had been misled by the tempo of conventional change.

Overseas Service

OVERSEAS SERVICE is the name given to a new venture designed to promote responsible inter-racial partnerships abroad by preparing men and women who leave Great Britain for their new life in Government or 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 Christian adult education. About £15,000 is already required, and Mr. A. T. Danvers, B.A., M.A., Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., Lord Symonds, Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, Rev. Mr. Anthony Hastings, and the Bishop of Guildford have issued an appeal for the money. Donations should be sent to Canon R. E. Parsons at the college.

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 the "telling 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 Lais mairu and the nature of the Mau Mau struggle had had a tremendous effect in changing opinions in the Labour

Party to the present Liberal 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 interests, we shall have to divide the country on a colour basis, and in the second half of the 20th century that is an untenable position."

Alternative to Multi-Racial Government

MR. ALPORT: "What has brought our parties close together with regard to Kenya, that is, what else has been the discrimination to ensure that the multi-racial experiment 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 return in Kenya."

Hobson: "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 Indian, we need the labour of the African, and above all, we need to educate the African and the Indian. There is a very responsible position 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 remodel the whole economic settlement and development of Kenya. It's the last 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 the country, and we must continue to do so. They can provide the leadership in the future, but we must continue to work in partnership with them."

Grant for Education

Hobson: "With multi-racial government such as we have in Kenya, I think that the problem of colour can be easily solved if the races will work together. The British Government and British ideas may make the contribution to the world."

Alport: "We know the immense results and difficulties of the European community over this country. The Government must not be over-enthusiastic. The world has seen the failure of the experiment of a multi-racial government in Kenya. The European community seems to have become worse and more arrogant as time has passed. That 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 on the one hand, and I have resisted this war, but I don't think that they should be disappointed if they are not to be victorious. As far as Government is concerned, we must work in partnership."

The very high standard of farming which is being achieved in Kenya is a model for all other African countries. When Britain's Government of Kenya is formed in the West of Kenya, Agriculture will be the main industry.

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PERSONALIA

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

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

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

MR. AND MRS. A. M. GINN sailed last Thursday in the *Edinburgh Castle* for Cape Town.

MR. AND MRS. J. G. GIBSON, of B. & H. Gibsons, returned from Kenya last week.

MR. P. WALKIN WILLIAMS, a resident magistrate in Uganda, has been appointed a justice judge.

THE HON. MRS. E. L. GRANT, of Niota, will shortly arrive in England for a stay of about three months.

MR. AND MRS. S. JOHNSON and JOHNSON sailed for Naples yesterday in the *ORONDA*.

MR. ROBERT THORNTON, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, and LADY THORNTON are due in London in a few days.

SAYED ALY ZEIN EL-ABDEEN has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary in the Egyptian Ministry of Social Affairs.

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. KERR, general manager of East African Railway and Harbours, has returned to Nairobi from London.

MR. HENRY H. WOOD, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Education, has returned to London from a visit to the Department of Health in London.

MR. J. G. WILSON, who was to speak on Kenya before the members of the Faculty of Education in London, has been unable to attend because of illness.

MR. J. W. CLARKE, J. A. C. FLETCHER, R. C. KERRALDY, F. M. FRY, D. M. SUMMERS, and J. S. WILSON have been elected to the Blantyre Municipal Council, Nyasaland.

SIR ALEXANDER KANE, the new Governor-General of the Sudan, spent two days in Cairo last week. He was received by COLONEL NASSIR, 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. L. P. L. FROST, the Protector for the Commissioner of Police.

LIGHT CAPTAIN A. W. H. FORBES, Director of the Game and Fisheries Department of the Sudan, which country he has served for 23 years, and MRS. FORBES have left for home on a combined leave.

Surveys for the Sudd Valley project in the Sudan, as directed by MR. G. S. BARBER, will be considered at a general meeting of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in London in April.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and MRS. FAIRBairn, the RT. REV. BISHOP HAMILTON, Dean of Windsor, and MRS. HAMILTON, and the REV. GEORGE BAKER sailed in the *Edinburgh Castle* last Thursday for Cape Town for their visits to South Central and East Africa.

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. WASHINGTON.

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 *SS. KENYA* in mid-July in order to resume charge of his province at the beginning of August.

MAJOR H. B. SHARP has been re-elected president of Kenya Horticultural Society. At the annual meeting in Nairobi the silver medal of the society was presented to LADY MARY BARRON, to MRS. D. G. BOND, to KATHERINE BENNETT, DR. JENNY BURN, to MRS. J. G. GIBSON, to LADY MAJOR SHARPE.

MR. P. HARRIS, lately a professor at Ghent University, has been appointed Professor of Ruanda at the University of Congo. He was for some years in the administrative service of the Belgian Congo, is the author of a book on secession in Africa, and was at one time secretary general of the Institute of Scientific Research in Central Africa.

A Kettle open scholarship for an approved course of study has been won by K. J. MARSH, a former pupil of the Duke of Gloucester School, and by J. A. HUGHES, a pupil of the Prince of Wales School, *proximo* alumnus Miss M. C. STOREY, Kenya High School, P. A. B. INNES, Prince of Wales School, and N. M. CAUGHAN, Duke of Gloucester School, were honourably mentioned.

MR. G. E. LATHAM, who was for some years Director of African Education in Northern Rhodesia, and afterwards connected with the Bantu educational cinema experiment in East Africa, is director of studies at the University of London. He has a house in the new Overseas Service, started to give people who are to serve overseas some understanding of the problems of the peoples among whom they will be working.

LIEUT. COLONEL R. C. SWAIN, Malze Controller in Kenya, has been appointed to the post of Director of Malze in the Transvaal. He has the experience and know-how gained in Malaya and the connected blackwater fever, which caused him to be away from the Colony for three years. During the war he served mainly with units of supply and transport. He became Malze Controller in 1945. MR. A. E. HERRICK, who has been appointed to the post, was seconded from the Army to be chief accountant to Kenya Malze and Produce Controls and the East African Cereals Pool in 1944.

GIRLS' SCHOOL

ADDANS SCHOOL, Ilminster, Somerset, welcomes daughters of Rhodesians and East Africans on leave.

BOARING SCHOOL

BOARING SCHOOL for boys and girls, ages 7 to 15. Open during holidays. Full responsibility taken whilst parents abroad. Prospectus from Principal, Leisham Court, School, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

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MANRIAL

DURDANT-HOLLAMB, BREWER. — On February 12, 1953, at Christ Church, Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, Nigel Oswald Durdant-Hollamb, Colonial Administrative Service, Tanganyika, eldest son of the late Mr. & Mrs. R. C. D. Hollamb, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, to Brenda Mary Brewer, only daughter of Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Brewer, of Cottingham, East Yorkshire.

Obituary

Colonel J. G. Kirkwood

COLONEL JAMES GEORGE KIRKWOOD, C.M.G., D.S.O., died last week in Mount Kenya Hospital, Nyeri, 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 dispatches.

DR. JENNINGS REEVES BAKER, a former member of the British Medical profession, who was born in Kampala from Pohnoyenia, went to the Protectorate in 1945, 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 local branches of the British Red Cross and other voluntary organisations, and chairman of the Palebbé Township Authority. Dr. Baker had only recently come to this country shortly to take a course in health education.

MR. R. H. WILLS, who had recently been chosen as crew member in the Pangani River, Tanganyika has been drowned. He was sailing his yacht to Zanzibar when the craft overturned in a squall.

THE REV. CHARLES USHER WILSON, formerly of Stratford-on-Avon, who died suddenly in Guildford, Surrey, was the father of the Rt. Rev. L. C. Usher Wilson, Bishop of the Upper Nile.

MR. IVAN HARRIES, of Thika, died in Kenya. He served in the East African Mounted Rifles in 1914-1918.

Makerere College, Uganda

MR. G. W. GALE, dean of the medical school of Makerere University, and a former Permanent Secretary to the Government of public health in the Province of Natal, South Africa, has been appointed Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine at Makerere College. Mr. A. Lattin, who recently resigned his post at the University of London, becomes secretary of the college. In the new academic year, now opening, there will be more than 500 undergraduates at Makerere, including African students from 80 different tribes in the territories of East and Central Africa, and a few each from the European, Goan, Sikh, Hindu, Muslim, and Arab communities. There are some 30 women students.

Mr. Carey Francis

MR. E. CAREY FRANCIS, who is to speak today at a joint lunch-time meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies, served in the M.A.S. in France in the 1914-18 war, and after graduating from Trinity College, Cambridge, was for six years a lecturer at Peterhouse, and then lecturer in mathematics to the University. In 1922 he went to Kenya for the Church Missionary Society, and was for 12 years principal of the society's Masera School. Since 1940 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 Controller, 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. Fenton, 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 electricity supply problems in East Africa. In the following year the British Government invited him to study the scheme, and to be central at the Owen Falls and possible markets for power.

He recommended the construction of a great hydro-electric dam, and the project was subsequently adopted by the Legislative Council in July, 1948. He was then invited to become chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, proposed in his report, and he took up that appointment in January, 1949.

Established Owen Falls Dam

At the time of his appointment, Sir Charles was already in Kenya and was chairman of the Nairobi Development Corporation for the next two years. He also served on the board of the Uganda Development Corporation and was its president from 1950 to 1952. He was knighted last year when the Queen opened the Owen Falls station.

At the age of 22 he became the first county electrical engineer of County Wick in 1920, and designed the electricity scheme for that County. Two years later he was appointed chief engineer and manager of the newly constituted Electricity Board for Northern Ireland, and in 1935 became general manager of the Northern Ireland Corporation electricity undertaking.

He was also in charge of the first power plant in the East Guard and later in 1943 appointed to the post of Chief Engineer of the Electricity Board, and then in 1945 appointed Chief Fuel and Power Officer of Northern Ireland.

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

Public Relations Conference

MR. G. K. WELLS, public relations officer in Tanganyika, presided at a conference in Dar es Salaam last week of heads of information and public relations departments in East Africa. Among those present were Messrs. S. H. Evans, of the Colonial Office, Information Department; J. H. Keiss, and Horace White, Directors of Information in Kenya and Uganda; R. H. W. Pakenham, 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 African conference of its kind. The intention is to hold such a conference each year, the territories acting as hosts in turn.

Mr. Grant-Dalton's Broadcast

MR. ERSENE 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.B.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."

"The announcement has been generally welcomed in the Federation. It has been assumed in all the articles I have read with admissions addressed to this Government. The general assumption seems to be that the Northern Rhodesian Government is firmly opposed to the Federal Government's control of broadcasting in the Federation, and that the corresponding Rhodesian Government of Northern Rhodesia must now be brought into the picture and perhaps interposed into accepting the Federal Government's decision."

Misrepresentation of Minister's Statement

"The assumption is completely contrary to the facts. It is a distortion from a misinterpretation of a statement made by the Federal 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 have contact of its broadcasting stations.' Other similar statements have been made from time to time."

"It is true that the Northern Rhodesian Government has been unwilling to hand over control of its broadcasting stations to the Federal Government for reasons which were set out clearly and exhaustively in the Council on July 22, 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 be at all other respects independent, their responsibility either of Government or political party."

A. T. Williams' Statement

"We realize that, possibly for financial reasons, the corporation may recommend that it may operate as a trust, or else before a corporation is established. If the commission does recommend this, the Northern Rhodesian Government does not see any advantage in this proposal. It would be a financial disadvantage — an increase in the number of the Northern Rhodesian installations from the Northern Rhodesian Government to the Federal Government during the period of the corporation's existence."

"It is, however, a matter of course that it is not possible to appear that in our desire to avoid a corporation, we have any objection to a corporation which is not a corporation in the ordinary sense of the word."

"It is absolutely right and proper that the Federal Government, or any other Government, should not embark on a course of action unless 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. REMOVED a feature on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which had been prepared by the Federal Information Department from the terms 'black', 'coloured' and 'Native' were used. That was noticed by Mr. Vernon Bradburn, minister of the department, in a recent talk on the subject. He said: 'It shows how seriously we take our obligations in this respect. In the past we were a bit lax about it. I remember at least one film a month filmed by the department and approved by British censors, which meant that 10 million viewers were regularly seeing something about the Federation. On several occasions films had been shown over American and Canadian TV.' 'If you add the fact that the newscasts of both the U.S. and America make use of our news items, you will realize that we use the film as one of our most powerful weapons of overseas publicity.'"

Rhodesia Patrol

"WITH A New British South Africa Police recruiting film 'Rhodesia Patrol' was shown recently to an audience of Salisbury policemen. They commented that it would give a false impression to 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. 'One constant find,' 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 collaboration with the Central African Film Unit, deals with the life of 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 Carleton Greene, controller of overseas services of the B.B.C., and his two colleagues are Mr. S. F. Veats, a former editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle* and Mr. O. Thornton, formerly Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia."

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POINTS FROM LETTERS

Situation in Uganda

ABOUT 500 PEOPLE are said to have attended a political meeting called by the Kampala by the African National Congress. According to the vernacular newspapers, absurd and dangerous statements were made. Mr. Joseph Kwanuka, according to the Uganda Post, declared that the National Congress now rule the country, that in demanding self-government it would not have to relinquish any power regarding non-African interests, and the report of the Harrop Commission was a mere matter which Sir Keith Hancock was an African meant nothing, and that Uganda Africans, when they obtained self-government would wish to employ foreign technicians, but not other of trials. These Africans were themselves most proficient in governing. Many placards were passed at the meeting. One bore the message "Uganda for Africans". Another declared "The East Africa High Commission Sinks". Several demanded "Self Government Now". Questions are being asked, "Is there any prospect of inflating the Uganda (or the pan-Hamania) are very few exceptions, unaffected by such nonsense."

Lords Debate

SOME SPEAKERS in the House of Lords in 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 Occam's razor of warping than to wipe out the Mau Mau murderers. Too many speakers and writers are so concerned with the Mau Mau with those in the way of the Mau Mau and their treatment for bleed the Mau Mau. How many people know anything

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 spuriously pose as authorities."

Confidence

ONE OF MANY STRANGE STATEMENTS in the report just issued by the Conference, including Committee in Kenya is that the Government should be asked to propose, 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 "Confidence Minister". On the only occasion which arose on the 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 their proposal. The establishment of our Council of Ministers is a direct Cabinet government with a direct ministerial responsibility and the Government must be held responsible by 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

SUDAN'S PRIME MINISTER, Minister of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power in the Sudan, spoke yesterday in Parliament after charges had been made that the Egyptian Government was not doing enough to increase the water flow to the Nile.

"We are here to defend the interests of the Sudan," said the Minister. "After a long and arduous negotiation over a number of years, he concluded —

"It is the duty of every Sudanese to strive to amend the 1929 Nile Waters Agreement, which is nothing more than an agreement for regulating rivers. It was concluded at a time when the Imperialists 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 a 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 getting for the Sudan its fair share of the Nile waters. I have the right to demand from the Opposition their whole-hearted support in this matter.

"The progress and development of the Sudan cannot be achieved without water for its vast areas and fertile virgin lands. 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 I should die of thirst'. When the Prime Minister appointed me to the Ministry of Irrigation he told me to get for the Sudan every drop of water which a right and need for.

"We were utterly shocked when we came to know how the imperialists were put 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 Service Association is a public service organization supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Government of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories and to give advice. It handles visitors' information bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

<p>DAR ES SALAAM Mafia Street (opposite the Hotel)</p> <p>MOMBASA Kilindi Rd. (Entrance to Deck Gates)</p>	<p>KAMPALA St. James Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)</p> <p>NAIROBI Hardinge St. (opposite Sun Brewery)</p>
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Written enquiries should be addressed to:
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.S.A.
 P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

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, 76-77 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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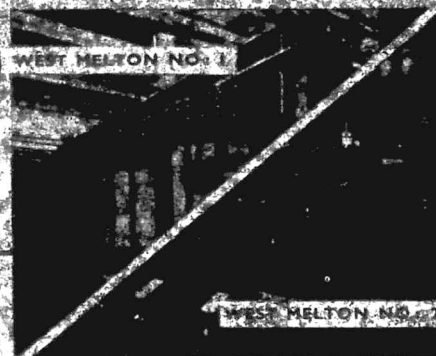
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Sir Roy Welensky on Kariba Decision Moshi-Teshi Still Not Proven

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation, and his 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 opinion of my own which would be considered as an opinion in this matter," he said. "I regret that the Government has decided to proceed with the Kariba hydro-electric scheme—something in which I have played a part—but I am sorry expressed that my own people can ask my colleagues and me to resign from the Federal Party because of the decision of the Government."

Catastrophic Repercussions

He added that a Federal Minister who had requested the repatriation of the Federation's borrowing would border on the catastrophic.

"One of the greatest needs for us is a reasonable 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."

The debate was opened on March 28th by the continued Anglo-American groups' consultations to the Kariba scheme was satisfied over the Moshi-Teshi potential, but that view was not endorsed by the experts working in conjunction with M. Ceylan, the French consultant. They were quite emphatic that Moshi-Teshi has still to be proven. The fact has to be faced that there were too many "no's" involved in the Federation's decision to proceed with the Kariba scheme. Consider the facts and the consequences.

Federal Finance Policy Minister on Company Taxation

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Federal Minister of Finance, told a meeting in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, that his fiscal policy was to keep the rate of taxation as low as was compatible with a reasonable standard of public services.

The Federation was, he said, a young and as yet a poor country, with a national income averaging £12 per head of population, against £97 in South Africa, £700 in the United Kingdom, £340 in Australia, and £260 in the United States.

Mr. MacIntyre said that the Government's children did not start to pay general tax until he had a taxable income of more than £125 a year. He said that the total demand of the tax-gatherer was only about 12% of total income when the income was £3,000. He said the Minister had to be honest about the situation and would not however be forgetting industries in the future which would have taken root if the income had been 100% in the 1930s.

He said the national income of the Federation had risen from £200 million in 1933 to £760 million in 1954, and from £400 million to £1,250 million. Industries were spreading over the country and the number of people employed was increasing.

There was evidence of the success of the Government's campaign for more savings, and he pointed to the deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, which by March 1954 amounted for the last three months

African Congress Conference

The 11th annual conference of the Newsworld African Congress is to be held in Bulawayo from April 6 to 11. The new constitutional proposals for Nyasaland, the reorganisation of Livingstonia, the new Federal Scheme, and self-government are among the subjects to be discussed.

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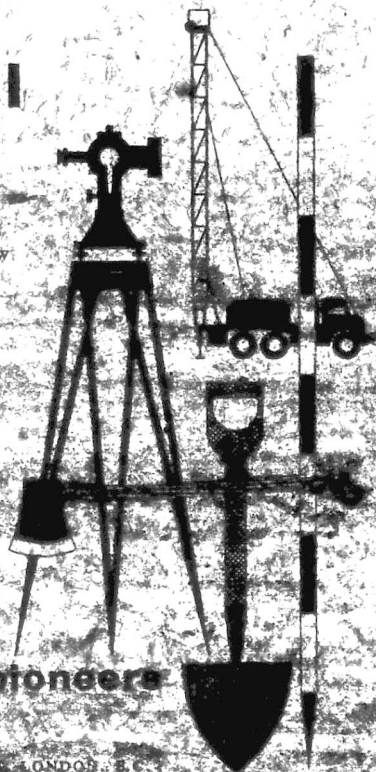
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Of Commercial Concern

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 lokaia basis.

At last week's auctions in London 5,056 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 4s. 6d. per lb. compared with 5s. 6d. for packages averaging 5s. 10d. in the previous week. The highest price reached 7s. 6d. for a 100 lb. package of Kenya tea.

The income from coffee growing in Buganda last year amounted to about £6.8m. compared with £4.9m. in the previous year and £8m. in 1949. The corresponding figures for cotton were £4.4m., £3.3m., and £2.2m.

Industrial Expert in the Sudan

Goussan, a French industrial expert, who has been visiting the Sudan at the invitation of the Government has reported in favour of generating electricity power from the Lake Atbara 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 Post Office Savings Bank has begun a campaign to triple the number of African depositors, of whom there are now about 250,000, with deposits totalling £7m.

British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd. report an increase of £20m. in consolidated assets to a total of £27,072,583 during the year ended September 30 last. Annual sales of cigarettes in mats and white paper for the year ended 1954-55 was 13,890 tons. Imports of this tobacco for 1954-55 are estimated to be £17m. The Deutsche Bank has been authorized to operate in Tanganyika and Uganda.

Latest reports on the Sudan cotton crop estimate a total yield of 1,942,572 bales, 1,611,290 of Sakel 6/32.

£1m. from Fish

More than 20,000 tons of fish were landed and several thousand crocodiles trapped in Uganda last year, the combined value being nearly £1m. 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 £200,000. A new £20,000 export market developed by the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation was quick-frozen fish 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 £18.21m., some £2.75m. 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 stores from £19.5m. to £29m., the latter figure ever since. The major increase in expenditure was due to a result of the acceptance of the Liddbury Salaries Commission's proposals, which increase the Administration's wage bill by approximately £1.1m. a year. Other increases arose from the Kenya emergency conditions and the greater train mileage worked. Expenditure rose £2m. to £16.85m.

The deadweight tonnage of goods moved over the railway inland routes and sea routes was 1,000,000 tons, an increase of 136,000 tons over 1953, with an 11% increase in the 1,000 miles. Traction tonnage for motor base increased by 43% to 1,000,000 tons.

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 steadily at the 1953 level, but there was an increase in the tonnage of export sisal.

Freight charges on movements of bulk goods were under £100 in 1953, but rose to £100 in 1954. The volume of work and the increase in the number of locomotives available. On the Lake Line inland routes the road haulage which carries 20% of the goods is estimated to have increased by 20% to 1,000,000 tons.

The 1954-55 passenger service was 100,000 fewer than in 1953. This deterioration was almost entirely due to the Kenya emergency conditions, which involved 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 were £18.21m. in 1954, an increase of £2.75m. over 1953. The total tonnage passing through Dar es Salaam was almost 800,000 tons.

The Lake Marine Services showed improved results, goods traffic increasing from 797,000 to 209,000 tons, and passengers from 698,000 to 626,000.

Traffic also improved on the road services, where 75,000 tons of goods and 345,000 passengers were carried by the Administration's bus fleet, and without recourse, as in previous years, to hiring of vehicles.

Kenya's Imports and Exports in 1954

£10m. Adverse Visible Balance

KENYA'S visible adverse balance of trade last year amounted to £49,350,000, compared with £28,780,000 in 1953. The Colony's exports were valued at £20.25m., whereas imports totalled £30m.

Coffee, which headed the list of exports at £5.7m., was down by £1m. on the 1953 figure. Tea rose from under £1m. to just over £2m. Sisal fell by nearly £500,000 to slightly over £2m. Maize, however, increased spectacularly from £300,000 in 1953 to over £1m. 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 development requirements, local inflation, and increasing living costs contributed largely to the adverse visible balance.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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Signature

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 added £1,088, investment depreciation reserve receives £15,000, the dividend, totalling 10% less tax, require £53,778, leaving a carry-forward of £11,076, against £29,102 brought in.

The issued capital is £97,778 in stock units of 1s. 6d. Reserves stand at £121,076 and current liabilities at £101,026. Fixed assets appear at £285,134, mining claims and prospects at £178,534, invested investments at £11,021, and plant at £100,579, resulting in £108,358 in cash.

The company is wholly owned by the Rhodesian Brick and Pottery Co. Ltd., and the Rhodesian Brick and Pottery Co. Ltd. Farming operations on the Kent and Letchway estates of 73,423 acres yielded a profit of £23,125, compared with £15,086 in the previous year. A further £1,702 was received as rental for the portion of Harfield estate which is leased to the 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. Jones (chairman), R. Bromhead (alternate), R. S. Bromhead, P. A. Jousse, G. L. Widdows (major), G. P. W. Widdows, and Lord Walsingham. The secretary is Mr. W. H. Widdows. The 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 £164m., an improvement of £53m. on the corresponding position in the previous year. Exports rose by £53m. to £334m., and imports were slightly lower at £170m. Coffee exports almost reached £119m., and cotton shipments were valued at £114m. 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.B., 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 in Northern Rhodesia of £250,000 (four years before payment was due). During the 12 months there were a substantial rise from just under £1m. to over £1m. The average holding of shares is £270, and the mortgage business reached the record figure of £870,105, being the outstanding balance to both more than £2m. of resources stand in the balance sheet at £490,418.

New Branches

New branches were opened in Kitwe, Matulira, Ndola, and Dar es Salaam, and others are shortly to be opened in Choma and Lusaka.

Mr. J. G. Doughty, the national director of the society, is also director of the general manager. The directors are Dr. A. Scott, the chairman, Mr. R. H. Jones, Mr. G. P. Widdows, and Mr. R. S. Bromhead. The society is a member of the Building Societies Association of Southern Rhodesia, and the directors are Messrs J. G. Doughty, J. R. Brown, and J. Randall, but they have retired following repayment of the loan from the Government.

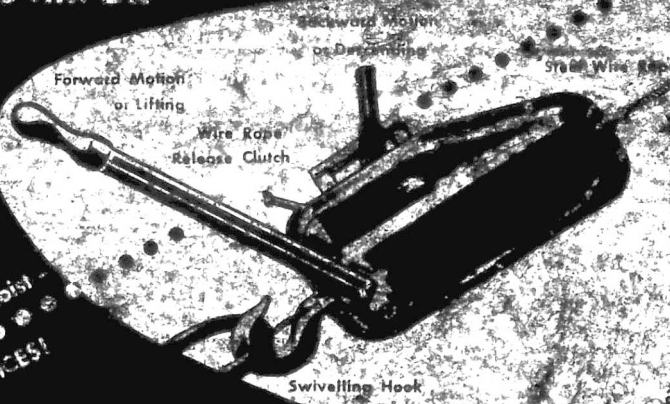
The annual general meeting was held in Lusaka last Saturday.

Nyasaland Imports

NYASALAND'S national imports rose from £13.9m. in 1950 to an estimated £25.7m. in 1954. These figures include in each year a nominal sum of £7m. for American substitute imports.

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MINING

African Advancement on Copperbelt Recognition of Staff 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 Workers' Union, which had opposed the recognition of the Staff Association...

Members' Negotiations

Further meetings between the union and the chamber discussed and reviewed the proposals for the union's recognition. These negotiations cover 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...

That the association is essential has been stated categorically by the companies. The proposal has been considered a definite stumbling block to African advancement. The companies contend that the union would do nothing to improve the position of the African employees...

The chamber of mines has agreed to the suggestion of an amount of £100,000 to be paid to the African union during the present period of negotiations. It is believed the association envisaged the chamber may in the event of a strike called by the African union its members would strike at work.

Mining Dividends

ANNUAL DIVIDEND CONFERENCES OF SOUTH AFRICAN Final 20% (40%), making 30% (50%) for 1952. The highest total payment in the history of the corporation, £2,000,000, also at a record level, were £4,085,800 (£2,265,240).

UNION CORPORATION, LTD. — Final 18.10% (30%) of total dividend for 1952 of £2,900,000 (£1,600,000) compared with 22.50% (£2,800,000) for 1951. Union Coalfields, Ltd. — Final 44% (50%) of dividend for the year ending 1952.

Wheatland's Administrative Goal

Wheatland's goal has been found to be the elimination of Wheatland's. It has been examined by the Industrial Commission of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the U.K., which has reported that it contains an unusually high percentage of unusable grains, the test for evenness only three inches thick.

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 the firm Arnold Wilfred Sarkor, of London, be appointed liquidator.

Mining Outputs

SOUTHERN RHODESIA produced over £17m worth of minerals between January and November last year — £66,414 less than for the same period in 1951. The best monthly figure was £1,876,359 for November.

Luano Valley Coal

DETAILED GEOLOGICAL MAPS of the Luano Valley, some 50 miles south-east of Broken Hill, where coal seams are known to occur, is to start shortly.

Strike Losses on the Copperbelt Union Leaders Held Responsible

MR. C. COUSINS, Commissioner for Labour in Northern Rhodesia has said in the Legislative Council that 10% blame for the recent Copperbelt strike rests 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, must follow the lead for better wages and conditions of labour if they are to be employed on a permanent basis. They must appreciate that if fewer people could be employed to do a particular job, employers would be free to pay higher rates.

Mr. I. Tucker (Mafikira) reminded African M.L.C.s that numerous strikes were being held 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 Personnel

MEMBERS of the executive committee of the Copperbelt Chamber of Mines Association have been elected. Mr. D. W. DUNN, M.P., is Chairman. Mr. J. H. MURPHY is Secretary, Mr. B. J. BREACH, Treasurer, Mr. G. A. DAVENPORT, Mr. E. G. HARRIS, Mr. C. A. BOTT, Mr. J. P. FERGUSON, Mr. A. DANIELS and Mr. N. GRACWORTHY.

MR. H. F. GIBSON, Inspector, having retired from the general management of the Nchanetsa Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, is living in Durban.

MR. J. W. GIBSON, Assistant M.M., has returned to this country from his contract with Geita Gold Mining Co., Kenya.

MR. C. W. STURGES, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has been transferred to the position of Assistant Northern Rhodesia

Inspector of Mines in Northern Rhodesia.

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Company Reports**The British South Africa Company****Substantial Financial Commitments Envisaged****Promising Development of Bamfolt Mine****Commence a Role in Rhodesian Hydro-Electric Power Scheme****SIR DOUGLAS G. MALCOLM'S SPEECH**

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held on March 24 at the Chamberlain Insurance Institute, 20, Aldermanbury, London, E.C. 2, Sir DOUGLAS G. MALCOLM, (the president), presiding.

The president said: "I have spoken to you at this time last year. I ventured dangerously near to the region of prophecy by forecasting that our annual revenue for the year then current would be under review. Based as it is preponderantly on royalties on Northern Rhodesian Copper, was not likely to be so good as in the previous year because of a falling off in the value of the minerals 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 later in comparison with the whole of the earlier year.

The forecast has been substantially borne out. The annual revenue for the year under September 30, 1933, was £9,012,865, which is very nearly £400,000 less than the £9,412,865 forecast. Our charges for the year under review were £2,293,298, as against £2,051,143 for the year before, an improvement of a very little over £390,000.

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 £9,012,865 and our total outgoings including taxation £6,716,767, so that our net profit for the year under review was £2,293,298, as against £2,051,143 for the year before, an improvement of a very little over £390,000.

For the whole year, including the interim dividend of 13½% paid in last October, we propose to pay the same dividend as last year, namely 10% or 7½ p.c. per cent of stock of which this increases the sum of our unappropriated profits from £5,745,646 at September 30, 1932, to £7,443,900 at the date of the accounts now before you.

Balance-Sheet Features

As in your turn to the balance-sheet, our total assets at the year-end have risen from £15,571,357 to £17,036,401, as against the book figure of the fixed assets has risen only by a little over £150,000 to £2,815,331.

Our current assets at last 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 £15,358,890 as against £11,973,196 for the year before, an increase of about £1,400,000. Quoted investments at £9,172,086 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 held, which have a book value of £9,278,900, amounted to £23,046,500.

Unquoted Investments

The large book figure for unquoted investments at £12,186,800 is a large and valuable one. As I explained to you last year and as I stated in my report, it includes £1,700,000 for the book value of our half interest in New Rhodesia Investments, Limited, which is itself quoted and which, as the case of the balance-sheet, held quoted investments of a book value of £3,619,070 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 £3,397,700 and a market value at the end of last month of £8,339,500, your half interest in which amounts to £4,259,750. That, added to the figure of £23,046,500, which I gave you a few minutes ago, makes £27,306,250 in all. These figures, which I gave last year, were not taken account of the Rhodesia Railway Trust which, being a subsidiary company, appears under a separate heading in our balance-sheet and does not figure in the figures before you. It is incorporated in our consolidated accounts.

The Current Year

As regards the year now current, the Northern Rhodesian copper output for the period from August 1 last to the end of February has been 122,127 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 31,469 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.

Goodwill Terms to Strikers

The companies have been generous in the terms which they have granted to the strikers on their return to work, but the whole thing has been unfortunate, and has made the negotiations never easy, which were proceeding about the arrangement 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 £3,536,402 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 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 to be making the best use of our mineral rights reserves which are now to foster and expedite the expansion of these rights in every possible way. This must involve our having to look forward to substantial financial commitments as against our certainly substantial revenues. The development of the very promising Bancroft Mine is a case in point.

In order to help in the duplication of its promised output as against what was originally contemplated we have undertaken to advance in that concern during the year from now till the end of 1960 the sum of £8,000,000, another £2,000,000 being similarly advanced by the Anglo-American Corporation against the same options on Bancroft shares @ 38.65 a share, the present market price of this share being about 42s. 6d., 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 Kafue River scheme. There is no doubt you know the committee has been set up by the Federal Government of Rhodesia to advise 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 communities, 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 there will no doubt be others. I hope there will, for commitments are the guaranty of opportunity and it therefore behoves us to keep a lot of powder dry for them.

Gain Increased by £135m

I hope that you will express your approval of the results which we are showing you for our financial year. Some of our expenses, particularly in relation to the report and accounts have, I think, been kept down. 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 15s. each and the capitalisation of £6,570,376 10s. 0d. of reserves, to be allotted as fully paid up in the proportion of one new share of 15s. each for every stock unit or share of 15s. each held, was approved, the shareholders to be automatically converted into ordinary shares.



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1952

1953

1953

Plantations operated
Number of Companies
Annual consumption
Cost

1,905
4 million units
£70,000

Lines operated
Number of Circuits
Annual consumption
Cost

1,005
2 1/2 million units
£845,000

Plantations operated
Number of Companies
Annual consumption
Cost

5,000
17 million units
£3,951,100

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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 work ad 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, Cairo Road, Lusaka and new branch premises were opened in Kitwe, Mufulira, Ndola, and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), whilst other branch premises in Choma and Blantyre (Nyasaland) are in course of preparation for their opening. The results of this activity are reflected in the accounts by the considerable increase in assets during the past year.

Recognition. — 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 members of the public at large, which in turn is a tribute to the skill by the board of directors of the society and will encourage all concerned to even greater efforts during the forthcoming year.

Directors. — The board reports 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 retiring by rotation are Mr. H. M. Doughty and Mr. R. H. Robinson, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors. — The board reports with regret the resignation of Mr. H. C. Paice, F.C.A., one of the society's auditors. The management, empowered under Rule 40 (b) of the society's rules, appointed Mr. G. E. Hodgman, A.S.A.A., of Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Company, to fill the vacancy for the remaining part of the year.

December 31, 1954

ASSETS

Balance Brought Forward on Mortgages not including Progressive Interest

Mortgages from members where the repayments are not upwards of 12 months in arrear and the property has not been upwards of 12 months in possession of the Society:

£3,150	On 34 mortgages where the debt does not exceed £500	£7,224
29,629	On 49 mortgages where the debt exceeds £500 and does not exceed £1,000	38,652
663,853	On 439 mortgages where the debt exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £3,000	832,712
628,616	On 244 mortgages where the debt exceeds £3,000 and does not exceed £5,000	965,358
200,622	On 29 mortgages where the debt exceeds £5,000, as shown by part 1 of Schedule	239,302

£1,528,880 Total number of mortgages 794 As per account No. 3 £2,173,200

Investments

Book Value		Market Value at date of Balance Sheet	Book Value
£88,000	British Government securities 4%	£92,700	£88,000
69,026	Colonial and Overseas securities 3 1/2% and 4 1/2%	72,350	69,924
47,000	City of Bulawayo 4% stock 1/20/72	46,000	46,000
1,067	First Officers Savings Bank deposit 3%		10,099

£208,293 217,723

£25,582 Cash at Bank, and in Hand 272,187

Other Assets:

164,220	Premises at cost, less depreciation	800,713
3,675	Office furniture and equipment at cost, less depreciation	19,067
5,579	Sundry debtors and payments in advance	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 twenty-six mortgages 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. Hodgman, 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 R. Stark, chairman of the company, had presided at the shareholders' with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1954, a fortnight from the following year's anniversary.

Mr. J. W. E. Steedman

The company's year under review, whilst most successful from a financial angle, 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 counsel and guidance, supported by long experience in the legal and banking profession 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. J. A. Meston to be director. Mr. Meston, a director of Cox, Wilson & Stanton Limited, London, who have acted for many years as the company's solicitors. He has a wide knowledge and experience of the tea trade and has also acted for estates in Nyasaland. Mr. Meston's appointment will come before the meeting for confirmation.

1954 Tea Crop Figures

The company's total tea crop for the year amounted to 1,724,686 lb., as compared with 1,463,066 lb. last year, a satisfactory increase of 261,620 lb., viz. 18%.

Rainfall was again below average, and the rather dry season prevented us from fulfilling our planting programme; however, at Pwazi 29 acres were planted and also a small area at Limbuhl.

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 operations 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 cwt., compared with 125,066 lb. in the previous year.

The tung trees yielded a good harvest, but unfortunately a severe recession in the price of tung oil has resulted in the absence of a profitable market, and owing to competition from Communist China, there has been a fall in the price for this commodity.

Owing to the age of the present installation, the directors have decided to order a few modern power machinery at Lauderdale, and at the same time have decided to convert three of the present stiers to steam heating. The latter system has proved successful at Lauderdale and Limbuhl, and shows considerable economy in the use of firewood or charcoal. The arrangements for the installation of such a system have been completed.

Net Profit and Dividends

The high prices received for our tea consignments have been reflected in the profit and loss account, which shows a net profit before taxation net of £234,011, and with the carry-forward we have a disposable amount of £160,806. Taxation absorbs the formidable amount of £120,000, and we have written off the bonus scheme expenses. The dividends are extended from £50,000 to be placed to the general reserve account, and to special reserve accounts for buildings and machinery £25,000, also to the staff pension fund £5,000.

It is proposed to pay the 5% dividend to the shareholders, and to the directors, shareholders, in both cases, less tax.

If these proposals are approved, the balance of £77,425 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 prophesy 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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