

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

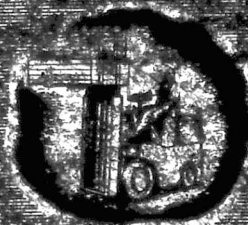
Thursday March 31 1955

Vol. 31 No. 134

30s. 6d. per copy

Subscription price 10s. 0d. per annum

Engineering Supplies?



W. H. SMITH & SONS LTD. & COY. LTD.

P. O. Box 300, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Fork Lift Trucks

Conveyor Systems

Cranes & Transporters

Excavators & Grabs

Tramways & Locomotives

Light Railway Equipment

Power Packs

Switchgear

Motors

Kanabos Sims & Ibbotson Ltd.

Mayer & Coulson Ltd.

Stothert & Pitt Ltd.

Fairstman Bros. Ltd.

E. C. Hibbert Ltd.

Alfred Allen & Son Ltd.

F. Perkins Ltd.

Beane, Hill & Co. Ltd.

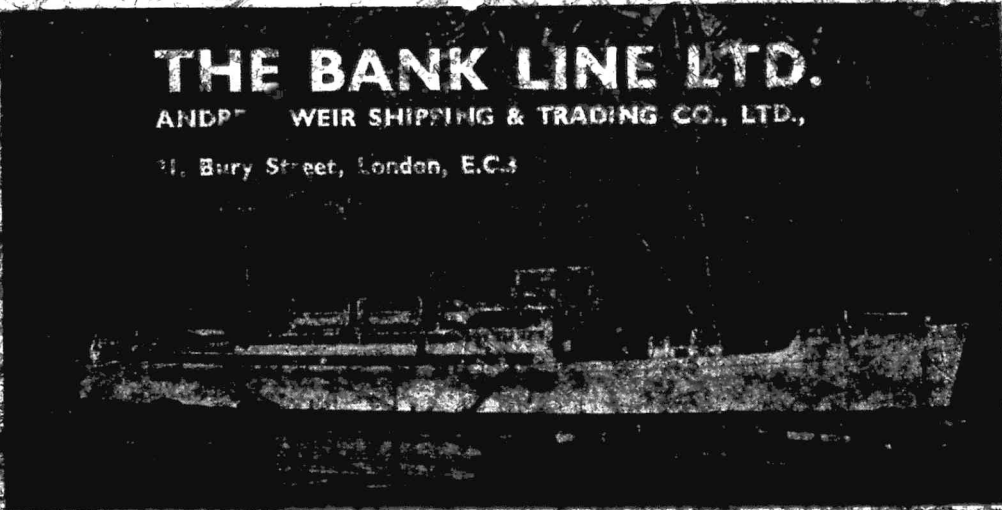
Laurence Scott & Electromotors Ltd.

Tanganyika's New Legislative Councillors

THE BANK LINE LTD.

AND THE WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD.,

31, Bury Street, London, E.C.3



THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

EMPLOYING THE FINEST SCHOONERS FOR DIRECT TRAVEL WITH EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION
DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS BOARD

London
RANGOON, CHITTAGONG, CHALNA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO
and SOUTH and EAST AFRICAN PORTS

Apply to THE WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD., 31, BURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
or from any Travel or Shipping Agent.

TRANS ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

*Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland*

With connections to Dora Aho for Java

Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars
leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and coast
trains leave for Mozambique on Sundays and
Thursdays.

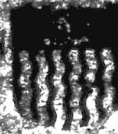
Trains leaving Blantyre for Beira run on Tuesdays
and Thursdays, and for Mozambique with
Mail Trains on Mondays and Wednesdays.

British first-class tickets valid from Beira to
Mozambique are available for those coming to the
price of the ticket here for passengers arriving
by ship from Rhodesia and the Colonies of
South Africa.

Trains from Limpopo and Blantyre for Chipoka
Market connect with "Nile II" for all Lake
Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mbeve, Tsaganika

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limpopo
London Office: City Wall House
129/131, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information
apply to

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, MAYMARKET,
LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: NORFOLK SQUARE 4140
Cable: NORFOLK COM 14140

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.
22, White Building,
London, E.C.3

Agents in East Africa
THE AFRICAN MERCHANTILE CO., LTD.

LESLIE & ANDERSON LIMITED

LONDON
Established 1883

IMPORTS

Cotton, Oils, Seeds, Coffee, Spices,
General Produce

EXPORTS

Textiles Hardware

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.

MOMBASA

BRANCHES

Nairobi, Kampala,
Zanzibar, Tanga,
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS SHIPPING AND
GENERAL AGENTS CLEARING FORWARDING
AND WAREHOUSING

SOLE AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR
OILS AND INSURANCE CO. LTD.
EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

BOVILL, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED

Head Office:

QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET
(P.O. Box 1051), NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA MOMBASA
UGANDA KAMPALA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY TANZANIA

MANAGING AGENTS and COFFEE AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS

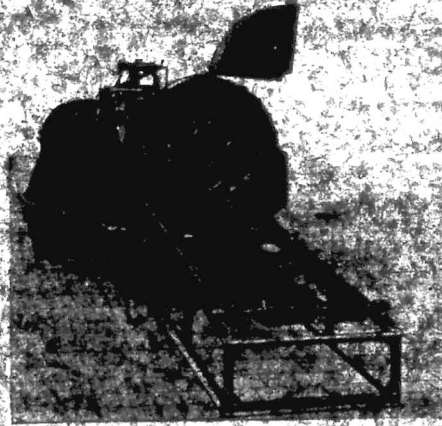
J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED
Merchants and Estate Agents
NAIROBI ARUSHA KAMPALA TANZANIA MOMBASA

I. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED
Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents
MOMBASA NAIROBI ARUSHA TANZANIA KAMPALA

London Correspondents:
TREATT, BOVEL & CO., LIMITED
19, Watling Street, London, E.C.4
Telephone: 7351

"REJOIA" FIBRE DECORTICATOR

ALL ELECTRIC OR BELT DRIVE
FOR SISAL AND SIMILAR FIBRES



Also Manufacturers of
Brushing Machines and Belting Presses
Complete Factories Supplied to Order
Special Machines made to Clients Own
Requirements

SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.
ENGINEERS LETCHWORTH ENGLAND

Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LETCHWORTH ENGLAND

BEST FOR SMALL-PULLEY HIGH-SPEED DRIVES AND SHOCK LOADS



Beltingers are aware in the
most subtle of their work
that they require belting
like this.

**Goodyear's THOR transmission belting
will not separate or fray**

THOR Belting by Goodyear is
superlatively strong. The multiple
plies of Goodyear Stress Dope, noted
for its ability to hold fastness,
effectively withstand the strains of
small-pulley, high-speed drives
and shock loads. This belting is
made with either protected edge
or square edge, neither of which
will separate or fray under the
severest flexing.

Endless Cord Belting
Continuously wound for strength
and flexibility, Endless Cord
Belting by Goodyear is 25%
25% more load than other belts
of equal thickness.

Goodyear V-Belts
Built to withstand sudden slips,
falls and high rates of flexing,
Goodyear V-Belts last longer—
keep plants going down.

Write for full details to:

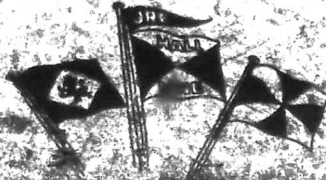
WIGGLESWORTH & COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

DARES SALAAM TANZANIA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

London Agents: Wigglesworth & Co. Limited, Trinity Street, E.C.4

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI, & MTWARA

also by arrangement
 RED SEA PORTS

MORE SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, SOBER, DIBOUTI & BERBERA

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCHANTILE CO., LTD.
 MOMBASA

Leading Brokers
 SHAW, WATSON & CO.
 LONDON

London Agents
 FRANKLYN, HASELHURST & CO., LTD.
 LONDON, E.C.1



EDM. SCHLUTER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1866

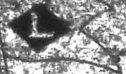
LONDON

LIVERPOOL

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN
 EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA

LYKES LINES



REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE
 FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
 PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND
 VICE VERSA.

Ship	From	Arrive
No. "Harry Culbreth"	London	early June
No. "Stella Lykes"	late March	late April
No. "Mona Lykes"	late March	early May
No. "Ophelia Lykes"	late April	early May
No. "Linda Lykes"	late April	mid/late May
No. "William Lykes"	late May	early June
No. "Jean Lykes"	late May	early/late June

For further particulars apply
 LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC. DUBUQUE,
 LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.
 LESLIE & ANDERSON (PART AFRICA), LTD.,
 MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,
 NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.
 THE SHINA BOATING CO. LTD. SUVA.
 SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD. LINDI.

Always Building a greater East Africa

The history of East Africa began with the building of the railways and harbours, and the country developed as the railroad spread. Today, despite difficulties and uncertainties, the Railways and Harbours are undertaking many new and important projects. They are building for the future, and their efforts are certain that greater and prosperity lie ahead for East Africa.

IN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
COMFORT AND GOOD SERVICE
AWAIT THE TRAVELLER

Those travelling over the long distances in East Africa soon learn to appreciate the comfort of good hotels and timely refreshments. East African Railways and Harbours excel in providing for the traveller through their extensive catering services. Dining cars are attached to principal passenger trains and dining saloons provided on all lake steamers. The three hotels — two in Tanganyika, one in Uganda — are among the finest in East Africa. Comfortable dak bungalows await the wayfarer at Iligi, Voi and Lumbwa. Refreshment rooms are open to both passenger and business men at a number of principal stations. At the sound of the familiar xylophone, over 400,000 meals were served to the travelling public in 1953.

Services include — *Dining Cars:* Mombasa, Nairobi, Nairobi/Kampala, Nairobi/Nanyuki, Tanga/Moshi, Dar es Salaam/Kigoma, Tabora/Mwanza. *Lake Steamers:* White Nile, Lake Albert, Lake Kioga, Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika. *Hotels:* Masindi, Dodoma, Tabora. *Dak Bungalows:* Iligi, Voi, Lumbwa. *Refreshment Rooms:* Kilindini, Mombasa, Voi, Maktalu, Mziha, Nairobi.

East African Railways & Harbours

THE LARGEST
COLONIAL RAILWAY & HARBOUR SYSTEM



To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE
to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH
EAST LONDON and DURBAN

Ship Name	Departure
"Worcester Castle"	Apr. 1
"Edinburgh Castle"	Apr. 11
"Athens Castle"	Apr. 21
"Cambridge Castle"	Apr. 28
"Edinburgh Castle"	May 5
"Worcester Castle"	May 12
"Edinburgh Castle"	May 19
"Worcester Castle"	May 26

Via Madag. Via East India.



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
from LONDON and CONTINENT

Ship Name	Departure
"Worcester Castle"	Apr. 7
"Edinburgh Castle"	Apr. 14
"Athens Castle"	Apr. 21
"Cambridge Castle"	Apr. 28
"Edinburgh Castle"	May 5
"Worcester Castle"	May 12

Our East India, Cape, West Coast, East West Coast, India East Coast, and other lines will show...

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 5, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
 Telephone: 4942, 4943, 4944, 4945
 Cable: "UNION-CASTLE" (LONDON)
 Agents: "UNION-CASTLE" (SOUTH AFRICA)
 10, BROADWAY, CAPE TOWN

Ship via London

THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Always Guaranteeing Public Trust for Public Service



London — the Premier Port of the Empire, equipped for all types of ships and cargoes.

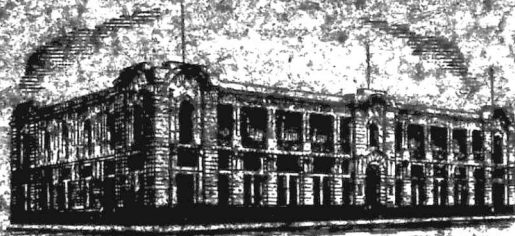
For full particulars apply:
W. H. A. WEBSTER, G.E., P.O. BOX 3834, CAPE TOWN

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland



**A Bank in
a Bell Tent!**

This primitive bell tent complete with raised guard was in truth the Standard Bank's first premises in Bulawayo—and the earliest bank in Matabeleland. It was erected in 1894. Subsequently, on September 27, 1895, the Bank transferred to its own building which stood on the site now occupied by its chief office in Bulawayo. In its early pioneering days, the Standard Bank's activities were a prominent part in Rhodesia's industrial and commercial development.



PRESENT BULAWAYO OFFICE

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd

(Recognised as a Commercial Bank in terms of the Union of South Africa Banking Act, 1942)

**10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET
and 77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, EC4**

**OVER 600 OFFICES THROUGHOUT SOUTH, EAST and CENTRAL AFRICA,
and AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**

Just to remind you . . .



That last year we paid
a bonus on members purchases of £4,250,000



That old passage department offers
expert advice on booking by air and sea.

UNITY IS



STRENGTH

THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.
NAKURU

Branches at:

Elburgi, Kitale, Narok, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Meru, Kericho, Aber, Bridge, Logani,
Mogor, T. A. Anjoia, P. M. King



fly relaxed — fly in comfort
fly at the lowest fares

fly **Safari**
CALIFORNIA CONDOR-LINER SERVICE
to **U.K.**

SALISBURY - LONDON
14 days
First class - 23/10/- Second class - 18/10/-
£115 return £75 return
NAIROBI - LONDON
12 days
First class - 21/10/- Second class - 16/10/-
£87 return £75 return
<small>For complete regulations and full particulars apply to any of our agents.</small>
<small>2/- return ticket. No extra.</small>
<small>Ask your Local Agent for details.</small>



Jointly operated by HUNTING-CLAN and AIRWORK

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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

Telephone: Woburn 2243
 Cable: EASTAFRIC, London
 Telegram: EASTAFRIC, London

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1,003	Federal Independence Party	1,011
Notes By The Way	1,005	Seven Years of G.A.T.T.	1,014
Tanganyika Legislative Council	1,006	Queen Elizabeth II's Home	1,016
Stone Age in Africa	1,007	Latest Mining News	1,031
Agricultural Productivity in Uganda	1,008	Company Reports	1,032-1,036
Parliament	1,009		

Founder and Editor:
F. S. JOELSON

1955 MARCH 1955 Vol. 31 No. 1220 30th year of publication

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.

Inglorious 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 wickily knighted on the advice of the Socialist Government) and the ministerial responsibility of Mr. John Strachey (who was not held properly to account in the House of Commons). The public, which sensed that there had been serious errors, was somewhat angry at the time because it was so unreasonable that general knowledge of the facts would have brought down Mr. Strachey and almost certainly other powerful figures in a party which treated the plan as primarily political. No aspect of the whole outrageous affair 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.F.C. job in Tanganyika, whatever his demerits. Such people and others came and went with unseemly celerity, first to the amazement and disgust and then to the wrath of the nucleus of experienced men who were working themselves out in the hope that the staggeringly expensive pioneer venture of which such high expectations were held might set a new pattern not merely for large-scale capitalized production in Africa but for African farming also. In such minds and hearts the hope that sanity would eventually prevail persisted when all the evidence pointed in the other direction. But at last

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

The lesson of the Overseas Food Corporation is all the better for the fact that no responsibility to its progenitor, a public in Great Britain which is so prone to judge by names could be persuaded.

New Corporation's Impressive Board.

...to create a board capable of more than the normal quota of blights even when their estimates proved to be calamitously unreal. A much more realistic working staff has now been assembled under Mrs. Stella Guller, who some years ago received a serious post at the Department of Veterinary in Kenya to try to establish and develop something from the wreck of the Plummer-Strachey job. By unsparring 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 Garskell, 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. Hawrie, 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 Humbi Ziwa is the progressive chairman of the Nyamira 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 its own 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 any executive appointments or recommend the expenditure 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 start its career with a great measure of European, African, and Asian good will.

Mr. JOHN GRAYLIN, Federal M.P. for the Livingstone constituency of Northern Rhodesia, has said publicly what many people responsible Northern Rhodesians among them have been saying privately for months. Co-operation. While Mr. van Breda was speaking in the Federal Parliament Mr. Graylin inquired: "Should civil servants try to sabotage another Government of which they indirectly are a part?" Mr. A. T. Williams, Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, who could not be expected to venture upon a reference to men subordinate to him for the speaker had been 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 any officers guilty of such conduct are severely punished; but it will be necessary for Mr. Graylin and me to agree on our definitions."

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 report if the spirit which 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 in some civil servants in Northern Rhodesia (and some only) had shown reluctance to co-operate normally with officers of the Federal Government, which must have among its records more and worse facts of this kind than Mr. Williams would like to bear mentioned in public. Mr. Graylin may have his little collection of such cases, some of his colleagues in the Federal service 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 to attract a sort of public duty. Points of. From information in our post-Agreement session we consider Mr. Graylin to have been on a somewhat sounder ground than the Chief Secretary, to whom he may be able to furnish a great 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 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, if 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 Kariba and Kafue hydro-electric schemes. The contributions of some speakers were more likely to foster disharmony than the spirit of co-operation. Surely the policy should be to stress the points of agreement and not emphasize unnecessarily those of which there is disagreement.

Notes By The Way

General Erskine's Assertions

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 real situation in Kenya, that they are ignorant about shooting Africans on sight. Each of those assertions is repeated around. Large sections of the public are admittedly indifferent to anything more serious than news about film stars, football pools, and sport, but nobody with any interest in the subject can possibly be ignorant about the state of Kenya. For many hundreds of people, thousands of columns of news on that subject have been published in Great Britain in the past two and a half years. These have taken the form of dispatches from the Colony by resident and special correspondents, reports of debates in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and of addresses in parliamentary and other church meetings, and organizations of many kinds. There have also been numerous broadcast talks and discussions. The ignorance must be among the millions who do not care, and would not care if every man of every British battalion returning from Kenya makes himself a propagandist for the truth.

How Not to Lie

It is a common error to imply that an over-enthusiastic report is the more that is printed about Kenya published in the United Kingdom. The fact is that the general and intelligent public in this country will not be deceived. A few publications with some sensational headlines have been guilty of that discipline, but they could hardly be considered as the source of information and certainty of any kind. Hundreds of papers up 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 Britons go about 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 lie 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 idea of helping the Colony, it is certainly not mine.

Awakening the Weary

Mr. Horace White, Director of Information in Uganda, finds it to make himself a highly unpopular member of the Colonial Service, for he is setting an example which may shame other territories into abandonment of the almost traditional idea that departmental annual reports can be issued at any old time. Most departmental heads have been satisfied to produce their report within 12 or 18 months after the end of the period covered, a time-lag of two years has not been exceptional, and three years' grace has not been unknown — because the Secretariats have been so slack in the 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 process of similar departmental documents for 1953 and in some cases for 1952 has been completed. Documents for 1952. On Saturday the report to the African Housing Department in Uganda arrived. I hope that Mr. White, who is very popular in his own Province despite his case of nerves, will go on urging to his unpopularity elsewhere to continue to stimulate the quickest possible production.

Challenge to Other Territories

AT THE BEGINNING OF 1955, a new newspaper, the East African, has been published for the first time on which each departmental report has been published in full. That would, I am sure, yield a most interesting and useful volume which this newspaper would gladly publish early in 1955 in 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, or, if they did not act spontaneously, find themselves urged by their Information Departments, Secretariats, and Governors. What Uganda can do so can other Territories, and achieve it if the right measures are taken at the right time.

Misquotation for Trade Journals

THE TRADE JOURNAL, published by James Bury, has been accused in Kenya of the intentional misquoting of the Trade Journal. There have been many quotations through the weekly journals, movements from which quotations appear on another page of this issue. Some of the misstatements and unsatisfactory generalizations are doubtless reasonable to historians for Mr. Bury had 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 judgments on some of the matters about which he has written. But in any case it would have been more prudent and such fairer to withhold comment. Trade unionists in many countries look to the I.C.F.T.U. for guidance. In this case they have been given a good example. The statements in an open letter to a convention in Toronto of the Canadian Congress of Labour must have given the delegates the impression that the general state of Kenya (not merely of the Kikuyu areas affected by Mau Mau) is iniquitous.

Reprehensible Misrepresentation

IT IS NOT WISE 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 more efficient methods of agriculture. If he had taken 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

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

Dealers in London are now of the opinion that further falls in the price of coffee may be expected within the next few months, and several of the largest retailers in the United Kingdom have already cut their prices, generally by 60 or 70 per cent, in expectation of such reductions. This course has doubtless been taken partly in

the hope that it will stimulate consumption, for consumer resistance to the prices ruling in recent months has affected sales considerably. Yet coffee drinkers in the United Kingdom have not had to pay the full world price as determined by auction in the main selling centres, the charge to the public having been substantially below that in other countries as a result of the purchases made within the Empire, and especially from East Africa, on long-term contract by the Ministry of Food when prices were far below the peak figures reached during the past year or so. Supplies of these Empire coffees to the trade came to an end last December, and it was then suggested that the kind of coffee which had sold before the war at about half a crown a pound would have to be placed in the shop at half a crown. Fortunately, within a few weeks the Government of Brazil changed its exchange rate and this led to a break in prices. Coffee stocks and prices came sharply together. Now the prices of the three beverages are falling simultaneously in all three areas, and consumer resistance has grown firmer. That and heavy stocks of coffee in East Africa are probably responsible for what has happened.

Tanganyika's New Legislative Council

Many New Members Appointed by the Governor

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

Of the Government side of the House, 10 are still members, 10 have been added to them, while six new members have been appointed to the Executive Council and 17 to the Government side of the Council, 10 of whom are non-officials.

The executive members are the Chief Secretary, the Member for Commercial and Industrial Development, the Member for Agricultural and Natural Resources, the Member for Works and Communications, the Member for Local Government, and the Member for Lands and Mines.

The non-official members of the Executive Council are Sir Charles Phillips, Sir M. M. Nazari, Chief Kidaha Makwa, Mr. G. N. Houry, O.C., Chief Adam Sani, and Mr. J. C. Chopra, O.C.

Non-elected to Government Benches

The remaining 17 appointed members of the Government side are:

Chief Amri Doda (African), Chief of Mbunda District; Mr. E. E. Elsom (European), Deputy Director of Education;

Mr. S. Gillett (European), chairman of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation;

Mr. R. J. Harvey (European), Secretary for Trade and Economics;

Sir James Henry, Bt., Solicitor-General;

Mr. A. M. A. Karume (Asian), plan and tea planter; Dr. J. M. Liston (European), Director of Medical Services;

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

Mrs. E. D. Marealle (African), wife of Chief Marealle; Mr. N. M. Mehta (Asian), merchant and planter;

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

Mr. H. Saleh El-Bugary (Arab), Bawal of Dar es Salaam;

Mr. K. L. Sanders (European), Commissioner for Education;

Mr. G. Ramrasai Shinde (Indian), Town Clerk, Bagamoyo;

Mr. J. E. Soper (European), Director of Agriculture;

Mrs. E. F. Souter (European), municipal councillor in Dar es Salaam;

Mr. P. B. Swainson (European), Director of Public Works.

Thirty Representative Members

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

Dar es Salaam Constituency — Mr. A. J. A. Khambe (Asian), former Mayor of Dar es Salaam; Mr. S. J. Kiruka (African), honorary councillor; Mr. R. C. J. Maalin, partner in Cooper Brothers (chartered accountants), Dar es Salaam.

Central Province Constituency — Mr. Abdallahmani Gwao (African), Chief of Singida District; Mrs. S. Keeta (Asian), wife of a Dodoma advocate; Galembi L. Towne, farmer, Iringa District.

Eastern Province Constituency — Mr. P. Kusambe (African), schoolmaster; Mr. D. Parker (European), director of Tanganyika Glass Co., Ltd.; Mr. I. D. Shah (Asian), merchant.

Lake Province Constituency — Mr. J. Bennett (European), headmaster of Karoo School; Mr. E. Benini (African), co-operative worker; Mr. S. R. Tamba (Asian), merchant.

Northern Province Constituency — Mr. S. K. George (African, Chagga), clerk with Tanganyika Coffee Curing Co.; Mr. H. K. Virani (Asian), merchant; Mr. B. J. Wallis (European), farmer, Kilimanjaro West.

Southern Highlands Province Constituency — Mr. I. C. W. Beydon (European), farmer, Southern Highlands; Mr. R. K. Manji (Arab), merchant; Mr. G. Mwanasau (African), co-operative worker, Rungwe.

stick, very like some of the Australian three-peg-sticks in use today. The lowest peat at Florisbad has been dated by C14 to more than 41,000 years old.

This discovery of wooden implements has suggested that an excavation of the numerous springs on the Northern Rhodesian plateau, round which Stone Age material is known to occur might yield similar peats in preserved organic remains. There is this much to be said that the spear, probably made of wood, was the most important weapon in Middle Stone Age times, but the stone-headed club, or bolee, appears to have been an important weapon also in the savannah and more forested country, being particularly common in Northern Rhodesia, Angola, and the Kalanga.

Racial Cultural Changes

The most radical cultural changes took place when the first agricultural change to drier, more arid conditions, and the change in the composition of the water, the latter due to the intrusion of sea water, culminated in the diffusion of new traits, stimulation of man's power of invention, and the invention of man's whole way of living to the new environment. A period had been the Kapsasian-Kamarian, which a primitive hominid first appeared as a transitional phase between the Middle Stone Age and the very period at the end of the Upper Pleistocene, when the Middle Stone Age gave place to the Later Stone Age cultures. We must know of the pre-agricultural culture of this period, the more we appreciate that such a revolution took place in a few years, but over very many centuries, that by the beginning of the Later Stone Age some 30,000-40,000 years ago, the "barriers" of geographical and climatic conditions, which in the past have been in South-Central Africa areas, roughly speaking, were in distribution they spread into country which was probably inhabited, like occupied — the Muchinga Escarpment of Northern Rhodesia, and the woodland of northern Nyasaland.

The woodland Nachikufan culture is represented in three well-marked stages, the earliest being provisionally dated to 4,000 B.C. by C14, while in some parts the latest may not be much older than 200 to 300 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 working into bags, rope, string, and perhaps cloth. Associated also is a geometric art.

This Nachikufan culture covers the northern half of Northern Rhodesia, and also, into the Kalanga, Angola, and northern and central Nyasaland. The influence of a similar environment can be seen in the modified Witkop industries of the eastern mountain region of Southern Rhodesia and also of Malawi, a land where the Walton-type lunule is associated with Nachikufan-type wattle and daub huts, spears and a large specialization.

Naturalistic Paintings

For the further study of these naturalistic paintings two new aids in addition to the already well-established methods are being developed here. These consist of the use of ultra-violet light and ultra-violet light for clarifying faded paintings. Very satisfactory results are now being obtained with the latter, and we may expect considerable success with the latter. The latter are particularly fortunate to have had the work of more than one team of scientists, and a fine art and wood workers, by studying the conditions under which the paintings were made. The work of the latter is being carried out in the laboratory of the University of Cape Town, and the information has been obtained from the "small" groups of Hukwe Bushmen who live in the open forest and woodland of the Kalahari sand country.

Not only does a technical study of these people give us a clue 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 the fossil.

Average African Peasant Works Three or Four Hours Daily

Factors Which Limit Native Production in Uganda

THE BASIS of the present UNDEVELOPMENT of Uganda is due to the fact that to induce a new outlook 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 only superficial and traditional attitudes 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, as elsewhere, mainly by the nature and amount of his wants. It is very difficult to generalize about the wants of individuals; they vary greatly from one district to another and from one person to another. Nevertheless, it can be said that for the great majority of African peasant cultivators the necessities of life are few and easily met, and material wants which must be bought with cash are limited and comparatively easily satisfied, though their extent varies greatly from, say, Buganda at the top of the scale to Karamoja 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 proceeded 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 a more advanced economy. In such an economy, the cash economy has been developed, the daily earnings are more likely to be of value than most of the material goods available for spending it, but outside earnings are poor, and the rural areas and market centres are few and far between.

Although factors such as the subject are impressive, there are indications that in many parts of the Protectorate, the main cash and credit channels have failed to develop, and the rural areas have usually waited until a market is assured before making supplies available. The outlook of the consumer, on the other hand, has been strictly circumscribed and parochial, and through lack of opportunity and for want of presentation of goods to attract him, his requirements have remained few.

Cash Income

The incentive mechanism of the majority of African farmers to increase their cash incomes is health, leisure and time for social intercourse, including drinking parties, are more valuable to them than money, after their limited cash wants have been met. The cash system in the rural areas still provides security against old age, so that there is little need to save even the least.

Traditional patterns of thought and behaviour, whether the result of superstition or the general conservatism of peasants, also retard economic progress. In many areas, labour is not being made of productive resources — as, for instance, in the case of fish, water and poultry, tribal customs and (one might say) prohibitions, for example the circumcision ceremonies in Buganda, divert the energies of the population from material progress, to native and enterprising or anything which distinguishes the individual from other members of his community tend to be the object of suspicion, envy and hatred, and in some places this is such as to make individuals fear arson and other forms of reprisal.

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

(b) 'Sra. Euróbudo Speeches' and (c) 'The Doctrine of Justice'.

All issues of 'Spotlight on Africa' (published by the Council of African Affairs in New York), 'The Mask of Oil' by Jack Wooding (published by Thames Publications in England), all issues of the periodical publications known as 'The African and Colonial World' and 'The African and Colonial World and the Indian' (published by the Independent Publishing Co. of London).

MR. F. M. BENNETT asked how many Portuguese Africans had applied to immigration officers for permission to enter Nyasaland since the Aliens Restrictions Rules were applied to Africans in September 1953.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: None.

MR. BENNETT asked for confirmation of the fact that in the past few years illegal immigration had been going on into Nyasaland and whether the Government were doing anything to prevent it, and if so, what steps were being taken for the benefit of the Nyasaland population.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: Quite correct.

MR. JOHNSON: It is not a fact that tens of thousands of these Portuguese Africans are coming over the line without permission and are being used by the European plantation owners as cheap labour. The fact is that thousands of Africans have to work in the mines and on the land in the Union in order to get jobs?

Laying Under British Rule

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: I have the impression that that is the case. Undoubtedly the number of people who went to live in the territories administered by the Government is small. I will not say that power.

MR. BENNETT 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 Service officers without cause to another.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: It does not have to do with the implications of this question. In connection with 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 but there are compensations in the other experience which the officers gain in their posts. It is not a career confined to the territories but the fact that a career confined to the territories is a disadvantage for officers of the colonial service.

MR. BENNETT: Will my hon. friend agree to inquire over my shoulder how long is the average length of time that the officers and principal officers in various selected territories spend in their posts?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: It will depend on the particular circumstances.

MR. BENNETT: May I remind you what my hon. friend said and ask my hon. friend to look at the matter again, and would not it be possible to increase their pay and let them stay in their posts rather than move somewhere else from a post in which they have done excellent work?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: I am not in the position of the hon. Member, but the fact that the careers open to all Colonial territories for each individual officer is a very strong help in recruitment.

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

Soil Conservation Progress

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: Very substantial progress has been made in recent years 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 tied ridges to prevent the lateral movement of water, is becoming universal. In the Northern Province the protection of old gardens is practically complete and new gardens are sprung as they are opened. In the Central Province the planting of cover crops is almost complete and altogether more than 20,000 acres have been protected since 1951.

MR. BENNETT: Can my hon. friend say whether in earlier years there was a feeling about soil conservation by certain unscrupulous African Congress extremists who were bent on exploiting land shortage in these areas because there was no way there to exploit, has now come to an end?

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

MR. JOHNSON: Can the right hon. gentleman say as 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 neighbouring Colonies to get jobs?

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

MR. BESWICK asked if the Minister was aware of the illegal coffee sales at Bukoba, Tanganyika.

MR. HORTON: There have been illegal sales, but since November the Bukoba Native Co-operative Union has been marketing coffee in precisely the same way as the Kilimanjaro Co-operative Union.

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

MR. HORTON: Yes, ENO.

MR. HORTON: There were indications that a Mau Mau supply base was being organized in Nairobi. About 1,100 persons were arrested on 28 August 6 to 7 screenings and were provided with tent accommodation. All supplies from the base were seized. A medical officer was sent to the base to examine the prisoners. 400 were released immediately. 400 were still in custody. 37 have been tried and sentenced. 170 are appearing before the courts and the remainder are still in custody. 170 are appearing before the courts and the remainder are still in custody.

MR. HORTON: I could not find a statement on the position of the Uganda coffee industry, especially in connection with marketing the crop.

MR. HORTON: Coffee production in Uganda has shown an increase over the last season, and owing to the sharp drop in world prices it will be necessary to draw assistance from the Coffee Price Assistance Fund to maintain its price. It is used to finance production of the commodity. It is an autonomous unit and coffee production is not controlled by the Government. The price of coffee is slightly above the corresponding New York quotations.

African Missionary Fellowship New Venture in Southern Rhodesia

FAMILY ACCOMMODATION for the children of missionaries and other Europeans working in Africa is to be provided by Salisbury Southern Rhodesia, by the African Missionary Fellowship. It is the result of a large number of Protestant missionary societies in Africa, the Indian, Central and East Africa.

CHILDREN of missionaries in western Rhodesia are now often to be seen to Europe for their education. The organization is to provide accommodation for the children of missionaries with arrangements which will make it possible for them to remain in their own homes and also to make provision for mission workers and others who are suffering from illness or suffering from premature death.

Southern Rhodesia has been selected on account of its geographical position. The best location for it is the same as the location in East Africa who were asked for their opinion of the project replied that they would be glad to send their children to school in Rhodesia, when they would visit them.

The centre, which will be permanent, will be under the care of Mr. Donald Lindsay Glegg, and his wife, Mrs. Mabel E. Glegg, who have had more than 20 years' experience of Christian work among young people. If arrangements can be completed meanwhile they hope to sail by the East Coast route in April to join the British South Africa Company, accompanied by their three school children. A trained nursing sister will follow later.

The London Mission Society is the movement for wood evangelization in Bedford Place, W.C.1, 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 Sikorski helicopter at 16,000 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 16,000 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 there is no consideration 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 simple matter to obtain agreement and co-operation between the European and the Africans, and realize our obligation to do all in our power to assist the African towards obtaining a better way of life, but at the same time accept the fact that the differences between the two races is so great as to make integration impossible and undesirable for many generations.

"We fear the political intentions of the Indians, and the fact that it is the intention of the Indian Government to gain more and more control over East Africa for the benefit of their own selfish interests at the expense 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 control of the East Africa 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 whole area.

"We do not intend the rule of Kenya Europeans to remain the white Colony (though it would benefit all areas) but we do claim the right to manage our own affairs without interference from outside interests outside the Colony, and to have complete control of the money raised in their own areas and their own areas of taxation.

"We propose a Federal Constitution for all areas, not because that is our aim, but also because only a just Federal Constitution could bring about the progress we desire.

"There must be a Federal Government, the main authority in the hands of a group of African tribes. In the first instance there should be one European province, if the African do desire the coast area might in consultation with the Sultan of Zanzibar be formed into an Arab province.

"The exact composition of the European province requires careful consideration. The Maasai, Kikuyu, Luo, the White Highlands as defined by the Caster Commission together with all cities and townships enclosed within its boundaries. The maximum 10% of all Kenya (less the Native Areas, if any) proves unacceptable. Nairobi and Mombasa might be made extra-provincial and governed directly by Government and a city council.

Central and Provincial Government

"There should be a provincial government for each province and a Central Government for the whole of Kenya which would in time become a Federal Government. This Central Government should control only those services which of necessity must be on a colony-wide basis.

"All powers and functions which are not specifically allotted to the Central Government in the constitution should be exercised by the provincial governments. The Central Government should be the agent, not the master, of the provincial governments. The Central Government shall not control any provincial department but may be the nucleus of co-operation between departments of different provinces.

"The Government of the European province would be competent immediately to manage its own 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 multi-racial, of the race to which the province is assigned; all the elements within that province shall be of that race.

"The Government of the European province would be responsible for the well-being of a large African population, but these would all be voluntary residents, 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.

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

"The idea 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 in the Legislature and in order to represent all the various African tribes, a large number of African representatives is essential.

"Provided that the Legislature and the Executive Council have power to raise unbiased and free representatives will best exercise their influence by the expression of public opinion and not by the casting of votes.

European and Secret Matters

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

"For African provinces in the initial stages of development, local or village elections should be introduced, by the Government, to give the African a taste of the ballot system. This should be done in the European province.

"The constitution sketched above is federal in concept, the provinces being comparable to States and the Central Government to a Federal Government. The basis of the constitution is 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 direct action of their representatives in the Central Government.

"The Governor must be approved by the provincial governments by council. All officials should owe their loyalty to the people and they must be Kenya civil servants and not the Colonial Office service.

"The full text is obtainable from Box 55, Nairobi, or Box 500, Nairobi.

Maze Sown 40 Miles Instead of 70 From Kenya Legislative Council

MR. S. V. COOKE, M.L.C. (C), of the Legislative Council of Kenya recently told the Council 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 Nairobi. He said that the Government was called the 'physical possession' of the Maze. The result was that the cost had risen about 6s. per bag by the time the grain reached Kenya.

Mr. John L. Ruddle said in the same debate that the 22m. injected into the economy of Kenya in the past two years had caused an inflation and a rise in the cost of living which had not been paralleled in Tanganyika or Uganda.

He questioned the zoning of milk in Nairobi. As the municipal bulk supply organized in Kisumu had been most successful, it was a monopoly which controlled the purchase, pasteurization, bottling, and delivery of the milk to the public at 47 cents per pint, which was much less than the Nairobi price. Distribution by zoning could equally well apply to firewood.

Mr. Vasey, Minister of Finance, said that between November, 1953, and November, 1954, the wages of African domestic servants in Nairobi had risen 12.8%, 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. L. R. Anderson, chairman of the Kenya branch of the British Empire Society for the Blind, at the opening of the new Girls' block of the Salvation Army's Institute at Thika.

The Black Watch's Farewell Parade

General Erskine Addresses Troops

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

"To help us, to help Kenya, and to help the Army when you get home, tell everyone the truth about the situation here. In Great Britain there is grave ignorance about the position in Kenya. You cannot blame the British public for that ignorance as there is so much that appears in sensational headlines and so little that gets down to the real situation here.

"I am sure that among your ranks are the people who say that the security forces are getting on with the job. I think they think we go about shooting every African we can get. Nothing could be more nonsensical. What we are doing is to carry out a selective attack on the Mau Mau organisations. I am convinced that everyone who falls to the security forces is a potential murderer."

Hundreds Leaving Mau Mau

The Rev. K. N. Phillips, of the African Inland Mission, reported in the monthly magazine of the Church of South Africa Society as having written a letter to the Kenyan Detention camp in which large numbers of Mau Mau adherents are confined: "Amazing things have been happening since the Mau Mau and in compound after compound. Hundreds are steadily leaving Mau Mau. Many a time men would stand up before 100 of their fellows to make their confessions."

About 300 Mau Mau prisoners are now at work on Embakasi Airport near Nairobi.

According to the annual report of the D.C. in the Uasin Gishu district of Kenya, Mau Mau disturbances were not the main cause of violence in the district last year which could be ascribed to Mau Mau activities.

There were 100 Mau Mau attacks on Embakasi and all new roads were under construction. The Mau Mau were reported to have killed 100 Mau Mau and 100 Mau Mau. It was the cause of this that an action was fought against the Mau Mau in the district.

Kenya's Finances

KENYA'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the six months ended June 30 last, published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 30s., shows revenue at £14,939,898 and expenditure at £18,338,247 leaving a deficit of £3,398,349. Revenue exceeds estimates by £4,552,082, the principal items being the £2m. grant from the U.K. Government and £1,979,898 more from income tax than had been expected. The only shortfalls were £430,030 from customs and excise; £120,063 from African poll tax; £24,000 from interest; European Agricultural Settlement Fund; £31,482 from U.A. Railways and Harbours; reimbursement. The shortfalls of revenue, apart from the U.K. grant, were £6,604,247 from licences, duties and taxes, and £3,971,740 from customs and excise. Revenue from income tax amounted to £4,729,391 and from African poll tax to £793,456. Expenditure on education was £638,000 for Africans, £360,872 for Europeans, and £302,951 for Asians of which respectively £14,968, £171,207, and £61,577 were recovered in fees.

Carnegie Corporation Grants

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION of New York has made a grant of \$81,000 to Makerere College, Uganda, for new projects in teaching and research, including extension work in Kenya, a travel fund to enable teaching staff to gain firsthand knowledge of the areas which they serve, a new teaching department of public administration, and the establishment of a depository library for East Africa. The corporation has also given \$30,000 to the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas for fellowships for students from the Colonies.

Trade Unionist's Comments on Kenya

Strange Ideas of Mr. James Bury

MR. JAMES BURY, who has for some months resided in Kenya as representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and who was formerly a member of the executive council of the Canadian Congress of Labor and secretary-treasurer of the Labour Council of Vancouver, has given his views about the strike affairs in Kenya in an open letter in *C.A.O. News*, the weekly publication of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington. He wrote, *inter alia*:

"Half of the full-time staff of the main offices in Kenya were arrested and some of them were subjected to repeated requests and interrogations, we were able to clear only a quarter."

"One of our local union officers was shot in the leg while sitting in the offices of the Kenya Federation of Trade Unions when some trigger-happy policeman shot a bullet through wall. The guy confessed months later when we presented the evidence against him."

"This kind of atmosphere not only hinders the growth of the trade union movement but it hinders the growth of the whole country. The Government in its present attitude has given plenty of reason for feeling that way. Some of our members have been beaten for holding union cards. Almost every union leader has been killed constantly by the police."

No Sympathy for Terrorists

"All this is not surprising, because the need for strong unions is obvious and the emergency has made my job much tougher. Living conditions for Africans are hard to imagine. The police have to be given power for the murdering tactics of the Mau Mau. The Government has to give the Mau Mau a million headway."

"I think the Government has to give the Mau Mau a million headway. The Government in Kenya and other parts of Africa are trying to clear out the existence of the Mau Mau. The Administration has done little in the way of clearing the Mau Mau out of the country. The Government has to give the Mau Mau a million headway."

"The Government has to give the Mau Mau a million headway. The Government in Kenya and other parts of Africa are trying to clear out the existence of the Mau Mau. The Administration has done little in the way of clearing the Mau Mau out of the country. The Government has to give the Mau Mau a million headway."

"It would require a couple of hours for me to tell how the conditions really are. Take my word for it, they are bad. The Government has to give the Mau Mau a million headway. The Government in Kenya and other parts of Africa are trying to clear out the existence of the Mau Mau. The Administration has done little in the way of clearing the Mau Mau out of the country. The Government has to give the Mau Mau a million headway."

"Despite the emergency, we are making some headway. There are 30 unions, all affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, but by no means all of them are active. My job has been to act as a general union legal adviser, and union representative. I have arranged for workers' help in negotiations, set up new labor organisations, and performed a host of other duties."

(Continued appears in Notes By The Way)

Overseas Rifle and Revolver Shooting

IN THE OVERSEAS RIFLE AND REVOLVER SOCIAL MATCHES in 1954 organized by the National Rifle Association, the competition for the Duke of Gloucester's challenge cup was won by the team of the British Forces in Egypt with a score of 1,089. Northern Rhodesia came fifth in a field of 16 competitors with 1,060. Kenya eighth with 1,054, Uganda ninth with 1,045, Nyasaland 11th with 1,006, and Tanganyika 13th with 977. Kenya won the Empire Day challenge cup, scoring 1,903. Nyasaland was fifth with 981 and Northern Rhodesia eighth with 936. In the Lynch-Stanton challenge cup for revolver shooting Uganda was fourth with 343 points, Kenya ninth with 294, and Tanganyika 11th with 292.

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

LADY WORLEY, 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 conducting clinics, teaching hygiene and simple sewing, and doing other work.

Trolley shops and libraries were provided in the European hospitals and a permanent shop in one of them. An air ambulance service in the country, operated by the society, quickly and in ease of need the best of treatment to the sick. Many blood banks had been established.

A full-time paid weekly worker had served Africa in Malaya for several years and now had just returned. Joined by another Red Cross worker from England, Altogether there were seven trained welfare workers and nursing sisters under Red Cross auspices. There were two in Nairobi, two in Port Bell, two in Nyeri, and one in Embu. Administrative officers were loud in their praise and kept asking for more.

"Miss Priests" Wanted

The speaker had recently accompanied Lady Maud Baines in an inspection of some of the work in the Malindi District. In a fortified village on the coast of the Indian Ocean, Miss Worley was obviously popular with all the European women, girls, and children. The high standard of living of the village and the occupants was striking. Old and new cards and similar trifles were given as presents for children. The high standard of living was striking. Old and new cards and similar trifles were given as presents for children. The high standard of living was striking. Old and new cards and similar trifles were given as presents for children.

The local administrative officers had asked for "Miss Priests." She had therefore established 11 clubs, four in the District.

Miss Worley, the nursing officer at the Nyeri Hospital, said that many of the patients had been brought in from the bush, and that the hospital was a very busy one. She said that the hospital was a very busy one. She said that the hospital was a very busy one. She said that the hospital was a very busy one.

Mombasa's Stone-Throwing Hooligans

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 wrote (in part):

Complacency about race relations in East Africa's frontier part of chaos was today shaken by the six-day strike of 6,000 dockers which is estimated to have cost £20,000. Days of stone-throwing hooliganism and intimidation of both workers by nationalist agitators, and the Mombasa area, yet another trouble spot. Although the men are back at work, Mboya having accepted the employers' offer of a 10 per cent increase, a shift, arbitration continues on the issue for another day.

The strike was caused by three factors, the most important of which was an abrupt rise in the cost of living. In certain cases, rents for one room in Mombasa, paid for by as much as £10 a month, and rice, coffee, and tea have all been subject to recent price increases. These increases were announced by nationalist agitators, and the trades union structure at the port was the likely to keep an unofficial strike.

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 strengthened trade union structure at the port. He has been called in earlier to bring some short-tempered agitators and kept the men at work under promise of arbitration.

Tom Mboya, who recently led the settler agitation against the withdrawal offer to Mau Mau, made him just, is rapidly becoming the most significant African outside the Legislature since Jomo Kenyatta.

Inspector George Horstall Sentenced 18 Months' Hard Labour for Perjury

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

The magistrate said that Horstall's evidence at the trial of a Mau Mau suspect, Kariki Kimani, was "certainly material." He had testified that he took charge of Kariki, then a former police reserve, during the Mau Mau disturbances, and that he was in the prison for 18 months, and labour for perjury. The magistrate said that Horstall's evidence at the trial of a Mau Mau suspect, Kariki Kimani, was "certainly material." He had testified that he took charge of Kariki, then a former police reserve, during the Mau Mau disturbances, and that he was in the prison for 18 months, and labour for perjury.

After sentence had been passed, Mr. Georgiadis announced that he would probably appeal on the grounds that the magistrate had the jurisdiction to impose such a sentence.

Inquiry into Native Courts

Gross 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 mentioned this matter in Malindi recently, Sir Barclay Phillips, president of the Court of Appeal in Kenya, strongly expressed the hope that the investigation would be thorough.

The inquiry was announced at a public meeting held in Malindi on Monday night, when Mr. Justice Phillips, who is in Kenya on a tour of duty, presided. He said that the inquiry would be conducted by a committee of three members, including a member of the Kenya Bar and a member of the African community. He said that the inquiry would be conducted by a committee of three members, including a member of the Kenya Bar and a member of the African community. He said that the inquiry would be conducted by a committee of three members, including a member of the Kenya Bar and a member of the African community.

Political Dissensions in Kenya

Mr. Slade's Destructive Oratory

VISCOUNT LAMBTON and Mr. R. Buchanan-Archer have written from Kenya to the *Spectator* (letter to the editor):

Recently the English and American Press have given prominence to the political views of a self-styled group of Europeans in Kenya, under the leadership of Mr. Humphrey Slade. That this guidance is not to be taken as a precedent for the same virulent demands elsewhere, though it may be elsewhere otherwise, than as destructive oratory.

Mr. Slade is at the head of an unorthodox group of Europeans from the large plantations in Kenya. His speech tonight, he was able to produce only a few signatures of 40 of the European population, for his proposed suggestion, the surrender terms offered to the Mau Mau.

The surrender terms he offered to murderers, named as apostasy of British morality, but as a condition of peace, were necessary and logical, and even if they fail, as seems probable, they were worth trying to stem the tide of Mau Mau violence. They have been offered, and the peace is being sought.

Mr. Slade's tongue has also rasped the Government officials on constitutional reforms. These proposals, which are based on European political domination, but have been accepted as possible by the large majority of those who are concerned, proposals will need amendment, but their evolution will help to build a progressive plural society.

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

Extracts from Official Communiqué

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

On March 7 the contracting parties to G.A.T.T. completed a comprehensive review of the agreement in the light of seven years' experience. They have affirmed the basic objective of the Agreement and the provisions of the agreement which strengthened economic and drawn up the terms of an agreement establishing a comprehensive system of tariff reductions. The contracting parties agreed that now is the time to submit the agreement to acceptance. Meaningful negotiations of general agreement remain in force.

The major results of the review are:

- 1. The principle of non-discrimination and the general prohibition (with specified exceptions) to quantitative restrictions on imports, which have guided the contracting parties in their commercial relations since 1947.
- 2. The need to satisfy the requirements of existing secondary legislation.

Encouraging Investment

The contracting parties have agreed to undertake to ensure the firm validity of the tariff bound under the agreement. Provision of suitable procedures for dealing with the problems of countries in early stages of development.

The need to encourage and facilitate the development of the economies of countries which can support only low standards of living, and use the machinery of development in conformity with the spirit and objectives of the General Agreement.

Procedures have been worked out by which a country in an early stage of development can apply for special treatment with a view to modifying the provisions that apply under the agreement in order to promote the establishment of an industry. If agreement is not reached between the country concerned and other interested countries, the matter may be referred to the contracting parties.

Protecting New Industries

As a means of protection, procedures are established under which, in cases where no measure of commercial policy consistent with the General Agreement such as tariff or subsidies, would be practicable to protect a new industry of a country in the early stages of development during the first years of production, that country would be able to apply non-discriminatory restrictions on imports for such a transitional period.

The most significant change from the existing provisions of the agreement would be that which would enable a country concerned to apply restrictions in these circumstances, without the prior approval of the contracting parties, when the rate of duty on the commodity is not bound under the agreement. In such a case, however, any other contracting party which is injured may withdraw substantially equivalent concessions granted under the agreement.

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

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

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

They recommended that contracting parties who are in a position to provide financial or technical assistance to contracting parties who desire to reduce such capital should use their best endeavours to create conditions calculated to stimulate the international flow of capital, and that they participate in the importance of providing suitable methods for securing the funds and the investment, the benefits of which are to be derived from the savings upon foreign investment.

Sudan Opposition Withdraws

THE SUDANESE Opposition's refusal to permit a debate on the immediate evacuation of British and Egyptian troops from the Sudan in order to enable the Sudanese to exercise self-determination, the Opposition in the Parliament in Khartoum withdrew its demand. The speaker said that the Opposition had withdrawn its demand for the immediate evacuation of British and Egyptian troops from the Sudan.

Completed. Supporters of the Opposition staged a small demonstration outside Parliament. Government supporters expect that the Constitutional Power will be asked to withdraw from the Sudan after a decision has been passed by Parliament in July, and the Geneva Convention has promised to fulfil its purpose. The Opposition demands for immediate evacuation is intended to curtail the period of Egyptian influence in Sudan. Former Sudanese Minister for Sudan Affairs, Jett Khartoum, for Cairo last week.

Two Coats Honoured

Honorary M.B.E.s have been conferred on Mr. J. D. Souza and Mr. J. D. Souza. The awards were made by the Queen Mother. The awards were made in the New Year Honours. Mr. J. D. Souza was awarded the M.B.E. for his services in the Government of Kenya. Mr. J. D. Souza was awarded the M.B.E. for his services in the Government of Kenya.

Belvedere Airport

SALISBURY City Council has passed a resolution demanding that in the interests of public safety the Federal Government should cease using Belvedere aerodrome and that the civil airport should be transferred without delay in order to remove the need for aircraft to take off over the city. Alderman L. J. Ferrelly said: "The Government is playing with fire; it is gambolling with human lives."

Damaging Rumours

SALES OF BREAD and cigarettes to Africans in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, have dropped sharply this week on account of rumours that they were being poisoned by Europeans "to exterminate the African race." There were similar rumours about beer in 1952.

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

African Students at Home and Abroad

Royal African Society's Conference

ONE-DAY CONFERENCE on "The African Student at Home and Abroad," organized by the Royal African Society, met at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London.

Mr. E. R. J. Huxton 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 their serious attitude of Africans to education, the great expansion of higher and university education would have been impossible in these distant lands.

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

At the student level it was possible to establish friendships which would last in their relationships. They did not need to be cautious or polite. When excused they were free to express their feelings with frankness and even rudeness. This understanding and mutual respect developed confidence.

High Respect for Mr. Niro

MR. E. CARRY FRANCIS, principal of the Alliance High School in Kenya, who presided over the meeting, said that he and the school staff at Mombasa College, Uganda, had the highest regard for Mr. Niro. He had been a student and later a tutor at Mombasa, and in 1912 came to London to study at the Slade School.

Mr. Niro's change to the East African development would depend largely on the use made by the Government of the high education at the service of their own needs. Economic and social developments should be planned, but it was well secured, the political question would follow. The time had come when the Government of East Africa should consider the possibility of what in Kenya, where life was more stagnant, but their did not help to develop the African society of which they had been part. It was highly desirable to keep the African in his own society, and the right course was therefore to develop industry in the great areas so that the young people would have an outlet in their own country.

Materialism Over-Emphasized

Young people thought material progress much more important than culture. But academic education alone was not education, which required some cultural instruction—in crafts, painting, sculpture, music, etc.

When young students reached Mombasa they found no elects, and that they had a freedom, especially unknown in England, upon the individual whether he sank or survived.

In Kenya the African had an excellent chance of developing. There was a very good political framework with small numbers of Europeans, Africans, and Asians in the official benches of the Legislature. He also had a good chance if he joined the Administration.

Things were much more difficult in Kenya—and Mr. Niro thought the discussion of such difficulties most desirable. Some Africans wanted to see the Europeans quit Kenya. He considered it far better to seek enduring understanding between the races by candid examination of all aspects of all problems. Educational affairs, for instance, asked why there was only one African Minister in the multi-racial Government, compared with two Asians and five Europeans, when Africans numbered almost 47,000 and Europeans about the same number.

whereas the Governments of British West Africa were sponsoring 3,969 African students in the United Kingdom, the Governments of East Africa sponsored only 102.

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

that. This was a disgrace to the student and it was unfair to the Government of East Africa for it depended on the loss of the scholarship which would have been available for the education 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 no more than half remained for Africa, the rest being sent home.

Only a few English people were associated with Africa. At African universities there was no difficulty in getting a job, but in England there often was. Many were reluctant to leave, but if they intended to take one of the numerous scholarships, the circumstances were favorable. African graduates, in fact, as soon as dealing with an Englishman.

In his own country of Kenya, where there were no other universities, the standard of education was in general lower than in the most advanced countries, and those who had been educated were far less good than those of the United States. He received a letter from an educated African saying that he was a very intelligent, educated and capable man, but that the Government could not afford to employ him.

In the coming year there were expected to be two thousand Asian students at Mombasa. The official policy of the Government was to encourage the entry of many more Europeans and Asians into the public service.

Recognizing the Self-Determination of Africa

What Africa Has Not Provided

Lord HILLYER said last week that the Africanization of the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Institute of International Law was a change in Africa that was a desirable one. He said that the Government should be aware that there could be no third party to arbitrate in a dispute between two peoples, and that there was no dramatic test of a people's fitness to govern themselves, but only a gradual extension of the strength of their will.

The test was strong enough to show that when people did not hear to the state, they were not fit to govern. It was not enough to say that the Government should be aware that there was no dramatic test of a people's fitness to govern themselves, but only a gradual extension of the strength of their will.

The test was strong enough to show that when people did not hear to the state, they were not fit to govern. It was not enough to say that the Government should be aware that there was no dramatic test of a people's fitness to govern themselves, but only a gradual extension of the strength of their will.

The test was strong enough to show that when people did not hear to the state, they were not fit to govern. It was not enough to say that the Government should be aware that there was no dramatic test of a people's fitness to govern themselves, but only a gradual extension of the strength of their will.

The test was strong enough to show that when people did not hear to the state, they were not fit to govern. It was not enough to say that the Government should be aware that there was no dramatic test of a people's fitness to govern themselves, but only a gradual extension of the strength of their will.

The test was strong enough to show that when people did not hear to the state, they were not fit to govern. It was not enough to say that the Government should be aware that there was no dramatic test of a people's fitness to govern themselves, but only a gradual extension of the strength of their will.

Overseas Service

OVERSEAS SERVICE is the name given to the scheme designed to promote responsible inter-racial partnership 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 first three years in partnership with Moor Park College, Farnham, Surrey, which since 1950 has provided Christian adult education. About 218,000 is currently required, are Mr. J. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., Lord Swinton, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, M.P., Mr. Anthony Nelson, M.P., and the Bishop of Guildford have issued an appeal for money. Donations should be sent to Canon R. E. Parsons of the college.

Charter for Queen Elizabeth House

New Oxford Centre for Commonwealth Studies

PARTICULARS OF THE CHARTER granted by Her Majesty The Queen to Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford, have now been made public. The purpose of the foundation as defined by the charter, is to facilitate studies in political, economic, legal, administrative, social, and cultural matters affecting the peoples of the Commonwealth overseas, and especially, but not exclusively, the peoples of the Colonies, Protectorates, and other territories for whose affairs the Government of the United Kingdom now has responsibility. It is to include such persons of other nationalities as may be concerned with such matters, and the exchange of information, to assist such persons to obtain access to the academic resources of Oxford and elsewhere, and generally to act as a link between individuals and institutions concerned with these affairs.

H.M. Government has appointed Viscount Clarendon, President of the governing body, the other members of which will be the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University *ex officio*, five members appointed by H.M. Government, four appointed by the General Conference, and not more than eight appointed jointly by the Government and the university.

Honorary Secretaries

Sir Douglas Young, registrar of Oxford University, and Mr. E. Phibbs, the Assistant Under Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, have been appointed joint honorary secretaries of the governing body.

The following have accepted invitations to serve:

Appointed by the Government.—Sir Alan Burns, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Trusteeship Council of the United Nations; Sir Geoffrey C. Educational Adviser to the Colonial Office; Sir Kenneth Robinson, Under Secretary of State at the Colonial Office; the Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, the former Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Hon. Sir John Gollan, Director of African Affairs, Ministry of Overseas Development; the Hon. C. Young, Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office; Professor J. C. Young, Oxford University; Mr. E. T. Williams, warden of Rhodes House, Oxford.

Appointed jointly by the Government and the University.—The Bishop of Birmingham, the Rt. Rev. J. E. Wilson, formerly Bishop of Singapore; Mr. John S. Cooney, chairman of Barclay's Bank, D.F.C.; Professor Sir Keith Hancock, London University; Sir Geoffrey Heyworth, chairman of Unilever Ltd., and the United Africa Co. Ltd.; Sir Ivor Jennings, master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Professor Arthur Lewis, Manchester University; Sir Paul Singer, director-general of the British Council.

Why Oxford was Chosen

The foundation of Queen Elizabeth House was announced jointly by the Colonial Office and Oxford University on June 22 last, when it was agreed to have been founded a centre which would be associated with the many bodies and institutions at work within the field specified in the charter that not to supplement or interfere with their activities. Oxford was chosen as the most suitable location because of the existing facilities there, and especially because of the development made possible by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's benefaction of £100,000 to the university with that purpose in view.

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

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

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

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

(c) Organizing conferences for Colonial civil servants and others working overseas;

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

It is hoped that the gifts mentioned will be increased to an endowment fund and provide a permanent income for the studies referred to in the charter. A committee of £20,000 has already been proposed. A minimum fund

Holary Missions to Europe and U.S.A.

Rhodesia's Need for Foreign Capital

It is hoped that Rhodesia should make funds available for at least one Holary mission a year to visit Europe or America to tell Romanians, French of the chances and progress in Central Africa. Mr. H. D. Wightwick, M.P., announced when addressing a Rotary International golden jubilee dinner in Natal.

Two Rhodesia Holary missions have already been organized and the Rhodesia Development Council has organized the first of the missions to the United States to promote the great industrial development which is possible in Central Africa. No other country can so effectively promote that development help as to come from outside in the great industrial countries. We in Central Africa are in the same position as America was at the beginning of the 19th century. The time has come for Rhodesia to play the same part in the development of Africa as Europe played in the development of America. We need the help in the form of charity, but of investment which will help with yield profits.

Central Africa must still look to Europe, and particularly to Britain, for help. Rhodesia's Rhodesia would receive great benefits to develop through the money, skill and experience of American investment.

KIKUYU

—tr Plan of Rehabilitation

THE British Council of Churches Inter-Church Aid appeal for £25,000 for the Kikuyu Rehabilitation programme of the Christian Council of Kenya

Immediate and most urgent needs—

- Providing teams of African and European for the training of Christian leaders and youth workers and to assist in women's work.
- Training African rehabilitation officers in new established villages.
- Training village clubs.
- Maintenance of community centres in Nairobi to be opened by British Missionary Societies.

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,
LONDON, S.W.1.



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

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

Mr. Hobson said that his party did not at first realize that Mau Mau had started a revolt. It was considered a genuine nationalist movement. The East India Act and the nature of the Mau Mau struggle had had a tremendous effect in changing opinions in the Labour Party in England. He said that the Government must realize that there must be some point at which the economic interests of the Africans, the Indian, and the European are identical. If we don't arrive at identity of interests, we shall have a split in 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 closer together was regard to Kenya than anywhere else has been the determination 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 happen 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. We must give the African a more responsible position in the life of the country. We got to train a skilled craftsman."

"There are people in my party who believe that Kenya should be the sole reserve of the African, 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 is nonsense to suppose that you can turn back the pages of history and remodel the whole problem of settlement and development of Kenya. It is the last thing that should be done in the interests of Africa itself. Africans. The European community has made a safe and steady contribution to the development of the Colony, and must continue to do so. They will provide the leadership for the future. It is the duty of the Government to see that as far as possible the interests of the European community are protected."

States in European

Hobson: "With multi-racial government such as we have now, I don't think that the problem of colour can be solved in Kenya. It is a problem which is common to all African countries and Britain. It is a problem which is common to the world."

Alport: "We need the technical skill and discipline of the European community. We need the business ability of the Indian. We must say we have seen a multi-racial experiment in Kenya. It has failed. The decision is being made by the Government to return to a multi-racial government, which seems to have become worse and more exaggerated as time has passed. That has done a very great deal of damage to the reputation and interests of the European community in Kenya."

Hobson: "I admit the courage of the Europeans on the lone farms and who have raised the tyranny, but like you, I think that there should be disagreement on principle, not on personalities. As far as Government is concerned, we must govern on the facts."

The very high standard of farming which has been achieved in Kenya has now reached a model for all other African countries. Sir Evelyn Dering, Governor of Kenya, speaking at the West of Kenya Agricultural Show.

MODERN SERVICE THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA THE MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE LTD. General Motors Distributors

BUICK OLDSMOBILE PONTIAC
G.M.C. CHEVROLET VAUXHALL



BEDFORD OPED G.M. DIESEL
FRIGIDAIRE DELCO-REMY A.C.

The Largest Motoring Organisation in East Africa

Branches:
NAIROBI MOMBASA NAKURU ELDORET KISUMU KAMPALA MORDORORO
KERICHO DAR ES SALAAM IRINGA MBEYA TANGA ARUSHA

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 Dinner Club.

Mrs. and Mrs. C. ELANOR BIRD will fly back to Uganda from London in mid-April.

Mrs. and Mrs. A. M. GIBB sailed last Thursday in the ship "H. S. STELLE" for the Cape.

Mr. H. J. COMMISSIONER will be flying from Kenya to London in the "H. S. STELLE".

Mr. P. WATKIN WILLIAMS, a resident magistrate in Uganda, has been appointed a puisne judge.

The Hon. Mrs. F. L. GRANT, of Njoro, will shortly be on leave in England for a period of about three months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. JOELSON and Mrs. J. JOELSON sailed for Naples yesterday in the ORCADES.

Mr. W. R. WATKIN, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, will be in London in the "H. S. STELLE".

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Uganda, has been appointed a puisne judge.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Uganda, has been appointed a puisne judge.

Dr. A. FRECK, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. A. E. KEENE, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, has returned to Nairobi from his visit to the United States.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

Mr. J. H. WATKIN, a resident magistrate in Kenya, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mombasa truck dispute.

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

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

MAJOR H. B. SHARP has been elected president of Kenya Horticultural Society. At the annual meeting in Nairobi the silver medal of the society was presented to MAJORS MARY HARRIS, MISS M. J. HARRIS, and MRS. KATHERINE BENNETT, DR. H. DEAKINS, MR. G. H. BELL, and MAJOR SHARP.

Dr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi. He has for some years been in the public service of the Belgian Congo, is the author of a book on sedition in Africa, and was at one time secretary general of the Institute of Scientific Research in Central Africa.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Mr. J. P. HARRON, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

GIRLS' SCHOOL

JORDANS SCHOOL, Ilmish, Somerset, welcomes daughters of Rhodesians and East Africans on leave in U.K.

BOARDING SCHOOL

BOARDING SCHOOL, Leith, and girls, ages 10-18. Open during holidays. Full responsibility taken whilst parents abroad. Prospectus from Principals, Leitham Court School, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

SPEND YOUR LEAVE in England at ARDOWORTH HALL, near Storrington, in sunny downsland of West Sussex. Warmth, comfort, good food. Seven acres grounds, indoor and outdoor amusements. 11 miles from sea. Buses pass. Unlocked. Station, Pulborough.

ESTATE AGENT

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

MARRIAGE

DURDANT-HOLLAMBY — BREWER. — On February 12, 1955, at Christ Church, Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, Nigel Onslow Durdant-Hollamby, Colonial Administrative Service, Tanganyika, eldest son of the late Mr. A. Mr. W. C. D. Hollamby, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, to Brenda Mary Brewer, only daughter of Mr. & Mrs. C. 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. ROBERT GARVIES LADKIN, a former member of the Uganda Medical Department, who was brought to Kampala from Polio-myelitis, went to the Protectorate in 1923 and 14 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 branch of the British Red Cross and other voluntary organizations, and chairman of the Entebbe Township Authority. Dr. Ladkin is expected to have come to this country shortly to take a course in health education.

MRS. K. W. WILSON, who had recently been visiting her children in the Larian River, Tanganyika, has been drowned. She was sailing her yacht to Zanzibar when the craft overturned in a gale.

THE REV. CHARLES JAMES WILSON, formerly of Salisbury, who has died suddenly in Guildford, Surrey, was the brother of the Rev. L. G. Usher Wilson, Bishop of the Orange River.

MR. AVIS BRADSHAW, of Thame, has died in Kenya. He was killed in the East African Mounted Rifles in 1914-1918.

Makersere Appointments

DR. G. W. GALBRAITH of the medical school of Natal University, and a former Permanent Secretary to the Department of Public Health in the Orange River, Africa, has been appointed Professor of Preventive Medicine at Makersere College. Mr. A. J. Ashshall, deputy registrar in the University of London, became secretary of the college. In the new academic year, just opening, there will be more than 500 undergraduates at Makersere, including African students from 80 different places in six continents of East and Central Africa, and a few each from the European, Guano, 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 at the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies, served in the H.A.C. in France in the 1914-18 war, and after graduating from Trinity College, Cambridge, was for six years a lecturer at Peabody House, and then lecturer in mathematics to the University. In 1928 he went to Kenya for the Church Missionary Society, and was for 13 years principal of the society's Maseno 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 Makersere College, Uganda.

Colonial Service Promotions

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include: MESSRS. E. A. DRIVER, Assistant Comptroller, East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, to be Postmaster-General, Trinidad; E. W. M. MAGOR, administrative officer, to be Secretary for Defence, Kenya; and J. F. 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 Mrs. W. D. D. Penton, 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 course of his investigation the Government invited Sir Charles to examine the potential at the Owen Falls and possible means for power.

He recommended the construction of a great hydro-electric dam and has proposed an alternative adopted by the Legislative Council in July 1951. Sir Charles was asked to become chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, proposed in his report, and he took up that appointment in January, 1948.

Established Tower General Industry

In the first year of its operation the Owen Falls enterprise at Lorofo, and the purchase of machinery and enterprise for the next two years, the Owen Falls enterprise has two of its subsidiaries. He was knighted last year when the Queen opened the Owen Falls station.

At the age of 29 he became the first country electrical engineer of Dumfriesshire in 1929, and designed the electrification scheme for that county. Two years later he was appointed chief engineer and manager of the newly constituted Electricity Board for Northern Ireland, and in 1936 became general manager of British Corporation electricity undertaking.

During the war he was general manager of the Owen Falls and then in 1943 appointed a Liaison Council of Owen Falls and the Government of Chief Fuel and Power Officer for Northern Ireland.

For the last year he has served as a member of the Council of the Legislative Council of Uganda.

Public Relations Conference

MR. G. K. WILLIAMS, public relations officer in Langanyika, 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. H. B. G. of the Colonial Office Information Department, J. H. Reilly and George 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. ERSKINE GRANT-DALTON, clerk assistant of the Federal Assembly of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who has been studying the workings 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 Mr. May was believed to have been the natural son of his maternal 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.

"This announcement has been generally welcomed in the Press, but the welcome has been combined in almost all the instances I have read with admonitions addressed to this Government. The general assumption seems to be that the Northern Rhodesian Government is firmly opposed to any form of centralized control of broadcasting in the Federation, and that the contumacious attitude of this Government of Northern Rhodesia must now be exposed and perhaps threatened into accepting the Federal Government's decision.

Misrepresentation of Minister's Statement

"The description is completely contrary to the facts and only arises 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 hand over control of its broadcast 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 station to the Federal Government for seasons which were set out clearly and exhaustively in the Council on July 22, 1954.

"But the statement of the Northern Rhodesian Government has con-

stantly 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, will be a board of governors, would in all other respects function as an entirely independent body of management and control.

A Brief Interim Period?

"We realize that, possibly for financial reasons, the commission may recommend that a brief interim period should elapse before a corporation is established. If the commission does recommend that the Northern Rhodesian Government would see no advantage whatever in handing over control to some serious disadvantages in transferring the control of the Northern Rhodesian installations from the Northern Rhodesian Government to the Federal Government during the interim period.

"I have thought it necessary to state the reasons which appear to me to be the only ones which may have influenced the Federal Government, so that you may have some idea of our own views.

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

Use of Federal Films

"The B.B.C. programme concerning feature film in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which had been prepared by the Federal Information Department because the terms 'film', 'cinema', and 'theatre' were used. That was disclosed by Mr. George Broadbent, Director of the department, in a recent talk in Lusaka. Mr. Broadbent said: 'It shows how sensitive are some of the big newspapers to the use of such terms. But for the past 18 months at least one film a month, filmed by the department, had appeared on British television, which meant that 10 million viewers were regularly seeing something about the Federation. On several occasions films had been shown over American and Canadian T.V.' If you add the fact that the newscasts of both the U.K. and America make use of our materials, you will realize that we use the film as one of our most powerful weapons of overseas publicity.

"Rhodesia Patrol"

"WHEN A NEW British South Africa Police recruiting film, "Rhodesia Patrol" was shown recently to an audience of Salisbury policemen they complained that it would give a false impression to potential recruits overseas. Technically the film was excellent and would certainly attract recruits, they said, but only if they thought that the film fairly reflected their own experience in Rhodesia. One constable said: 'The routine which forms a large part of our lives is too quickly glossed over. Life in the force is too glamorized.' The film, made in colour by 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. H. Veats, a former editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle* and Mr. G. Thomson, formerly Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia.

Tobacco at Its Best



Colonial Harvester

There are few men in the world who see things as they are. He sees the possibilities for development of a country, and his own capacity to supply. He sees his cocoa beans and palm fruit, his hides and skins, groundnuts, dates and sisal, transformed into the bicycles and radios, the enamelware and textiles he desires. This service The United Africa Company does for him in British West and East Africa, the Belgian Congo and also in parts of the Middle East. At points easily accessible to his farmers and stockbreeders, the Company collects his crop, offers him a price (frequently controlled by Government) which reflects world demands, and arranges that the goods he needs are available when and where he can buy them. Of further assistance to him is the crop-protection undertaken by the Company in certain cases. By obtaining the best possible goods at the lowest possible price, the United Africa Company also does much to improve the economy of the Colonial Territories.



From *United Africa Company Ltd. United Africa Company*



collected and processed, this recent year more than 2 million tons of natural rubber, worth £22,000,000 — an extensive operation

when much of the total comes from small producers, frequently offering lots of no more than twenty pounds weight each.

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

UNILEVER HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS
LONDON, E.C. 4, Telephone Central 2274

A MANY SIDED ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA
AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



POINTS FROM LETTERS

Situation in Uganda

"ABOVE 5,000 PEOPLE are said to have attended a political meeting called here in Kampala by the African National Congress. According to the vernacular newspapers, absurd and dangerous statements were made. Mr. Joseph Kiwanda, according to the *Uganda Post*, declared that the National Congress now rules the country, that in demanding self-government it would not be concerned about safeguarding non-African interests, that all members of the Executive Council were members of which except Sir Keith Hancock was an African) meant nothing, and that Uganda Africans when they obtained self-government, would be free to do anything, including the sale of other officials since African was themselves most prominent in governing. Many placards were paraded at the meeting. One bore the message 'Uganda for Africans Only.' Another declared: 'The East Africa High Commission Stinks.' Several demanded 'Self-Government Now.' Speakers are very active here, although the radio in Uganda (for the non-Baganda area) with very few exceptions, unaffected by such nonsense."

Kenya 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 ensure Kikuyu 'loyalties' who have never heard of Queen's Balm, than to wipe out the Mau Mau murderers. Too many speakers and words are used in the House of Lords with those on the side of law and order and too little treatment for blood-soaked tracks. For once, I wish people had an anthem

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 consistently expose by interjections the unreliability of their colleagues who spontaneously pose as authorities."

Confidence

"ONE OF MANY STRONG STATEMENTS in the House just issued by the Opposition in Kenya is that the Ministers who should, it is proposed, be appointed to the Legislature should be obliged to exercise a free vote on all matters 'except on a vote of Confidence in Government, or a motion of censure on a particular Minister'. On the sub-committee which was that passage there was a member of the House of Lords and a pair of the present members of our Legislative Council. It is something that neither they nor their colleagues recognized as absurdity of any kind. The responsibility of a Government is not to be transferred to a new Government with a change of Ministers, and the Government must obviously support all its Ministers, who must in turn support their colleagues or resign. If cross-voters 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 Waters

British Sirhan Words to Egypt

"SIRHAN HAMA, Minister of Irrigation and Hydroelectric Power in the Sudan, spoke very frankly in the House of Commons last week, and said that the Egyptian Government had been asked to use for more than a year half of the waters of the Nile."

"We are here to defend the interests of the Sudan," said the Minister. "After recalling the negotiations over a number of years, he concluded:

"In the general treaty signed in 1929 the Nile Waters Agreement, which is nothing more than an instrument for recording injustice, 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 limit the progress of the Sudan."

"I hope that we shall reach a satisfactory agreement with Egypt by negotiation, 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 the west bank and the Nile flood lands. The policy of the Government was rejected by the Prime Minister when he said in the House last year that it is neither logical nor just that while water runs down my doorstep, I should be asked to give the Prime Minister appointed me as the Secretary of Irrigation to hold me responsible for the Sudan every drop of water we had a right and a claim to."

"We were utterly shocked when we came to know how the imperialists were out to destroy the Sudan completely. Neither they nor responsible Sudanese in the past made attempts to ask and receive more than the four milliard tons of water which we are getting when Egypt got 50 milliard tons."

Sudanization

"SUDANIZATION proceeds apace. By the middle of this March 283 expatriate officials had been given notice by the Government, and 324 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 Travel Association is a public service organization supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies and the Government of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Association aims to assist visitors to these territories and to give services to residents. Visitors' Information Bureau in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Nairobi and Kisumu. Their objects are:

- DAR ES SALAAM**
Kilindiya Rd. (Entrance to Dar es Salaam)
- MOMBASA**
Kilindiya Rd. (Entrance to Dar es Salaam)
- NAIROBI**
Hardinge St. (opposite bus terminus)
- KAMPALA**
Shimaniya Road, opposite Imperial Hotel

Written enquiries should be addressed to THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.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 may be sent to our Representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 96-97 Smith Street, Durban. In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 117 Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, 3, Rhodesia.

120 MVA TRANSFORMERS

for the

275 kV

British Supergrid

The first of ten BTH transformers for the BEA supergrid was transported to site early in 1953, and was officially commissioned in July of that year.

IN SERVICE

READY FOR SERVICE

This transformer is now on site, having passed satisfactorily all specified tests including:

- 24 hours run at full-load temperature
- 24 hours run at 100% load with no earth and 550 kV between phases
- Impulse tests of 275 kV (waveform of 1050 kV)
- Lightning tests on 275 kV windings at 550 kV

The two transformers for West Melton Substation are now under construction at Rugby. No. 1 has its core and windings assembled, while the core of No. 2 has been laid down.

IN PRODUCTION



BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED RUGBY ENGLAND

Member of the AEE group of companies

A4817

Representatives

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Messrs. **Barthmann & Co. Ltd.**
 KENYA COLONY, Nairobi, P.O. Box 228
 UGANDA COLONY, Kampala, P.O. Box 228
 TANZANIA, Dar-es-Salaam, P.O. Box 897
 UGANDA, Kampala P.O. Box 335

RHODESIA: **Johnson & Fisher, Ltd.**
 Salisbury P.O. Box 324
 NORTHERN RHODESIA: **Johnson & Fisher, Ltd.**
 Bulawayo P.O. Box 467
 SOUTHERN RHODESIA: **Johnson & Fisher, Ltd.**
 Salisbury P.O. Box 316

And others throughout the world.



Sir Roy Welensky on Kariba Decision

Moshi-Teshi Still Proven

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation, and its Minister of Transport and Communications, gave an emphatic "No" to a suggestion made at a Lusaka public meeting that he should resign from the Federal Party because of the Government's decision to proceed with the Kariba hydro-electric project.

"I have no intention of doing anything so far as resignation is concerned," he said in his speech. "I regret that the Federal Government was not able to proceed with the Kariba hydro-electric scheme — something in which I have played a part — but I am sorely distressed that the Government should have taken this step that might well spell the end of the Federation."

Continues Reiteration

He stated that if Federal M.P.s succeeded in the Lusaka meeting, the representatives of the Federation's Dominion would probably vote down the catastrophe.

One of the greatest needs for us is to establish confidence in the ability of Government and investors in the world outside Central Africa. It cannot overstate the importance of stability and the need for stable government.

The whole arrangement on Moshi-Teshi, he continued, The Anglo-American group's willingness to the Kafue scheme were strained over the Moshi-Teshi project, but that view was not endorsed by the experts working in conjunction with the Government's French engineers. They were quite emphatic that Moshi-Teshi has not been proved. The fact has to be established that the Government's decision to proceed with the Kariba project is a fact, in any case, over-estimated and not a mere political device.

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 £34 per head of population, against £97 in South Africa, £200 in the United Kingdom, £340 in Australia, and £500 in the United States.

Taxation of individuals was low. A married man with two children did not start to pay income tax until his assessable taxable income of more than £1,200, and in Northern Rhodesia the total amount of the tax payable was only about £150. The Government was not so happy about company taxation, and wondered how many flourishing industries in the older countries would have been able to pay a taxation rate of 25 per cent in the early 1930s.

He said the national income of the Federation had risen from £233m. in 1952 to £260m. last year, and that the total tax had risen from £44 million to £72 million. The Government would like to see more indications of increasing investment in Nyasaland.

There was evidence of increased interest by foreign investors, and the campaign for more savings had resulted in the deposits in the Reserve Bank rising to £1,000,000 in a month for the last three months.

African Congress Conference

The 11th annual conference of the Nyasaland African Congress is to be held in Lilongwe from April 3 to 12. The conference is expected to be a landmark in the development of Nyasaland from the federal scheme, and the Government are among the subjects to be discussed.

ELECTRICAL PLANT FOR EVERY SERVICE

AN EXTENSIVE RANGE OF PRODUCTS INCLUDES:

- A.C. and D.C. MOTORS and GENERATORS
- SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS and MOTOR GENERATORS
- FREQUENCY CHANGERS
- INDUCTION MOTORS
- RECTARY CONVERTERS
- MERCURY ARC RECTIFIERS
- MAGNETIC LEADERS
- WELDED FABRICATED STEEL STRUCTURES
- TRANSFORMERS
- ALSO: ELECTRIC

REPRESENTATIVES IN:

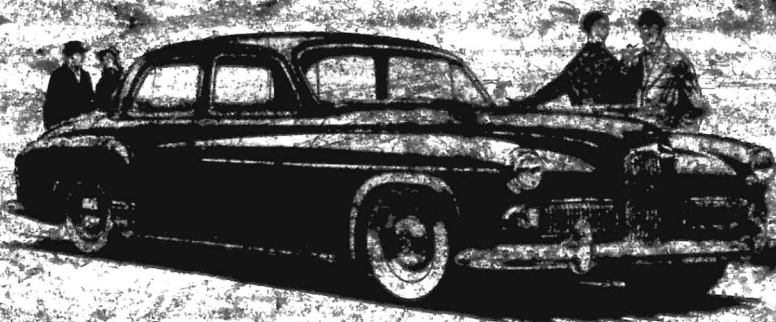
- SOUTH AFRICA
- EAST AFRICA
- CENTRAL AFRICA

JOHNSON & PHILLIPS
SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD.
100, Market Street, Durban

BRUCE PEEBLES & CO. LTD.
ENGINEERS, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

For high-powered elegance

BUY HUMBER



This most elegant of high performance cars brings you the best value in luxury at a moderate cost. Features soft seating, wonderful suspension, broad ground clearance and the styling of a leader. Blue Riband engine with a 4000 cc capacity for the roughest terrain. Safe and fast in any conditions.



With 20 per cent more power, the world popular Humber Hawk now goes over 80 m.p.h., better acceleration and better smooth riding at no extra cost. And with several (optional extra) still better performance and more power economy.

ROOTES

EXPORT DIVISION
DEVONSHIRE HOUSE PICCADILLY, LONDON W1

DISTRIBUTORS:

TANGANYIKA
The International Motor Makers Ltd.
P.O. Box 409
SARISBURY

KENYA
Devonshire Motors Ltd.
Box No. 30
Gloucester House, Victoria Street,
NAIROBI

UGANDA
Hunt's Motors Ltd.
P.O. Box 55
KAMPALA

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A brided red silk smoking cap worn by General Gordon has been presented to the Sudan Museum. It had been in Herford Museum since 1930.

World Bank mission will arrive in the Federal Government on April 3 to study the credit worthiness with special reference to the construction of a large hydro-electric

power station, who have been asked to attend a large school certificate examination in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Only three failed. The results included six distinctions and 281 credits.

The Kenya Government has notified its officials that the Federal Independence Party and the United Country Party and political associations, and that Government officials are therefore not permitted to join either.

The latest issue of *Oryx*, the journal of the Fauna Preservation Society, contains extracts from an address given by Sir Evelyn Gowrie, director of the International Game Research Centre, the title "Preserve or Destroy."

Blantyre - Limbe Amalgamation

The Nyasaland towns of Blantyre and Limbe have decided to amalgamate. In the referendum only four out of 17 voters in Limbe were cast against the union and in Blantyre 5 out of 209 opposed. In both cases the vote was low, 31% and 3% respectively.

The Sudan Government has accepted an invitation from the Arab League to be held in Cairo in 1956. The proposed delegation will consist of the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Secretary of State in preference to the former, who is on leave.

The Government of Kenya has decided to appoint a member of the Legislative Council to the Executive Council of the same Government. The member will be a representative of the United Party in the World Federation of Free Trade Unions. The Committee in London "People of Kenya Speak for themselves" by Mbat Koinange has also been named.

A statistical abstract for Tanganyika covering last year (published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam) of 72 637 pages with population, migration, transport, communications, trade, water, fuel, power, agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, industry, commerce, public health, banking, currency, prices, employment, earnings, and consumption.

News of our Advertisers

MRS. G. N. VANSTATER, who has been elected chairman of Vauxhall Motors Ltd., is now chairman of General Motors Corporation. Vauxhall Motors have declared a dividend of £11.24n for the year 1954 payable to General Motors owners of the 1954 ordinary capital.

Territorial Force for Nyasaland

Registrations Begin Next Month

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF DEFENCE has announced the formation of a Territorial Force in Nyasaland under the Federal Defence (Interim) Act.

All European, Asian, and Coloured men between the ages of 17 and 29 resident in Nyasaland will have to register next month for military training, which in the first year will consist of four weeks of full-time continuous service, followed by two weeks of part-time training lasting three weeks each.

When the Federal Government issued the Defence (Interim) Bill last year, the Prime Minister stated that territorial service would not apply to Nyasaland because of the few European residents in the territory.

The British Empire Service League (Nyasaland) and other Service organizations then protested at this decision and their representations were made.

Worshipful Council, recently announced that they would support the Bill. The Bill was then passed in the House of Commons. The Government has now decided to accept the representations of the Service organizations and to include Nyasaland in the Territorial Force. The Government has also decided to include Nyasaland in the Territorial Force and to include Nyasaland in the Territorial Force.

Centenary Stamps

TWO SPECIAL POSTAGE STAMPS of 1s and 3d will be on sale from April 15 to commemorate the centenary of the discovery of the Victoria Falls by Dr. Livingstone. The denominations have been chosen because they continue to be in use up to the present in the U.K. The 1s stamp was used in airmail by the Union. The 3d stamp was used by the V.O. in the early days of the colony. The 3d stamp is a 1d stamp with a 2d stamp on top. The 3d stamp is a 1d stamp with a 2d stamp on top. The 3d stamp is a 1d stamp with a 2d stamp on top.

Striking Castle

THE UNION CASTLE, the announcement that the liner *SHILING CASTLE* (25,000 tons) has been withdrawn completely from the Southampton area and will be replaced by the *BERKHAMPTON CASTLE* from Southampton on April 14. It is hoped that the *SHILING CASTLE* will be back on the mail service on June 9, sailing from Southampton in place of the *BERKHAMPTON CASTLE*, which is now scheduled to take over the *SHILING CASTLE*'s run on June 2. The *SHILING CASTLE* was due at Southampton on April 2, but is expected to be a day late.

Union-Castle Guides

THE UNION CASTLE LINE'S Year Books and Guides to East Africa, (a) Northern and Southern Africa, (b) 6d. have this year been given attractive coloured covers, that for East Africa showing the East Harbour of Mombasa and the other showing Cape Town Harbour. Both books retain their comprehensive and authoritative character, which makes them indispensable works of reference.

Fearless Untall

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT" is Untall's new motto. The town council has applied to the College of Arms for its incorporation in English, not Latin, in the Untall coat of arms. The Rev. E. J. Hokus submitted the motto selected.

"The recommendations of the majority of the Visiting Mission of the United Nations are illogical, inconsistent, and based on such humbug." — The bulletin of the Tanganyika European Council.

Ask for

MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS

The East African Standard Hooks

MUSTAD

Key Brand

FISH HOOKS

Manufactured by

O. MUSTAD & SON

Established 1832

OSLO, NORWAY

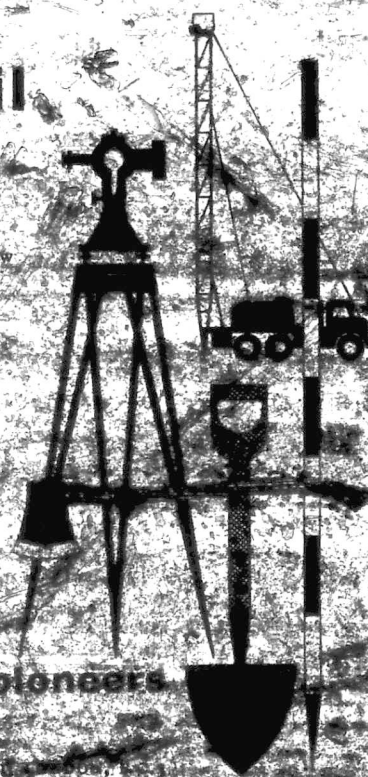
Pioneering for Oil

TO THE CRIMES of today goes the credit, and the adventure, of opening up many of the waste places of the earth. Under deserts, prairies, marshes and seas, otherwise bleak and unharvested, may be oil. Oil for lamps, for cooking, for power, for industry, for farming, for the world on wheels, the world on air, for the world on water. The demand is always increasing, and new sources of supply, so great is the demand. They must drill the wasteland to dredge the liquid treasure that the earth holds imprisoned.

They must dig for the hidden stores. More than a million wells have been drilled in oil through the earth's surface during the last ninety years.

But only gradually, by these exploratory drillings have found the oil. Shell Research is constantly advancing the science of oil drilling. Today the geologist, the geophysicist, the chemist, the physicist, the biologist, the mineralogist, the paleontologist, the geologist, the geophysicist, the chemist, the physicist, the biologist, the mineralogist, the paleontologist.

The search for oil is an adventure with an advance into the unknown. The oilmen are like the migrating herds in Homer, settling down on wells.



SHELL research backs the pioneers

THE SHELL OIL COMPANY LIMITED, ST. HELEN'S QUAY, LONDON, E.C. 4

For power, capacity and strength

THE A.E.C. MAMMOTH MAJOR LEADS THE FIELD

However rough the terrain, however heavy the load, the A.E.C. Mammoth Major dumper has the power and the capacity to handle the heaviest load in all conditions, and discharge them in "double time" also. It's fast on the road as well and so transports the heaviest loads in the shortest time. Remember, too, the A.E.C. Mammoth Major's low maintenance charges—the best in the world—enables operators everywhere to keep their money at the bank, or at least to get the most out of some working investment. You can depend on A.E.C.



The A.E.C. Mammoth Major Dumper

—THE A.E.C. "MAMMOTH MAJOR" DUMPER



- 10 cv. v.c. capacity—15 tons
- Fully articulated, double-drive axle, exceptional manoeuvrability.
- 150 h.p. diesel engine, great high power to weight ratio.
- High-angle, high-speed air-over-fan discharge.

Write for the nearest distributor to:
NEW SALES LTD., EXPORT DIVISION, 25, BERTLEY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 1, ENGLAND
 (Rhodesia) Rhodesia Development Motors Ltd., St. Patrick's Road, P.O. Box 77, Salisbury, Rhodesia
 (Uganda) Rhodesia Development Corporation Ltd., P.O. Box 77, Salisbury, Uganda
 (Kenya) Rhodesia Development Corporation Ltd., P.O. Box 77, Salisbury, Kenya

Of Commercial Concern E.A.R. & H: Results for 1954

The Uganda Cotton Industry, which has now an output of about 45,000 tons annually, is showing an extension to about 130,000 tons which would considerably exceed the present requirements of the Protectorate. Exports to the Belgian Congo has started on a large scale.

A 10% increase in the price of 3.56 packages of cotton lint, from 100 to 110 shillings, was reported in the week ending 10.10.54 in the previous week. The highest price reached was 111 shillings, compared with 100 shillings.

Total incomes from cotton growing in the highland last season amounted to about £6.5 million, compared with £4.9m in the previous year and £3m in 1949. The corresponding figures for cotton were £4.4m, £3.1m, and £2.1 million.

Industrial Export in the Sudan

M. Goussin, French industrial expert, who is helping to bring the Sudanese Government of the Sudan, has reported in favour of increasing export power from the Jebel Aulia Dam.

A statistical abstract covering the principal characteristics of the Republic has been published by the Ministry of Finance, D.F. & S. No. 47, 50. The figures relate to 1953 and are given as follows:

The East African Post Office Savings Bank has begun a campaign to treble the number of African depositors. At present there are only about 250,000 African depositors.

Bank of Abyssinia, Addis Ababa, has reported an increase in deposits of 10% in the first quarter of 1954. The bank is continuing the work of modernising the country's financial system, and is working to improve the efficiency of money and credit. The bank's assets in 1953 were £13,000,000, and its deposits were £10,000,000.

The manager in Egypt of the Deir el Bahari, has been named the Sudan. He was received by the British High Commissioner.

Latest reports on the Sudan cotton crop estimate a total yield of 1,943,712 bales, or 1,611,236 of Sakel (type 1).

£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 15,000 Africans are 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 £50,000. A new £1,000,000 export market has been opened by the Uganda Fish Marketing Commission with daily export flights from Lake George to Kenya by air.

Salaries Increased by £11m. Annually

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS of the East African Railway and Harbours for 1953 were better than in 1952, mainly because of the 70% increase in freight rates which came into effect from January 1, 1954. Total income was £20.5m, some £2.75m higher than in 1952, but under the effect of this increase was due to an increase in the tonnage carried.

Costs, however, increased by £1.5m, and the net result was a profit of £19m, the highest figure since 1950. The major increase was in wages and salaries, which rose from £12.5m to £12.9m.

The acceptance of the Government's Commission's proposals will increase the Administration's wage bill by approximately £10.2m a year. Other income rose from the Kenya emergency conditions and is greater than in any previous year, from £1.2m to £1.625m.

The East African Railway and Harbours carried an increase of 136,000 tons over 1952, and the average haul of just over 100 miles. Exports from the port have increased by 27% to 685,000 tons.

Central Line Traffic

In February 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 month. A record of 1,000 tons was an increase of 10% on the previous month. The Central Line traffic was influenced by the 1953 level. All other lines showed a decrease of export and import.

The East African Railway and Harbours carried an increase of 136,000 tons over 1952, and the average haul of just over 100 miles. Exports from the port have increased by 27% to 685,000 tons.

The East African Railway and Harbours carried an increase of 136,000 tons over 1952, and the average haul of just over 100 miles. Exports from the port have increased by 27% to 685,000 tons.

The East African Railway and Harbours carried an increase of 136,000 tons over 1952, and the average haul of just over 100 miles. Exports from the port have increased by 27% to 685,000 tons. The East African Railway and Harbours carried an increase of 136,000 tons over 1952, and the average haul of just over 100 miles. Exports from the port have increased by 27% to 685,000 tons.

The East African Railway and Harbours carried an increase of 136,000 tons over 1952, and the average haul of just over 100 miles. Exports from the port have increased by 27% to 685,000 tons.

The East African Railway and Harbours carried an increase of 136,000 tons over 1952, and the average haul of just over 100 miles. Exports from the port have increased by 27% to 685,000 tons.

Kenya's Imports and Exports in 1953

£160,000,000 (1953) Balance

KENYA'S foreign trade balances made a record in 1953, with exports valued at £160,000,000, compared to £140,000,000 in 1952. The Colony's imports were valued at £202.5m, whereas imports totalled £160m.

Coffee, which headed the list of exports at £37m, was down by £1m on the 1952 figure. Tea rose from under £1m to just over £2m, and fish to nearly £300,000, a slight rise over £1m. Many other exports increased spectacularly from £100,000 in 1952 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 Colony's development requirements, local inflation and increasing foreign debts contributed largely to the outward visible balance.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
28 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

PLEASE SEND ME For One Year and until discontinued, AIR MAIL (70s. per annum) OR ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum) (Delete as necessary)

Name and Surname

(Please Capital, please)

Full Postal Address

(Block Capitals, please)

Signature

Rhodesian Corporation, Limited - Great Progress in Under Five Years

Large Increase in Profits

RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD., has made a profit of £74,841 in the year ended September 30, 1954, compared with £26,860 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £4,089, investment depreciation reserve received £15,000, and dividends totalling 10% less tax, require £53,755, leaving a carry forward of £21,076 against £29,402 brought in.

The issued capital is £577,778 in stock units of 1s. 6d. and preference shares of £12,500,000. The balance sheet shows a total of £365,374, including claims and properties at £21,076, carried forward from £1,691,360, and current assets of £344,298.

The corporation owns the Fred and Redwing mines, and a substantial interest in Green Plains Ltd. and the Rhodesian Brick and Pottery Co. Ltd. Farming operations on the Kest and Trelwener estates of 23,423 acres yielded a profit of £10,000. A profit of £17,700 was received as rental for the portion of the Kest estate leased for tobacco growing. Land sales in Rhodesia yielded a profit of £8,045, and £2,753 profit was made on the sale of gold land in South Africa.

For directors see Rhodesia Year Book. Chairman: H. R. Piers (vice chairman); N. Bromberg (alternate); R. S. Bromberg (secretary); J. P. Foster (vice secretary); General Sir Richmond Gordon Westgarth. The secretary is Mr. V. W. MacLeod.

The 24th annual general meeting will be held in London in May.

Uganda Trade Balance

The trade balance of Uganda for 1954 showed a £104,400 favourable trade balance, an improvement of £50m on the corresponding position in the previous year. EXPORTS for the year were £34,445,000, an increase of £1,000,000 on the previous year. Exports of cotton and sisal were the main items. Imports were valued at £34,400,000, an increase of £1,000,000 on the previous year. The main items were machinery and transport equipment.

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.P., and the balance sheet, other assets, the assets have grown in that short time to almost £2m, and the members now 16,521.

During 1954 the assets increased to £1,911,000. In 1954 the Government approved a loan of £100,000 to the society. The share account rose from £1m under £1m in 1950 to over £1m. The average savings of £100 per year were made in 1954. The business earned the record figure of £878,163 during 1954. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was £1,911,000.

New Armchairs

Two new armchairs were opened at Kibwezi, Mombasa, Nairobi and other places. The others are worth to be seen in the city of Nairobi.

The new armchairs were designed by the architect, Mr. J. H. Green, A.C.A., Ltd. In 1954 there were three directors nominated by the Government of Northern Rhodesia. At the meeting in London, Mr. J. H. Green, A.C.A., Ltd. have started following up the payment of the loan from the Government.

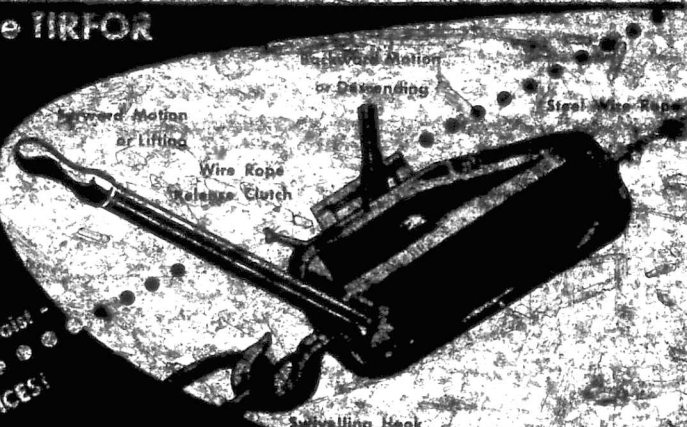
The annual general meeting was held in Lusaka, Zambia, in 1954.

Fixed Asset Increase

The company's fixed assets increased from £1,000,000 in 1950 to an estimated £1,700,000 in 1954. These figures include in each year a nominal sum of £1m for Africa.

The 6 Assets of the IIRFOR

- 1 Portable
- 2 Quick to put into Action
- 3 Unlimited Cable Travel
- 4 Operative in all positions
- 5 Load Capacity Controllable to one-thousandth of an inch
- 6 Safety Features - essential parts doubled



IIRFOR - combining winch and chain hoist - DOES 1,000 SERVICES!

Weight - 42 lbs
 Power: single line - 3300 lbs, with multiplying sheaves - up to 10 tons

Exclusive Agents:	UGANDA:	Twentech Overseas Trading Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 162, Kampala.
SEKON:	TANGANYIKA:	Van Bughen & Madaine (EA) Ltd., P.O. Private Bag, Dar-es-Salaam.
KENYA:		
Mitchell Cotts & Co (EA) Ltd., P.O. Box 221, Kisumu.		
Mechanised Handling Ltd., P.O. Box 3382, Nairobi.		

Manufactured by
 Jacatt SA - Luxembourg

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 1,000 employees. The local association was formed at a meeting with representatives of the Chamber of Mines and the African Staff Association of the Copperbelt.

A statement by the Chamber of Mines that the main objective of the association formed two years ago, is to advance the interests of African mine employees in the Copperbelt. The Chamber of Mines has a well-earned reputation for employing Africans with long records of service in senior African posts in the industry. The companies are looking forward to a period of happy relations and co-operation with the association.

Membership Negotiations

Further meetings between the union and the chamber deal with various categories of employees. The chamber makes it clear that only those employees of the African Staff Association who would qualify for membership of the African Staff Association will be considered for membership. The chamber is providing for their exclusion from the African Staff Association which is a condition for all African employees who wish to be members of the union. The chamber will not willingly consent to the loss of a large proportion of its membership if the suggested dividing line between the staff association and the union, as is done by the European side of the industry.

That the association was formed was based on the principle of African advancement. The companies are said to be in a position to advance the interests of African employees in the Copperbelt. The companies are said to be in a position to advance the interests of African employees in the Copperbelt.

The Chamber of Mines is said to be in a position to advance the interests of African employees in the Copperbelt. The companies are said to be in a position to advance the interests of African employees in the Copperbelt.

The Chamber of Mines is said to be in a position to advance the interests of African employees in the Copperbelt. The companies are said to be in a position to advance the interests of African employees in the Copperbelt.

Mining Dividends

ANGLED AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. — Final 30% (30%), making 11% (40%) for 1954, the highest total payment in the history of the corporation. Profits and a record level, year £3,025,000 (£3,265,246).

USCON CORPORATION LTD. — Final 15% (10%), making a total distribution for 1954 of 25% (35%) (U.K. currency) gross per share. Dividend for 1954, £1.50 per share, in the previous year.

WANKIE COALFIELD CO. LTD. — Interim 10% per share in respect of the year ending March 31, 1955.

Nyasaland's Radioactive Coal

RADIOACTIVE coal has been found in the Livingstonia area of Nyasaland. It has been examined by the Atomic Energy Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the U.K., which has reported that it contains an unusually high percentage of uranium oxide. The seam however was only three inches thick.

Reindeer Mines

Reindeer Mines Ltd. will hold an extraordinary meeting in Southern Rhodesia on April 15 to discuss a proposition that the company be placed in voluntary liquidation and that Mr. Arnold Wilfred Jackson, of London, be appointed liquidator.

Mining Outputs

SOUTHERN RHODESIA produced over £17m. worth of minerals between January and November last year — £66,914 less than for the same period in 1953. The last monthly figure was £636,859 for November.

Luano Valley Coal

DETAILED GEOLOGICAL MAPPING of the Luano Valley, some 25 miles south-west 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. COLEMAN, Commissioner for Labour in Northern Rhodesia, has said in the Legislative Council that the blame for the recent Copperbelt strike rested largely and squarely upon the African union leaders. Those actions had caused enormous losses to the copper, tin, and zinc industry, and the rank and file of the union itself. He said that the blame for the strike rested largely and squarely upon the African union leaders.

African, he continued, must realize the need for better use of their own resources to protect and advance their own standards. They must appreciate that if fewer people could be employed to do a particular job, employers would be more likely to employ more Africans.

MR. L. TUCKER (Gonville) repeated African union leaders are not to be blamed for the strike. 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 be detrimental to the interests of the African workers.

Mining Personnel

THE MEMBERSHIP of the Southern Rhodesian Mining and Metallurgical Association of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy have been re-elected as follows: president, Sir James Buchanan; vice-president, Mr. H. M. Roberts; hon. secretary, MR. H. MITCHELL; hon. treasurer, MR. G. A. HAYES; other members of the committee, Messrs G. A. HAYES, J. P. ELLIOTT, G. A. HAYES, G. A. HAYES, G. A. HAYES, N. A. DUMBLETON and J. H. CLOUTON.

MR. H. E. GARDNER, M.B.E., having retired from the general management of Rhodesia Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd., Northern Rhodesia, is now in Durban.

MR. W. H. BENTLEY, A.S., who has been in the country on a complete tour of inspection with Goba Gold Mines Ltd., is now in Durban.

MR. J. H. STURGEON, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, has been appointed back to the position of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.

MR. A. F. H. COLEMAN, ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, is now in Durban.



MANUFACTURED BY THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO. 18 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

FIRST RHODESIAN PERM

Directors' Report for the

Dr. ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.B., CL.B., Barrister-at-Law, M.P., Chairman of the First Rhodesian Permanent Building Society, has circulated the following statement with the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1954:

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the annual report for the year ended December 31, 1954. The accounts are prepared on a cost-of-sales basis, and the balance of the accounts amounts to £189,726, of which £112,154 is held in the hands of the shareholders. The balance of the accounts is held in the hands of the shareholders in the form of a dividend of 10% preference shareholders 10% and of the ordinary shareholders 10%.

Share Accounts.—The amounts invested in the classes of shares show the remarkable increase over the year of £819,352, compared with £673,736 last year. This shows a significant increase in the number of shares held, and the shareholding of £270 per investor.

Deposits and Loans Account.—During the year the balance of the Government deposit of £250,000 was repaid, four years before it was due. Nevertheless, deposit accounts show an increase of £139,744 over the year's figures. In the normal course of business many smaller depositors have also been repaid.

Mortgage Account.—The record figure of £478,104 was paid out on new mortgages during the year, bringing the balance outstanding on mortgage accounts to £2,170,241.

Liquid Resources.—The Society's investments and mortgages over the year totalled £1,127,271, and in total was £272,187. Thus the liquid resources of the Society amounted to £189,726, which provides ample cover for all mortgage commitments and other known liabilities. The Society regrets the lack of short term investment facilities in the territory. Nevertheless, it has been able to earn £10,294 interest on its surplus funds during the year.

Reserves.—After writing off the whole of the preliminary expenses incurred in extending the Society's activities in East Africa, the sum of £1,000 has been appropriated to general reserve accounts.

Assets.—The assets of the Society have increased by £985,777 over the year, in spite of repaying the Rhodesian Government the £250,000 balance of their deposit. Total assets now stand at £3,221,863, comprising the following:

		BALANCE SHEET
		LIABILITIES
	Due to Holders of Various Classes of Shares:	
£106,636	Savings shares	£208,641
50,898	Subscription shares	
496,362	Investment shares	112,154
444,238	Preference shares (4%)	894,810
<u>£1,498,134</u>	As per account No. 1	<u>£2,315,605</u>
	Due to Creditors for Deposits and Loans:	
	Deposits and Loans	
	As from two month's notice and special deposits repayable in accordance with Agreements	£24,150
£704,408		
<u>£704,408</u>	As per account No. 2	<u>£244,754</u>
	Other Liabilities:	
12,148	Sundry creditors	31,765
2,692	Sind's provident fund	4,994
	Provision:	
5,322	Provision for deposit and loan interest	7,628
	Reserve:	
18,000	General reserve	17,000
	Balance Carried Forward:	
4,896	(as per account No. 6)	719
<u>£2,236,026</u>		<u>£3,221,863</u>

The undersigned, having examined the foregoing annual accounts and statements hereto, certify that it is correct, duly vouched, and in accordance with the provisions in mortgage to the Society and the other securities belonging to the Society, referred to in the foregoing account.

ANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

Year Ended December 31, 1954

Mechanisation and Decentralization. — The society's accounting system is now fully mechanized and its operations decentralized, which has involved considerable additional work at 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 Parliament House, Causeway Road, Lusaka, and new branch premises were opened in Kitale, Kisumu, Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, while other branch premises closed and branch offices were started in preparation for early opening. The results of this activity are reflected in the accounts by the substantial increase in assets over the last year.

Appreciation. — The directors wish to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the auditors, Messrs. George Hodgson and Co. (Pty.) Ltd., and the members, branch auditors, and the managers and staff of the society's bankers for their assistance during the year. They thank all the members for their continued confidence and welcome the 3,777 additional members to the society during the year.

The issue of this balance sheet after four years and three months' operation (the society first started on April 1, 1950) during which time assets have grown to £2,236,026 and membership to 5,511, is the greatest possible confidence in the society and the members of the society who have supported it. It is put by the Board of directors of the society and full accountants concerned in every quarter during the foregoing year.

Directors. — The board reports with regard the formal resignation of the Government directors, Mr. A. J. Austin, Mr. J. R. Brown, and Mr. W. J. Kerrall, whose long and valuable services to the society will be missed. The directors retiring in rotation are Mr. H. M. Doughty and Mr. R. F. Robertson, who are being asked to offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors. — The board reports with regard the resignation of Mr. P. W. Paine's services as the society's auditors. The management, empowered under Rule 49 (f) of the society's rules, appointed Mr. C. E. Hodgson, A.S.A., of Messrs. George Hodgson & Co. (Pty.) Ltd., as the society's auditors for the remaining part of the year.

DECEMBER 31, 1954

ASSETS

Balance Due or Outstanding on Mortgages, not including Refractive Interest:			
Mortgages from members where the repayments are not upwards of 48 months in arrears and the property has not been upwards of 12 months in possession of the Society:			
£1,150	On 34 mortgages where the debt does not exceed £500		£1,150
29,528	On 40 mortgages where the debt exceeds £500 and does not exceed £1,000		29,528
643,813	On 409 mortgages where the debt exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £1,500		643,813
626,816	On 294 mortgages where the debt exceeds £1,500 and does not exceed £2,000		626,816
400,632	On 29 mortgages where the debt exceeds £2,000, as shown by part of Schedule		400,632
£1,528,980	Total number of mortgages: 795	As per account No. 2	£1,528,980
Investments:			
Book Value		Market Value or Fair Value	Book Value
288,360	British Government securities 4%	292,700	288,360
64,928	Colonial and Dominion securities 3½% and 4½%	72,350	64,928
48,000	City of Bulawayo 4% stock (1949) 72	46,000	48,000
1,062	Post Office Savings Bank deposit 3%		1,062
302,350			302,350
325,882	Cash at Bank, and in Hand:		325,882
Other Assets:			
164,220	Furniture at cost, less depreciation		164,220
3,675	Office furniture and equipment at cost, less depreciation		3,675
3,579	Sundry debts and payments in advance		3,579
£2,236,026			£2,236,026

H. M. DOUGHTY,
General Manager

We further certify that we have at this date actually inspected the mortgage books in respect of each of the seven hundred and fifty with the exception of forty-six mortgages the existence of which was supported by evidence produced to us.

Eric C. Hickey, C.A. (S.A.)
G. E. Hodgson, A.S.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 2, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on Friday, March 25, 1955.

Mr. Allan R. Stark, chairman of the company had presented to the shareholders, at the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1954, a statement from which the following are extracts:

Mr. J. W. E. Steedman

The company's year under review was, 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 1946. His wise 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 hold 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 is a member of Glou, Wilson & Stanton, Limited, London, who have acted for many years as the company's tea brokers. He has a wide knowledge and experience of the tea trade, and has also visited our estates in Nyasaland. Mr. Meston's appointment will come before the meeting in confirmation.

18% Tea Crop Increase

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 20 acres were planted, and also a small area at Lembull.

Our policy of fine plucking was continued and a high standard of manufacture maintained. All our tea achievements were sold on the London auction market where during the year there has been a sensational advance in prices, and our offerings benefited accordingly.

Favourable 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 fire- and fire-cured leaf sold on the auction floor, at reasonable prices, was 126,440 lb., compared with 125,066 lb. in the previous year.

The tung tree yielded a good harvest, but unfortunately a severe frost in the early part of the year resulted in the accident showing a loss. Keen marketing competition from Germany and China has been reflected in the price for this commodity.

Owing to the age of the present machinery the directors have placed an order for new motor-driven machinery at Loudsdale, and at the same time have decided to convert three of the present driven steam engines. The new system has proved successful at Glou, and the directors are strongly commending the company in the use of firewood in the production of power for the mill, which will lower the next year's accounts.

Net Profit and Dividend

The high prices received for our tea consignments have been reflected in the profit and loss account, which shows a net profit before taxation, etc. of £24,071, and with the carry-forward we have a disposable amount of £260,572. Taxation absorbs the formidable amount of £120,000, and we have a credit on our accounts of £140,572. The directors recommended that £25,000 be placed to the general reserve account, and to special reserve account for building and machinery £20,000, and for staff contingency purposes £5,000.

It is proposed to pay a 10% dividend to the preference shareholders, and a dividend of 40% to the ordinary shareholders, in both cases less tax.

If these proposals are approved, the balance of £27,472 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.

- ★ LISA & SUGAR CANE CARS
- ★ MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- ★ RAILS, SWEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- ★ STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
London, 47, Victoria Street, E.C.1. ABB 7127/8

Tramway & Light Railways Ltd., P.O. 162, Deodar Road, Kew, Surrey.
Kerr's, Galley & Roberts, Ltd., Box 647, Nairobi.
N. Rhodesia: Willard Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Ndola.



Great House of the Company
African Headquarters

Direct Lines

Mombasa, Kisumu, Kampala, Kisumu,
Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika,
Bulawayo, Milindani, Malawi, East Rhodesia

Importers of all classes of new goods
including Building Materials, Hardware,
Gunnies, Piece Goods, Furs and Sports

Steamship Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
100, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding

Travel, Commerce, Investment
Opportunities and General Conditions
apply to

The Commission

East Africa Office

General and Business Information, London, W.1

100, Abchurch Lane

London, E.C. 4

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic
to the Copperbelt

Saves 2,000 miles in transit
from U.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
FORCE LOBITO — RHODESIAN
BORDER

Through Bills of Lading
issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

Benguela Railway
Company,
Princes House,
95 Gresham Street,
LONDON, E.C.2

General Traffic Agents
Leopold Wilford
Shipping, Ltd.,
48-50 St. Mary Axe,
LONDON, E.C.3

from EAST AFRICA to

INDIA, PAKISTAN

CEYLON, BURMA, SINGAPORE,
TOKYO, HONG KONG, NEW
ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA

TWO COMBINED LUXURY AND
FOURIST SERVICES BY CON-
STELLATION EVERY WEEK FROM
NAIROBI



AIB-INDIA

INTERNATIONAL

P.O. Box 3006, Nairobi, Kenya

London Office

35 CURZON STREET, LONDON, W.1



Yes....
THIS is
the
answer!



The
Ford

ZEPHYR

SOLD AND SERVICED BY

THE USARCO COMPANY **RICHA LTD**



for
good

CONCRETE

use **ROCK BRAND**
PORTLAND CEMENT

Rock Cement has already been used in construction of Uganda's Owen Falls Dam, which is a monument to meeting the country's concrete requirements. Dam construction is specified.

MADE IN UGANDA TO B.S. 12: 1952 BY UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY LTD.

LEAFLET ON REQUEST TO DEPT. E.A.P. P.O. BOX 74, TORORO, UGANDA.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 7, 1955

30s. weekly post free

Vol. 31 No. 1591



JUNE 11
JULY

UGANDA
KENYA

B.I.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
100 MARK STREET, S.W.1. 122 LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3.
OR YOUR LOCAL TRAVEL AGENCY.

Specialty Designed
SHIPS and LAUNCHES
ALDOUS
Successors Ltd.
BRIGHTLINGSEA,
ESSEX, ENGLAND.
ALUMINIUM, STEEL OR WOOD CRAFT
UP TO 160 FEET
COMPLETE OR FOR EXPORT & RE-ERECTION.
Telephone: BRIGHTLINGSEA 2
TELEGRAMS: SLIPWAY, BRIGHTLINGSEA

RATES FROM £10 FOR 4 WEEKS
(FROM OCTOBER - MARCH 1954)

DRIVE YOURSELF

NO MILEAGE CHARGE NO MILEAGE LIMIT

HASLEMERE HIRE CARS
MORRIS HOUSE, DEER HOUSE, ALDERSHOT - ENGLAND
Telephone: Aldershot 581 Telegrams: Morvotloc, Aldershot
No Cashier Day Deposit Goldstar-Hire Car for Foreign Countries

Kenya's Educational, Social and Land Problems



*"When the first... Zambian...
...Test of the... and..."*

The old East Africa... Zambian...
...had for many years...
...of both...
...degrees of...
...It...
...and...

The...
...covering...
...which...
...the...
...British...
...to...

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Head Office: 26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2
West End (London) Branch: 35, St. James's Square, S.W. 1

TRANS ZAMBESIA AND NYASA AND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
SOUTH AFRICA and NIASALAND
(with connections to Dona Ana and Fife)

Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars
Daily services to Mombasa and Fife and coast
through trains to Blantyre, Lilongwe and
Tlovedale.

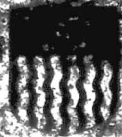
Trains to and from Mombasa, Blantyre and Lilongwe
and Fife and to and from coast with
connections to and from...
...to and from...

Regular air services four times a week to
Mombasa and Blantyre for 1954-55. The
price of the through fare for emergency services
by ship or from Rhodesia and the Union of
South Africa.

Trains from Mombasa and Blantyre for Limpopo
River, connecting with...
...to and from...
...to and from...

Head Office in Nyasaland: Lilongwe
London Office: City Wall House
129/130, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
57, NAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W. 1

Telephone: 2440-2441
NORRHCOM 2500-2501
NORRHCOM 2440-2441

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular Services
between
NORWAY
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS
MADAGASCAR
REUNION and
MADAGASCAR

KELDER, BRYANT and CO
22, BILITEE BUILDING
LONDON, E.C. 3

Agents in East Africa
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

LESLIE & ANDERSON LIMITED

LONDON

Established 1883

IMPORTS

Cotton, Oilseeds, Coffee, Spices,
General Produce

EXPORTS

Textiles Hardware

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.

MOMBASA

BRANCHES

Nairobi, Kampala,
Zanzibar, Tanga,
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS SHIPPING AND
GENERAL AGENTS, CLEARING, FORWARDING
AND WAREHOUSING

GENERAL MANAGERS, EAST AFRICA FOR
AMERICAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.
GEN. MANAGERS, SHIP CO. INC.

BOVILL, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED

Head Office:

QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET
P.O. Box 1051, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
MOMBASA
KAMPALA

MANAGING AGENTS
and
COFFEE AND GENERAL
PRODUCE BROKERS

W. MILLIGAN & CO. LIMITED
Merchants and Estate Agents
NAIROBI ARUSA KAMPALA MOMBASA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO. LIMITED
Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents
MOMBASA NAIROBI ARUSA TANGA

London Correspondents:
TREATY, BOVILL & CO. LIMITED
40 Watling Street, London, E.C.4
Telephone: 4551

DALGETY AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal
advances pending sale.
MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from
stock or on indent.
SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passages
arranged by Sea and Air.
INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance transacted.
LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.
LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA
NAIROBI - P.O. Box 96
Mombasa Nakuru
P.O. Box 20 P.O. Box 119
TANGANYIKA
Tanga Dar es Salaam
P.O. Box 89 P.O. Box 572
UGANDA
Kampala - P.O. Box 1011

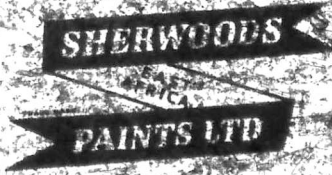
HEAD OFFICE:
65-68 LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: "Dalgety, Fern, London"
Telephone: ROYAL 6650 (14 lines).
also Branches throughout
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

Cotasco the emulsion paint

for direct application to
new work and
re-decoration

Cotasco dries in one hour - amazingly
tough - can be scrubbed clean -
brushmarks disappear as you paint.



Sole distribution through the selling and managing Agents

WIGGLESWORTH

A COMPANY LIMITED
DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA
London Associates: Wigglesworth & Co. Limited, Trinity Square, E.C.4

BY AIR

Travelling to or from Africa?

Below are listed the Group's offices in East Africa, Rhodesia and Southern East Africa. All of these are glad to give you every assistance possible.

MITCHELL COTT'S & CO. (EAST AFRICA) LTD.

Corner, House
Harambee Street
NAIROBI

P.O. Box 111
TANZA

Vitória, Amanyele
MOGADISHU

P.O. Box 11
Kilindini Road
MOMBASA

P.O. Box 12
KAMPALA

P.O. Box 315
67 Shikani
ZANZIBAR

Main Salama Building
(Corner Africa Avenue and Sefton)
DAR ES SALAAM

MITCHELL COTT'S & CO. (SOUTH AFRICA) LTD.

Corner, Lombard
Largo de Chippes
JOHANNESBURG

Normal Floor
6th Avenue, Flinders
AULAWAYE

55 Spring Avenue
SALISBURY

Cas. Rua De. Salgado & Rua Major Assisio
LOURINHO MARQUES

YOU may be visiting several territories, or just flying home on leave. Perhaps your children are making the sea trip returning to school in England. Whether you travel on business or for pleasure, you cannot do better than book through the Mitchell Cotts organisation.

At most centres in East, South, and North Africa you will find Mitchell Cotts Group Offices, with Passenger Departments ready at all times to give you efficient, dependable, *on-the-spot* service.

PASSENGER DIVISION

MITCHELL COTT'S

COMPANY LIMITED

WINCHESTER HOUSE

OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

Telephone: LYONS 3141-3150

Telegrams: "COTTSEAIR"

BY SEA

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI, & MTWARA

RED SEA PORTS

PORT SAID, PORT SWIDAN, ADEN, MASCARA, SOOBA, SUHOUT, BERBERA

particulars of above route of service etc., apply to
THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.
MOMBASA

Shipping Agents
SHAW, BLYTH & CO.
LIVERPOOL

London Agents
TEMPERLEY, HAMBURSTON & CO. LTD.
LONDON

*Grindlays Bank offers, in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
modern banking facilities combined with a truly personal interest in the
affairs of its numerous, commercial and financial customers*

Now open at
SALISBURY, GWELO and UMTALI

*Other branches will be established in the Federation
in the near future*

GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED

Established 1828 Head Office: 22, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1. Branches: Penang,
Federation Branches: Dar-es-Salaam, Lusaka, Salisbury, Umtali, Gwelo, and
South Buildings, Main Street, Harare. Branches in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Ceylon.

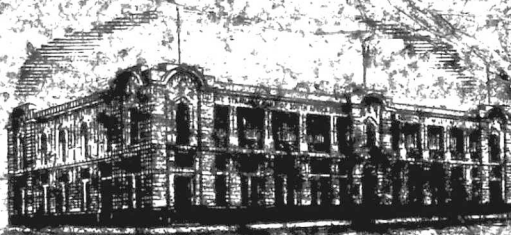
GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland



A Bank in a Bell Tent!

This primitive bell tent structure with a peaked roof was in fact the Standard Bank's first premises in Bulawayo — and the original bank in Matabeleland when it opened in May, 1894. Subsequently, in September of that year, the bank transferred to its own building which stood on the site now occupied by its chief office in Bulawayo. As it did in those early pioneering days, the Standard Bank still plays a prominent part in Rhodesia's industrial and commercial development.



PRESENT BULAWAYO OFFICE

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd

(Registered as a Commercial Bank in terms of the Statute of South Africa, 1910, No. 41)

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,
and 77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, EC4

OVER 600 OFFICES THROUGHOUT SOUTH, EAST and CENTRAL AFRICA,
and AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Aluminium, the versatile metal

Aluminium Union Ltd. provide the construction and building industry with a most comprehensive range of extruded sections including channels, angles, tees etc. Also available are corrugated and flat aluminium sheeting, strips and circles for making pots and pans.

Considerable quantities of aluminium products are shown here. Light and easily transportable it does not rot, swell or absorb moisture. Moreover, it is impervious to termites and vermin and it resists heat.

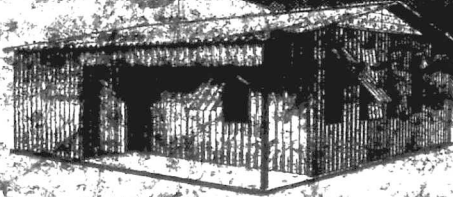
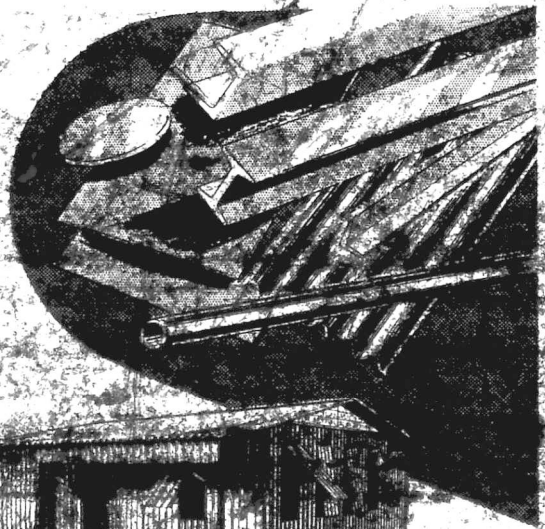
ALUMINIUM UNION LIMITED

Represented by

GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD

HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

Branches at Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale, Kisumu, Mombasa, Jinja, Kampala, Mbarot, Dar es Salaam, Moshi, Arusha, Iringa and Langa



FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between U.S.A. and
EAST AFRICA

also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA

and between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA



General Agents
in East Africa
**STEAMSHIP & GENERAL
AGENCIES, LTD.**

P.O. Box 823, Mombasa (Tel. 3087)

FARBELL LINES

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 14, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO., 1 BURY COURT, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.1

A. Baumann & Company, Limited

(INCORPORATED IN KENYA)

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Established 1894

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

ISSUED SHARES AND SECURITIES £1,000,000

Exporters

COFFEE (ARABICA & ROBUSTA) A. 1. B. MARK
BEANS, PEELING AND BELKING BY
QUALIFIED EUROPEAN LIQUORERS

GENERAL PRODUCE

ON SEEDS, DRIED FRUITS, PULSES,
GRAIN, SPICES, TANNING
SKIN, WATTLEBARK, BEES-
WAX, COTTON, ETC.

Importers

GENERAL IMPORTS DEPARTMENT
EAST AFRICAN AGENTS, DISTRIBUTORS
& CONCESSIONAIRES FOR LEADING
BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

SPECIALISTS IN BUILDING MATERIALS

BRITISH PORTLAND CEMENT

- Common Brand British Cement
- "Blue Triangle" Portland Cement
- River Brand Portland Cement
- "Baobab" Brand Portland Cement
- The Goodhue Type of Rubber
- 6, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000

Engineers

QUALIFIED ENGINEERING STAFF AVAILABLE TO
ADVISE ON MECHANICAL MANUFACTURING PROJECTS AND
ARRANGE SUPPLY OF MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT

WE HOLD THE AGENCIES OF MANY WORLD
RENOWNED MANUFACTURERS OF CAPITAL
EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING:

- British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.
- British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.
- Harrison & Wright Ltd.
- Woolfson Ltd.
- Christy & Norris Ltd.
- H. & E. Hill Ltd.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

- A. BAUMANN & CO. (UGANDA COFFEE MILLS) LTD. Coffee Curing Factories at Kampala and Mbaraka.
- A. BAUMANN & CO. (EXPORT) LTD. Carton Manufacturers.
- A.B.C. FOODS, NAKURU. Balanced Feeds for Cattle, Pigs, & Poultry.
- STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENTS LTD. Steamship Agents, Chartering & Forwarding.
- A. BAUMANN & CO. (LONDON) LTD. 9, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.4.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

- STEEL BROTHERS & CO. LTD. Rice, Gummi and all other Produce and Manufactures of the East.
- STEEL BROTHERS (TANZANIA FORESTS) LTD. East African Timbers.
- BUNYORO AGRICULTURAL CO. LTD.
- BUNYORO AGRICULTURAL CO. (THE AGING AGENCY) LTD.
- PEIRCE, BAUMANN & CO. LTD. MTWARA.

A. BAUMANN & CO., LTD.

P.O. Box 338 NAIROBI P.O. Box 323 MOMBASA P.O. Box 336 MAKURU P.O. Box 231 KAMPALAA P.O. Box 28 MABAKA P.O. Box 27 DAR ES SALAAM P.O. Box 19 ZANZIBAR P.O. Box 21 MZIMBABWE

THE COMPANY IS OPEN TO CONSIDER ALL PROPOSALS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SECONDARY INDUSTRIES IN THE EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES

Just to remind you...



That last year we paid a bonus on members' purchases of £4,250,000

That our passage department can offer expert advice on booking air and sea



THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.

NAKURU

Branches at: Kisumu, Kericho, Naresha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Hoey's Bridge, Lugari, Machi, T.T., Arusha, T.T., Tanga, T.Z.

Loans for Homes

Safety for Savings

Generous advances granted to Home buyers on most favourable terms

Investments received on Share or deposit at attractive rates of interest



FIRST RHODESIAN PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

CHIEF OFFICE: PERMANENT HOUSE, Box 426, LUSAKA, N. RHODESIA

Other Offices in Tanganyika and Nyasaland

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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

Telephone: 221-5
Telex: 221-5
Cable: EASTAFRIC, WILMONT, LONDON

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1045	Kenya's Development Programme	1054
Noise By The Way	1047	Views of the "Round Table"	1056
Conservative Thought on Colonial Rule	1049	E.A. High Commission's Estimates	1060
Mr. Carey Francis's Address	1051	Parliament	1062
Book Review	1053	Company Reports 1971	6

Founder and Editor

W. H. H. H.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1963

VOL. 2

NO. 1297

30s. yearly, post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

GRAND STRANGE STATEMENTS are made in an article contributed by an anonymous writer in East Africa to the current issue of the *Round Table*, which enjoys so deservedly high a reputation that errors in its pages merit special attention. The title of the article, "Constitutions and Civil War," seems to bode ill. So does the assertion in the first sentence that serious British interest in Central and East Africa began only four years ago with the proposal to federate the Rhodesia and Nyasaland. That certainly has proved controversial, but the very proposal to unite the three territories could not have been made if British interest in the two Rhodesias at any rate had not been sufficiently great for many years to bring them to a point in their development at which the establishment of a Federal Government could be considered a practical proposition. And was there no serious British interest before 1961 in Kenya (the Empire's largest coffee grower), Uganda (the main Colonial producer of cotton in Tanganyika, the world's chief source of sisal)? The postulate is much too sweeping to be accepted.

In the second paragraph appear the statements (1) that Nairobi and the administrators would welcome an East African Federation, and they talk of it with groundless confidence," and **Two Manifest Misstatements** (2) that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika "are going their separate ways chiefly because those outside Nairobi abhor Nairobi. We dispute both statements. The tragedy is that neither official nor non-official leaders in Nairobi (or in any other centre) want or ever have wanted, federation sufficiently strongly to persuade other East Africans of the great benefits which a

mutually acceptable form of closer union would undoubtedly bring to the three territories. It is astounding to be told that the administrators talk of it with groundless confidence. Unfortunately, very few talk of it at all, and none so far as we know with confidence of any kind. There is not one person, official or non-official, prominent in the political life of Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika today, who has consistently fought for federation — not even one. If there had been confidence in the right leaders at the right time, with the right kind of consequential action, there could have been no doubt about the result. But apathy, jealousy, and small-mindedness have long been in control, not faith and statesmanship.

Nor do we consider it true to say that the three territories are going their separate ways "because those outside Nairobi abhor Nairobi." Many Kenyans and many people in Tanganyika and Uganda, why blame admitted dislike the capital Nairobi? of Kenya for different reasons, but they are not so naive as to confuse Nairobi with Kenya or to imagine that what is said in the *Machakos Club* is necessarily a fair reflection of European thought in the capital, let alone in the Colony generally. It is similarly true to say that London is like England, that many a man who wants a capital for Wales to be established in Cardiff or Swansea abhors London, and that the contempt for Paris expressed by a man of the *Milk can* sometimes rival the scorn with which one refers to the *Hochzeits*. But in none of these and many comparable cases does local attachment conflict with a wider loyalty, and there is less reason, nor more, to exaggerate its importance in young and swiftly changing countries, as has been proved by Canada, Australia, and the United States, for instance.

The three East African territories are going their separate ways, not because those outside Nairobi dislike the way, but because many men who have been in Nairobi either permanently or for several months of each year (and other men resident elsewhere) have had no vision or short vision, no resolve, no persistence, and no courage to fight for the attainment of that kind of union which would be as good as a step to East Africa as a Federation is destined to prove to Central Africa.

Secretaries of State and Governors are no more, and so less to blame than the local political leaders, especially the Europeans, for the Africans and Asians naturally looked to them for guidance. Sir A. Amery's lack directly did Governors and their chief advisers, who would have been influenced

by evidence that the people permanently denigrated by the territories, as represented by their responsible spokesmen, wanted to face the future in partnership. We believe that it is true to say that there have been only two Secretaries of State in the last thirty years, Sir Amery and the late Lord Lloyd, who regarded the region of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika as one of the greatest of colonial responsibilities, and were so convinced of its importance that they would have resigned their posts of office rather than submit to the objections of Cabinet colleagues who pleaded the expediency of leaving well alone. Sir Amery almost achieved what most people deemed impossible thanks to his own initiative and resolution and the ability of the emissary, the late Sir Samuel Wilson, then Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, but their joint efforts were defeated by a general election just when they would have been crowned with success. Nobody could have tried more singlemindedly than Mr. Amery to unite the territories, but East Africa's politicians were too opportunistic and selfish to support him adequately.

Lord Lloyd had shared Sir Amery's view long before he became Secretary of State. Then, even at the worst period of the last war from the standpoint of East Africa, when it seemed that the Four Great Powers (Italy, France, Ethiopia, and Britain) might sweep into and through Kenya and into and through Rhodesia, Lord Lloyd was, to our personal knowledge, planning to tighten the political and economic bonds between the East African Depend-

encies. His purpose was frustrated by his sudden death (which deprived the Colonial Empire of a man whose knowledge, judgment, and tenacity of purpose might have made him one of the greatest of Colonial Secretaries). His successor did not proceed with his plan, though the war emphasized the need for much closer collaboration between the East African territories; and Sir Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya, though giving the necessary special orders, made no effort to use them. He neglected a magnificent opportunity for a step which Africans would have approved because it would have helped the war effort and post-war progress. It is true to say that very few of East Africa's Governors have done what they might have done to smooth inter-territorial difficulties. Most of them have clung to a parochial attitude and have advertised their antagonism to neighbouring territories, and sometimes to neighbouring Governors, with such openness and intolerance that it became almost a public scandal. Yet for some inexplicable reason, the Secretary of State of the time did not cause it to be made known that he would not tolerate such sectionalism, obstruction, and advertised hostility by the representatives of the Sovereign. The whole story has been depressing, but it bears no resemblance to that suggested by the *Morning Cable*.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON, M.P., interjected in the House of Commons the other day: "I should like to see a black federation of Nyasaland and Tanganyika, but not a federation of Tanganyika with the Position of Kenya." We can think of no valid argument for such an idea, which must spring from emotion, not reason. In the first place, the Protectorate is now an integral part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the constitution of which does not contemplate secession by member States. It does stipulate, however, that no change of any kind shall be made for ten years, and that provision alone would remove Mr. Johnson's notion from the category of practical proposals. No responsible section of Nyasaland opinion, moreover, would wish that territory to be excised from the Rhodesias, first because the decision made is now considered binding even by those who were not in favour of it at the time, and secondly because federation is already beginning to bring Nyasaland important new services, important new hopes, and the prospect of some important new industries which would not have been contemplated but for the present status of the Protectorate.

duty of the Sudan Agent in London is to try to correct such false reports, and that it is also the duty of that office to take action against any newspaper which refuses to publish corrections, especially when such reports can have adverse effects on the reputation of the country. I should have said that the British Press had treated developments in the Sudan during the past year with restraint and sympathy. The Prime Minister could surely not complain of the way in which his recent visit was reported. For the above criticisms are fully reflected in the newspaper reports which I recall. I know of no newspaper in the Sudan which has failed to criticize East Africa and Rhodesia, and it has certainly not published any statement for the purpose of reflecting adversely on the Sudan or anything which it did not believe to be true.

Governments Vulnerable

What does the National Guidance Office intend to do in its reference to "taking action against any newspaper which refuses to publish corrections"? Is it well-informed and does it imagine that any British newspaper can be compelled, by the issue of a writ, or the threat of such action, to publish a statement which a complainant desires to see in print? Nobody is less prepared than I to excuse the recklessness of some newspapers, but legal process is scarcely recommendable as a means of obtaining correction of some misstatement. Anyhow, Governments themselves are too vulnerable in this matter of strict accuracy to be harsh critics of the Press. Many Ministers, who have much more time for reflection than most journalists, show less discrimination than their editors.

Admirable Compendium

EARWATER has produced an admirable official survey entitled "Tanganyika: A Review of Its Resources and Their Development". Most of the work was done by the heads of the different Government departments, whose contributions were edited by Mr. J. P. Moffet, Commissioner for Social Development (who is also compiling a new edition of the "Tanganyika Handbook"). The present volume runs to 924 pages, including an excellent index, and it has many statistical tables and a number of good maps. For such a work of reference the best test is to pose a question and check how it is answered. Using that method, I put the following questions at random: "Where are the district commissioners posted?" Page 52 gives the answer. "What area in the East Germans planted in the Mandini area in 1939?" The statistic for the last pre-war year is missing, but it is given for 1935. Are any economic occurrences of importance known? Page 604 tells me, "Mr. Dr. Haxel, the founder of the East African sisal industry, been remembered? He has. Hax Scheide, the weak Governor of whom the Germans themselves were so critical? He has not (doubtless on the ground that British administration only need be considered). What does 'Hollin and Geseved' mean? It is a Siole word and neither name in the index, but their periods of office will doubtless be adequately covered in the forthcoming "Handbook".

Facts About Tanganyika

WHAT IS THE NET WEIGHT OF SALT? How many man-days of communal services were contributed by Africans in 1933? What plans are there for the agricultural development of the Usambar Mountains? How much maize is available at Tabora delta? What arrangements have been made with the Belgians in regard to rail traffic between Kinshasa, Belgian Congo and the Congo? How many parrots are there in Mbeya? Is there a Roman Catholic church in Kasulini? How many beds has Wendell hospital? Are fins needed at night in Senge

at any time of the year? All these questions are satisfactorily answered. The only error I spotted in an hour's happy browsing was "Liturature" for the Literature Bureau. The book may well be described as indispensable to all who are seriously interested in the affairs of Tanganyika. No price is stated, and neither the Crown Agents nor the East African Office in London has received supplies for sale. Surely one or both should carry a stock of this compendium, which is presumably obtainable from the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.

Doubled Beliefs

AN IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION has just been started in Kenya by Mr. Walter Coult, who was in the Colony for a number of years in administrative service in the Colony for a number of years. Although something of an expert on the subject, he has been led in the West Indies throughout the whole period of the emergency. Such is the wisdom with which the Colonial Service uses its specialists. Had it not been for the African Parliamentary Committee in Kenya last year, this economic investigation would have been the name of a leading African in the Legislative Council, and the President would have been one of the members are known to have operated privately in influential quarters. Mr. Coult might well be administering the island of St. Vincent. However that may be, his selection to conduct the inquiry is a good one, and all who know him and his record will expect a comprehensive, far-reaching and forthright report. The difficulties confronting him are obvious, but they are being faced, that is, removed. It would have been better still to have made a few years ago. Then nobody could have suggested that Coult would be expected from more than one quarter, that his return was attributable at least partially to the Mau Mau revolt. The return of Mr. Coult to Kenya and this inquiry are both delayed.

Language Matters

EVERYONE WHO KNOWS SOMETHING of the difference in interpretation which can arise between members of one race and another, and who have had a good deal of contact with Africans, can still be surprised from time to time. Only recently did I become aware that the Sudanese Governor of the Upper Nile Province, Sayed Mohamed Osman Osman, is not merely nicknamed "Khar-koor," which means "irreclent bull" but that, according to him, it is "a symbol of fraternity and love." To have a nickname is not necessarily to be popular; everybody has known popular, trusted men whose nicknames, and unpopular and distrusted men with one or more. The name which the governor feels is therefore particularly apt in the possession of the placid, but to be nicknamed to a traitor, a man who can give no fraternity and love to his subjects. We must continue to enlighten men.

Disgusting

EVERYONE WHO HAS SEEN what I have seen of Mr. Gerald Hargreaves' "Dancers of Darkness" (published by Collins) has been disappointed, and I must have read some a dozen. Some have been written in terms which I regard as grossly contemptuous, and one even one of the notices has so much as hinted that this novel is thoroughly unpleasant. The writer, who can certainly tell a story, has chosen to depict his title people as Africans with a collection of European men and women who are no credit to themselves, their race or Africa. The Africans are generally as weak as their language, are strongly and most of them are obsessed by sex and drink. Many pages are undignifiedly disgusting. I know of no East or Central African piece of fiction which contains so many foul passages.

In the Fourth Committee of the United Nations, which has 60 members—seven of them Colonial Powers—a speech of this speech is full of ideological and almost every resolution is adopted by an overwhelming majority. Examine the speeches, and you will find the delegations which propose resolutions, and very few leaders will be found to be making the running against the Colonial Powers.

Often the moderates in the committee are reluctant to follow these extremist leaders, the whole body, but their reluctance is rarely reflected in the votes. They are often the victims of the undercurrent of international colonialism in their own home public opinion. They cannot vote against the extremists, because of the pressures and counterpressures of the situation at home. Some of the struggles of conscience among these delegations—for example, those of the U.S.A., Scandinavia, Greece, and the more responsible Latin American countries, such as Brazil and Peru—are quite heartrending to behold. After 100 years of colonial rule, it is not surprising that the British Colonial Office are beginning to be chastised by their own people, and that the immediate elimination of colonial status is a good thing either for the colonial peoples concerned or for the world at large, but very few of them have yet brooked themselves to base their public actions and speeches on this realization.

Hostility Towards Europeans

The building up of a chain of resentment which starts with weaker our appeal to and standing among the peoples of Asia and Africa, in whose hands lies the future stability of the world. This suspicion and hostility towards us flows into the territories themselves making the process of development and advancement much more difficult and creating a desire among native politicians to cast off the British yoke what it may.

If a deep-seated hostility to European influence is built up in these underdeveloped territories, they will become incapable of making any use of the capital, technical and managerial assistance which we are prepared to supply. The advanced Western Powers are the providers of this assistance, and the colonial powers, both past and present, are the main beneficiaries of this assistance. It is not surprising that this being a natural result of the very nature of the assistance.

Perhaps the most important of all, there is the damage to the contribution that we derive all the nations in the stability and support of nations which in the process of making political arrangements, to ensure and to maintain the peace and security of the world. It is our own existence. But this process of development also demands a willingness on the part of the colonial peoples to accept our technical help and good faith in these matters. Active anti-colonialists intend that we shall have neither time nor opportunity.

Except in one or two isolated spots in the Colonial Empire, racial discrimination and colour bars have been or are being dispelled. It is the discrimination applied by whites against coloured which is highlighted by the anti-colonialists and directed against the Colonial Powers on every conceivable occasion. It is for this reason that we have to stick to the while man will never be able to enter moderate international relations with them for the colour bar is in an ever-widening majority both in the world as a whole and in the United Nations.

Isolated Incidents Exemplified

In many countries some well-meaning journalists and politicians have fallen (some of them very willingly) into the anti-colonialist trap, and have been the unwitting of picking out isolated incidents in which racial discrimination can be alleged and exaggerating their significance to the world at large. Their activities are reported in the newspapers and in *Hanover*.

These reports, which are treated with the circumspection they deserve in the U.K. Press, are sent all over the world, including the colonies. When they are regarded as self-incriminating evidence that the United Kingdom practices and even condones racial discrimination, Tendentious articles in the Press and speeches in Parliament, based on this evidence or fully informed, are taken up and served and purveyed to the colonial peoples as a source of alarm.

One thing is that we declared policy of leading the dependent peoples to full self-government in spite of the examples of India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon—merely a propaganda trick. Thus we can resolutions in the United Nations demanding that time limits be set for the grant of self-government to trust territories. The way in which this may be proceeded to the colonies can be seen in the very fashionable habit of African politicians of demanding self-government by a specified date. The latest resolution of it is

the timetable of self-government proposed in the Labour Party's latest statement of Colonial policy—otherwise largely unexceptional document.

Another theme is the old one of economic exploitation. It has at last come into international consciousness that the U.K. exacts no tribute from colonial peoples. Fantastic as it may seem, this has been stressed only in the last two or three years. Deprived of this line of attack, the anti-colonialists have developed a much more subtle one: that the colonies are being used to cash dollars for the U.K.

Combating Anti-Colonialism

The latest important theme in combating anti-colonialism is the development of the Dependence theory. It is a theory which we can present to the world as a genuine product of progressive societies advancing under our friendly guidance and tutelage.

The other half of the story consists in ensuring that our territories are not left in a state of confusion at the rest of the world and frightened into the consciousness of governments and peoples who are at present disposed to criticize and assault us.

We have been aiming at a more balanced colonial statistics for decades. This report of Britain's colonial statistics for the year 1958 is a good example of this. It is a very carefully prepared and well-received little booklet.

One of the chief reasons is that few votes are heard from the territories concerned in tribute to the progress achieved under British guidance and with British aid. There may even be open resentment that we have given the stones of a national and social progress and withheld the bread of the form of tribute which the votes for colonial politicians. How often do you find a pro-British pronouncement from a territory that has gained most from the British connexion, saying thanks to their debt to Britain? It occurs all too rarely.

If we are to give the territories a fair and equitable treatment, we must be prepared to prepare ourselves to adopt a new form of relationship with them. This is the only way in which the Dependence theory can be applied to the territories. It is possible to give territories a fair and equitable treatment, but it is not possible to give territories a fair and equitable treatment if we are to give territories a fair and equitable treatment.

The best in the U.K. Press is to be found in the *Hanover* and *Hanover*. It is a very carefully prepared and well-received little booklet. It is a very carefully prepared and well-received little booklet. It is a very carefully prepared and well-received little booklet.

Commonwealth A Great Stabilizing Factor

People everywhere—and strange though it may seem, especially in the United Nations—are coming more and more to appreciate that British political organization and our approach to social questions are highly civilized and of interest to all. Today their highest manifestation is the Informal Council of the Commonwealth, in which the United Kingdom and the other member states, in stabilizing the political life of the world.

At the United Nations British delegates are heard with attention and respect and enjoy a freedom from outrage and *ad personam* columns. Our world-wide prestige is possibly stronger than it has been for decades. Many nations welcome our men and constructive leadership in world affairs. This is not a mere boast because it is recognized that we are sincerely anxious and determined to preserve peace and social progress throughout the world, and partly because whatever our faults, people recognize that we have devised a way of life which enables persons of all races, colour, and creeds to meet and know one another in conditions of civilized equality and without mutual reservation.

It is because of this background that international opinion is now turning to regarding the impression that Colonial rule on the British model is not so much a curse as a blessing to both the underdeveloped and the mature peoples of the world. Especially since it has struck such a blow as Mau Mau to wield against us, we shall have trouble with international opinion, but the remarkable thing is that in spite of our colonial problems generally, no power outside the Soviet bloc seriously doubts that British colonial policy is not well intended.

Book Review

Britain's Beguile to the Sudan
Mr. H. C. Jackson's Reminiscences

Mr. H. C. Jackson, who spent 24 years in the Sudan... *Sudan Days and Ways* (Macmillan, 1953). Its excellence... *Association Football*... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

The Condominium... *Association Football*... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

Statin's Defence of Gordon

Statin's defence of Gordon... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

Have recently come across a book by a man... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

... *Association Football*... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

... *Association Football*... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

... *Association Football*... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

... *Association Football*... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

... *Association Football*... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

... *Association Football*... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

At once the tracker said that he recognized the tracks... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

You men of Fallo, and you men of Mainam, are gathered together today in a very solemn and sacred ceremony... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

I have brought with me a black cow with red markings... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

Love of Africa, humour, and adventure are all to be found in plenty in this very readable volume... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

Mr. Jackson writes in his prologue... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

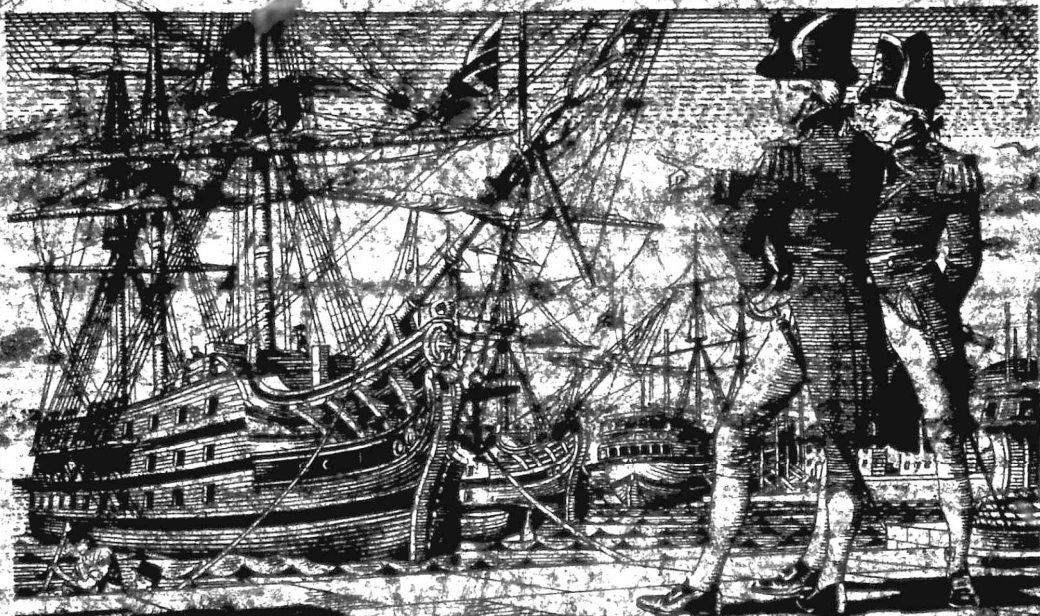
... *Association Football*... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

... *Association Football*... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

... *Association Football*... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

... *Association Football*... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...

... *Association Football*... *Association Football*... *Association Football*...



ENGLISH HARBOUR: English Harbour, Antigua, lies in the South-Eastern corner of that beautiful island. Sheltered from storms by high cliffs and a narrow entrance, which makes it almost invisible from the open sea, this admirable harbour gave safe anchorage to the ships of the British Navy for over 150 years.

It was originally conceived as a suitable centre for refitting warships of the West Indies Fleet which would otherwise have had to make the long trip to the North American Colonies. Construction was begun in 1736 and throughout the next century the harbour witnessed the arrival and departure of many famous English admirals. It is, however, with the name of Nelson that English Harbour will always be associated for it was here that he served from 1784 to 1787. Nelson arrived at English Harbour in command of H.M.S. "Boreas" in 1784 and quickly incurred local displeasure by seizing four American ships off Nevis, thereby violating the Navigation Act which at the time forbade trading with the United States. For this action he was unsuccessfully sued in the colonial courts for damages amounting to £12,000.

Nelson again visited Antigua in 1795 when in pursuit of the French admiral Villeneuve—a pursuit which was to end at Trafalgar. Tradition has it that he retired his ship to English Harbour before continuing the chase. The harbour was finally abandoned by the Admiralty in 1889.

As the only British bank with branches in the Leeward Islands we are particularly well placed to assist those who may be considering a visit to Antigua, either for business or pleasure. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.4

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



"Round Table" View of East Africa
Doubts About British Influence

WHERE THE BATTLE FOR KENYA is raging there stands the firm reminder that British influence in Africa is not by any means assured, least of all in those places where there is a resident white community writes a contributor in East Africa, the current issue of the Round Table. The article says (in part):

"The white population of the way of Central Africa (the obvious and the most important) would welcome an East African Federation and they talk of it with boundless confidence, but when the pledges against forcing Uganda into federation which preceded the formation of the Federation were given, the increasing plans for self-sufficiency in Tanganyika, the plain fact that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are going their separate ways, chiefly, it should be said, because those outside Nairobi abhor Nairobi."

"So Kenya is shakily set on its multi-racial path (though multi-racial only in the sense that all three races participate, there is still a decided European predominance); Tanganyika stands by parity of representation and even so it seems parity of esteem, while Uganda is to be primarily an African country with proper safeguards for minorities."

"All this is possible because of all East African territories only tiny, romantic Zanzibar is unable to be able to stand on its own feet—with the significant possible exception of Kenya."

Other Dominions Countries

"As there is a case which seems to the outward eye to be the potential Dominion, the appearances are not

literally, historically, socially, culturally and indeed economically false. Here there are three different countries, with a small fourth in a backwater alongside East Africa is approximating in this respect more to West than to Central Africa."

"In Uganda the breach between the British and the Baganda which Sir Keith Hancock had given to patently to close, was soon after his departing re-opened open once again by the (at that stage) apostolic court case, in which some members of the white community, at the instance of advisers in England, persisted with the challenge they had issued in the previous February against the legality of the British Government's arbitrary acquisition of the Baganda. It is native Uganda, that the Baganda, and the outcome involved around the Baganda, which is the one which is being specifically treated."

Baganda's Disposition

But the case served to bring matters to a critical pass, the Baganda, too, had to be considered and on a Cabinet discussion took place, and the Governor returned to announce that to the Great Lakes accepted the Baganda claims, which had been agreed to by their own committee, a new situation would be created, and nine months after the reforms had been accepted into one of the territories they were working with the Great Lakes, the Baganda would be a separate territory, and the Great Lakes would be returned."

Sir Andrew Cohen's speech, in the House of Commons, but this has not yet opened. To begin with, there was a tendency amongst the Baganda to resent the Government's insistence in making sure that the Baganda did not get what they wanted (the return of Mutesa), unless the Government was sure it wanted the return of the Baganda constitution and Baganda's party participation in the government of the West African continent."

"The Government the Lukito failed to for a number of weeks reasons. There was insistence on the self-appointment of the Constitutional Committee. There was genuine insistence on certain aspects of the territorial constitution. The information of the Governor's powers however reduced, and the heavy insistence on the traditional personal interests of the Baganda. There was also a hope that if agreement was deferred further, concessions might be secured, and this was coupled with reluctance to let Mutesa to a period after political capital would be spent on the banking."

"The Government hold the whip hand, for they have placed within the grasp of the Baganda the hope of the restoration of Kabaka Mutesa, for which they have refused. Moreover the Government are claiming that the proposed reforms are not some alien imposition Done Westminster but the work of a Baganda Committee. What is more, the Kabaka has made it known that he thinks steps should be taken without more delay to bring the reform to its conclusion."

Tanganyika's Balanced Economy

Tanganyika, which already heads the list of East African territories with its exports and has a better balanced economy than any of them has made in its political achievements. Sir Edward Twining has announced that the new Legislative Council will consist of 31 Government members and 30 representative members—10 for each of the three races, European, Asian, and African."

European objections to the party have long been laid down. Asians welcome it; indeed, they plainly prefer Tanganyika to the other two territories, for in Kenya they are subordinated to the Europeans, in Uganda to the Africans, and in Tanganyika to no one."

"As for the Africans, there is remarkably widespread confidence amongst them that they are receiving fair treatment and even the erstwhile Tanganyika African National Union has accepted the principle of parity, though it also calls itself a continental organization."

The Union told the visiting mission of the United Nations that the African of this country would like to be granted by declaration both by U.N.C.T.A. and the administering Authority that this Territory, though small, needs a population primarily an African country and must be developed as such. No one pretends that the union is representative, but its statement indicates that its aspirations (with its many could be dangerous once Africanisation begins to seriously the still formidable obstacles and impediments between tribes. Meanwhile Tanganyika may well have a few months which to take a long look at the experience of its neighbour. It is also building up an invaluable fund of good will. It would be tragic if its opportunities were neglected."

[Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment"]

KIKUYU

—a Plan of Rehabilitation

THE British Council of Churches has launched an appeal for £50,000 for the Kikuyu Rehabilitation programme of the Christian Council of Kenya.

Immediate and most urgent needs—

- Providing food for African and European alike and training of Christian leaders and other workers in agriculture and husbandry.
- Training African rehabilitation workers in new rehabilitation centres.
- Providing village clinics.
- Establishment of community centres in regions of Government or British Missionary Societies.



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

British Council of Churches in Kenya Ltd. 10 EATON GATE, LONDON, S.W.7.

PERSONALIA

The DUKE OF GLOUCESTER has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.

MR. J. K. JASSAWALA has been appointed chairman of Zanzibar Township Rent Restriction Board.

DR. D. A. BARD, Director of Medical Services of the Southland Province of New Zealand in this country when the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY visits Nairobi, will be represented by the City Council of Southland, St. Basil's. BARD has been elected chairman of the British Empire Society for the Blind for the coming year.

MR. F. E. LEEAHY has been admitted into partnership with the firm of Messrs. Colonial Trading Agencies, Sanderson & Co.

MR. J. H. ASHWORTH, managing director of the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., will shortly arrive in the United Kingdom on leave.

MR. J. W. PHILLIPS, Deputy Mayor of Bulawayo, and Mrs. Phillips are returning bound in the East African liner which left Southampton last week.

MR. BHANJAL DAYARAM, who has represented the Asian community in the Nyasaland Legislative Council since 1949, has resigned owing to ill health.

MR. G. S. KEMNER, BUNAWA, and MR. M. D. KARMAL have been respectively elected president and vice-president of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce.

SIR BARBERICK CRAWFORD, Deputy Governor of Kenya, presided at the joint meeting of the Nairobi and District Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GUARTEIRO M. GUARANTEIA of the Kenya Police, who is in charge of the police post in Dender, Sarak, will have completed 20 years' service on May 20.

MR. JOHN E. G. GARDINER, Deputy Director of the Department of Civil Aviation, is to depart for London on April 13, Nairobi on April 23 and Dar es Salaam April 28.

MR. ANTONY DYER, of the Kenya Police Reserve, has been awarded the Royal Humane Society Medal for saving 16 lives and personal gallantry during a patrol in the Garamba area of the Kungurani location of Meru last May.

MR. H. W. WOODRUFF, British Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the British High Commissioner in the Federation, is to leave Rhodesia at the end of May to take up an appointment at the Board of Trade.

The Rev. T. W. CARROLL, recently warden of the Bishop Tucker College, Uganda, has been appointed commissary in England by the bishop of Uganda. Mr. Taylor is at present engaged in research work for the International Missionary Council.

SIR STURGEON WILLIAM POWELL GOSHER SYMON, since 1951 President of the West African Court of Appeal, who has been appointed Chief Justice of the Federation of Nigeria when the Supreme Court is constituted, was Attorney-General in Kenya from 1944 to 1948.

DR. R. S. F. HINNESSEY, Director of Medical Services in Uganda since 1949, and Mrs. Hennessey have left the Protectorate on retirement to which Dr. Hennessey first went in 1923. Fifteen years later he became D.M.S. in Palestine, and in 1937 one of the assistant medical advisers at the C.O.

MR. BERNARD M. ONYANGO, of Tororo, Uganda, has been commended for his essay entitled "Impressions on the lot of an educated African in East Africa," with special reference to Uganda, in the competition for the Margaret Wrong Prize for 1954, which was won by Mr. JESA KERRA, of Bahr el Jebel, French Sudan.

The Rev. D. A. PAYNE, recently assistant curate of St. George's, Sheffield, has been appointed chaplain to Makerere College, Uganda.

MR. G. H. G. MACKAY, chief assistant to the general manager of East African Railways and Harbour Administration, who has been appointed chief operating superintendent in the place of Mr. D. D. BARTON, who was recently made deputy manager of the Malayan Railways, joined the administration in 1941, after two years of special training in London.

MR. WELHAM SLADE HAYWARD, of Malindi, Kenya, left school in England when aged 12, and after the request was made by the Government of Kenya for the building of a maternity clinic at West hospital £1,200 for a similar purpose in Kitale, with a view to order for the improvement of amenities at the Government Hospital, £1,000 to the local Executive Council of the West for a school for medical and dental projects, and £300 to the committee of the Arab and African Sports Association of Kenya.

WOMAN'S SCHOOL
 Teachers, schoolmaster, messengers, and other staff. Centers at Khartoum and East Khartoum, Khartoum, Sudan.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION
 Spacious, comfortable, and airy, at Abingworth Hall, near Sturington, in Sandown Downs, West Sussex. Warm, comfortable, and airy. Seven acres, private, in golf and cricket grounds, 17 miles from London. Bus, Gas, Unfenced Station, Philbrook.

S.E. SUSSEX - A superb locality for lease or retirement. We can give expert advice and assistance in connection with the purchase or lease of available properties in town or country areas. E. C. PATERSON & CO., House, Land & Estate Agents, Golden Square, London W.1.

CHILD TRUST HOMES
 LONDON CHILD HOMES of Church Mission Society welcomes enthusiastic non-industrial parents for short periods when accommodation available. Easy access to town, central heating, children's nursery, average cost £100 per term, reasonable. Write to: Director, Children's Homes, 77, St. James Court Road, London W.8.

ACCOMMODATION
 SWITZERLAND - Comfortable accommodation and good cuisine offered by young couple in their large and wonderfully situated chalet in sunny Alpine valley above Montreaux. Facilities for families with children. Beautiful view, walks and flowers, tennis, riding, swimming, fishing, and golf. Private car, tour, warm fireplace. Ski-helms, ice-junk on doorstep, ski lifts, ski schools, Breaches, C. B. Wilmore, Alpbach, Chalet Ron Auvil, Chateau d'Or.

HOUSE FOR SALE
 FOR SALE IN LONDON - Non-beset, gentleman's Residence and Mall overlooking the River Barrow, completely modernized with the best and perfect supplied by turbine power plus installation. Accommodation - 3 beautiful reception rooms, square hall with fireplace, 2 complete bedroom suites, bedside telephones, etc., guest room with separate toilet, linen room, small room on landing leading to sun-room, very modern kitchen with electric appliances, heater with 2-door fridge, make-up quarters with bathroom, storeroom, tropical veranda, covered lobby with large garden, pavilion, best house, landing stage, garage, stabling, swimming with access, also tennis courts, tennis club.

This property, which is 2 acres, at 24, 25, and 26, is held under lease dated October 25, 1925, for 21 years at the annual reduced rent of £2,300. In short it can truly be said that the Mill House in its present perfect condition well deserves its coveted appellation amongst noted beauty spots in being "The Gem of Kildare." Owner, Mill House, Millway Co. Kildare, Eire.

Mr. R. TURNER, secretary of the Uganda Radio and Electrical Traders' Association, has resigned as he is shortly leaving the Protectorate. Mr. J. L. BARR, has been elected to take his place.

Dr. S. H. SHAW, Deputy Director of the headquarters Colonial Geological Surveys, proposes to attend the geological conference of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to be held in Salisbury from April 10 to 15, and will pay short visits to Kasene, Uganda, Tanganyika, Bechuanaland and the Somaliland Protectorate. He is on leave in Nairobi on business.

The INVERARL HOTEL, one of the best hotels at the Jeanes School, near Nairobi, will shortly be coming to London on a six-months' hiatus for a special course of domestic science. Her husband, Mr. H. M. G. GIBSON, former M.P. for London, is reading for the Bar in London, and hopes to enter the service of the Kenya Government when he has passed his examinations.

BISHOP STUART, lately of Uganda, and Mrs. STUART will fly to Entebbe on April 27 at the invitation of the Bishop of Uganda, the RT. REV. T. W. BARRON, to take part with the party during the forthcoming year. The Archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate four African bishops in Namirembe Cathedral. Bishop Stuart will return to this country in May 73, and Mrs. Stuart two weeks later.

Obituary

The Rev. Percy Ibbotson

The Rev. Percy Ibbotson, O.B.E., M.A., has died in Bulawayo after a short illness, aged 58. Earlier this year the Governor-General had appointed him chairman of the Federal African Affairs Board. He had sat in the Federal Parliament since 1951 as specially-elected African M.P. representing Southern Rhodesian African interests.

Born in Harrogate, Yorkshire, and educated at Salisbury College, Wiltshire, he first went to Rhodesia in 1922 as a Methodist missionary, becoming organic secretary of the Federation of African Welfare Societies in Southern Rhodesia 13 years ago. His wide interests included membership of a number of statutory bodies and commissions of inquiry. He was the author of surveys of urban African conditions in Southern Rhodesia and of juvenile delinquency there.

He leaves a widow and a son.

Mr. JAMES BREWORTH, Salisbury's oldest practising attorney, has died at the age of 72. He was born at Cradock, South Africa, and educated at Gill College, Somerset, East. After serving in the South African war, went to Southern Rhodesia where he practised at the Salisbury Bar in partnership with the late Major F. E. Nichols, and later on his own account. He was for many years a member of the Salisbury Council, being mayor in 1934 and deputy mayor twice. He was one of the oldest members of the Salisbury Club and was president of the Salisbury Sports Club for some years. He leaves a widow and two daughters. His only son was reported missing over Libya while serving with the R.A.F. in the last war.

Mr. HAROLD ROBERT PRICE, Nyasaland's finest all-round sportsman, has died at Dedza. He played at Wimbledon four times, and won the Nyasaland soccer championship on several occasions. A fine batsman, he also excelled at Rugby, squash and billiards. Born in New South Wales in 1891, he was educated at Tynk College, Dublin. After the 1914-18 War, in which he was wounded three times, he served in the P.W.D. in Cyprus and went to Nyasaland in 1929, where he was appointed Director of the P.W.D. in 1940, retiring eight years later when he became managing director of the Trevor Construction Co. Ltd.

**Five Years Progress in Nairobi
Mayor's Confidence in the Future**

Mr. R. S. ALEXANDER, Mayor of Nairobi, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the grant of the Royal Charter to Nairobi, said *inter alia*:

"Half of this five-year period has been spent by the majority of the emergency, but throughout we have witnessed a continuing and hastening confidence in the future of the city and as capital of the Colony, and the statistics of the last five years are solid proof of this confidence."

City population has increased from 100,000 in 1949 to 150,000 at present, and the number of houses has increased from 21,000 to a figure of 40,000. The reconstruction of various buildings and the development of industry and commerce speaks of confidence and enterprise. The new Government and High Commission buildings, we have maintained the 1950 level of building and bettered it.

Last year £4,500,000 worth of new buildings were passed by the Council, more than £100,000 over the 1950 figure. In the central area of the city many large buildings of a total value of £1,000,000 are being built or have recently been completed. Our town planning Council is demonstrating its effectiveness by the 1950 House Building Programme.

Accommodating the needs of the city in the fields of housing, we have completed the Woodley European housing estate, which provides homes for 200 families. This year we completed a new Asian flats scheme at Pangani, and further schemes are planned. We are engaged in an impressive plan for African housing, which will cost £2m. over a period of five years. Much of this building is already complete. During the last five years the Council has built houses for over 3,000 Africans.

"We followed the completion of the first dam with its concrete project—the Stadium scheme—which will eventually bring us an extra 10m. gallons of water to the city. We have carried through the drainage scheme for the city, which will save us one day in the show piece of Africa, the drainage of the city. The arrangements that apply to Africa, but at every stage of the municipal activity, we can regard ourselves as encouraging progress."

"In Nairobi we see the centre of a problem of social development that is unique in the world. It is the number and density of problems that confronts anyone attempting a solution. The complexity of these tasks that are being tackled jointly, harmoniously and unselfishly, are evolving an environment in Nairobi that will be a model for the whole world."

Assistant Bishop in the Sudan

Carter of Canon B. B. Afong

CANON DANIEL B. AFONG, Canon of All Saints Cathedral, who is to be consecrated Assistant Bishop in the Sudan by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Kampala, on May 13, is of the Mungari tribe, who dwell on the banks of the Nile between the Dan and the Dinka.

As a young boy he lived in Malak with American missionaries, then returned to the Dinka, and attended the mission school from 1918. He was confirmed by Bishop Kitching in 1923, at which time the Southern Sudan came under the Diocese of the Upper Nile. From 1924 to 1928 he was a boarder at Juba High School, which became known as Nugent School when merged to Lok. After his intermediate education he returned to Malak as a teacher for eight years, and then joined the staff of Nugent School, Lok.

He attended the first divines course at Juba in 1930, and in 1941 was ordained deacon by Bishop Eastman, being one of the first two Sudanese clergy. He served his curacy under the Rev. A. W. C. Sharland, being particularly responsible for pioneer work in the district. In 1947 he attended the priests' course at Yambio, and in 1949 was ordained priest and became pastor-in-charge of Malak.

In 1951 he was chosen to take a special year's course in the United Kingdom, he went with his wife. He was a resident student of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, and spent his vacations in parish work.

In 1952 he was appointed one of the first Sudanese honorary canons of All Saints Cathedral, Khartoum, by Bishop Allison. Last year he was appointed canon missioner in the Diocese of the Upper Nile, the Dinka.

The bronze medal of the Zoological Society of London has been presented to a keeper, who assisted in the successful rearing of a hippopotamus cow.

E.A. High Commission Estimates 1955-56

THE CONTRIBUTION required from the East African Governments for 1955-56 will be approximately the same as the total including additional provision for the previous year, said Mr. J. C. M. Finance Minister, presenting the draft estimates of revenues and expenditure for the next financial year of the East Africa High Commission to the Central Executive Assembly last week.

Subject to any adjustment which might be made by the estimates committee, he declared, the 1955 contribution of £1,274,842 would be down by £9,914 (Tanganyika's 1967,973 would be up by £16,134 and Uganda's 22,172 would be up by £1,000) from the 1954-55 estimate. He said that there had been progress and increase in efficiency in the services were in no way a luxury or extravagance, and that they gave a fair measure of benefit to all concerned.

In the course of his speech Mr. Munko said that the estimates for 1955-56 were based on the basis of an audit of the year 1954-55. The original estimate approved by the Central Executive Assembly in 1954-55 was £1,284,756. The increase in the estimates for 1955-56 was due to an additional estimate of £100,000 for the services of the Central Executive Assembly, £100,000 for the services of the High Commission, and £100,000 for the services of the High Commission.

The remaining £100,000 represented the usual small items of operational expenditure which have to be met during the course of the year. All the revised estimates of expenditure represent a saving of £100,000 in the total of the estimates of expenditure for 1955-56. The total is £1,184,842, which is £100,000 less than the original estimate of £1,284,756.

Mr. Finance Minister said that the estimates for 1955-56 were based on the basis of an audit of the year 1954-55. The original estimate approved by the Central Executive Assembly in 1954-55 was £1,284,756. The increase in the estimates for 1955-56 was due to an additional estimate of £100,000 for the services of the Central Executive Assembly, £100,000 for the services of the High Commission, and £100,000 for the services of the High Commission.

For 1955-56 the total estimated expenditure would be £1,284,842, an increase of £100,000 on the 1954-55 estimate. Excluding the cost of the central executive assembly, the total estimated expenditure for 1955-56 is £1,184,842, compared with £1,084,842 in 1954-55, an increase of £100,000. The increase is due to an additional estimate of £100,000 for the services of the Central Executive Assembly, £100,000 for the services of the High Commission, and £100,000 for the services of the High Commission.

The estimates which I am presenting today, in effect, an increase of about £250,000 in the cost of the services of the Central Executive Assembly, £100,000 for the services of the High Commission, and £100,000 for the services of the High Commission. The total is £1,184,842, which is £100,000 less than the original estimate of £1,284,756.

In presenting these my ninth estimates, I am aware that the members of departments and organizations and which have been so well served, and whose services have been so severely limited by financial considerations. But that does not mean that they are unimportant or that they are not full of interest and endeavor. It does mean that we can now take time to look at them from another angle to ensure that everything possible is being done to improve their efficiency, that their overall objectives are met and that the people who pay for them are satisfied that the money is well and properly spent. I propose, therefore, to invite honorable members to examine these estimates from several different points of view.

There has been a great discussion in the past about the contribution of the High Commission to the development of East Africa. Some have said that it is a waste of money, while others have said that it is a necessary and important part of the development of East Africa.

agricultural industries of East Africa; that the scope of the research and allied operations is to be expanded on a much wider basis; and that there is to be marked progress in the co-ordination of economic policy throughout East Africa. I am sure that these things must come to pass eventually, and I am equally sure that they will exist without in any way affecting the political rights or aspirations of any of the people of East Africa.

Politics and Prosperity

It is a curious fact that while the old established nations are now making concessions in the development of world trade and economic progress, they are not doing so in their political rights. It is not surprising that the East African Governments do not understand that the co-ordination of the development of economic, political and social services in East Africa can advance the wealth and prosperity of the people without in any way affecting their political rights. It is a curious fact that while the old established nations are now making concessions in the development of world trade and economic progress, they are not doing so in their political rights. It is not surprising that the East African Governments do not understand that the co-ordination of the development of economic, political and social services in East Africa can advance the wealth and prosperity of the people without in any way affecting their political rights.

It is a curious fact that while the old established nations are now making concessions in the development of world trade and economic progress, they are not doing so in their political rights. It is not surprising that the East African Governments do not understand that the co-ordination of the development of economic, political and social services in East Africa can advance the wealth and prosperity of the people without in any way affecting their political rights.

I am grateful, therefore, for the first line of goods that would put an honourable position for 1955-56. It is a curious fact that while the old established nations are now making concessions in the development of world trade and economic progress, they are not doing so in their political rights. It is not surprising that the East African Governments do not understand that the co-ordination of the development of economic, political and social services in East Africa can advance the wealth and prosperity of the people without in any way affecting their political rights.

My only regret is that there is a great deal of misunderstanding about the services which the High Commission is providing. It is not surprising that the East African Governments do not understand that the co-ordination of the development of economic, political and social services in East Africa can advance the wealth and prosperity of the people without in any way affecting their political rights.

In the first place, it is not surprising that the East African Governments do not understand that the co-ordination of the development of economic, political and social services in East Africa can advance the wealth and prosperity of the people without in any way affecting their political rights.

It is a curious fact that while the old established nations are now making concessions in the development of world trade and economic progress, they are not doing so in their political rights. It is not surprising that the East African Governments do not understand that the co-ordination of the development of economic, political and social services in East Africa can advance the wealth and prosperity of the people without in any way affecting their political rights.

But only a portion of that cost is borne by the East African Governments. Other Governments contribute, and there is substantial assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The contributions to be made to the services by the

East African Governments in 1955 are approximately — Kenya £157,000; Tanganyika £145,000 and Uganda £134,000. Now, I think the East African Governments would have to be a very desperate party indeed if they could possibly consider abandoning important research and allied organizations covering such a wide field, together with the Royal East African Navy, for an individual saving of between £194,000 and £167,000 a year.

It can be said that Colonial Development and Welfare assistance will not continue forever, and the bulk of the cost of these research organizations will eventually fall on the East African Governments, a considerably higher figure, but even the latter might be able to do more research organizations would not say that they are going to the essential benefit of the territories, and they can try to reason to believe that in the long run they will save many times the money which has been spent upon them. I may state emphatically that if the High Commission and this Assembly were abandoned, if as has been suggested, a representative fifth part of the cost should be got back, and if no more money were spent on research expenditure in the East African Governments would be small, and that even the small saving could be utilized by abandoning important research and allied organizations thoroughly in the interest would be.

Fifth Wheel

It is a pity I have been hindered by this temporary absence of the High Commission with this fifth wheel of mine. I cannot believe that its originator ever realized what he was saying. Or perhaps I should say what she was saying — that may explain it. It may well be true that in the old days of the coach a fifth wheel was an expensive luxury, and at that time an East African High Commission would certainly have been one. But any change of the motorist who set this on a safari today without the fifth wheel would merit the adjective applied to the charming young virgins who failed to take a word of kerosene for their lamps.

The East African Customs and Excise Department and the East African Inland Revenue Department continue to grow and to prosper. I am proposing that the staff should be increased substantially. The cost of collecting more and more revenue would rise in the Income Tax Department there is a well tried system under which salaries and grades

of staff can be related to the number of taxpayers who have to be dealt with during the course of the year. As a result of streamlining the Income Tax Department in recent years it has been able to take vigorous steps to keep up new taxpayers and this together with the very marked spread of the activities of the Investigation Branch are having throughout East Africa the increased number of taxpayers in about 1954.

Comparative Figures

This is shown reflected by a comparison of the number of tax assessments issued in 1953 as compared with 1954. In 1953 the total for East Africa was 21,700, of which Kenya £157,000, Tanganyika £145,000 and Uganda £134,000. In 1954 the total was 27,000, of which Kenya £157,000, Tanganyika £145,000 and Uganda £134,000. The tax assessed being £17,000,000 in 1953 and £23,500,000 in 1954. The number of assessments issued in 1953 were 15,183 more assessments, £2,700,000 more tax assessed, while the actual cash collections increased by £7,100,000. The increase in cash collections was £1,000,000 more than the increase in tax assessed. The cost of collection is only just under 1% of the total, with the 1954 total favourably with other tax collecting departments.

The investigation Branch is increasing its work on tax fraud work which is giving a good result. In 1953 the total of fraud was £1,000,000, in 1954 it was £1,500,000. The total of fraud was £1,000,000 in 1953 and £1,500,000 in 1954.

The total of fraud was £1,000,000 in 1953 and £1,500,000 in 1954. The total of fraud was £1,000,000 in 1953 and £1,500,000 in 1954.

The total of fraud was £1,000,000 in 1953 and £1,500,000 in 1954. The total of fraud was £1,000,000 in 1953 and £1,500,000 in 1954.

Number of Public Relations Officers

(Being a list of names)

The number of Public Relations Officers in the East African Governments is as follows: Kenya 1, Tanganyika 1, Uganda 1, Rhodesia 1, South Africa 1, and the United Kingdom 1.

The number of Public Relations Officers in the East African Governments is as follows: Kenya 1, Tanganyika 1, Uganda 1, Rhodesia 1, South Africa 1, and the United Kingdom 1.

The number of Public Relations Officers in the East African Governments is as follows: Kenya 1, Tanganyika 1, Uganda 1, Rhodesia 1, South Africa 1, and the United Kingdom 1.

The number of Public Relations Officers in the East African Governments is as follows: Kenya 1, Tanganyika 1, Uganda 1, Rhodesia 1, South Africa 1, and the United Kingdom 1.

The number of Public Relations Officers in the East African Governments is as follows: Kenya 1, Tanganyika 1, Uganda 1, Rhodesia 1, South Africa 1, and the United Kingdom 1.

The number of Public Relations Officers in the East African Governments is as follows: Kenya 1, Tanganyika 1, Uganda 1, Rhodesia 1, South Africa 1, and the United Kingdom 1.

The number of Public Relations Officers in the East African Governments is as follows: Kenya 1, Tanganyika 1, Uganda 1, Rhodesia 1, South Africa 1, and the United Kingdom 1.

The number of Public Relations Officers in the East African Governments is as follows: Kenya 1, Tanganyika 1, Uganda 1, Rhodesia 1, South Africa 1, and the United Kingdom 1.

The number of Public Relations Officers in the East African Governments is as follows: Kenya 1, Tanganyika 1, Uganda 1, Rhodesia 1, South Africa 1, and the United Kingdom 1.



I'm happy with CAPSLAN

by Franklyn EOOD 1954



East Africa Tourist Travel Association has 100-15 copies of the film "Safari to Adventure" (15 min) and stopping lists Government and private organizations and individuals through whom good publicity for East Africa will be obtained.

Parliament

Appeal Tribunals in Kenya
Recruitment of Rehabilitation Officers

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week, Mr. H. F. L. Tarter (Cons.) asked how many appeal tribunals there were in Kenya, and whether the Government was satisfied that their underlying structure was sound enough to deal with the volume of these appeals.

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, replied that under the emergency regulations detainees were to be given the earliest opportunity to make written appeals. He said that the Government was informed of their right of appeal. It was the responsibility of the tribunals to inform detainees of this right. The Advisory Committee of interview tribunals in the former Kenya had therefore done its best to inform detainees of their right to appeal. He said that the Government considered that the present flow of appeals against detention was satisfactory.

Replying to another question by Mr. Tarter on the establishment of rehabilitation centres in detention camps, Mr. Hopkinson said there are 12 permanent centres, 20 central points and a number of temporary ones. In addition, 24 centres are planned for rehabilitation work. Recruitment for all centres is done locally in the main, and recruitment from overseas will depend on the needs.

Language Difficulties

Mr. Tarter asked how Government difficulties in the language field were being met.

Mr. Hopkinson replied that where possible interpreters are hired. He said that the Government was doing its best to meet the demand locally.

them from this country. We have in fact recruited one officer in this country."

Treatment of Leprosy

Replying to a question on leprosy in the Colonies, Mr. Hopkinson said there was an institution for treatment in every territory in which the disease is endemic, either leprosy hospitals, separate settlements or villages. Contact with the general public in the case of patients under treatment was related to the risk of infection in each case.

Mr. W. Haines (Cons.) asked the Minister how aware the public was of the disease and the dangers of leprosy in the uncolonised settlements.

Mr. Hopkinson replied that many of the new towns which have been discovered in Africa at present are at an increasing number of cases and patients, as shown by the increasing number of patients in the hospitals, or in the settlements. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Haines said: "May we take it from this reply that you accept that leprosy is not a dangerous infectious disease, and that the Government is doing its best to inform the public of the disease?"

Mr. Hopkinson replied that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Tarter asked how the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Hopkinson replied that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Tarter asked how the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Hopkinson replied that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Tarter asked how the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Hopkinson replied that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Tarter asked how the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Hopkinson replied that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Tarter asked how the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Hopkinson replied that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Tarter asked how the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Hopkinson replied that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Tarter asked how the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Hopkinson replied that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Tarter asked how the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.



Service for
Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service of information provided by local travel agents, tour operators, companies, and the Government of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Rhodesia. The Association aims to help visitors to these countries to have a better holiday. It maintains a National Information Bureau for all these countries. Members are invited to contribute to the service.

NAIROBI
100, Spring Gardens
(at junction)

NOMBASA
Killindini (at junction
to Deck Gate)

KAMPALA
Kampala (at junction
to the City)

NATIVES
Dar-es-Salaam (at junction
to the City)

Written enquiries should be addressed to
THE INFORMATION OFFICE, EAST AFRICA,
P.O. Box 2018, NAIROBI, KENYA.

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

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries may be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, 11th Floor, 100, Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 37, Heverest House, Bank Avenue, Salisbury, N. Rhodesia.

Decimal Coinage

THE FEDERATION is likely to change over to the decimal system of coinage in due course. Mr. C. N. Kinnear, Secretary of the Ghana branch of the Federal Chambers of Commerce, has suggested. He points out that 18 countries within the Commonwealth, including East African territories bordering the Federation, had decimal coinage, and New Zealand, Australia, India and South Africa were considering such a reform. If South Africa changed, the Federation would be a monetary territory in South Central, or East Africa, in line with the U.K.

Thesavaya National Union

Mr. Bush, acting Colonial Secretary, was invited to attend the Thesavaya National Union, which is a branch of the Thesavaya National District Union. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Kinnear said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. G. T. Theobald said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Mr. Kinnear said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease. He said that the Government was doing its best to inform the public of the disease.

Libraries in East and Central Africa

Unesco Facts and Figures

THESE DETAILS of library services in East and Central Africa are given in a recent Unesco report.

Southern Rhodesia.—Public libraries for Europeans, with a total membership of over 5,000, stock in excess of 100,000 books. The two largest are Bulawayo Public Library, which houses the Best Circulating Library for Africa, and the National Free Lending Service, and the Queen Victoria Memorial Library, Bulawayo, which circulates 84,000 volumes annually.

Local African societies run small libraries in urban residential areas, notably at Stanley Hall and Bulawayo. At African township Salisbury a small collection of books is kept by the welfare officers of the town authority.

Other Territorial Activities

Uganda and Tanganyika.—There are public libraries for Europeans in Livingstonia, Entebbe, and Nairobi. The main branches of the National Free Lending Service of Southern Rhodesia are also available.

Kenya.—There are public libraries for Europeans, the National Public Library, the Ewing Young Library (with eight branches), the Nyassaland African Library, and the British Council Library of 2,600 books. There are libraries for Africans at the African social centres.

Malawi.—There are 10 library centres, with a total circulation of 1,522 books. There is a library of the British branch of the East African Community Branch in Kampala, which has a collection of 10,000 volumes. Services in port are provided. Kampala University has established a library of 2,000 volumes. The National Free Lending Service is available in all districts. At Lilongwe, Malawi, there are 10 library centres, 10,000 volumes.

Uganda and Tanganyika.—There are 100 Free Lending Service centres in Uganda and Tanganyika, with a total of 100,000 books.

hood Library and the Municipal Library are the main borrowing sources for Asians and Africans.

Tanganyika.—Free circulating library services are provided at African community welfare centres and at branches in the Territory of the Kenya (African) circulating libraries scheme.

Zanzibar.—Book clubs which serve as public libraries exist in Zanzibar and in each of the three townships in Pemba. There are also 1000 community libraries, such as the Aga Khan community libraries. The civic centre in the African area of Zanzibar has a library.

Sudan.—The Central Library in Omdurman (12,000 volumes) and branch libraries in five of the Khartoum area cities towns are the main borrowing centres.

Anthropology in Central Africa

Dr. Max Gluckman's Address

DR. MAX GLUCKMAN, Professor of Anthropology in the University of Manchester, recently addressed the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts on "Anthropology in Central Africa."

During the Rhodes-Lessona negotiations, Dr. Gluckman's studies in 1947 in the field of the anthropology of the peoples of the southern part of the continent were under his auspices. Thanking the Government for making his knowledge acquired of the peoples of British Central Africa available to him, he said that of any other part of the continent. Moreover, research was possible if the work had been done, but it was not possible if the former universities.

A general weakness of British anthropology, said the lecturer, was the relative absence of interest in economic anthropology, the number of the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts on "Anthropology in Central Africa."

The Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya

Oxford and Cambridge Society Scholarship

Scholarships of £100 per annum will be awarded this year by the discretion of the Selection Board. The scholarship is open to any boy or girl born in Kenya who has been accepted for admission to either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge in the autumn of 1955.

Herold Pilling Bursary

This bursary of £100 per annum for three years will also be awarded by the discretion of the Selection Board. The bursary is open to any boy or girl born in Kenya who has been accepted for admission to either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge in the autumn of 1955.

- (a) parents or guardians who are members of the Society of Kenya
- (b) have been born in Kenya

Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Society of Kenya, P.O. Box 560, Nairobi.

The Secretary will be glad to receive applications for the Herold Pilling Bursary.

Candidates will be given to candidates for either of these awards who were normally born in Kenya before 1st October, 1925, or have been born in Kenya by military service.

Application forms may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya, P.O. Box 560, Nairobi, and should reach him on or before 1st May, 1955.

Uganda Protectorate

Notice

HOTEL E. JINJA

A SITE of 2-1/2 acres immediately west of the Hotel E. Jinja is available for the construction of building a first class hotel.

A plan of the site may be seen at the Land Office, Entebbe, and a copy of the same may be obtained from the Land Office, Entebbe. Copy of the site plan may be obtained from the Land Office, Entebbe, or the Land Office, Kampala.

Applications for the lease of the site should be submitted by 1st May, 1955, to the Land Office, Entebbe.

The Land Officer, P.O. Box 1, Jinja, Uganda.
The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

For details of the terms of the lease to be offered to the successful applicant may be obtained from the Land Office, Entebbe.

A. P. MITCHELL

Land Officer

Entebbe
February 24, 1955

Mr Transport Chief—

**YOUR LOW CONTRACT
TENDERS
PAY BETTER THIS WAY**



THAMES 2-ton model, no other truck has the all-round economy of the famous 4-cyl. **Winded Cost-Cutter**. Its outstanding rating guarantees lowest contract tender—cutting 10% or more. For the truck has exactly *the right power for the job*. It has too the precision built design to keep it on the job longer with less maintenance.

- Strong, wide and flat chassis for extra stability, and easy body building.
- Hydraulic two leading shoe brakes.
- Outstanding strong gear box and clutch.
- Semi-forward control, 12-volt electrical system.
- Best for yours! — your local Ford Dealer will gladly arrange a trial.

4-CYLINDER 'COST-CUTTER'

THAMES

2 & 3 TON MODELS

Ask your dealer for details of the full range of famous Ford Commercial Vehicles. You have a choice of 3 engines — the 'Cost-Cutter' petrol engine, the **THAMES 4-CYL. DIESEL** or the 7.5 Diesel — and the **LATER MONEY SAVER** 12-volt electrical system.

**ROBUSTLY BUILT
4-CYL. DIESEL ENGINE**


Now fitted to:
THAMES 2 & 3 TON MODELS

FORD PRODUCTS - MADE IN ENGLAND

Agents: East Africa and Rhodesia — Hughes, Little & Co., Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya. The Standard Oil (Africa) Co., Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. Africa Sales Corporation, Blantyre, Nyasaland. Kitch Motors Ltd., Harare, Rhodesia.

Robbins
PRODUCTS
British made Heavy Duty

For over 40 years the name of Robbins has been known for fine quality workmanship in the manufacture of their



M100 Electric Rotary Model Diesel Engine


The Robbins Diesel Engine will produce up to 1200 cubic centimetre capacity, combined with the most advanced features, renders an engine of compact size and great torque for its size. **CONTROLLED INJECTION**

Robbins also manufacture various other models of Diesels up to 1000 cc.

The highest quality Diesels are used in the manufacture of Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Stencils and Duplicating

ROBBINS DIESEL ENGINE CO. LTD.
Sheehy Rd., Walsford, ENG.

Ford
SALES AND SERVICE
IN
TANGANYIKA
AND ZAMBIA

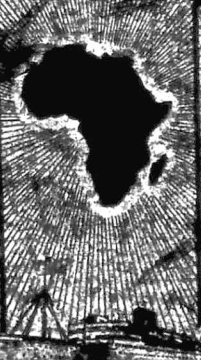


ARE PROVIDED BY
RIDDOCH MOTORS
LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA
BRANCHES: DAR ES SALAAM, TANZA, ARUSHA, MOMBASA

To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE
to CAIRO, TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and DURBAN

1 Durban	April 29
1 Port Elizabeth	May 6
1 East London	May 13
1 Cairo	May 20
1 Durban	May 27
1 Port Elizabeth	June 3
1 East London	June 10
1 Cairo	June 17
1 Durban	June 24
1 Port Elizabeth	July 1
1 East London	July 8
1 Cairo	July 15



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
from LONDON and CONTINENT

1 Rochester Castle	Apr. 25	Apr. 5
1 Kenya Castle	May 2	
1 Rhodesia Castle	May 12	May 15
1 East Africa Castle	May 22	May 24
1 Durban Castle	June 2	

*On West Coast, home West Coast
*On East Coast, home West Coast
*Out to home West Coast

UNION CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 3, BIRCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. (Telephone: 7758)
Passenger Dept., MAR 1104.
West End Passenger Agency: 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Tel. 3011)
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool.
All times subject to alteration without notice.



The Office of the Company's East African Headquarters at Mombasa

Branches: Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dodoma, Mlikindani, Mbate, Lindi, Mwanza

Importers of all classes of merchandise including: Building Materials, Hardware, Sunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits, etc.

Steamship Agents

East Africa Cable Works Ltd.
106 GARRATT LANE, WANDSWORTH LONDON, S.W.18

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding Trade, Commercial, Consular, Travel and General Conditions apply to

The Commission
East African Office

100, Broad Street, Liverpool, L3 5QF
Telephone: 051-236111

BELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan) Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Importers and Export Merchants
Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wadi Halfa, El Obeid, Sukkik and Tokar, Khartoum (Foreign), Massawa, Asabi and Asmara (Eritrea), Juba (French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt)

Agents in Saudi Arabia:
BELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia) Ltd.
JEDDAH

Agents in the United Kingdom:
BELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW

Highest Quality Products

CABLES	FLEXIBLES
V.R. Taped and Braided Lead Alloy and Tough Rubber Sheathed.	Silk and Cotton Braided Trough Rubber Sheathed.



WANDSIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.
106 GARRATT LANE WANDSWORTH LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone: Wandsworth 2077
Agents: London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Bombay, Madras, Singapore & Ceylon

The science of protecting your crops from disease

by using



'AGROSAN' GN Seed Dressing

Full details and supplies are available from your nearest dealer. Representatives throughout East Africa

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED
P.O. BOX 5480 NAIROBI



Company Report

The Uganda Company, Limited

Satisfactory Results and Sustained Progress

Statement by His Chairman, Major-General John Buckley, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Uganda Company, Limited, which was held in London on March 21, 1955, the Chairman, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BUCKLEY, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., made his statement in presenting the accounts for the year ended August 31, 1954. His following are extracts:

I referred at the last annual general meeting to the weather in Uganda in general and the areas in which our estates are located in particular had suffered from a period of unprecedented length. Both drought and heavy rain during the period, especially the latter, of the company for the year ended August 31, 1954, and undoubtedly applied a brake to the steady progress we are making.

Happily no such catastrophe has retarded our efforts during the year under review, and the very satisfactory results achieved provide convincing evidence of sustained progress. All this in spite of the fact that for prolonged periods a state of emergency existed in the Protectorate of Uganda.

Results More Important than Returns

It is quite obvious that the prosperity of your company is materially affected by the general economy of the Protectorate, but the laws of nature, as reflected in regular and irregular rainfall, have not thus interfered with our production and productivity from year to year and in consequence.

It is early yet to enter upon a year of even output in detail, the steady work towards future plantation and property development that has accompanied our successful output during the past year, makes it a safe bet that plans for a very considerable expansion of our business are well in hand and being steadily pursued.

The Government of Uganda have recently issued a productivity report outlining a most comprehensive five-year development plan which involves a total expenditure of £37,000,000. Your board have studied this report with great interest. They welcome and applaud its object, particularly its emphasis on agricultural productivity and rural development. We intend to use our endeavours at all times to contribute everything possible to the impression of the most praiseworthy plans, as I have already stated, our future is not only influenced but governed by the economic prosperity of the Protectorate.

Labour Supplies

It is generally known that the labour situation in Uganda is difficult, although not serious, because of a general shortage both for plantation work and secondary industries, and we are striving to the best of our endeavours to cope with this situation. By increased mechanization, particularly in our factories, and the provision of amenities, improved living conditions and pay and the encouragement of married families to settle on our estates, we are gradually building up a stable, contented and permanent labour force.

Turning to the accounts, you will see from the consolidated profit and loss account that compared with a gross profit of £1,367,445 in the previous year the gross

profit for the year ended August 31, 1954, is £1,224,036, although that figure includes a non-recurring item of £24,036. After the increased charges both for taxation and debenture interest, the net profit of the group is £1,104,434, against £960,572 in the previous year. Nevertheless the balance available after taxation is £727,600, against £960,572 for the previous year.

Dividends

As a result of the annual dividend proposed by your board have already been published, I am pleased to announce that after adding the proposed final dividend of 12½% to the interim dividend of 7½%, the total distribution for the year is 20% less tax. This requires a net distribution of £653,390, against £49,005. After providing for these dividends the parent company carries forward £4,960, while the subsidiaries add a further £7,420 to the profits which they carry forward.

You will also note that the distribution to the shareholders of the parent company of £653,390, including a substantial amount in arrears, involves additional liabilities to United Kingdom Income Tax and profits tax, and I can hardly express our appreciation to the Government for their long and patient consideration of the claims of the companies such as yours which are situated in the Protectorate. It is our hope that the Government of Uganda should not be misled by those who would urge obligations to United Kingdom taxation. Recommendations continue to be put forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this matter, and I believe that it is possible in the near future to make some arrangements in our favour.

Capital Reserves

The consolidated balance sheet shows a total of share capital, reserves and revenue reserves of £1,104,436, of which you will note that £230,227 represents profits in respect of fixed assets within the year. The book value of fixed assets has increased by some £57,000, but this figure is arrived at after the provision of approximately £70,000 by way of depreciation in the year under review.

You will note that the group continues to show substantial figures for stocks and work in progress, and the continuation of this state of affairs appears to be inevitable. We are still faced with very serious delays in the shipment of goods from the United Kingdom to Uganda, primarily because of the congestion in the port of Mombasa, of which I have consistently referred in my earlier speeches as a situation that has not improved as a result of a recent strike in that port. A severe rationing system is still in force, and although the delay varies from time to time it is usual to have to wait 12 to 18 months before the necessary space for general cargo can be obtained on ships sailing to Mombasa.

This handicap necessitates the maintaining of large general stocks, including substantial quantities of motor spare parts, at a high level in order to assure the continuation of the standard of service which is so important to our business. The port of Mombasa confronts us with problems which are not solely concerned with the

shipping of goods to East Africa, the dispatch to the rest of the world of both our own produce and of other produce and services in which our various subsidiaries deal has been particularly difficult. Since the end of the year under review we have experienced further difficulties following upon the dock strike which took place in the United Kingdom.

The Uganda Company (Africa) Limited

I deal first with the Motor Division. I have always been keenly interested in the motor side of our most important subsidiary in its primary capacity as an engine driver of first class service facilities brought to the motor towns. We have done a great deal in this direction.

Over the year has our new services in the Uganda Green field a job that want in the Protectorate, not only have we substantially increased our turnover in this branch, but as confidently hoped a year ago, we have enhanced our reputation for major and minor mechanical and repair services which can do nothing but increase our business.

Over the world buyers of motor vehicles are naturally influenced by the service they can obtain once the vehicle is employed, and this particularly applies to a country like Uganda, with long distances, not always on good roads, between trading and domestic centres. Our showrooms and repair shops in the new branch at Fort Portal are showing up well, and the line and Motor services are increasing.

The engine turnover of the motor department remains at a satisfactory level, notwithstanding the serious financial setback to delivery terms and the state of affairs existing in the port of Mombasa. It is interesting to report the successful marketing of our first Coventry engine, this engine is now being shipped by road to the Protectorate.

Electrical and Electrical Division

We are still experiencing a number of technical difficulties in the electrical and industrial divisions, but it is gratifying to report that we are now receiving orders as a result of the rapid work of the bus and cars and the principals in the United Kingdom, for whom we act as agents, are fully alive to the fact that their products require only a time to establish an outlet in the nature of Uganda, we are busily engaged in preparing the ground for their future appearance. There is already evidence to be seen that we have already regarded this situation as one of long-term development. We must look forward to this division eventually receiving the benefit from the fully developed development scheme which the Government is now sponsoring.

Our previous remarks have already paid tribute to the sound management of the company, and in the past year we have ventured our efforts to develop wider produce merchandising organization, the experience of the rains, today would not be true for future years, but here again we are suffering very much in an initial stage by the tragedy of the Mombasa dock strike.

It is hoped that the establishment of the Kampala Produce Exchange will increase the availability and enhance the reliability and quality of Ugandan produce, thereby enabling it to take place in the markets of the world.

I have already reported to shareholders that we manage Nandi Tea Estates Limited in Kenya, the Kioko Tea Company, Limited, and lately the Salama Estates on behalf of the Uganda Government. I think we can fairly claim that striking improvements have been made to these latter estates under our management, which have given the Government considerable

satisfaction and what is more important, they have been profitable.

The Uganda Company (Setton), Limited

This company increased its profit in 1954 chiefly as a result of a better Protectorate crop, which amounted to 398,580 bales compared with 314,724 bales in 1953. In the Mengo-Entebbe area, where our cotton enterprise is situated, the crop increased from 79,936 bales in 1953 to 108,134 and our share of a profit rose from 10,000 bales to 13,875.

Our new ginning plant at Mengo, Uganda, for a long time and produced 9 1/7 bales of lint cotton, approximately 66% of our total output, and the benefit of installing a modern ginney was clearly demonstrated by the ginning costs which were materially lower than the previous year.

In 1953 we operated one cotton seed dressing station on behalf of the Government. The seed which is so dressed is guaranteed free from insect pests and is then issued to producers throughout the Protectorate. The station was used by the Government to dress 1,000 tons of seed in two more stations. A dress station was also used for a total amount of seed dressed was 4,473 tons. We have since been invited to supervise the erection of six more seed dressing stations.

The company is continuing its programme of reorganizing and renewing its ginning. A second modern ginney is being constructed at Setton and will be in operation for the 1955 season, which should add to the production of lint cotton.

An exciting company, the Uganda African Cotton Carding Company, Limited, has been formed and has commenced to start and operate a carding spinning works. Machinery is being ordered to amount to 100 tons of clean carding and spinning machinery, 100 tons of clean carding and spinning machinery, 100 tons of clean carding and spinning machinery, 100 tons of clean carding and spinning machinery. Our company, which is established with African promoters in this enterprise, are erecting the factory on part of a factory site at Mengo and have been appointing managing agents and secretaries for a period of 15 years, the terms provide for an annual fee and commission on the profits earned.

This form of association with African gentlemen provides a great opportunity to train Africans in commercial practice and working methods and has been welcomed by the Uganda Government.

Uganda Tea Estates Limited

Our tea plantations have experienced a very successful year. As I have already mentioned, there has been no repetition of the appalling drought, from which we suffered last year, and in the year under review we have been compensated by excellent rainfall, which has enabled us to obtain a good output of tea during several months. This was accompanied by an upward swing in the market price of tea from which we have naturally benefited.

On the other hand, as long-term producers of an essential commodity, we are unable to view with favour the erratic movements of the price of tea in the world market, which have now been going on for over two years. At the very low prices to which tea fell soon after devaluation in the United Kingdom, combined with unsatisfactory repercussions, which played no small part in leading to undesirably high prices. Tea producers interested not only in current profitability but in the long-term development of plantations, have all wish to see a reasonably stable tea market, which production steadily building up to match increasing world consumption.

Although high profits are gratifying, they afford no fundamental satisfaction when one is forced to regard

them to some extent as ephemeral and likely to create disturbing effects upon the expansion of world consumption. Whilst depreciation is exaggerated and unfounded statements which I have recently received such as that we are not unduly perturbed by the recent return of tea to somewhat lower prices in the London market and we naturally hope that this will not be followed by a new swing of the pendulum reducing the price of tea once again to depressed levels.

Relative to our Tea Operations

It has also to be remembered that as regards East Africa we must develop the standard of life of our workers in the tea industry an objective which we are endeavouring to achieve for a number of years. This policy inevitably leads to raising our costs of production and increases the absorbing power of our workers. This in turn stimulates the demand for primary produce, in which tea is an increasingly important item.

Above all, therefore, as producers we wish to see the industry develop to a high standard which will enable us to reap the maximum benefit from our tea operations. We are endeavouring to do this by increasing our annual profits and to give us all possible inducement to expand our tea plantations in Uganda.

I am sure that you will agree with the policy on which we have decided from the fabulous profits made from tea during the last year or so. It would be imprudent to prophesy in regard to the degree of permanence of these conditions and it would be absurd to initiate dividends or a return of anything on this account, particularly in view of the very high and satisfactory rates of taxation in the United Kingdom.

Relative to our Tea Plans

The Director following what we believe to be the general opinion of the shareholders, has drawn up a policy of expansion of our tea operations in Uganda. We have proved to our satisfaction that Uganda, particularly West Uganda, contains ideal conditions for growing good quality tea and it is our considered policy to pursue steadily the development of new plantations over a considerable number of years, provided the conditions remain sufficiently encouraging.

We believe that this policy is not only in the long-term interests of our shareholders but also in the interest of the development of Uganda and we are sure that we shall receive the fullest support from the Government of Uganda in implementing these plans.

It would be premature at this stage to make more than a passing reference to our tea development plans, as certain negotiations have not yet been finalized, but I can assure shareholders that these developments are of a most comprehensive nature, and when matured

your company will, it is hoped, own and operate some 6,000 acres of tea-bearing land. However, I reiterate that an essential condition is stability in the world tea market.

I can conclude my comments on our tea activities by saying that our estates have never looked in better condition and that they are being managed by first-class teams. In short, the future of our tea interests is most encouraging.

Uganda Coffee Limited

Shareholders are fully aware that the price of coffee in the world market is different from that of the already sold tea and the former has fallen substantially, but by a further margin coffee has sold at good prices during the year under review as the market has been very active. The bulk of Uganda's coffee was disposed of on the Bombay market but now a new market has opened in Kampala, a fact from which we are greatly encouraged.

During the early part of the year our coffee prices were consistently and profitably low and we took the opportunity of resting our trees. We have since returned to production, but this commodity of course represents a minor place in our general activities. Another minor crop, banana, is fetching good prices.

Lubowa Estates Limited, which is a subsidiary of this company, has been under very careful examination by the visits of great directors, resulting in considerable reorganization of these properties. While we shall continue the successful growing of coffee, it has also been decided to abandon the dairy experiment which due largely to tropical cattle diseases has resulted in losses.

A Gradual Process

In this we have embarked upon an entirely new venture here — tea production — and nurseries are already in existence. It requires an explanation to understand that it will be some time before this land is tea-bearing; the process will be gradual, which in effect means that it will take some time to reach a stage for some three or four years. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the factoring of any crop leaf produced during this interim period.

Once again I wish to record the board's appreciation of the magnificent work of our executives and staff both in Uganda and London. All have had a strenuous and exacting year, and the excellent picture I present to you today largely reflects their industry and loyalty.

The report and accounts were adopted.

THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING AND INSURANCE AGENTS

LONDON OFFICE: 41-67, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3

BEIRA P.O. Box 14

SALISBURY P.O. Box 776

BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310

GWelo P.O. Box 447

BLANTYRE P.O. Box 440

Company Report

Mitchell Cotts and Company, Limited

Continuance of Active Trading Conditions

Overall Picture of Increasing Strength

MR. W. C. BRAYTON ON GROUP'S OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES

THE THIRTY-SEVEN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on Friday, 23rd, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

The following is the statement by the chairman, Mr. W. C. BRAYTON, which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1954:

"In my statement at the time last year I expressed the opinion that although the not exceptional results had not been so reported you would not be disappointed with the results achieved.

"I think that the accounts now before you confirm this view. The profit for the year under review, of £1,258,152, compared with the figure of £1,304,359 for the previous year, can be regarded as satisfactory in view of more difficult trading conditions.

"Taxation takes proportionately less of a total of £755,000, compared with £848,000 and this year we relied more than in previous years on the sale of our shares, rather than on special items relating to other years, and it is probable that the final consolidated year profit after tax is only some £137,000 less than the previous year.

"The result achieved, with some exceptional items, would have been the same had it not been for the total volume of work done in the East and other areas and a higher marginal profit due to lesser competition, mainly from abroad.

Dividends and Appropriations

"The rate of dividend on the ordinary shares was maintained at 25% but was paid on the capital as increased in April last by the bonus issue of one ordinary share for every five ordinary shares held. This dividend and the preference dividend amounted to a total of £2,291,667, being £1,200,000 from the balance of the profits remaining, we have transferred £1,500,000 to general reserve, leaving that fund up to £2,000,000.

"We do not propose to add anything this year to the contingencies reserve which has been built up specifically to provide for unforeseen risks in some of the countries in which the group operates as a subsidiary. The £500,000 contingencies reserve is more than sufficient to cover any such risks as far as they can be foreseen at present. We also propose to fund further strengthening of the auxiliary pension fund by the transfer of all of the same amount at last year, namely £50,000.

"After these appropriations there will remain £182,320 to add to the balance carried forward, bringing this to a total of £1,139,064.

"I will not comment in any further detail on the balance sheet or consolidated statement except to point out that the high levels of current assets and liabilities reflect the continuance of active trading conditions during the year, but you will note that the net liquid position is stronger in that the total current assets are about £160,000 up, whereas the total provisions and current liabilities are about £150,000 down.

"The overall picture emerging is one of increasing strength, justifying confidence in the group's ability to cope with changing conditions.

Overseas Activities

"Activity in Southern Africa, which is the group's widest and broadest field of operations, continued at a high level and the position is expected to remain so during the current financial year as well. One adverse factor still continues, namely the reduction in the export of South African coal. The increased industrial demands in that country and the competition from Germany, the United States and other countries has meant that the markets supplied with their full requirements from South Africa and coal from other sources has to some extent been substituted; this has resulted in narrower margins of profit from our coal trade. The South African Government is endeavouring to provide more tonnage for export coal and it is hoped that the position will gradually improve.

"Our companies operating in East Africa have continued to increase, and the results achieved are better than for the previous year.

"Certain parts of the group, particularly those operating in the Middle and Far East, have been affected by political and economic changes in the region, and since they trade for the most part on a speculative basis, the volume of business in future at least in these countries concerned will be affected.

United Kingdom Companies

"The parent company and the other 65 companies of the group in the United Kingdom have entered only a limited extent from the continuing overseas activities. The total group exports from the United Kingdom amounting to £6,250,000 as against £6,500,000 for the previous year.

"Our trading conditions show a clear favourable position. Although during recent months there has been a decided improvement in freight rates, this does not occur early enough to affect these companies' profits in our accounts but better results are hoped for the coming year.

"The factors would not be complete and additional mention should be made of favourable factors in addition to the favourable one referred to above. What we are, at present, elaborating, training the group's activities in other directions, we continue to concentrate on our overseas markets.

"Our group's products and services are still being essentially developed, not only through inter-territorial transactions but particularly through the sale of London of grains, seeds and cattle products from the United Kingdom where we are established, primarily the Sudan, Ethiopia, Africa and East Africa.

"The export of food products and other commodities and our close relations with the Government of the Sudan and East Africa and with the Government of Aden and other countries have been successful in securing large quantities of coal with the Government of the Sudan and East Africa and with the Government of Aden and other countries.

allowance which it receives in respect of the mine.

"In conclusion, I would like to record our appreciation of the services rendered during the past year by the general manager, Mr. D. C. Pearce, and by the managers and staffs on the mines operated by your company. I would also like to express our thanks to the London committee and the Bulawayo, Johannesburg and London office staffs."

Chairman's Additional Remarks

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the chairman said:

"The directors' report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1954, together with my review, have been in your hands for some time and are now before you. They deal fully with the operations of the company and its affairs up to the close of its financial year. I would now like to bring you up to date as regards the results since then."

The tonnage milled at the Debsi mine for the five months ended February 28, 1955, was 45,900 tons which yielded 11,445 ounces fine gold. The average recovery of 3.4% dwt per ton milled. In addition to treating the concentrates from current production, the roasting plant also handled 3,757 tons of concentrates from the accumulated stockpile, from which 2,693 ounces fine gold were recovered.

The estimated working profit at the Debsi mine for the first six months, based on a selling price of gold of 245s 6d per ounce, was £63,757, of which £18,559

resulted from treating accumulated concentrates in the roasting plant. In addition £1,489 accrued from sales of gold at prices above 245s 6d per ounce in respect of gold produced during the three months October to December, 1954.

"Due to certain technical faults it was found necessary to close down the roaster for a few days in December, 1954, and again last month. These stoppages in no way affected current production, which was readily handled but they caused a reduction in the volume of stockpile concentrates that it was possible to treat. The length of time the roaster was out of action, however, was not so great as was originally expected to eliminate the danger."

Estimated Working Profit

The average and maximum estimated working profits for the five months were £12,000 and £1,100, respectively. The working profit for the three months for the year was thus £63,757, subject to the addition of profits received from the Debsi mine in respect of concentrates from the stockpile of 2,693 ounces fine gold.

"You will have noted in my preliminary report that your directors have declared dividends half yearly in the future. In accordance with this policy a dividend of 44d per share equivalent to 7.8% was declared on March 31, 1955. It is expected that dividend warrants will be posted on May 15, 1955."

The report and accounts were adopted.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

INCORPORATED IN U.K.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

BAR ES SALAMAH & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

INCORPORATED IN U.K.
Number of Companies
1,004

INCORPORATED IN U.K.
Number of Companies
1,093

INCORPORATED IN U.K.
Number of Companies
1,093

INCORPORATED IN U.K.
Number of Companies
1,004

INCORPORATED IN U.K.
Number of Companies
1,093

INCORPORATED IN U.K.
Number of Companies
1,093

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD. (INCORPORATED IN U.K.)
Incorporated in U.K. Registered Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, U.K.
Telephone: 200-230

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. (INCORPORATED IN U.K.)
Incorporated in U.K. Registered Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, U.K.
Telephone: 200-230

BAR ES SALAMAH AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. (INCORPORATED IN U.K.)
Incorporated in U.K. Registered Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, U.K.
Telephone: 200-230

INCORPORATED IN U.K. Registered Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, U.K.
Telephone: 200-230

INCORPORATED IN U.K. Registered Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, U.K.
Telephone: 200-230

INCORPORATED IN U.K. Registered Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, U.K.
Telephone: 200-230

INCORPORATED IN U.K. Registered Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, U.K.
Telephone: 200-230

INCORPORATED IN U.K. Registered Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, U.K.
Telephone: 200-230

INCORPORATED IN U.K. Registered Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, U.K.
Telephone: 200-230

INCORPORATED IN U.K. Registered Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, U.K.
Telephone: 200-230

INCORPORATED IN U.K. Registered Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, U.K.
Telephone: 200-230

INCORPORATED IN U.K. Registered Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, U.K.
Telephone: 200-230



First class **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.**
 P. O. Box 100, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

- Fork Lift Trucks
- Conveyor Systems
- Cranes & Transporters
- Excavators & Graders
- Plantation Machinery
- Power Locomotives
- Light Railway Equipment

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Through Rail Service to East Africa and Rhodesia

THROUGH RAIL SERVICE NOW IN OPERATION TO LOBITO - RHODESIA

Through Rail Service to Livingstone

REGULAR SERVICE
 Anglo-Siam Railway Company
 95 George Street, LONDON

General Agents:
 Leopold Wallers, Shingoes, Ltd.
 25, 26 & 27, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4

LYKES LINES

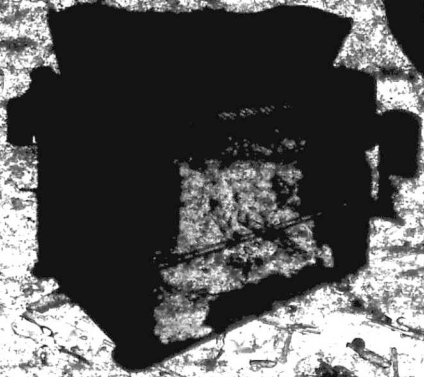
REGULAR WEST AFRICAN SERVICE THROUGH EAST AFRICAN PORTS TO WEST AFRICAN PORTS AND VICE VERSA

	Leaving South Africa	Leaving East Africa
Lykes	late April	early May
Lykes	late May	early June
Lykes	late June	early July
Lykes	late July	early August
Lykes	late August	early September
Lykes	late September	early October
Lykes	late October	early November
Lykes	late November	early December
Lykes	late December	early January

For further particulars apply to:
LYKES LINES INC. GURBAN
 LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
 NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, ZAMBIA, KAMPALA, SANJIBAR
THE BEIRA ROYALTY CO. LTD. BEIRA
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD. LINDI

Modernization of Ginneries

PLATTS ALL-GEARED DOUBLE ROLLER GIN



Designed to gin all seed cotton varieties with "woolly" type seed

- OUTPUT:** Has a net output of 200 bales per hour.
- LINT DELIVERY:** The machine can be adapted for the three principal gin configurations, i.e. lint can be delivered from any one side of the frame.
- BEARINGS:** All main operating parts are fitted with ball and roller bearings.
- DRIVING:** Either belt or shaft drive, as required. Recommended h.p. for driving gear is 150.
- ADAPTABILITY:** Easily adapted to automatic lint and cotton seed conveyance.

Further details of the machine or descriptions of the various classes of seed cotton suitable for ginning by this machine may be made available on request.

Platts All-geared Double Roller Gin and the Platts Cotton Seed Conveyance System are the only machines in the world which have been adapted to ginning all seed cotton varieties.

THE UGANDA
CO. (LIMITED) LTD
KAMPALA UGANDA



for

good

CONCRETE

use ROCK BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Rock Brand Portland Cement is already being used in construction of Uganda's main roads and bridges. It is the best cement available for meeting the growing demand for concrete in the country.

MADE IN UGANDA TO B.S. 122 (1952) BY UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY LTD.
 AVAILABLE ON REQUEST FROM EAST AFRICA TRADING CO. LTD. KAMPALA, UGANDA