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Thursday March 3 1955

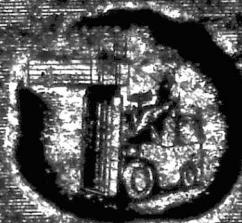
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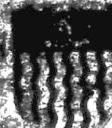
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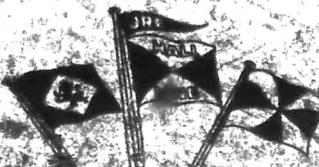
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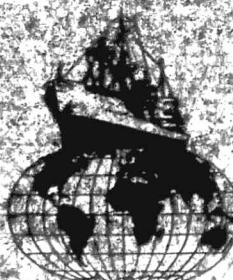
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Jocelson

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER 1945

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THIS WEEK the Overseas Food Corporation will pass from the East African scene, and the newly constituted Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation will continue what remains of its work.

Inglorious Misadventure. Owing to the ghastly mismanagement of a good idea millions of pounds of

British taxpayers' money were thrown away by an incompetent board under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Plummer (who was nevertheless quickly knighted on the advice of the Socialist Government) and the ministerial responsibility of Mr. John Strachey (who was compelled properly to account in the House of Commons). The public which sensed that there had been serious errors did not hold a grudge over it because it was so well known 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 disastrous 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 grounding scheme) than the levity often shown in the action 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.P.C. job in Tanganyika, whatever his demands. 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 extravagance scheme founders, partly because superstitious men in high places showed themselves unteachable.

New Corporation. It is all the better for this because it is a rebuke to its predecessor. A public in Great Britain which is so prone to judge by names could be persuaded

New Corporation's Impressive Board. More than the normal quota of British experts their estimates proved to be calamitously unreal. A much more modest and sensible team has now been assembled under Mr. S. C. Elliott who some years ago reformed a similar organization in Kenya. In the days before the formation of the Plummer-Strachey fiasco by unscrupulous conmen on practical problems he has re-established faith in the prospects of a drastically reduced project and now he is to have the services of an admirable board. Mr. Arthur Gaskell, a great capture, made an important contribution to the success of the Gezira cotton growing scheme in the Sudan. He has studied agriculture in many parts of East Africa. He 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. Lowrie, 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. Karumjee 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 H umbi Zito is the progressive chairman of the Nyamwezi Federation, and if he is receptive balanced

and energetic, as is suggested by his inclusion in such a directorate, he will have a valuable contribution to make. It is also satisfactory that the Government of Tanganyika, which has made itself responsible for financing the corporation, has not attempted to pack the board with senior officials, but has contented itself with nominating only one, the holder of the portfolio of Agriculture and Natural Resources. This, then, is an impressive board composed of men who have given their way to spears on their own merits, and are unlikely to make bad 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 Euro-African and Asian good will.

**

JOHN GRAVILIN, Member, 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. **Uncooperative Co-operation.** While Mr. van Beden was speaking in the Federal Parliament, Mr. Gravlin interjected: "Some civil servants try to sabotage another Government because they indirectly are a part of it." Mr. A. T. Williams, then secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, who could not be expected to welcome such a reference to their Government as that, as 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. Gravlin believes that civil servants in Northern Rhodesia are trying to sabotage the work of the Federal Government. I must assume that Mr. Gravlin has evidence to support this very grave charge. His duty is to lay it before this Government. If that charge is proved, I undertake to see that any officers guilty of such conduct are severely punished—but it will be necessary for Mr. Gravlin 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 Fact, Not Fiction, breathes had been much more evident during the past year or so. Surely Mr. Williams does not aver that he had no prior knowledge of

the complaints which were in the mind of Livingstone's member. Any such suggestion would be astonishing, for even in London we have been told by visitors from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and even Nyasaland of marked lack of co-operation in some Northern Rhodesian official circles. Not one of our informants, whether by word of mouth or by correspondence, has made any statement which could have justified the term "smear campaign" used by Mr. Williams. They were obviously unhappy that some Civil servants

(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 hear mentioned in public. Mr. Gravlin may have his little collection of such cases, some of his colleagues in the Federal Parliament probably have.

It is significant that a Northern Rhodesian should have become the first member of the Federal Parliament to bring this delicate matter to public notice. He must have done so for several reasons of public importance. From information in our post-Agreement session we consider Mr. Gravlin to have been on surer ground than the Chief Secretary, whom he may be said to represent, was on the matter when he based on the national condition that Mr. Williams, if he is satisfied, will publicly withdraw the denunciation about a "smear campaign" and publicly admit that not all that should have been done had in fact been done within his own Government. There are people on his own doorstep, officials among them, who are strongly of that opinion which is held still more firmly by quite senior men in the Federal service who have transferred to it from Northern Rhodesia. These facts—*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 unfriendly comments about the Federal authorities was provided only a few days ago by the debate on the Kariba and Kafue hydro-electric schemes. The contributions of some speakers were more likely to foster disharmony than the spirit of co-operation. Surely the policy should be to stress the points of agreement and not emphasize unnecessarily those on which there is disagreement.

Notes By The Way

General Erskine's Abortions

SOME NONSENSE WORDS of General Sir George Erskine, the Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, are recorded on another page. As will be seen, he has suggested that the people of Great Britain are gravely ignorant about the position in Kenya, that little has been written about the new situation there, and that there has been much anti-British agitation due to the country forces' policy about shooting Africans on sight. Each of those absurd statements is repeated, largely, in large sections of the public. We are admittedly indifferent to anything more serious than news about film stars, football pools, and sport, but nobody with any interest in the future can truly plead ignorance about the state of Kenya. For many hundreds of thousands of columns of news on that subject have been published in Great Britain in the past two and a half years. They have taken the form of dispatches from the Colony by resident and local correspondents, reports of debates in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and of addresses to bursaries and other church meetings, and organizations of many kinds. There have also been numerous broadcasts and discussions. The ignorance must be among the millions who do not care, and would rather care if every man in every British Battalion returning from Kenya makes himself a propagandist for the truth.

How Not to Write

It is not necessary to imply that an overstatement of the news item reported above in Kenya established in 1954 is unique. It is not unique and untrue. A few publications will still do this, but they could easily be exposed. In the case of Kenya, and certainly in many other countries, journalists up and down the country have, however, reported factually and fairly, and their combined influence is far greater than that of the one-tenthane 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 he is too vile to use. The Commander-in-Chief was asking a battalion of the Black Watch to spread the truth in order to help Kenya. If this is his own idea of helping the Colony, it is certainly not mine.

Awakening the Weary

MR. HORACE WHITE, Director of Information in Uganda, bids him 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 this matter, and because Governors and non-official members of the Legislative Councils have been equally unconcerned (not for want of prodding, for the subject has been constantly kept under public notice by this newspaper).

Mr. Horace White's Example

THE FIRST REAL SIGN of an entirely new spirit followed Mr. White's arrival in Uganda. He promptly insisted on the importance of early publication of all Government reports, the Government Prints did its part nobly, and so departmental documents from Uganda for 1954 are reaching London before the copies of similar departments in other territories for 1953, and in some cases earlier. The same is true of the documents for 1952. On Saturday the report No. 1 of the African Affairs Department in Uganda arrived. I hope that Mr. White, who is very popular in his own Protectorate despite his sense of inferiority, will go on urging to his unpopularity elsewhere to obtain the same, to eliminate the quickest possible propagation of

Challenge to Other Territories

AT ANY MEETING ON THIS OR OTHER SUBJECTS, a proposal is often made to assemble a committee of enquiry and ask for the date on which each departmental report has been published in Uganda. That would, I am sure, yield a most interesting schedule of time which this newspaper would gladly publish, partly in tribute to Uganda's growing sense of the need of speed in such matters, and partly in the hope of so discrediting departmental heads in other colonies that they would feel it necessary to change their whole system if they did not do spontaneously, find themselves pushed by their Information Departments, Secretariats, and Governors. What Uganda has done, other colonies, Dependencies can achieve if the right measures are taken at the right time.

Misguidance for Trade Unions

IT IS A FACT, known now by all, that James Bury, Minister of Labour in Ontario, has been misguiding the trade unions there through the weekly journal published by the Canadian of Industrial Organizations movement, from which quotations appear on another page of this issue. Some of the misstatements and unsatisfactory generalizations in the doctored journal, written by 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 judgment on some of the matters about which he has written. In any case it would have been more prudent and much fairer to withhold comment. Trade unionists in many countries look to the I.C.I.O. for leadership. In this case they have been given false information. The statements in an open letter to a Canadian in Toronto or the Canadian Congress of Labour must have given the delegates the impression that the general state of Kenya, not merely of the African areas affected by Mau Mau, is ignominious.

Reprehensible Misrepresentation

IT IS NOT NECESSARY 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 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 particularly reprehensible misrepresentation. It is time of rebellion for men without knowledge of the local circumstances may interpret such allegations as something approaching justification for Mat Kilau's letter. But it cannot escape notice that the writer does not go without from writing about general conditions and general trends to specific union members.

GENERAL ECONOMY

DECREASE IN LOWA. IN THE face of the opinion that increased selling of coffee beans may be expected within the next few months, and several of the largest retailers in the United Kingdom have already cut their prices, recently by as much as 10 per cent., the coffee companies in Tanganyika have decided to take action. 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 stores or half a sovereign. Fortunately within a few weeks the Government stepped in with changes in its policy which resulted in a break in prices. Coffees were sold separately. Now the prices of the three varieties are falling simultaneously in all three cases after consumer resistance has grown firmer. That and heavy stocks of surplus coffee in Britain are responsible for what has happened.

Tanganyika's New Legislative Council

Many New Members Appointed by the Governor

MANY NEW MEMBERSHIP has been appointed to the COUNCIL OF TANGANYIKA. There are now 30 members on the Government side.

Of the 17 new members on the Government side, six have been appointed by the Governor, six by the Executive Council, and 17 by the members of the Legislative Council.

The new members on the Government side are:

For Dar es Salaam Province, the Member for Work and Communications, the Member for Local Government, and the Member for Lands and Mines.

The remaining 17 nominated members on the Government side are:

Chief Amri Dodo Githaa, Chief of Mbeya District;

Mr. R. H. Elson (European), Director of Education;

Mr. J. Gillott (European), chairman of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation;

Mr. K. F. Harvey (European), Secretary for Trade and Commerce;

Mr. James Henry, M.C., Collector-General;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. H. Saleh El Husseini (Arab), Mayor of Dar es Salaam;

Mr. K. L. Sanderson (European), Commissioner for Native Affairs;

Mr. S. Malmiasari Shereef (Arab), Mayor of Bagamoyo;

Mr. W. H. V. Stander (European), Director of Agriculture;

Mr. K. E. Walker (European), Minister of Internal Affairs;

Mr. M. S. Yousaf (European), Director of Public Works.

Thirty Representative Members.

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

Dar es Salaam Constituency. — Mr. H. T. A. Aboud (Asian), former Mayor of Dar es Salaam; Mr. S. J. Kiruka (African), honorary courtholder; Mr. R. C. I. Maslin, partner in Coops. Brothers (chartered accountants), Dar es Salaam.

Central Province Constituency. — Mr. Abdallah-mani Gwao (African), Chief of Singida District; Mrs. N. Kitali Asani, wife of a Dossena advocate, a lawyer, L. Town, former Tanga District.

Eastern Province Constituency. — Mr. P. Yusambe (African), schoolmaster; Mr. D. Parker, managing director of Tanganyika Cotton Co. Ltd.; Mr. J. D. Shah (Asian), merchant.

Lake Province Constituency. — Mr. J. Bennett (European), headmaster of Kigoma Schools; Mr. F. Dennis (African), co-operative workers; Mr. S. K. Tanga (Asian), merchant.

Northern Province Constituency. — Mr. S. K. George (African), Gauger, clerk with Tanganyika Coffee Cleaning Co.; Mr. H. K. Virani (Asian), merchant; Mr. B. J. Willis (European), farmer, Alluvium of West.

Southern Highlands Province Constituency. — Mr. I. C. W. Davyden (European), farmer, Southern Highlands; Mr. R. K. Manji (Asian), merchant; Mr. G. Mwansasu (African), co-operative worker, Tongwe.

Southern Province Constituency. — Liwali I. D. Mponda (African) Liwali of Newala; Mr. J. K. C. Vines (Asian), merchant; another member to be appointed.

Tanga Province Constituency. — Mr. M. S. Desai (Asian), advocate; Mr. A. G. de Makto (European), secretary to Sisal Growers' Association; Mr. F. C. Matambo (African), farmer.

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

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

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

Dr. Desmond Clark on the Stone Age in Africa

Extracts from His Address to the Royal Anthropological Society

ALTHOUGH PREHISTORIC RESEARCH did not begin in Africa until the middle of the last century, the record of cultural and climatic succession, thanks to the pioneer work of Dr. Leakey, Mr. Wayland, and others, is as complete as for any other part of Africa. The Rhodesians and the Central African Republic still have valuable pioneer work to do, but the bases of systematic research have been laid both in East and West Africa.

Mozambique, Rhodesia, and much of Tanganyika are still largely unknown prehistorically, and some of them may prove to be of comparable importance in elucidating the origins of man. The method of examination of African prehistory has, however, followed the same arc as has been followed in Europe, with little attempt to relate the available work within the African territories where systematic prehistoric surveys have been undertaken.

SAFARI SURVEYS IN THE EAST AFRICAN RIVERS AND LAKES, between 1920 and 20 years ago, have provided the earliest and most abundant evidence of the presence of man in the region, and the results are particularly interesting in view of the comparative absence of archaeological material from the same period in Europe.

THE first survey of the Great Lakes of Central Africa was conducted by British members of the Royal Engineers in 1920. The surveys which have preceded the examination of these rivers and lakes have yielded archaeological material from their banks and beds, though a few dates are as yet unobtainable.

THE earliest evidence of the presence of man in Central Africa is found in the high-level terraces of the rivers. Of this older gravel complex the uppermost terrace is represented by the lower and more easily fieldable tools of a Pre-Chellean-Acheul culture. Good assemblages of flint tools have been found on the Kafue River on the Zambezi plateau, the Kalomo and Nswezi Rivers on the northern Rhodesian plateau, the Zambezi, and the southern Kavango Province of the Belgian Congo.

Pre-Chellean

These flint tools, which are the material tools of all known early cultures, are found in layers of material such as a buried stratigraphy of sand or silt, often mixed from upstream, sand, or gravel, or implement-bearing soils. No single division can be made, and indeed it is impossible to do so, because the whole stratigraphy must be dated by the most advanced forms of technology, that we have not as yet any human industry which dates even a little earlier than the earlier part of the Kamasiwa文化, though there is every reason to suppose that man already existed in these parts during the preceding very early stages of African prehistory.

While implements occur in sufficient profusion no fauna remains of this period are yet known from the Rhodesian rivers. The only area where faunal assemblages exist is in northern Nyasaland, where Dr. F. Dixey recovered mastodon, hippo, and a primitive giraffid from the Kizumuka Chiwondo beds.

Remains of the men who made the Pre-Chellean-Acheul pebble tools still elude us, but there are reasonably good

prospects of finding them when a systematic search is made, especially in areas of the former dominions in the East African colonies.

ANOTHER PROBABLE area of great promise in parts of Southern Africa is the area of the Chobe River, where a greater abundance of the Acheulian tools are known, and probably the two living sites to date are in the first time, and probably the first time, to have shown the manner in which the industry developed.

THE next stage in the evolution of the industry is represented by the appearance of the hand-axe.

THE most important of the hand-axes from India and come from the Malombo Falls on the Northern Rhodesian Zambezi, the bed being broken, but still in many places, where the basal and other remains of stone implements were recovered. In the valley of the Malombo, a tributary of the Zambezi, Dr. Leakey, and from Leakey and others have also been found.

THE hand-axes of the Malombo are of the same type as those found in the Lower Chellean of South Africa, though they are larger, and cutting tools, in particular, are more numerous.

THE hand-axes of the Lower Chellean of South Africa are associated with the same fauna as those of the Malombo, and cutting tools, in particular, are more numerous.

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stick, very like some of the Australian digging-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 and preserved organic remains. There is thus much to indicate that the spear, probably made of wood, was the most important weapon in Middle Stone Age times but the stone-headed club, or bole, appears to have been an important weapon also in the savannah and more forested country, being particularly common in Northern Rhodesia, Malawi and the Katanga.

Political Cultural Changes

There were other cultural changes in progress at this time when the first hominid to change to diet, more and conditions, came into existence. These changes involved the origin of the first true human communities and the formation of new trade, stimulation of man's power of invention, and the adoption of man's whole way of living to the new environment. Such a period had been the Kanganian-Kamassian Day, when a primitive hominid first appeared as a member of the human family. Following on this, the period of the fall of the Upper Pliocene with the Middle Stone Age gave place to the later Stone Age cultures.

As far as we know of, the technological culture of this period, which took place in the more we appreciate that such a transition took place in a few days but over very many centuries. But by the beginning of the Later Stone Age, some 20,000 years ago, the first Neanderthal men had been well established and cultural barriers between them and their descendants in South Central Africa and Southern Europe, according to distribution they spread into country which was probably hitherto little occupied—the Muchinga Escarpment of Northern Rhodesia, and the woodland of Southern Rhodesia.

The so-called Naqda culture is presented in three well-marked stages, the dates being approximately dated to 4000 B.C. by C14, while its true date the dates 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 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 Naqda culture covers the northern half of Northern Rhodesia, spreading into the Katanga, Angola, and northern and central Nyasaland. The influence of a similar environment can be seen in the modified Wilton industries of the eastern mountain region of Southern Rhodesia and also in Mashonaland where the Wilton-type lunula-hunters in association with Naqda-type wavy-line potters, and others, had a long association.

Naturalistic Paintings

For the further study of these naturalistic paintings two new aids in addition to the already well-established methods are being developed. These are the use of ultraviolet, infra-red, stamp, and ultra-violet light for studying older paintings. Very satisfactory results are now being obtained with the latter, and we may expect considerable success with the former. In Africa we are particularly fortunate in having more Aboriginals of the Bushmen type, who are still here, and research is continuing on their paintings.

Information and in Rhodesia, the information has been obtained from our 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 peoples give us a key 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 realize that the prehistory of Africa is a history of man in a living habitat, and not of dead bones.

African Farmer Peasant Works Three or Four Hours Daily

Workers' Wives Limit Native Production in Uganda

THREE years ago, in 1952, the author of this article visited Uganda to witness a new outdoor labour movement in progress. The changes which have taken place in the peasant century, although in some respects dramatic, are spectacular are not so much in the economic and traditional attitudes and behaviour of the peasants as in the major aspects of the way of temporal change.

The measure of effort which the individual African farmer puts into agricultural production is determined, in the last analysis, by his wife, as elsewhere, mainly by the nature of his wife's 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 overwhelming majority of African peasant cultivators the necessities of life are low and easily met, and luxuries, some of which must be bought with cash are limited and comparatively easily satisfied, though their extent varies greatly from, say, Uganda at the top of the scale to Katanga 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 failure to assume that the desire for money operates as an incentive in such conditions to anything like the same extent

as among the more advanced communities of a cash economy, but such differences in community size, money to be spent, transport facilities readily available for spending it, but, outside towns, the lack of roads, telephones, and other communications and marketing centres are few and far between.

Although facts and data on the subject are imprecise, there are indications that in many parts of the Protectorate peasant agriculture is still a conservative industry, with relatively narrow channels of distribution. This conservatism, due to developing trade and new markets for relatively goods and services have usually waited until a market is assured before making supplies available. The pattern of the consumer, on the other hand, has been strictly circumscribed and parochial, and through lack of development and the want of presentation of goods to the market, his purchases have remained few.

Cash Incentive

The incentive mechanism of the majority of African farmers to increase their cash incomes is basically leisure and time to seek opportunities. In this, urban middle-class society is more vulnerable to them than money, even when limited cash wages have been met. The wage system, in the rural areas still provides security against idleness, so that there is little need to save even for the future.

Traditional patterns of thought and behaviour whether the result of individual custom or the general conservatism of peasant agriculture economic produce in each area largely prevent full use being made of productive resources—as, for instance, in the case of fish traps and poisons, tribal customs and long-drawn-out ceremonies, for example the circumcision ceremonies in Buganda, give the energies of the population from material processes, inventive and enterprising, or anything which distinguishes the individual from other members of his community tend to be the object of punishment, envy, and hatred, and in some places this is such as to make punishment fear arson and other forms of reprisal.

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

I bring an extract from the Report of the Agricultural Productivity Committee of Uganda (Government Printer, 55-64).

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

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

Individuals are also deterred from replacing by ploughing or by mechanization the system which is scattered throughout most holdings, because ownership of the timber is not transferable, and the source of timber, which is plasma and buried beneath the ground, is limited. The resulting system is a wasting asset. This system of land tenure is conservative and there is a great need for a number of feasible arrangements whereby land can be transferred freely, and where individual's security of title to holdings whose size is more related to economic factors.

Buganda's Economic Climate

The economic climate in Buganda is, generally speaking, favourable to progress, and there are great differences in wealth and status. Because of the lack of system of land ownership, land retains an important outlet for money, and the enterprising individual, if he can accumulate the cash required, can acquire both derive income from his holdings. At the same time, there are more shops and urban settlements elsewhere, and therefore facilities to purchase goods are comparatively ready to hand. Immigrant labour is available for the agriculturists who wants to increase his agricultural production, and there is a preference for labour rather than a peasant culture.

There are few rigid customs which limit productivity, although there is an unvoiced social obligation to give a relative and attend important family ceremonies. It is clear that economic ambition is breaking down this traditional activity, and it can be anticipated that the majority of the people of Buganda will be able to increase their standard of living through the use of modern tools and strong law which defines the responsibilities between the individual and the permanent institutions of society.

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

A Tribal Rule

The levy on cash crops paid by tenants under the Busulu system is fundamentally unsound, it is a form of feudal system which survives in spite of the fact that it does not serve the relationship between the tenant and the landlord, giving him no incentive to improve his land, and at present prevents the land owner from getting a fair price for his produce.

There are moments when such incorporate parts of Uganda exceed expenditure, however. Large proportions of the money, which might otherwise be usefully employed in expanding agriculture, is either spent in trying to buy land or is used to purchase cattle which are not needed.

The Post Office Savings Bank has no branches in rural areas, the facilities are too remote and because it is difficult to get raw money when it is needed, Commercial Banks have even more trouble at the moment, and the only place where they can be kept open is in the towns.

There is a lack of credit facilities for agriculture.

The veins of cattle keep the economy healthy and sound nature. In most districts outside Buganda they are kept as the currency in which dowries are paid, influence the outward and inward trade, and are present and available to meet in many cases more as held in trust and less openly than individually owned.

There is an urgent, compelling desire to emphasize the importance of cattle in the national economy. They are not merely regarded as a source of extra income, nor are they mainly regarded as a valuable form of investment, but as a means of providing meat, meat and skins, and unknown to the majority of the people, providing a means of progressive farmers who derive a substantial income from their cattle, and who are able to buy, hire, or exchange them for the services of the community.

Parliament

Books and Journals Prohibited in Northern Rhodesia

Entirely within discretion of Governor

—Secretary of State for the Colonies

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons Mr.

SANGER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would publish a list of the books and journals which were on the prohibited list in Northern Rhodesia.

He also asked the Secretary of State to give assurance that he will personally examine every book and journal whether there is any appeal made to racial segregation which exists in the former territories in Africa, and to the extent whereby those who publish these publications are aware that their publications are prohibited, and to advise that their publications have been prohibited.

MR. LEONARD BOYD: "I will look into the matter which you suggested the list, and I am satisfied that it is left entirely within the discretion of the Governor, who knows all the local circumstances, both the local political and which publications are prohibited."

The following is copied from *Deliverance Through Recovery*, Prophecy, The Kingdom Government, Who Shall Rule the World? Supremacy, The Final War, His Vengeance, World Domination, The Remnant Home and Happiness, The End of the World, Prophecy, A Vision of Lucifer's Preparation, Light, Jehovah, The Crisis, The Mastodon, Prophecy, Book of Life, Who is God?, What is Truth?, Keys of Lucifer, Government Hiding the Truth, What is Prophecy, War or Peace, Winning Refugees, What You Need, Dividing the People, The Return of Christ, Prophecy, Creation, Righteous Rulers, Escape to the Kingdom, Beyond the Grave.

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

1936, Mr. Golden Age Magazine, The Watch Tower Magazine (issues published prior to August 1, 1949), Merchants of Death, The Hand of God, Angels, Witness to the Earth, Published by the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, A Summary of American Religion, Christian and Catholic, Face the Facts, Safety, Control, Liberty, Health and Life, Advance Wherever You Go!, The Kingdom of God, Children, Mental Health, The New Testament, The Good News, Be True, United We Stand, The Watchtower, The Watchtower (bulletin of the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society), Living Concerns published by the Christian Life Publishing Co., Inc., New York, Living Concerns published by the Christian Life Publishing Co., Inc., New York, The Black Arrow, published by the New Leader Publishing Co., New York, Life Sciences, published by Eight States Publishing Co., The Encyclopedia of Pharisaic, Pharmaceutical, and Medical Knowledge, for a Pan-African Trade Union Conference (published by the secretary of the organization after the World Congress of the Negroes, August 1949), New Negroes Quarterly, published by the Negroes Quarterly, New Negroes Quarterly, published by the Negroes Quarterly, No. 2, Wellesley Street, London, Heath and Son's, An International Journal, published by All India Occult House, 58, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, African Newsletter and African International, published by the Communist Party of Great Britain, and any translation into any language whatever of any of the above.

All publications issued by the Free African Alliance Society of Mandingo, all publications issued by A. T. Singh in behalf of the Kubutu Publishing Ltd., Somaliland literature published by or on behalf of the World Federation of Free Trade Unions, all literature published by the Indian National Women's International Democratic Federation, the following works by Sri Aurobindo, (a) Sri Aurobindo and his Ashram

(b) Sri Lankan Speeches, and (c) The Doctrine of Passive Resistance.

All issues of "Spotlight on Africa" (published by the Council of African Affairs in New York); "The Mask is Off," by Jack Woodie (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 Restriction Rules were applied to Africans in 1953.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "None."

MR. BENNETT: She said subsequently the fact that in the December 1953 immigration rules there was a ban on 100 Africans per month, and that this was being enforced, everything has been done to see that the limit will be met by the immigration authorities.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Quite so."

MR. BENNETT: It is not the fact that tens of thousands of these Portuguese Africans are coming over the line without permission and are being used by the European administration to do work which they are not qualified for. They have to come here because they have no work in Portugal. Africans have to work in the mines and on the land in the Union in order to get jobs."

Living Under British Rule

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have one question that that is the case. Considering the number of people who went to live under the administration except for those who came with their families, what is your point?"

MR. BENNETT: I 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. Can you tell me to what extent?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do agree with the implications of this question. In respect of the size of the Overseas Civil Service the number of transfers is not unduly high, nor are officers transferred without very special reason before spending a reasonable time in a particular post. No doubt however, as occasionally lead to some lack of continuity, but this is far outweighed by the other advantages which the experience of the service affords. There is a great deal of responsibility, and the fact that a career confined to one particular country may not attract officers of the calibre of those who are leaving the service.

MR. BENNETT: This will be a comment that I might have in view in the next year or two if the average length of time for senior officers and administrators differs in certain selected countries from that of others.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I will consider that later and answer that actually."

MR. BENNETT: "I will reinforce what my hon. friend said and thank my hon. friend to look at the matter again, and endeavour to be possible to increase their pay and let them stay in one post rather than move somewhere else from a post in which they have done excellent work."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "In respect of the suggestion of Mr. Bennett, I would say that the service is open to all Colonial territories for each individual officer it is very strong help in recruitment."

MR. BENNETT: asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied with the rates 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 fixed ridge or stone bunds, agricultural movements of water, is becoming more common in the Northern Province. The protection of old gardens is practically complete and new gardens are planted as they are opened. In the Central Province the building of old gardens is almost complete, and although no new gardens have been protected since 1953."

MR. BENNETT: "Can we now hear from Mr. Gledhill as to whether the earlier unfortunate situation against soil conservation by certain unscrupulous African Congress extremists who were buried in enormous land borrows in these areas because there was any there to exploit has now come to an end?"

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

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

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

MR. BESWICK asked if the Minister was aware of the illegal coffee sales in Buloba, Tanganyika.

MR. HOPKINSON: "There have been illegal sales, but since November the Buloba Native Co-operative Union has been marketing coffee in precisely the same way as the Kilimajaro 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 carriers refused to supply coloured travellers who were genuinely seeking refreshment for breach of the duty imposed by law on inn-keepers to supply refreshment in such cases.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: "No."

MR. HOPKINSON: "There were indications that a Mau Mau supply base was being organized in Nanyuki. About 1,100 persons were arrested on February 6 for screening, and were provided with tent accommodation and minimal means of subsistence. A medical officer was present throughout. All those arrested were released on March 10. Some 1,000 were released on March 11. 170 were held over, and 170 were awaiting trial before the courts, and the remainder are being continually screened."

MR. HOPKINSON: "Concerning the statement on the position of the Uganda coffee industry, I am not able to comment in marketing the coffee."

MR. HOPKINSON: "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 fix minimum prices in the Coffee Price Assistance Fund to maintain the market for Ugandan production. At the moment, the minimum price is 10s. 6d. per lb., and the maximum price is 12s. 6d. per lb. Prices quoted in the Kampala market are 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 in Bulawayo-Southern Rhodesia, by the African Missionary Fellowship, through the efforts of a large number of Protestant missionary societies at home and abroad, and of the local church."

CAPITAL for this venture is to be raised in Britain, and is now offered to be sent to Europe to effect the necessary arrangements. The project is intended to meet the needs of the many single workers and their families, by the simple scheme of making available to make provision for mission workers and their families against illness or accident, and breakdown in health."

Southern Rhodesia has been selected on account of its favourable climate, its proximity to the coast, its central position, its interesting soil, its fine surroundings 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, where they would visit them."

The centre, which will be centrally located, will be under the care of Mr. Donald Linton, M.A., and his wife, Mrs. Mabel Linton, who have had over the last 20 years' experience of Christian work among young people. If arrangements can be completed meanwhile, they hope to sail by the mid-Sea Coast route of Africa in the British India Liner ENYA, accompanied by their three school children. A trained nurse-sister will follow later."

The London based society is the African Missionary Fellowship, Evangelization to Africa, Ltd., 10, Bedford Place, W.C.1, which address Mr. Gledhill 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 Sycamore helicopter at 15,000 feet on the north-eastern slopes of Mount Kenya, considers that a successful evacuation of a casualty could be carried out at an altitude of 11,000 feet if a suitable landing-place were available."

Federal Independence Party Points from the Policy Statement

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

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

"We are convinced that it is the duty of all to obtain a better understanding between the Europeans 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 relationship between the two races is so strained as to make a solution impossible and undesirable for many generations."

"We fear the political intentions of the Indians and also 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 surplus manpower, the bulk of the African aid 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 government of the Asian having any part in the government of either the African or the European; (2) We must have complete control of our own finance in the white area.

"We will demand that the Kenyan Europeans to govern the white Colony through the white men in all cases, but we do claim the right to manage our own affairs without interference from any race or interest outside the Colony and to manage the affairs of the other areas in their own way, as far as possible, without interference from outside."

"We propose to have a Commonwealth Unit in all parts of Kenya, but because that is our goal, but also because only a just and fair Commonwealth can be based upon the principles of democracy and freedom."

"Kenya has been promised a federal state, but instead of a group of tribal tribes, in the new instance there should be one European province, while others derive the coast and inland, in consultation with the Sultan of Zanzibar, to form one or two tribal entities."

"The main composition of the European province requires the following, consequently the existing number of the White Highlands as decided by the Census Commission, to settle with all cities and townships enclosed within its boundaries. The maximum N.Y.S. in Kenya less the Native areas, should prove 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 one single 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 by 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 shall be the medium of co-operation between departments of different provinces."

"The Government of the European province would be competent immediately to issue its own provincial statute. 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 made racial, of the race to which the province is assigned, all the electors within that province shall be of that race."

"The Government of the European 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."

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

"We believe that public-spirited men of all races would co-operate for the good of all in a realistic under present conditions."

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

"Provided that our people are given the right to vote, power, a wise, unbiased, and free representatives will possess their influence in the structure of government, and would not be cast by the casting of votes."

Other Federal Points

"Until a large proportion of a community has reached a high standard of responsibility and literacy, the self-government is not satisfactory."

"For African provinces we suggest the following in two stages: (1) Local African Government Councils, and after this stage, (2) African Provincial Government Councils, and finally (3) African Provincial Government, (possibly the name of the Province).

"The constitution sketched above is federal in concept, the provinces being comparable to states and the Central Government to a Federal Government. We believe that under such a constitution the European settlers would have the opportunity for influence and advantage held by the example of the European provinces in the United States or their representatives in the Central Government."

"The Governor must be removed by the provincial government, and the council, with its officials, should have the authority to remove him, until he leaves civil service or resigns, or the Colonial Office service."

The full text is obtainable from Box 55, Nakuru, or from the author.

Trade Seal and Milk Instead of 70 Pounds in New Legislative Council

Mr. V. GORDON MELL, of the Legislative Council, of Nairobi, recently told the Legislative Council that when his constituents had discovered their maize grown 70 miles away at Tana, on the Tana River, was sent 200 miles to Mombasa and then another 200 miles to London, he had written to the Foreign Office, calling the "illegal possession" of the Maize Council. The result was that the cost had risen about 6s. per bag by the time the grain reached London.

Mr. John L. Rooden said in the same debate that the 70s. 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 any country in Uganda.

He favoured the zoning of milk in Nairobi, as the enormous bulk supply organised in Kisumu had been most successful. It was a monopoly which controlled the purchase, pasturization, 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 easily well apply to firewood.

Mr. VICEY, Minister of Justice, said that between November, 1953, and November, 1954, the wages of African domestic servants in Nairobi had risen 1,487%, which was far ahead of the increase in the cost of living.

"The number of blind children present at the schools today could be multiplied by 1,000. We are really only at the beginning of our work." — Mr. J. B. Anderson, chairman of the Nairobi 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 goes on in sensational headlines and so little that gets down to the real situation here.

"I suppose there is among your friends the idea that the security forces are going on with their job. I think they think we go about shooting every African we can see. Nothing could be more nonsensical. What we are doing is to carry out a selective attack on the main Maasai leaders and I have demanded that everyone who falls to the security forces is a potential terrorist."

Hundreds Leaving Mau Mau

The Rev. K. N. Phillips, of the Africa Inland Mission, reported in the monthly magazine of some Church mission societies 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 in secretaria and in compound after compound. Hundreds are daily leaving Mau Mau, taking a rifle and standing before 500 of them ready to make their confession."

About 500 Mau Mau prisoners are now at work on Entebbe Airport, near Nairobi.

According to the annual report of the D.C.O. in the Ossisa district of Kenya, Mr. W. H. C. Coulson, there was not one incident of violence in the district last year which could be attributed to Mau Mau activities.

On the other hand, the same author, Nairobi, said the new arrivals from the north were mostly members of the Lumbwa, Lumbwa, Mau Mau tribe, who had come to escape from the effects of the actions of the Mau Mau.

Kenya's Finances

KEEN'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the six months ended June 30, last, published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, in 1955, shows revenue at £14,933,398 and expenditure at £13,456,221, leaving a deficit of £1,477,177. Revenue exceeded estimates by £1,355,082, the principal items being the £2m. grant from the U.K. Government and £1,979.3m. more from income tax than had been expected. The only shortfalls were £45,030 from customs and excise, £120,063 from African poll tax, £21,000 from interest, European Agriculture Settlement Fund £31,62 from Railways and Harbours' reimbursement. The other items of revenue apart from the U.K. grant were £5,567,227 from African duty and taxes and £1,357,410 from customs and excise. Revenue from income tax amounted to £4,479,191 and from Africa poll tax to £7,934.56. Expenditure on education was £632,245 for Africans, £364,572 for Europeans, and £32,951 for Asians, of which respectively £14,968, £171,261, and £6,577 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 status of affairs in Kenya in an open letter in *CIO News*, the weekly publication of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington. He wrote, *inter alia*:

"Half of the full-time trade union officials in Kenya were arrested in 1952. After repeated requests and interventions, we were able to clear only a quarter.

"One of our local union officers was shot in the leg. He was sitting in the office of the International Free Trade Unions when some trigger-happy policemen shot a bullet through wall. The guy confessed months later when we presented the evidence against him.

"This kind of thing is not uncommon. The result of this kind of treatment is that virtually all the trade unions in Kenya are dead. Action of this sort may have given them plenty of reason for seeing 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 for neutralizing us 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. It is true that no white man under the murdering tactics of the colonialists can survive, but the Africans are not even allowed to move freely.

"A single black man, aged 20, of 40,000 has disappeared into the bush in Kenya and has not been seen since. According to the colonial government, this is due to the fact that the Administration has done little if anything of note to improve the methods of working.

"The colonialists have been trying to keep the African population down to 10 million. They have imposed a ban on birth control and no government is prepared to do anything to stop this. They are busy breeding."

It would require a couple of hours for me to tell how bad conditions really are. Take my word for it, they are worse than Africa. The colonialists are trying to keep the African population down to 10 million. They are Africans in other territories governing themselves. But here 40,000 Europeans elect 14 members to the Legislative Council while only six Africans sit in Parliament—and these are appointed by the Governor. The days of unopposed white supremacy in Kenya are over.

Despite the emergency, we are making some headway. There are 30 unions affiliated to the Federation. Nominally the Federation has 30,000 members, but by no means all of it is dues-paying. My job has been to act as federal executive, legal adviser, and union representative. I have an office for workers' help in negotiations, set up new union federations, and participated in a lot of other duties.

(Continued appears in Notes by the Way)

Overseas Rifle and Revolver Shooting

IN THE OVERSEAS RIFLE AND REVOLVER pistol matches held recently by the National Police 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 1,062; Kenya eighth with 1,054; Uganda ninth with 1,047; Nyasaland 13th with 1,006; and Tanganyika 13th with 972. Kenya won the Empire Day challenge cup, scoring 1,003. Nyasaland was fifth with 981 and Northern Rhodesia eighth with 936. In the Lynch-Staunton challenge cup for revolver shooting Uganda was fourth with 943 points; Kenya ninth with 294; and Tanganyika 11th with 292.

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

Extracts from General Communiqué

THE SECRETARIAT in Geneva of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has just issued a communiqué on the review of the provisions. The following extract are as follows:

"On March 17 the contracting parties to G.A.T.T. completed a comprehensive review of the agreement at the rate of seven years' existence. They have reaffirmed the basic objectives of the Agreement, namely, the promotion of the expansion of international trade, and drawn up the terms of an agreement establishing a framework for future negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which will now be submitted to the members for acceptance. Meanwhile the existing arrangements remain in force."

The major results of the review were:

"(a) Adoption of a new principle of non-discriminatory treatment in respect of imports, including the principle of non-discrimination among and inter-prohibition (with specified exceptions) to ensure no excessive restrictions on imports which have guided the contracting parties in their commercial relations since 1948 and which are to apply in any revision of existing arrangements.

Encouraging Economic Development

"(b) Reinforcement of a renewed undertaking to promote the validity of the tariffs bound under the agreement.

"(c) Revision of suitable procedure for dealing with the problems of protection in the stages of development.

"(d) Introduction of new provisions relating to import substitution industries in the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"(e) Reinforcement of the existing obligation to reduce the need to encourage and facilitate the development of the economies of countries which can support only low standards of living, and are to be the sole focus of development, in consonance with the aims of the United Nations and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, by the decision to reduce the maximum rate of protection available to such countries.

"(f) Reinforcement of the existing obligation to promote the development of developing countries through additional facilities for the transfer of technology and know-how.

"(g) Reinforcement of the existing obligation to protect such areas of permanent importance as agriculture and fisheries of developing countries, so as to be generated by their programmed economic development.

"(h) Procedure by which a country in an early stage of development can enter into tariff negotiations with a new member of the General Agreement in order that 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

"(i) Additional 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 in 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 approval of the contracting parties, when the rate of duty on the commodity is not bound under the agreement, i.e., in a case however, any other contracting party which is bound may withdraw "substantially equivalent" concessions granted under the agreement.

In connexion 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 referred to the U.K. the right, effective 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

make annually to the contracting parties on any such measures a statement.

"In the course of their consideration of problems in the field of economic development, the contracting parties also adopted a resolution recognizing that an increased flow of capital from the countries in need of investment from abroad and particularly into less developed countries, would facilitate the implementation of the General Agreement by stimulating the economic development of those countries, and 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 funds for investment, invest them in contracting parties who desire to put such capital into use, their best efforts to create conditions favourable to stimulate the utilization of such capital, being taken into account in the importance of preventing the application of methods for security which would impose heavy burdens upon foreign investors."

Sudan Opposition Withdraws

"Following discussions by Sudan's refusal to permit a landing on the immediate withdrawal of British and Egyptian troops from the Sudan in order to enable the Sudan to exercise self-determination, the Opposition to the amendment in Parliament withdrew its proposal. The speaker said that the Sudan had withdrawn its proposal and that the withdrawal was completed."

"The withdrawal and the resignation were completed. Supporters of the Opposition stand a small demonstration outside Parliament. Government supporters expect that the Condominium Peace will be voted to withdraw from the Sudan after a long and peaceful Parliament in July, and the Government has promised to begin negotiations on that purpose. The Opposition demands for immediate evacuation is intended to contain the period of Egyptian military rule in the United Arab Republic. Egyptian Foreign Minister for Common Affairs, Mr. Khartoum, for some last words."

Togo Courts Honoured

"Honorary M.P.E. have been honoured on Friday evening by the Togo Government."

"The Togo Government has honoured the M.P.E. who have been invited to the 1952 Yearly Conference of the Customs Union. An audience with the President had been received from the Portuguese Government Mr. Athayde, who is 24, joined the Kenya Provincial Administration as a clerk in 1931, transferred to the Secretariat in 1936, later became an examination Officer in 1940. Throughout his service he has proved of outstanding ability and hardworking. Mr. D'Souza has given 16 years of loyal service to the Customs Department, and is now a senior declaration clerk."

Belvedere Airport

"Secretary City Councillor has delivered a resolution demanding that in the interest of public safety the Federal Government should cease using Belvedere aeroplane, 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. B. Fereday said: 'The Government is playing with fire. It is entirely gambling 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 their meat."

"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

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

Mr. E. R. J. Hussey 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 early Christian missionaries. "There is little to boast of in terms of Africans to education, save the most elementary studies in their native universities which should be made available in those same districts."

Few people were aware of the high standard of the flourishing university college in Addis Ababa, one of the many striking achievements of the Emperor of Ethiopia.

At the student level it was possible to establish a machine which would link all their relationships so that they did not need to be accounted or profit. When we saw them we were like old friends, because with friends and even relatives our understanding and our knowledge developed continually.

High Return for High Duty

Mr. F. CARTER FRANCIS, Director of the Alliance High School, Mombasa, Kenya, said when he visited the University of Mysore some students at the Mysore College, Bangalore, had Mr. and Mrs. Weller as their tutor in English. They had been a student and later a tutor at Mysore and in 1942 came to London to study at the Royal Schools.

The Natives, a change agent of East African development, would depend largely on the use made by the natives of their higher education as the carriers of their own society. Economic and social development should be the first aim, but if this were well secured the political question would follow. The desire of the natives to be free from colonialism was a strong desire, but the desire to serve their country was more ambiguous, one that they were born between two worlds. Moreover, they did not fail to destroy the African society of which they had been born. It was highly desirable to keep the Africans in their own society, and the right course was therefore to develop industry in the areas of Africa so that the young people should have an outlet in their own country.

Materialism Over-emphasized

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

When young students reached Mysore, they found no prefects, and that they were themselves morally upholders of standards meant the individual whether he sank or swam.

In Kenya the U.S. African had an excellent chance of developing there, there was a good political framework, with equal numbers of European, African and Asian on the same ministerial benches in the Legislature. He also had a good chance if he joined the Administration.

Things were much more difficult in Kenya — and Mr. Muoro thought free discussion of such difficulties most desirable. Some Africans wanted to see the European quit Kenya. He can consider it far better to seek mutual understanding between the races by careful examination of all aspects of all problems. Educated Africans, for instance, asked why there was only one African Minister in the multi-racial Government, compared with two Asians and five Europeans, when Africans numbered about 10 million, Asians 17,000, and Europeans above the same number.

Whereas the Governments of British East Africa were spending 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, pleased to be allowed to take another course, and sometimes another after

that. That was a disgrace to the student, and it was not fair to the Government or other Africans for it deprives them 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 unfair if 100 more than half remained for Africa, currently there were good men.

He believed that English educationalists associate with Africans as Africans were. In fact, there was no common body where was no difficulty. The English students then often said that the African students did not like them. If it inclined to hate on us, we should remember that if the circumstances were reversed African girls would do just as much as English girls in England.

In his view, there was no reason why English students should not be educated in Africa.

Students' education was the best way to bring up the morale standards of the community. One had been educated was far less good than those who had not been educated, but received a better loan on an educated African, and one could not obtain an educated girl because there were the same moral considerations of the family.

In the coming year there will continue to be less appeal among Asian students at Mysore. There is a general belief among them that was encouraging the entry of many non-European students into the colleges, rendering them less attractive.

Promoting International Understanding

What Africa Has Not Yet Learned

Lord Halsbury said last week that the activities of the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Institute of Architects had been changed in Africa and the West Indies, that they were no longer concerned with what they could do to a third party to arbitrate in such a dispute, but that there was no automatic test of a people's readiness to accept the responsibilities of self-government except the strength of their will.

If the desire was strong enough, he said, there was no reason why the Commonwealth should not be given a new lease to the state of affairs, and that the importance of self-government was now clear.

At the moment unfortunately the Commonwealth was not in a position to do anything, but he hoped that the time was not far off when the Commonwealth would be able to do something.

He had been interested to learn that the Commonwealth had been established before the British Empire, and that the Commonwealth had been established in India as administrative institutions, mainly by competitive exam, in own race who had been greatly influenced by the British tradition.

Even in the most advanced African territories there was still a desire to imitate the British system of administration and to copy the actions of the people in the Commonwealth. It was remarkable, but more had not been done for the Africans for the exercise of the new powers which would be given progressively.

Nationalism — or, as Lord Halsbury preferred to call it, the sense of Africanism — had been one of the most striking post-war developments, and given the most ardent appeal of the doctrine of anti-colonialism, thus the Commonwealth was the tempo of constitutional change.

Overseas Service

OVERSEAS SERVICES is the name given to a joint scheme designed to promote responsible inter-race understanding 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 next three years in partnership with Moor Park College, Farnham, Surrey, which since 1950 has provided Canadian adult education. About £18,000 is urgently required, and Mr. G. J. Lennox-Boyd, Mr. Sir James Griffiths, M.P., Lord Audley, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, M.P., Mr. Anthony Nutting, M.P., and the Bishop of Guildford have issued an appeal for money. Donations should be sent to Canon R. E. Parsons at the college.

Charter for Queen Elizabeth House

New Oxford Centre for Commonwealth Studies

PARTICULARS OF THE CHARTER issued by Her Majesty The Queen to Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford, have now been made public. The objects of the foundation, as defined by the charter, are to facilitate studies in political, economic, legal, administrative, social and cultural matters affecting the peoples of the Commonwealth overseas and generally, but not exclusively, the people's government, Protestants and others, territories for which the United Kingdom now has responsibility, and territories which previously had been under British rule.

The charter authorizes the foundation to receive funds and the exchange of information, to ask such persons to obtain advice on the academic resources of Oxford and elsewhere, and generally to act as a link between governments and institutions concerned with the study of Commonwealth problems.

H.M. Government has appointed Viscount Chandos, president of the governing body, the other members of which will be the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University *a officio*, the members appointed by H.M. Government, four appointed by Oxford University, and not more than eight appointed jointly by the Government and the university.

Honorary Secretaries

Dr. G. D. Studd, rector of Oxford University, and Professor J. A. Ashton, Under-Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, have been appointed joint honorary secretaries of the governing body.

Four scholars have so far accepted invitations to serve:

Adriano Sofri, representative of Sir Alan Burns Permanent Commission on Commonwealth Education, of the Commonwealth Office; Sir George L. Jackson, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Dr. John C. R. Scott, former Secretary of State for the Colonies;

and Dr. Mervyn L. Jones, professor of comparative literature at the University of Oxford. Professor J. C. Webster, former ambassador, Sir P. T. Williams, warden of Rhodes House, Oxford.

Appointed jointly by the Government and the University. The Bishop of Birmingham, the Rt. Revd. J. L. Wilson, former Bishop of Salisbury; Mr. Julian A. Goss, chairman of Barclays Bank; Dr. G. W. Johnson, of Keble College, London University; Sir Anthony Newbold, chairman of Unilever, Ltd., and the United Africa Co., Ltd.; Sir Roy Jenkins, master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Professor Arthur Lewis, Manchester University; Sir Paul Valéry, 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 23 last, when it was stated to have been arranged with a centre which would be sympathetic with the many bodies and institutions at work within the field specified in the charter but not to interfere 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 bequest 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 various 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. Plans for permanent accommodation have yet to be worked out but the governing body, in a recent grant in £50,000, has been provided for capital expenditure. The Royal Society has also given £1,000 to help with current expenses during the initial period.

It is hoped that these benefactions will be increased to an endowment fund and provide a permanent income received from overseas centres. A sum of £10,000 is already available as a minimum.

Holyday Missions to Europe and USA

Rhodesia's Need for Foreign Capital

REPRESENTATIVE Rhodesians have made funds available for at least one Holyday Mission to visit Rhodesia or America to tell Rhodesians there of the chances and prospects in Central Africa. Mr. H. D. Wightwick, M.P., suggested when addressing a recent meeting of the colonial ministry cluster in Nairobi:

"We cannot afford to let Rhodesia stand alone in this matter. Undeveloped countries like Rhodesia need scientific and great industrial development which is possible in Central Africa. No other country can do itself promote that development and help as to come from outside in the great American 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 funds to form the form of charity, but of investment. Which we believe will yield 20%."

Although General Wightwick still looks to Europe and America to finance his adopted plan before long, Rhodesia would receive great stimulus to develop through the money raised by the Holyday Missions.

KIKUYU

A Plan of Rehabilitation

THE British Council of Churches has promised a grant of £50,000 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 in guidance in women's work.
- Training African rehabilitation officers in newly established villages.
- Training village clerks.
- Maintenance of community centres in Nairobi to be opened by British voluntary societies.

It is a challenge to British men and women to go 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.

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

TWO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, MR. C. J. M. Airport (Cons.) and Mr. Charles Hobson (Lab.), have discussed the position in Kenya in a "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 in 1952; it was considered a genuine national movement. The East Indians were not the only ones of the three communities that had had a free-swinging effect in changing opinions of the Labour

Party. "There must be some point at which the economic interests of the African, the Indian, and the European are identical. If we don't arrive at identity of interest, then there will be no basis for government in this country on a colour basis, and in the second half of the 20th century that is an untenable position."

An Alternative to Multi-Racial Government

MR. AIRPORT: "What has brought our parties closer together in regard to Kenya? I think they also have had 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 this. 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 conciliate the African. That is the only more responsible position in the view of the community. So, we are becoming a skilled craftsman."

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

AIRPORT: "I think, as you do, that it's nonsense to suppose that you can turn back the pages of history and remodel the whole process of settlement and development of Kenya. It's the last thing that should be done in the interests of Africa and the African. The European community has made substantial contributions to the development of the Colony, and must continue to do so. They must provide an essential part of the future economy of Kenya, in designing its future

Kenya's Future

HOBSON: "With multi-racial government such as we have in Kenya I think that the problem of colour can be solved. I think that the European community has a responsibility to the world."

AIRPORT: "We know the present situation is untenable. The European community can't go on like this. What we have to do is to find a way of getting rid of colour. As the different groups of people have got to live together, we must have a common community, which seems to have become very difficult now that so much 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 admire the courage of the Europeans or the foreign firms that who have resisted this tyranny, but, like you, I think that there should be disengagement on principle, not on personalities. As far as I am concerned, we must never engage in that."

"The very big mistake that Kenya has made is that she has now created in a model for all other African states to follow. During Governor Gledhill's time at the West African Government he

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PERSONALIA

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

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

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

Mrs. AND MRS. A. M. GRANT sailed last Thursday in the EDINBURGH CASTLE for the Cape.

DR. J. R. H. COOPER, formerly of AMESHAPE, is now at the University of Kenya.

Mrs. P. WATCH WILLIAMS, a resident magistrate in Uganda, has been appointed a public judge.

The Hon. MRS. F. L. GRANT, of Njoro, will shortly return to England after a vacation of about three months.

MR. AND MRS. F. V. JOELSON and their son, **John**, sailed from Durban yesterday in the ORCADIE, en route to the U.S.A. Mr. D. Chief Justice of South Africa, is also on board.

DR. J. R. H. COOPER has been appointed a resident magistrate in the Karamoja District, Northern Rhodesia.

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

MR. JUSTICE RALPH WINDHORST, a public judge in Rhodesia, has been appointed sole arbitrator in the Mbombela dock dispute.

DR. A. T. KIRK, general manager of East African Railways and Harbour, has returned to Nairobi from his visit to the United States.

DR. J. R. H. COOPER has been appointed Joint Secretary of the Queen's Commonwealth Trust, being succeeded by Dr. G. C. L. HUMPHREY.

MR. D. RANDALL MAIDEN is now principal of Kenyatta College of Education, Nairobi, having been appointed to the post on April 1, 1954, and succeeded Mr. J. E. P. BURTON.

MISSIS. J. W. CHAPMAN, J. A. C. FLICKNER, R. C. KIRKCALDY, F. M. PITTS, G. M. SUMMERS, and J. S. WILSON have been elected to the Bantry Municipal Council, Newfoundland.

SIR ALEXANDER THOMAS, the new Governor-General of the Sudan, spent two days in Cairo last week. He was received by COLONEL NASSER, the Egyptian Prime Minister.

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

LIEUT. COLONEL A. W. H. FORBES, Director of the Game and Fisheries Department of the Uganda in which country he has served for 23 years, and Mrs. FORBES have left Sharerton on retirement leave.

Surveys for the Shire Valley project in Nyasaland, as described by Mr. E. V. RICHARDS, will be considered by a general meeting of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in London on April 5.

THE ANBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and **MRS. FISHER**, the **RT. REV. BISHOP HAMILTON**, Dean of Windsor, and **MRS. HAMILTON**, and the **REV. G. BAKER** sailed in the EDINBURGH CASTLE last Thursday for Cape Town for their visits to South, Central and East Africa.

MARRIAGE
DURDANT-HOLLAMBY BREWER.—On February 12, 1955, at Christ Church, Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, Nigel Onslow Durdant-Hollamby, Colonial Administrative Service, Tanganyika, Major son of the late Mr. & Mrs. K. C. L. D. Hollamby, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, to Brenda Mary Brewer, only daughter of Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Brewer, of Cottingham, East Yorkshire.

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

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

MAJOR H. B. SHARP has been re-elected president of Kenya Horticultural Society. At the annual meeting in Nairobi the silver medal of the society was presented to **Mrs. MARY HARRY**, wife of Mr. **W. D. M. KATHERINE BENNETT**, DR. **J. H. BLAKE**, Mr. **W. D. PRESTON** and **MAJOR SHARP**.

DR. J. L. MARSH, lately a professor at Brussels University, has been appointed Governor of Uganda. He was for some years in the civil service of the Belgian Congo, in the status of a consul on several major in Africa, and was at one time Secretary general to the Institute of Scientific Research in Central Africa.

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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 despatches.

Dr. RICHARD CRAVEN LADDEY, a senior member of the medical department of the Uganda Protectorate in Kampala from Polomoye, went to the Protectorate in 1908, and a year 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. Laddey may have come to this country shortly to take a course in health education.

Miss MARY WHITFIELD, who had recently been visiting the Lake Victoria River, Uganda, has been drowned. She was sailing his yacht to Zanzibar when the craft overturned in a squall.

The Rev. CHARLES USHER WILSON, formerly of Uganda, who had died suddenly in Guildford, Surrey, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Rev. L. C. Usher Wilson, Bishop of Uganda.

MR. IVAN MARSH, of Tabor, has died in Kenya. He had made 1200 mounted Rides in 1948-1918.

Medical Appointments

MR. A. W. CALDERSON, of the medical school of Nairobi University, and a former Permanent Secretary to the Government of Fort Portal, Uganda, has been appointed the first appointed Professor of Tropical Medicine at Makerere College. Mr. A. Marshall, deputy registrar in the University of London, becomes secretary of the college. In the new academic year just opening there will be more than 500 undergraduates at Makerere, including African students from 80 different tribes in six territories of East and Central Africa, and a few each from the European, Chinese, Sikh, Hindu, Muslim and Arab communities. There are some 30 women students.

Mr. Carey Francis

Mr. CAREY FRANCIS, who is to speak today to a joint lunch-time meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies, served in the R.A.C. in France in the 1914-18 war and after graduating from Trinity College, Cambridge, was for six years a lecturer at Peterhouse, and then lecturer in mathematics to the University. In 1928 he went to Kenya for the Church Missionary Society, and was for 12 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 Makerere College, Uganda.

Colonial Service Promotions

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

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

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

The Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme will be an enduring monument to the foresight and energy of Sir Charles Westlake, who in 1946 was asked by the Secretary of State to report on electricity supply requirements in East Africa. At that time the Ugandan Government invited him to study the hydro-electric potential at the Owen Falls and possible markets for power.

He recommended the construction of a great hydro-electric scheme and this proposal was ultimately adopted by the Legislative Council in July 1947. Mr. Fenlon was then asked to become chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, and came in his report, and he took up that appointment in January 1948.

Established Owen Falls Scheme

In the meantime the scheme was taken over by the Uganda Electricity Board, and the scheme was put on the enterprise for the next two years, to be put before the boards of the Uganda Development Corporation and two of its subsidiaries. He was knighted last year when the Queen opened the Owen Falls station.

At the age of 76 he became the first county electrical engineer of Dumfriesshire in 1929, and designed one electrification scheme for that county. Two years later he was appointed chief engineer and manager of the South-Western Electrical Board for Northern Ireland, and in 1936 became general manager of the South-Western Electricity Undertaking.

During the same year he became Secretary of the Royal Engineers and then in 1943 appointed a Member Council of the Royal Engineers and Chairman of the Association of Chief Engineers, London-West, until 1946.

For the last 10 years he has been Vice-Chairman of the Association of Engineers of Uganda.

First East African Conference

MR. G. K. WATKINS SMITH, public relations officer, Tanganyika, presided at a conference in Nairobi last week of heads of information and public relations departments in East Africa. Among those present were Messrs. H. Evans of the Colonial Office Information Department, J. H. Reiss and George White, Directorate 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 countries taking 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 working of Parliament at Westminster and in Northern Ireland, gave an interesting broadcast talk on his impressions in last Friday's B.B.C. programme to Southern Africa. Mentioning the reference book by Erskine May, a 19th century Clerk to the House of Commons, whose thick handbook is the acknowledged guide to parliamentary procedure, he said that May was believed to have been the natural son of his maternal grandfather and grandfather. Mr. Grant-Dalton said that he had been immensely impressed by the ability and friendliness of the officers of the House of Commons, and that the Parliament of Northern Ireland was served by the happiest, friendliest, most hospitable people he had ever met.

Broadcasting in the Federation

Views of Northern Rhodesian Government

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

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

The announcement has been generally welcomed by the Press, but the welcome has been combined in almost all the articles 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 Northern Rhodesian Government of Northern Rhodesia must now submit and perhaps threaten into accepting the Federal Government's decision.

A Brief Interim Period

This assumption is completely contrary to the facts, and only it 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, he said, "In accordance with the Northern Rhodesian Government's own wishes, the Northern Rhodesian Government was unwilling at the time to hand over control of its broadcasting stations. Other similar statements have been made from time to time."

It is true that the Northern Rhodesian Government has been unwilling to hand over control of its broadcasting station to the Federal Government on grounds which were set out clearly and exhaustively in the Council on July 22, 1944.

On the other hand, this Government has consistently

stated, 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 is 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, would be a board of governors, would in all other respects be entirely independent of the Government.

A Brief Interim Period

We realize that, possibly for financial reasons, the commission may recommend that a brief interim period should also be allowed before a corporation is established. We the commissioners do not believe that the Northern Rhodesian Government would see it as advantage, however, to submit to world-wide some serious disadvantages — in transferring the control of the Northern Rhodesian installations from the Northern Rhodesian Government to the Federal Government, through the interim period.

I have thought it necessary to emphasize this point, because it appears to me that there is a danger that the Northern Rhodesian Government may be compelled to submit to the Federal Government what may be considered unfair, if not injurious, to our selves.

It is absolutely right and proper that the Federal Government or any other Government should take back up 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 been taken by the Federal Government.

Use of Federal Film

The B.B.C. announced a striking feature on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which had been prepared by the Federal Information Department because the terms "black," "white," and "native" were used. That was disclosed in Mr. Vernon Brookes' directorate of the department, in a recent talk in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. It showed how some of the terms in the original newsreels referred to British public opinion. But for the past 18 months at least one semi-monthly film made by his department had appeared on British television, which meant that 14 million viewers were regularly seeing something about the Federation. On several occasions items had been shown over American and Canadian TV. If you add the fact that the newsreels of both the U.K. and America make use of our materials, you will realize that we also use 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 truly 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 glamourized." 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. Thornton, formerly Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia.



Colonial Harvester

There is a man with a vision. He sees his country's potential development of its natural endowments and his own capacity to supply. He sees his cocoa beans and palm-oil, his hides and skins, groundnuts, dates and sisal, transported into the bicycles and radios, the enamelware and textiles, his desires. This seeing The United Africa Company did for him in British West Africa, and also in the Belgian Congo, and also in parts of the Middle East. At profitless accessible to his farmer, the transport, the Company collects his crop, offers him a price (frequently controlled by Government) which reflects world demand, and arranges that the goods he produces shall be seen and where he can buy them. Of further assistance to him is the crop processing undertaken by the Company in certain cases.

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AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Situation in Uganda

"ABOUT 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, abusive and dangerous statements were made by Mr. Joseph Kiwanuka, according to the *Uganda Post*, and the National Council now rules the country. That in the opinion of the Government it would be better to have a coalition government, with a Cabinet nomination committee consisting of the three leading anti-white party members of which except Sir Keith Hancock (an African) might be nothing, and that Uganda Africans when they obtained self-government, would be compelled to give up their tribalism but not other official since African have themselves most prominent in government. 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'. Figures are very active here, although they tell us from the Baganda that the non-Baganda are in very few exceptions, unaffected by such nonsense."

Lord's Debate

"SOME SPEAKERS in the House of Lords in the debate on the situation in Kenya almost give the impression that they think it much more important to hear from Kenyan speakers who have never heard of cross-benchers than on what to wipe out the Mau Mau movement. Too many speakers and writers in the English-speaking world, with those on the side of law and order and no more treatment for bloody incidents of one or two people than for armfuls

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 THE MANY SICKENING SPASMSES in the recent debate issued by the Conservative benches in the House of Lords is that the anti-white members who thought it proposed to oppose the new legislature, should have tried to exercise a free vote on all matters except on a single committee in Government, a clause from a particular Minister. On the sub-committee which voted that passage there was a member of the House of Lords and son of the present members of our Legislative Council. His colleagues had been told by their colleagues recognized the illegitimacy of the new legislature, and that the new Government had no right to govern, and that they had no responsibility, and the Government thus obviously supported its ministers, who must in turn support their colleagues or resign. If cross-benchers are to vote with the Government on a motion involving confidence, they should express by their votes lack of confidence in any individual minister. It would of course be better to one or more members of the cross-bench to resign uninvited."

Sudan Needs More Nile Water

MINISTER STRIKES STRAIGHT WORDS TO EGYPT

"THE SUDAN'S HAMID MINISTER OF Irrigation and Electric Power has stated that his country has been unable to get enough water for agriculture from 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 spring of 1948 Sudan, Egypt and the 1949 Nile Waters Agreement which was nothing but an instrument for retaining irrigation, it was concluded at a time when the imperialists had full control over Egypt and the Sudan. By it they wanted to control the livelihood of Egypt and fight the progress of the Sudan."

"I hope that we shall reach a satisfactory agreement with Egypt by negotiations, but we will not hesitate to resort to any methods which will enable us to obtain our rights. If we fail, the House will know. All Sudanese must be united in the matter of getting the Nile Sudanese share of the Nile water. 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 agriculture, and irrigation lands. The policy of the Government was dictated by the Prime Minister when he said in this House last year that it is neither logical nor just that while water runs before our doorssteps, I should die of thirst. When the Prime Minister appointed me to the Ministry of Irrigation as "old and experienced" in every drop of water we had a right and duty to do so."

"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 negotiate more than the four million tons of water which we are getting when Egypt got 45 million tons."

Sudanization

"SUDANIZATION proceeds apace. By the middle of this March 230 ex parte officials had been given notice by the Government and 321 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 Governments of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories and to give advice to tourists. Visitors Information Bureau in Bag 47, State House, Nairobi, Kenya, and in the following cities:

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IN LONDON the Association is represented by The East Africa Office, Grand Buildings, Chancery Square, W.C.2.

IN SOUTH AFRICA inquiries 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, 317 Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

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Dielectric strength test run at full load, 1000 V between phases and 1000 V between each phase to earth and 550 kV between phases.

Impulse tests of 215 kV (1.4 times rated voltage) at 1050 kV.

Withstand tests of 1000 V (1.4 times rated voltage) at 50 kV.



The two transformers for West Midland 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.

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Sir Roy Welensky on Kariba Decision

Moshi-Teshi Still Not Proven

Sir Roy WELENSKY, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation, and 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 am interested in doing what is so important for our country, and I have no objection whatever 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 disturbed by the present general state of service and by the last step that might well spell the end of the country."

Opposition Demands

The question if Federal M.P.s accorded to the Lusaka public meeting was whether the Federal Party should be disbanded or not.

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

The other question of Moshi-Teshi was decided. The African group's contribution to the statue scheme was accepted as being fair and reasonable, but their view of and advised by the experts was not in conflagration with those of the French association. They were quite emphatic in their statement that they had done their best to help the African group, in any case, one

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 £33 per head of population against £97 in South Africa, £100 in the United Kingdom, £120 in Canada and \$100 in the United States.

Taxation of individuals was low. A married man with two children did not make a tax return until his taxable income of more than £1,200, and in Northern Rhodesia the total amount of the tax returns will soon approach £10 million. The Federal Government had been asked to consider how to simplify company taxation and wondered how many flourishing industries in the older countries would have to leave foot it in Britain and Canada in the forthcoming year.

He said the Federal budget of £10 million had risen from £23 million in 1953-54 to £30 million in 1954-55. This increase reflected the growth of the economy and the increased costs of maintaining the armed forces.

There was evidence of increased interest by foreign investors, and the expansion of their savings had resulted in the deposit in the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia of £10,000 a month for the last three months.

African Congress Conference

The 11th annual conference of the African National Congress is to be held in Lusaka from April 3 to 6. The main controversial subject is the division of Nyasaland and the creation of Nyasaland from the Federal areas, and the conference will be the subject of much discussion.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A braided red silk smoking cap worn by General Gordon has been presented to the Sudan Museum, and is now in Hereford Museum since 1930.

A Work-Bancorison will arrive in the Federation on April 1 to study the creditworthiness with special reference to the development of large hydro-electric schemes.

Twenty-four students who took the secondary school certificate examination in Northern and Southern Rhodesia last year three failed. The results included 111 distinctions and 281 credits.

The Kenyan Government has notified its officials that the Kenya Independence Party and the United African Party—two political associations—and that Government officials are therefore not permitted to join either. The latest issue of *Oryx*, the journal of the Fauna Conservation Society, contains extracts from an address by Mr. Mervyn Cowie, director of the Royal National Park Trust, under the title "President or Director."

Bliniye-Timbe amalgamation

The Nyasaland towns of Bliniye and Timbe have joined in amalgamation. In the referendum held on May 19, Timbe voted against the union, and Bliniye 5,000 to 2,000 in favour. In both cases the totals were low, 1,100 and 3,000 respectively.

The Sudan Government has accepted an invitation from the Asian Conference to be held in May to send a delegation which would consist of the Prime Minister, the Vice-Premier, the Minister of Home Affairs and a representative of the Southern Sudan.

The Government of Malaya has issued a circular to the public service departments of the Federated Malay States, Sarawak and North Borneo, and the Royal Malaysian Police, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Economic Committee in London, calling upon Speckton Cheshire, the Malaysian Tommies, to also do likewise.

A general statement of the economy covering last year (1954) has been issued by Prime Minister Sir Imraan Sharif of the People's Progressive Party. It says that the total gross transport, communications, trade, water, fuel, power, spectrum, animal husbandry, forestry, industry, commerce, public finance, banking, currency, prices, employment, earnings and consumption.

News of our advertisers

MESSRS N. VANDALE LTD. have been awarded a contract by Vauxhall Motors Ltd. to supply 1,000,000 units of their Corporation 5000 lamps. They have received a dividend of £1.24m. for 1954, and £500,000 paid up to General Motors, owners of the 40.6% ordinary capital.

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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 Colonial Forces (Interim) Act.

European, Asian, and Coloured men between the ages of 17 and 29 resident in Nyasaland will have a month next month for military training. Recruits for the force will come from among the permanent civil service, the police, and other public services.

When the Central Powers became the Defence Services Bill last year, the Prime Minister stated that territorial service would be an appropriate standard because of the few Europeans who could be spared.

The African Pioneer Service League (Nyasaland), and other Service organizations then protested at this decision, and their representations were made.

As a result of recent discussions with the British Government, the Central Powers Bill has been amended so that the territories should be entitled to recruit men and women. O. O. Szenkel has agreed to undertake the command of the Territorial Force.

Centenary stamp

Two SPECIAL CENTENARY STAMPS for 1s and 5s will be on sale from April 1 to commemorate the centenary of the discovery of the Victoria Falls by Dr. Livingstone. Sixteen illustrations have been chosen to represent events in Africa since 1855, when the UK. They will be issued by airmail to the Union of South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, a copy of each being sent to the Royal Mint. The 1s stamp is based on a painting by Sir Alfred Munnings, and the 5s stamp on a painting by Sir William Orpen. Both stamps were designed by J. C. D. Williams.

Stirling Castle

The UNION CASTLE announces that the liner **STIRLING CASTLE** (25,244 tons) has been withdrawn from the service of the South African Line because of engineering trouble. Her place will be taken by the **DUNDEE CASTLE**, sailing from Southampton on April 14. It is hoped that the **STIRLING CASTLE** will be back on the main service in time to sail from Southampton in place of the **DUNDEE CASTLE**, which is now scheduled to take over the **STIRLING CASTLE**'s slot on June 2. The **STIRLING CASTLE** was due to return to Southampton on April 2, and is expected to be a day late.

Union-Castle Guide

THE UNION-CASUALLINE'S Year Books and Guides to East Africa, Za-Veldd and Southern Africa 1954-55, have this year been given attractive coloured jackets that for East Africa, showing the Old Harbour of Mombasa, and the other western Cape Town Harbour. Both books retain their comprehensive and authoritative character, which makes them indispensable works of reference.

Fearless Umtali

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

"The recommendations of the majority of the visiting Mission of the United Nations are illogical, inconsistent, and based on much jumping."—The bulletin of the Tanganyika European Council.

Pioneering for Oil

TO THE DRILLER 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, there lie hidden and unharvested, maybe oil. Oil for lamps, for lamps of power — industry or farming. To the world on wheels, the oilman gives his oil. The oilmen are always looking for new sources of supply, so great is the demand. They must drill the wasteland to release the buried treasure that it holds imprisoned.

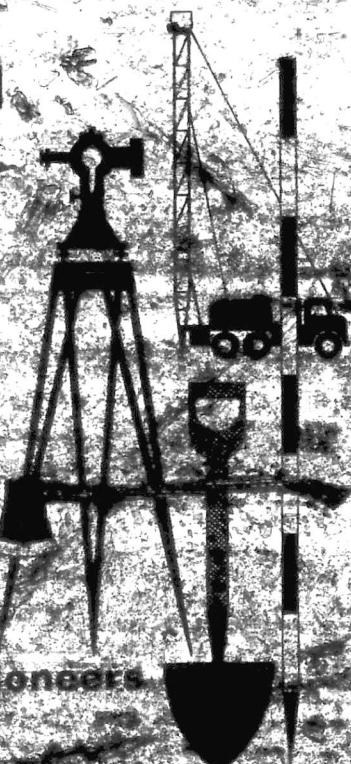
Oilmen have been here before. More than a million wells have been drilled for oil through the earth's surface during the last nine years.

But only recently have exploratory drillings have found oil.

Today the oilman is a scientist, too. For science and industry work hand in hand, the industrialist and the chemist, engineering, mining, assure him the tools he needs to help the geologist, the seismologist,

the mineralogist and the paleontologist.

The oilman has to think and to move, and then advance into the unknown. His planes are like the migrating cranes in Homer, with wings of silver.



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Of Commercial Concern

The Belgian Congo has now an output of about 4,000 tons monthly, which would indicate an extension to about 12,000 tons which would considerably exceed the present requirements of the Portuguese. Export to the Belgian Congo has started in full measure.

At a stock auction held on 11.2.55, 1,566 packages of cotton were sold at a total value of £1,000,000, £10.50 in the previous week. The highest price reached was £12.50 per kilogramme for 100 kg.

Total incomes from coffee-growing in Uganda last year amounted to about £1.5 m. compared with £1.9 m. in the previous year and £1 m. in 1949. The cotton trading figures for cotton were £4.4 m., £1.1 m. and

Indigenous Expert in Hydroelectric

M. Gouyon, a French engineer, who has been investigating the Sudan's hydroelectric potential, has reported his findings. He reported in December 1954 that there was no power from the Jebel Aulia Dam.

A statistical abstract covering the main economic activities of Uganda has been published by the Uganda Government. It shows that in 1954, the figures relate to 1953 and previous years.

The East African Post Office Savings Bank has begun a campaign to treble the number of African depositors. Total deposits are now about 250,000, compared with 100,000 in 1953.

According to the latest C.R.B. report, by January 1955, 1,000,000 tons of coal had been shipped during the year. This compares with 800,000 tons in 1954. A favorable situation in the coal market has been forecast for the second half of 1955.

The manager in charge of the London office of the Sudan Railways was recently visited by the Prime Minister.

Lates reports on the Sudan cotton crop estimate a total of 1,945,312 bales or 612,240 of Sudan cotton.

Clim. Food Fish

More than 20,000 tons of fish were landed and several thousand crocodiles trapped in Uganda last year, the combined value being nearly £1 m. It is estimated that 1,000 Africans are engaged in employment processing and selling fish, and that there are over 2,000 fishing craft on the main lakes. Exports of dried fish to the Belgian Congo were valued at £1,000,000-£1,500,000. A new £100,000 port facility is to be built by the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, with port access from Lake George to Kenya.

E.A.R. & H. Results for 1954

Salaries Increased by £1.5 m. Annually

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS of the East African Railways and Harbours for 1955 were better than in 1953, mainly because of the 70% increase in freight rates which came into effect from January 1, 1954. Total income was £100.5 m., some £2.75 m. higher than in 1953, but under normal financial year due to an increase in wage carries.

As a consequence of the rise in material prices and the turnover of stores rose from £11.5 m. to £12.5 m., the largest figure ever. The main increase was in wages and salaries, which rose by 10% in accordance with the railway administration's proposals, with effect from January 1, 1954. Other increases arose from the Colony's emergency conditions and greater traffic volume, which increased from £2.2 m. to £2.5 m.

The Company's net profit was £1.5 m., which was £1.2 m. more than in 1953.

An increase of 136,000 tons over 1953, with an average haul of just over 30 miles. Export traffic has been increased from 1,000,000 to 680,000 tons.

Kenya's First Large Project

In 1954, the traffic on the Central Line increased slightly, and there was heavy movement of import and exports through Nairobi. During the first half of 1954, the traffic increased by 10%, and the second half by 15%. Total tonnage over the year was 1,000,000 tons, and for the first time, the traffic was increased by 10% in both halves of the year. In 1953, there was a significant amount of steam trawler traffic.

The rail services have been improved, and the number of passengers increased.

Over 1,000,000 passengers carried were 700,000 fewer than in 1953, due to the deterioration of the Kenya Railways' carriages, which were not in good condition.

There was a significant increase in the number of passengers, which was 10% above the 1953 figure.

Tonnes moved and receipts through the African ports amounted to 1,000 tons in 1954—of which 900 tons in 1954 were in transit, making this a record, and almost 300,000 tons record.

The Lake Nakuru service has improved, with a traffic increase from 1953 to 1954 of 10% and 100,000 passengers from 1953 to 1954.

Trade and shipping services have been improved by the management, and the results are reflected in a general year to year increase in traffic.

Kenya's Imports and Exports in 1954

1954 Imports Total £100.5 m.

KENYA imports on account of the emergency increased to £100.5 m. compared with £87.5 m. in 1953. The total imports were £100.5 m., which is £20.5 m. higher than imports normally.

Coffee, which added the sum of £10 m. to £5.7 m. was down by £1 m. in the 1954 figure, after rises from under £1 m. to £10 m. in 1953. Tea rose by nearly £2,000,000 to slightly over £1 m. Milk, however, fell very spectacularly from £10,000,000 to £1,000,000. The U.K. and the Commonwealth countries were the Colony's best customers. The United States and Germany were the leading export markets.

The demands of the emergency, the Colony's developmental requirements, local inflation and increasing living costs contributed largely to the adverse visible balance.

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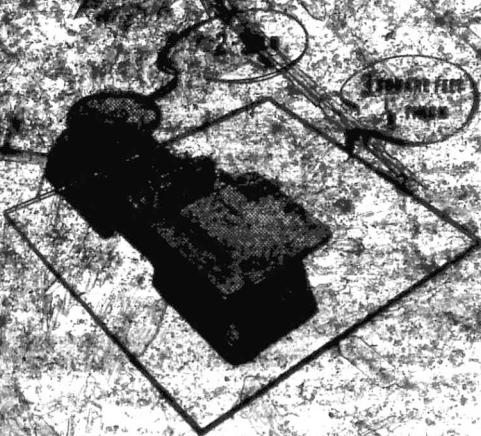
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Rhodesian Corporation, Limited Large Increase in Profits

RHODESIAN CORPORATION LTD. made a profit of £74,841 in the year ended September 30, 1954, compared with £26,860 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £4,089, investment depreciation reserve receives £15,000, and dividends totalling 10% less tax require £53,775, leaving a carry forward of £31,076 against £29,002 brought in.

The issued capital is £977,778 in stock units of £1 each, plus £1,000,000 debenture stock, £100,000 preference shares, 372 mining claims and properties in Rhodesia, and £1,000,000 £100 liquidated debentures.

The corporation owns the Fred and Redwing mines, and a substantial interest in Anglo Minerals Ltd., and the Whittlesey Brick and Potteries Co. Ltd. Farming operations on the Kwezi and Tsholwidzi estates of 23,423 acres yielded a profit of £1,000.

Rent received from timber companies in Rhodesia in September 1954 was received as rental for the portion of land held by lease for tobacco-growing. Land sales in Rhodesia amounted to a profit of £8,045, and £3,751 profit was made on the sale of gold land in South Africa.

Other directors are Major General J. G. Justice (Chairman), R. K. Packer (vice-chairman), R. Bromhead (alternate), R. S. Bromhead (Hon. Secretary), W. D. C. Wilson (General Manager), F. H. G. G. St. John (Deputy General Manager), and Mr. V. M. G. G. St. John.

The 20th annual general meeting will be held in London on April 12.

Uganda Trade Balance

The trade balance of Uganda for 1954 shows a favourable trade balance of £16,650, an improvement of £3,000 on the corresponding position in the previous year. Exports totalled £10,720,000, and imports £9,050,000. The chief export items were cotton, sugar, cotton seed, coffee, tea, and sisal. Imports were valued at £9,050,000, and included imports under from the U.S.A. £1,000,000.

Great Progress in Under Five Years First Rhodesian Permanent Building Society

SINCE IT BEGAN BUSINESS ON April 1, 1950, The First Rhodesian Permanent Building Society has made remarkable progress. As will be seen from the statement by the chairman, Dr. Alexander Scott, M.P., and the balance sheet, other facts as well as its growth over such short time, to almost £31m. and the members' savings of £20.5m.

During 1954 the annual increase in the sum available for the Government's Building Fund was £1.5m. before paying off the shares account fell from just under £1m. to well over £1m., the average building of which, very much more business earned the record figure of £878,000, leaving the outstanding balance to neither more than £2m. nor less than £1.5m.

New Branches

Branches now open are Specedon, Nkanga, Mbala, Nkole, and Mbale, and others are now in the process of being opened.

At present there are 12 branches, 11 of which are in Rhodesia, and one in Uganda. The branches are as follows:

1. Lusaka, A.C.A., U.G.C. and U.R.C. There are three directors regulated by the Government of Northern Rhodesia. A. E. G. St. John, Hon. Secy., and W. R. Pendlebury, they have retired following retirement of the Ugandan Government.

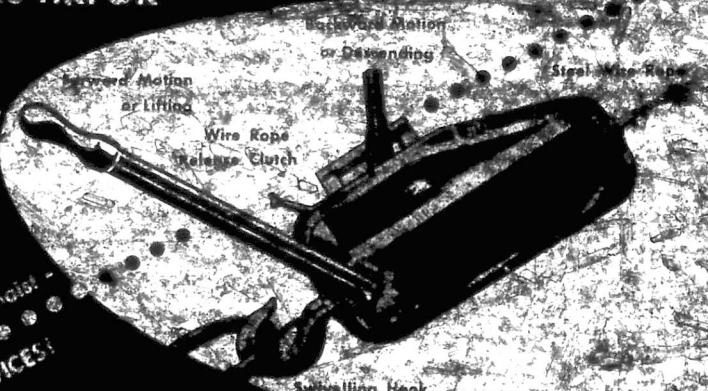
The 10th annual general meeting was held in Lusaka last Saturday.

Uganda's Response

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE OF UGANDA forecast in 1950 to an estimated £17m. in 1955. These figures include an increase in nominal value of 2% for the African Republics.

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MINING**African Advancement on Copperbelt****Recognition of Staff Association**

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA Chamber of Mines has granted recognition to the African Staff Association, which has a potential membership of 1,000, and 400 have received recognition so far. The association's main objective is to improve the conditions of the African staff members who work across the copper belt.

A statement by the chamber says that the main purpose of the association, formed two years ago, is to advance the interests of African mine employees in the industry. It is open to all African men, well-tried Africans with long records of service in senior African posts in the industry. The committee looked forward to a period of happy relations and co-operation with the association.

Membership Requirements

A further meeting between the union and the chamber discussed various categories of employees in the mining industry who would qualify for membership of the African Staff Association. These negotiations over the separation of supervisory and managerial and the methods of providing for their exclusion from the union were satisfactorily resolved, for the African employees were fully informed. The union will not willingly accept any form of rule which affects portions of its membership. The committee, including me between the two associations and the union as is done in the European trade federations.

With the association now fully constituted, it is now able to embark on African advancement. The companies agreed to contribute to the initial capital sum of £1,000, and subsequently, through the contributions of the African shareholders, to finance the association.

Further requests for recognition by the association were rejected because of its small number of members, but the chamber did accept principles of its demands.

The chamber also accepted some of the recommendations of a committee appointed on the question of the union during the recent strike, and advocated settlement of the dispute through formal consultation channels. Last November the association informed the chamber that in the event of a strike call-off, the African employees themselves would continue to work.

Mining Dividends

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD.—Final 30% (40%) making 70% (60%) for 1954, the highest final payment in the history of the corporation. Profits also at a record level were £4,02,000 (£2,265,246).

UNICOR CORPORATION LTD.—Final 1s. 1d. making a total distribution for 1954 of £1,000,000. (U.K. currency) gross per share, more than twice what it was in the previous year.

WANKIE COMPANY LTD.—Interim 1d. per share in respect of the year ending March 31, 1955.

Nyasaland's Radioactive Coal

RADIOACTIVE COAL has been found in the Lwabatanga area, 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 0.00015 per cent uranium oxide. The seam, however, was only three inches thick.

Rwende Mines

REDFIELD MINES LTD. will hold an extraordinary meeting in Southern Rhodesia on April 15 to consider a resolution that the company be placed in voluntary liquidation, and that Mr. Arnold Wilfred Green, of London, be appointed liquidator.

Mining Outputs

SOUTHERN RHODESIA produced over £17m. worth of minerals between January and November last year—£600,414 less than for the same period in 1953. The largest monthly figure was £1,626,859 for November.

Luanco Valley Coal

Detailed geological MAPPING of the Luanco valley some 20 miles south-south-east of Broken Hill, where coal seams are known to occur, is to start shortly.

Strike Losses on the Copperbelt**Union Leaders Held Responsible**

MR. C. COXON, Commissioner for Labour in Northern Rhodesia, has said in the Legislative Council that the blame for the recent Copperbelt strike rested mainly squarely upon the African union leaders, whose action had caused such a loss to the country in the summer industry, and the rank and file of the miners, it is true, had tributes however, to their work and their contribution to the welfare of the workers.

Africans he continued, must realize the need for better discipline if they are to receive and maintain employment. They must appreciate that, if fewer men come forward to do a particular job, vacancies would be more easily filled.

MR. L. TADDEI (Gumulira) demanded African workers that strenuous efforts were made to solve the problem of African advancement and said that members of the Council must be very careful in this critical stage not to suggest measures which would give the impression that the Government

Mining Dividends

Dividends in the mining industry in the Southern Rhodesian local association of the Institution of Mining and Metalurgy have been re-estimated as follows: president, Dr. J. D. BURTON; vice-president, Mr. B. W. BISHOP; hon. secretary, Mr. H. B. MACCULLY; hon. treasurer, Mr. G. E. BELCHER; other members of the committee: Messrs. G. A. PAVERTON, F. C. LLOYD, S. G. COOPER, Mr. J. B. H. BROWN, Mr. A. BOURNEAU and Mr. CLARK-WOOD.

MR. H. B. CRAVEN (MINISTERS)—HAVING RETIRED FROM THE PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT OF NICKELSMITH COMBINATE, COPPER MINE LTD., NORTHERN RHODESIA, HE HAS BEEN APPOINTED CONSULTANT TO THE STURGEON ASSOCIATES LTD., BROKEN HILL, NORTHERN RHODESIA.

MR. N. H. COOPER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF METALS AND MATERIALS, LONDON.

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Company Reports

The British South Africa Company

Substantial Financial Commitments Envisaged

Planning Development of Barron Mine

By SIR DOUGAL D. MALCOLM, M.A., F.R.C.A.

SIR DOUGAL D. MALCOLM'S SPEECH

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held on March 29 at the Chancery Chambers Institute, 20 Aldermaston Road, London, S.W.1. Sir DOUGAL D. MALCOLM,

Chairman, presided over the meeting. In his opening speech he said: "I would like to say that our financial position is very sound. We have, by forecasting that our mineral reserves for the year then current, now under review, based on the latest information on production in Southern Rhodesia, come to the conclusion that, in the previous year, there was a balance of £1,000,000 in the value of the mineral which we had not accounted for. On the other hand, I pointed out that we had made the extract from the law for one year, namely the extra 10 per cent for one year, of the value of the mineral which we had not accounted for."

The forecast has been substantially borne out. The latest figures available show that the balance of mineral reserves is £4,000,000. It appears, therefore, that the 10 per cent extra which had been taken off the balance sheet has been recovered and the balance sheet now reflects the true position of affairs.

New Dividend Declared

Now, as you will see from the profit and loss account on page 10, revenue for the year under review was £1,197,196, a figure £1,434,434 less than last year, due, no doubt, to the miners' strike. The profit after tax was £100,000.

Now, in view of the existing the African miners' strike, and as you expect, we propose to pay the same dividend of 10 per cent, or £100,000, or one unit of stock or shares, thus increasing the sum of our capital by £100,000 from £1,000,000. There will be £1,100,000 on the date of the account, May 31, 1955.

Balance-Sheet Reserves

Let us now turn to the balance sheet. Our total capital and reserves have risen from £15,375,535 to £17,006,401. As contrast that the book figure of our fixed assets has risen only by a little over £150,000 to £2,815,535.

"Our current assets at just under £10,000,000 exceed our current liabilities, including the proposed dividend, by a little over £1,300,000.

"As to our investments you will find a general classification of these in note 2 on page 9 of the report before you. The total book figure for all our investments stands at £13,368,090 as against £11,977,196 for the year before, an increase of about £1,390,900. Quoted investments at £4,12,086 had a market value at the date of the balance sheet of

£4,119,200. A valuation made at end of last year showed the quoted and unquoted investments at present held, which have a book value of £9,776,904, amounting to £22,044,084.

I explained to you last year and as is stated in our report, it includes £1,300,000 for the book value of our 49 per cent interest in New Rhodesia Investments Limited, which is now nil, and which, at the date of the balance sheet, held quoted investments of a book value of £1,120,000, or market value of that date of £7,322,000. The next figure which I now have shows that the market value of a book value of £3,997,100 and a quoted investment of a book value of £8,419,200, your 49 per cent interest in which amounts to £4,222,000. This gives a total of £13,446,500, which I have told you is approximately £20,000, £17,366,200, or 20 per cent of mine, which I have told you is approximately £86,833,000. The balance sheet also shows the quoted investments in the Khoisan Gold Mine, which is a 50 per cent interest in the company. I have told you that the quoted investment in the Khoisan Gold Mine is £1,000,000. The figures relating to it are incorporated in the quoted quoted account.

The Current Year

Estimated in the year beginning October 1, 1954, Rhodesia copper output for the period from October 1 last to the end of February has been 117,523 tons. The output for the months of January and February was only 3,182 and 14,331 tons respectively as against a monthly average for the year under review of 31,469 tons, and it is apparently now owing to the African miners' strike. This ill-advised and unnecessary strike has ended in complete failure but of course has caused considerable loss of profits to the mining companies and of royalty to us.

Cessions Terms to Strike

"The companies have been generous in the terms which they have granted to the strikers on their return to work before the time has been informed to us. We have, however, calculations never seen, which were preceding about the advancement of royalties in the industry still more favourable. As against our loss of royalty from this source the price of copper on which our royalties are based increased £246 per ton for the five months since October 1 last, as against an average of £205 per ton for the same period of last year.

An estimate of copper revenue for the first five months of the current year at £1,13,402 slightly exceeds the final figure for the same period of last year, so that if the price of copper, now very stable, is fairly constant and there are no more strikes we may hope that we shall do considerably better for the year now current than we did for the year under review.

Board's Future Policy

The position of our company I think you will agree is strong. But I hope we shall adhere to our policy of modest dividend distribution, the object of building up during the 31 years in Northern Rhodesia Mineral Rights which are still left to us, a great body of investments to take the place of our mineral rights which we shall have to make over to the Northern Rhodesian Government 31 years hence.

It is clear that we are obliged to our interest in the mines to do all we can to protect the position of the mining sector and especially the position of the mining industry to every possible way. This must involve us moving forward to accelerated financial commitments as against our certainly substantial revenues. The development of the very promising Baneroff Mine.

In order to help in the duplication of its promised as against what was originally contemplated we took the advice to that concern during the year 1954 and in the year of 1960 the sum of £1,000,000 of £100,000 per share being issued to the South African Company holding some 100,000 Baneroff shares @ £1.00, the present market price of the shares being £1.00 and our very encouraging prospects in view.

Power-Electric Power Scheme

There is also the very important matter of hydro-electric power for Rhodesia, and there has been for a long time past a treaty between the Kariba Commission, the Rhodesian Government and the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the production of power.

scheme based on a contribution from the United States of \$46,000,000, towards the estimated total cost of £4,460,000 of the first stage of this scheme, which involves the raising in Rhodesia of the balance of £8,000,000.

The whole Rhodesian community is greatly interested in the successful prosecution of a power scheme like that, and no more so than the copper mining companies who have suffered so much handicaps by shortage of power and ourselves with our industrial interests in their production and their exports. We trust therefore that forward-looking members of Parliament are prepared to support the bill for £8,000,000.

I have mentioned two very large schemes involving large prospective commitments and there will probably be others, but I will not go into them further as the corollary of opportunity and if therefore behoves us to keep a lot of powder dry for them.

Report and Accounts Received by the Board
The Board have received the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1953, and the results of the audit of the same by Mr. J. H. T. Smith, F.R.I.C., and the corollary of opportunity and if therefore behoves us to keep a lot of powder dry for them.

The report and accounts were unanimously accepted.

At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting the capital of the company was increased to £13,500,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 new shares of 1/- each and the cancellation of £8,570,376 10s. Od. or equivalent to be an ordinary fully paid up on the proportion of one thousand of the shares of £13,500,000. The share of 1/- each held was approved, the share on allotment to be automatically converted into registered stock.



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Memorandum
Share Capital
Number of Shares
Shareholders
Dividends

Unsubscribed Capital
£100,000
Capital Subscribed
£100,000
Capital Paid Up
£100,000

Unsubscribed Capital
£100,000
Capital Subscribed
£100,000
Capital Paid Up
£80,000

Unsubscribed Capital
£100,000
Capital Subscribed
£100,000
Capital Paid Up
£100,000

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FIRST RHODESIAN PERIODIC STATEMENT

Directors' Report for the Year Ended December 31, 1954

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

"I have the pleasure to submit in presenting the annual report for the year ended December 31, 1954, the following statement respecting all classes and depreciation, the balance of which amounts to £1,301,574, being the sum of £1,121,541, less £179,930, representing the amount of the share capital and reserves, plus £1,215,605, being the amount invested in shares of other companies, and the amount of £1,301,574, being the balance of the share capital and reserves.

"The amount invested in shares of other companies is £1,215,605 compared with £1,139,736 last year. Thus shares account now stands at £2,315,605 compared with £2,259,336 last year, representing an increase of 2.2% per investor."

"Deposits and Loans Account.—During the year the balance of the Government deposit on current account last year before it was due. Nevertheless, deposit accounts show an increase of £139,744 over the year's figures. In the normal course of business small depositors have also increased."

"Mortgage Account.—The total of figures is £573,102, representing the amount outstanding during the year, including the building construction or building account in £121,541."

"Liquid Resources.—The liquid resources of the society consist of cash and bank balances, which stand at the end of the year was £272,137. Thus the liquid resources of the society amount to about 18% of its permanent capital power for all mortgage commitments and other known liabilities. The society has no short or long term investments outside of the territory. Nevertheless, it has been able to gain £10,294 interest on its surplus funds during 1954."

"Reserves.—After writing off the whole of the preliminary expenses incurred in extending the society's facilities for 1954, the sum of £1,000 has been apportioned to general reserve account."

"Assets.—The assets of the society have increased by £95,717 over the year, as a result of retaining the profit of £139,744, less the £45,000 balance of their deposit. Total assets now stand at £2,241,803."

BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES

Due to Holders of Various Classes of Shares	
£100,000	£100,000
50,896	50,896
2,092	2,092
4,142	4,142
£146,038	£146,038
As per account No. 1	£2,315,605
Due to Creditors for Deposits and Loans	
Deposits and loans	
From time immobile, prior and present deposits repayable in accordance with Agreements	£244,157
£244,157	£244,157
As per account No. 2	
Other Liabilities	
£1,148	£1,148
2,992	2,992
£3,140	£3,140
Provisions	
5,329	5,329
For loss on revaluation and loan interest	5,329
5,329	5,329
Reserve	
10,000	10,000
General reserve	17,000
10,000	17,000
Balance Carried Forward	
(as per account No. 6)	732
£2,241,803	£2,241,803

The undersigned, having examined the above annual account and statement hereby certify that it is correct, duly checked, and in accordance with the principles in most cases by the society and the other securities belonging to the Society, referred to in the foregoing account, are

GOVERNMENT BUILDING SOCIETY

Year Ended December 31, 1954

Mechanization and Decentralization. — The society's accounting system is now fully mechanized and its operations decentralized, which has involved considerable additional work at cost, but, now however, will enable the Society to cope with expansion without involving a proportionate increase in cost of management.

Branches and Sub-agents. — During the year the chief office of the Society was located at Government Buildings, Rhodesia House, and branch premises were opened at Bulawayo, Arusha, KARACHI, and DURBAN, while branch offices were established at Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, and Durban, and a sub-agent appointed for early opening. The results of this activity are reflected in the statement of account over the past year.

Appreciation. — The directors wish to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the auditors, Mr. G. E. Hedges and Mr. R. A. H. Hockley, and the services of the managers 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 3,222 additional members to the Society during the year.

The issue of the balance-sheet after the year-end audit, namely, January the 31st, 1955, started on April 1, 1950, during which time the Society paid to Government Buildings, Rhodesia House, Rhodesia, the maximum possible contribution of the sum of £1,000,000, and the Society is grateful to the Government for placing the funds at the disposal of the Society and for the guarantee given for the sum for the forthcoming year.

Directors. — The board consists with regard to the former resignation of the Government Directors, Mr. A. J. Austin, Mr. J. A. Brown and Mr. W. J. Marshall, whose acts and guidance in the past have been highly beneficial. The directors remaining in position are Mr. H. M. Doughty and Mr. R. H. Robertson, who, being elected on the previous day, are re-elected.

Auditors. — The board regrets with regret the resignation of Mr. G. E. Hedges, auditor of the society's accounts, and, pursuant to the powers so granted under Rule 40 of the Society's Rules, appointed Mr. G. E. Hedges, Mr. R. A. H. Hockley, Cooper Brothers & Company, as auditors of the remaining part of the year.

DECEMBER 31, 1954

ASSETS

Balances Due or Outstanding on Mortgages, and Unwritten Investments. — Mortgages from members where the amounts are not in excess of £1,000, the amount is written off and the property has not been unclaimed for 12 months, in possession of the Society.

£3,550	£1,744
29,529	11,945
643,423	316,312
6,624	963,147
300,632	233,202
£1,528,000	£2,177,248

Total number of mortgages: 795 As per account No.:

Investments	Market Value at date of Balance Sheet	Book Value
British Government securities 4%	£22,700	£22,900
Colonial and Dominion securities 1½% and 4½%	72,350	69,928
City of Bulawayo 4% stock 1949-72	46,000	49,167
Post Office Savings Bank deposit 2%	10,258	10,258
£208,890	217,921	

£25,382 Cash at Bank, and in Hand 272,187

Other Assets:

Premises at cost, less depreciation	560,713
Office furniture and equipment at cost, less depreciation	34,661
Sundry debts and payments in advance	
12,236,026	£3,221,803

H. M. DOUGHTY,

General Manager.

G. E. Hockley, C.A. (S.R.)

G. E. Hedges, A.F.A.A.

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

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 Tuesday, March 25, 1955.

Mr. R. Ross Stark, chairman of the company, had invited all shareholders to the meeting and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1954, were presented, from which the following are extracts:

Mr. J. W. E. Steedman

The loss of Mr. J. W. E. Steedman, who was successful from a financial angle, was one, however, during which we sustained a grievous loss through the sudden death of our chairman, Mr. J. W. E. Steedman, in August, 1954. Mr. Steedman's interest in this company extended over a long period. He joined the board in 1928 and was appointed chairman in 1948. His 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 held him in the highest esteem and affection.

In order to fill the vacancy on the board the directors have appointed Mr. T. A. Meston to succeed Mr. Steedman as chairman of G. C. Wilson & Sons, 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 served our country in Nyasaland. Mr. Meston's appointment will come before the next annual general meeting.

18% Per Cent. 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 Pwaza 20 acres were planted, and also a small area at Lumbu.

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

Unfortunate climatic conditions were experienced during the early months of the tobacco season; however,

conditions improved later and a reasonable crop was harvested. The total amount of fired and flue-cured leaf sold on the auction market at reasonable prices was 126,400 lb., compared with 125,000 lb. in the previous year.

The flue-cured tobacco, which is a good quality, has been in demand, but the general market for tobacco resulted in this account showing a loss. Keen marketing competition from Communist China has been reflected in the price for this commodity.

Owing to the age of the tobacco, because the directors have placed an order for new mobile power machinery at Lusendera, and at the same time have decided to convert three of the present interior steam heating. The new system has proved efficient in Chilanga, but it is difficult to obtain labour in the interior districts, so the cost of labour has been a heavy expenditure for the installation, which is reflected in the accounts.

New Factories and Developments

The high prices received for our tea consignment have been reflected in the profit and loss account, which shows a net profit before taxation of £6,012.00, and with the tax paid off, we have a disposable amount of £2,000.00. This sum, when deducted from the amount of £2,000.00 due to the shareholders as a dividend, the directors recommended that £1,000 be placed to the general reserve account and to a local reserve account for buildings, equipment, etc., and for staff increments, purposes to be decided.

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

If these proposals are adopted, 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 predict 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. T. A. Meston's appointment to the board was duly confirmed.

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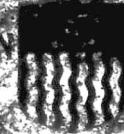
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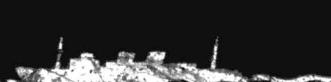
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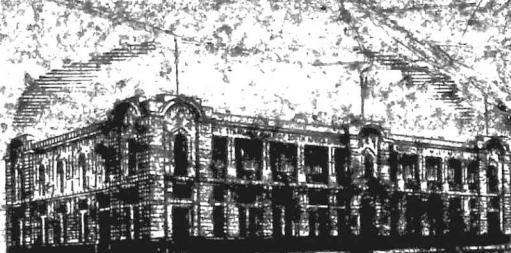
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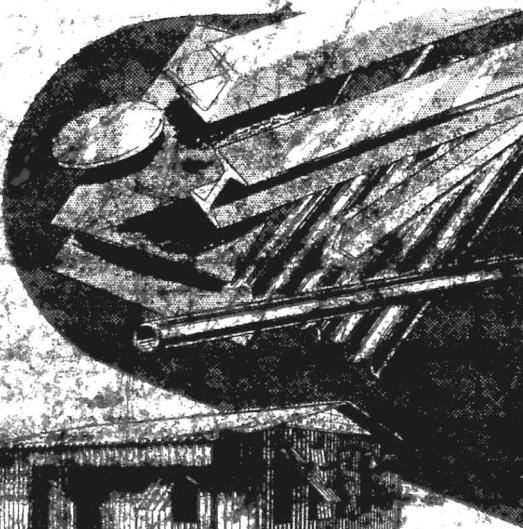
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SOME STRANGE STATEMENTS have been made in an article entitled "Rhodesia," 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 it merit special attention. The title of the article, "Conservative thought in Rhodesia," seems to belie it. So does its assertion that the few voices of serious British interest in Central and East Africa began only four years ago with the proposal to federate the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. This is not true. There were voices earlier, 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 1951 in Kenya (the Empire's largest coffee grower), Uganda (the main Colonial producer of cotton), or Tanganyika (the world's chief source of sisal)? The postulate is much too sweeping to be accepted.

In the second paragraph appear the affirmations (1) that "Natives (and the administrators) would welcome an East African Federation, and they talk of it with groundless confidence," and (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 unquestionably bring to the three territories. It is astonishing to be told that "the administrators talk of it with groundless confidence." Undoubtedly, 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 Dr. J. B. M. T. who had been confident in the eight months of the right time with the right kind of subsequent 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.

Now 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 Nairobi? of Kenya for different reasons, but they are not so hasty

as to confuse Nairobi with Kenya, or to imagine that what is said in the Mombasa 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 men who became a capital for Wales to be established in Cardiff or Swansea about London, and that the contempt for Paris expressed by a man of the Mombasa Club is not the scorn with which he refers to the Boche. 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 than resident elsewhere) have had no vision or short vision, no resolution, no persistence, and no courage to fight for the government of that kind of union which would be seen as viable in East Africa; a Federation is destined to prove to Central Africa.

Secretaries of State and Governors are no more, and no less, to blame than the local political leaders, especially the Europeans, for the Africans and Asians naturally looked to them for guidance. On it, if less directly, did Opposition and their chief advisers, who

would have been influenced by evidence that the people permanently domiciled in the territories, as represented by their responsible spokesmen, wanted to see the future in partnership. We believe that it is true to say that there have been only two Secretaries of State in the past thirty years—Sir Edward Grey and the late Lord Lloyd, who reported the union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika as one of the greatest political requirements, 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 preferred the expediency of leaving well alone. Mr. Amery almost achieved what most people deemed impossible thanks to his own initiative and resolution and the ability of his emissary, Mr. 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 resolutely than Mr. Amery to unite the territories, but East Africa's politicians were too irresponsible and selfish to support him adequately.

Lord Lloyd had shared Mr. 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

Few Governors, Italian, from Ethiopia Have Helped, and France might sweep into and through Kenya and into and through the Sudan. Lord Lloyd was, to our personal knowledge, planning to tighten the political and economic bonds between the East African Dependen-

cies. 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 Morris, Governor of Kenya, though giving the necessary speeches over the air, did not use them. He neglected a magnificent opportunity for a step which Africans would have approved because it would have helped the wartime and post-war progress. It is only true to say that very few of East Africa's Governors have done what they might have done to smooth inter-territorial differences. Most of them have clung to a parochial attitude, and several have added to their antagonism to neighbouring territories, and sometimes to neighbouring Governors, with such openness and impudence 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, chauvinism, 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 former Leader.

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, and a Federation of Tanganyika with

Position of Kenya. We can think of no Nyasaland 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 no vision 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 Federation, 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."

Even before the achievement of federation in Central Africa, scarcely anyone in Nyasaland advocated federation with Tanganyika. The idea would, in any event have been no more substantial than a dream, if only on the count of the absence of adequate communications.

Thinking in Terms of Colour

Moreover, such an association would have lacked that community of interests which must be basic to any successful union of States. Tanganyikans have never felt the slightest interest in Nyasaland, nor have they been equally unconcerned with the affairs of

its northern neighbour. Mr. Johnson indicated that he was thinking in terms of colour, not of common interests, incidentally revealing his disregard for Tanganyika's declared policy of parity of representation of Europeans, Africans and Asians in the Legislative Council. Nobody in the Territory, except a few extremist African politicians looks to a future dominated by one race. Mr. Johnson's wish is that Africans should cans to rule Nyasaland. We expect nothing of the kind and can only deplore the worse for the territory. It is committed to international partnership, and we shall always maintain the highest standards.

Notes By The Way

Corporal Punishment

Mr. E. C. COOPER FRANCIS gave an admirable address in Nairobi last Thursday to a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies. They have heard several other, shorter but well-balanced accounts of aspects of the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya. But probably none more candid, courageous, thoughtful, critical and venturesome than that of the principles of the Alliance High School at Kikuyu. He gave generous credit where he believed it to be due, he was equally ready to denounce the discriminatory policies of government, and to expose the forces which continue to instigate and to plead for greater robustness in the handling of various problems. It was one of those speeches which need to be cited as a whole if justice is to be done, and his report cannot therefore be completed in one issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. I only hope that some passages will not be torn from their context and given sensational prominence in other reports in this country or in Africa. That would be most unfair to Kenya and to Mr. Francis.

Father Made Too Easy

THE SUDAN FEDERATION KEEPS every one of whom, however, off its roads to say in public what they admit in private, and would allow some Africans to farm in parts of the Kordofan Highlands under proper safeguards of course, first that they would satisfy the experts, and secondly that such a gesture of good will would do more to save lives than the killing of a thousand Christians. In answer to the question that Europeans want to hold Africans down, he declares that most of them are eager to see Africans advance by merit, and that there is no limit to the progress of Africans with ability, integrity, and tenacity. Some of them indeed have had their paths made much too easy. It is absurd, as Mr. Francis emphasized, that African teachers should be paid 20 times as much as the average men in their community, that they should be able to retire on pension at the age of 50, and that a young man leaving Makerere College should on entering the Civil Service start at a salary more than four times that paid to an African clergyman.

Soul Erosion

MR. M. M. M. FRANCIS insists, is regarded by the overwhelming majority of Kenya Africans as a resis-

tance movement, not because the allegations of its promoters are true, but because their propagandists propagate lies. He says so reluctantly, and I concur, is surely that the African Information Service for which such absurd, false claims have been made were in fact almost completely responsible for the subversive activities which it should have zeroed, their primary purpose being to discredit Mr. Francis and then the Information Services of the other participating countries. The Kenyans are the true friends of the people and the enemies of the aristocracy of religion, a religion based on mass soul erosion of the kind which is associated with the soil erosion to which the Government has really paid no mind whatsoever. But the Government could scarcely have shown less concern with the soul erosion. It is heartbreaking, however, to have the testimony of the head of the largest educational institution in the country that the boys are still unprepared for the present tragedy and are at this very the great hope for the future.

Urgent Report Confirmed

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT is understandably annoyed that according London newspapers and the B.B.C. have published an allegation that the Sudan Farmers Workers Trade Union had refused to allow the Interim authorities of the Sudan to send a rescue mission of 6,000 men brought under the UNHCR which had been denied unimpeded access to the areas about 10 miles from the city. The Dervish who compound in these hills, and at an O.P.W. were recently received the 600 men and supplies in a number of the trade unions to supply all men of different races to help in the rescue work. It is officially stated that the trade union agreed unhesitatingly but insisted that its members should receive neither pay nor allowances because they had been called out on strike. While preparations for their departure were being made, another group of men who had agreed was no longer available and further action was thus delayed.

British Press and the Sudan

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the National Guidance Office of the Sudan Government, in giving these facts, all considerably less than strict, there is much more presentation of the Sudan in British newspapers than the

duty of the Sudan Agent in London is to try to correct such false reports, and that it is also the duty of his 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 covered by the British Press, which is fully reflected in the article which I recall I know of as EAST AFRICA AND TANGANYIKA, and it has certainly not published a statement for the purpose of reflecting adversely on the Sudan or anything which it did possibly to be true.

Governments Vulnerable

Under what the National Guidance Office intends to be its reference to taking action against any newspaper which refuses to publish corrections. Is it well informed that it requires that any British newspaper be compelled by the issue of a writ of habeas corpus 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 discretion than their authors.

Afro-Asia Compendium

Everyone has now received an admirable official survey of 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. T. Moffett, Commissioner for Social Development (who is also compiling a new edition of the "Tanganyika Handbook"). The present volume runs to 924 pages, including appendices, tables, 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 of land had Germans planted in the Mwindi area in 1939? The statistics for the last war year is missing, but it is given for 1935. Are any economic occurrences of the last decade known? Page 54 tells us. Has Dr. Heslop, the founder of the East African sisal industry been remembered? He has. Has Saitoo, the weak Governor of whom the Germans themselves were so critical? He has not (despite the ground that British nominees alone only need be considered). What does Dr. Holt and Gossman? It is a simple and rather tame name in the index, but their portraits in other works are adequately covered in the forthcoming "Handbook."

Books About Tanganyika

WHAT IS THE STATE OF TRAFFIC ON MASA? How many days of communal services were maintained by Africans in 1933? What plans are there for the agricultural development of the Usambara Mountains? How much timber available in Tabora daily? What arrangements have been made with the Belgians in regard to air traffic between Dar es Salaam and the Congo? How many garages are there in Mbeya? Is there a Roman Catholic church in Katsulu? How many beds has Mwindi hospital? Are fines needed at night in Songo-

at any time of the year? All these questions are satisfactorily answered. The only error I spotted in an hour's happy browsing was "Literature" 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 Africa 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 Belated

AN IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION has just been started in Kenya by Mr. Walter Coutts, who was in the Colonial 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 manpower! Had it not been for the arrival of Mr. Coutts, despatched from London last year, this investigation would have been undertaken by the Colonial Service Executive Council, and the pressure would soon be on the members to have EXCITED privately in influential quarters. Mr. Coutts might still 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 records will expect a comprehensive, judicious and forcible report. The difficulties confronting him are obvious, but they are better faced than ignored. It would have been better still to have had the investigation done by somebody else, but since it is to be done, the investigator must be expected from more than one quarter — the indications are attributable at least partially to the late Major von Wettberg. The return of Mr. Coutts to Kenya and the results have both proved

Prudent Self

EVERYONE WHO KNOWS SOMETHING of the differences 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. During recent days, however, the distinguished Governor of the Upper Nile Province, Sayed Mohamed Osman Hassan, is not merely nicknamed "Kharkoor," which means "truculent bull"; but that, according to him, it is "a symbol of frankness and love." To have a nickname is not necessarily to be popular; everybody has known popular, trusted men without nicknames, and unpopular and disgruntled men with one or more. The man whom the Governor feels is therefore probably not in the possession of a nickname, as is often the case with a friend or enemy that can bring the latter into disrepute if the name is used. We are once again enlightened.

Disgusting

EVERYTHING which I have seen of Mr. Gerald Hanley's "Drums of Darkness" (published by Collins) has been disgusting, and I must have read some dozen. Some have been written in terms which regard as grossly indecent, and others even preposterous. So much so, indeed, that this novel is thoroughly abysmal. Only the writer, who can easily tell a story to himself, or people his little office, East Africa, with a collection of Europeans men and women who are no credit to them, nor their race or Africa, their thoughts are generally as weak as their language is strong, and most of them are obsessed by sex and drink. Many pages are undisguisedly disgusting. I know of nothing or Central Africa piece of fiction which contains so many foul passages.

Conservative Thought on Colonial Rule

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Colonialism is not a new invention. There have been stable and wise well-meaning. But it is the arch-enemy of the free world who exerts the strongest destructive pressure against the work of the Colonial Powers, and because these are among the bulwarks of liberty, their successors are the ones who must stand to gain from the collapse of colonial administration throughout the world.

Can Europeans, Asians, and Africans be persuaded to regard themselves as brothers, or will they not continue and bring together at one mankind? This is the key question of this issue. That was why the late Oliver Stanley sought his Parliamentary colleagues:

"About the most important thing for this country over the next 10 or 20 years will be the development of its relationships with its Colonial Empire, and about the most important element in its success or failure will be the maintenance of some unity of purpose between the various parties in the State."

Establish A Common Civilization

The last speech before the Colonial Powers & the Commonwealth established a common "sympathy for white, yellow, brown and black". A wise Colonial Power has to possess supreme, and often thankless, task of keeping civilization alive and binding together and to bring new forms of men and women, especially incapable of finding for themselves in the modern world.

The instinct of paternalism that guided the British Conservative through social reform at home has animated the in his policies for the Dependencies. There is a strong presumption in favour of pragmatism about this approach. In the life of a good family the wise father or mother family pursues among the children the task of choosing the right moments for bestowing fresh degrees of discretion, and of treating them fairly and kindly in that interval. The modern Colonial is rarely blood-thirsty, but there need be no impediment between Colonial ward and guardian no longer absence, but patience are present. It is the special quality of positive thinking which animated most, if not all, the early workmen.

The 1954 Nairobi conference of Commonwealth statesmen showed again and again that when our historical crises from within the Commonwealth, namely now what we were doing in South Africa, East and Central Africa, they altered their views completely and pressed their friends to tell the world far more about what we were doing, even against considerable odds.

Any session of the United Nations Assembly gives ample illustration of the continued decline of cold war and anti-colonialism. The United Kingdom, France and Belgium are the principal Colonial Powers, and as such are not only leaders in the free world in this added sense, but are the object of special tactics on the part of the Iron Curtain countries and of unusual attention from such countries as India and the Arab states.

**These extracts are taken from a 28-page pamphlet published in 1954 by the Conservative Commonwealth Council under the title "Colonial Rule in Africa and Asia" available from P. R. Patterson, London, S.W.1.*

Positive anti-colonialism is the widespread and sincere division of an overwhelming majority of Governments and peoples throughout the world against a state of affairs in which the lives and liberties of one people are under the control of another. His efforts from the beginning up to the present time have been to expose the errors of the Colonies and to bring about a change in the attitude of the world towards the Colonies. More recently he is present in Africa and continues to mediate the responsible leaders of the Colonies.

Emergence of the United States

One of the causes for the emergence of the United States has undoubtedly been the emergence of the United States with its historic rebellion against alien rule as the world centre of gravity. Secondly, the operation of the UN, especially of the General Assembly, has given opportunity to the United States only partially, but still sufficiently, to assert its influence.

Especially remarkable among the international bodies is the UN, which is unique in that it is not only a political organization, but also a social and economic organization. If the hostility of the United States towards these bodies is very much less than towards the UN, the same is true of many, like the United States, Canada, the Scandinavian countries, and a number of Latin American states, genuinely believe that we are setting up a Colonial Empire, but their own, in conditions of social harmony and economic well-being. They are prepared to risk their lives as the independence to carry on with this task, simply because it is in their interest, as well as ours, that we should create new States which will be assets and not liabilities to the international community. This is a reaction to certain forms of colonial work which makes them anti-national in nature.

We pass from anti-colonialism, the only form of colonialism which we would have nothing to fear. But there are other countries with political systems of a less clear and more subtle character, which are held by the United States, the Colonial Powers. A continental United States under a Colonial Empire on Africa, Central and South America, and the Pacific, is something which is not only possible, but also, in my opinion, probable. This would give us the opportunity of continuing our policy of the world, the world's freedom, sympathy, and support. An additional factor like Greece has power, prestige, and other members of the Commonwealth, India, wages general warfare against white men's rule.

Exploitation of Peoples

There cannot be any doubt that the United States has hope that their pressure will compel us to accept to their demands. If they sweep up, feeling within international bodies and among their own public. They continually paint a picture of the Colonial Powers as aggressive, imperialistic, determined to maintain oppressive dominance over the peoples of Africa and Asia. It is this deliberate exploitation of latent prejudice which makes it difficult for the world as large to understand, still less to acknowledge, the work we are doing for colonial peoples.

The second phenomenon, positive or active anti-colonialism involves exploitation of the legitimate aspirations of colonial peoples as well as of the widely prevalent opinion that colonialism is out of date. Its proponents have little regard for the true interests of the colonial and other underdeveloped peoples, themselves to champion.

It is the Western European countries only which are represented as Colonial Powers, and it is only they who are alleged to practice racial discrimination. The Americans deliberately build on Jews in India and elsewhere are the subject of international discussion, but the negroes, disabilities of Africans in Kenya—slight though they are in comparison—are continually exaggerated in the United Nations, the Press of India, and the broadcasts of Radio Moscow. Seventy-five out of every 100 Indians are illiterate. Yet 25% of Indians can read and write English, yet 90% are illiterate. The 10% who can read and write English are guaranteed to receive education in English.

Our position is that we do not believe in racial discrimination, that this is not of the spirit of our religion. We believe in the equality of all men, and we make no distinction of race, colour, or creed. Our aim is to teach the millions of Negroes throughout the world that man builds up a nation and builds up the European Union, especially among Asian and African. The financial resources are then available for use by any government which is anxious to find with the European countries.

In the Fourth Committee of the United Nations, which has 60 members — seven of them Colonial Powers — speech and speech is full of anti-colonial ideology, and almost every resolution is adopted by an overwhelming majority. Examine the speeches and you will see the lies of 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 most vehement in following these extremist leaders, while very substantial resistance is rarely reflected in the votes. Encouraged by the atmosphere of anti-colonialism of the undercutting of traditional anti-colonialism in their own home public opinion, the capitalist powers are anxious to turn the extremist voices and cover-ups of the open mouth of the UN into a political reality.

It is openly known that the UN is not a force for progress, but the struggle of conscience among these delegations — for example those of the U.S.A., Scandinavia, Canada, and the more responsible Latin American countries such as Brazil and Peru — are quite heartening to behold. After many years of talk about progress, the delegations of the European Colonial Powers, they are beginning to see that it is now clear-cut 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 brought themselves to face their own actions and speak out on the fallacies.

Foolishness Towards Commonwealth

The blinding univocal view of progress which dominates and weakens our appeal to and standing among the peoples of Asia and Africa, in whose names lies the future stability of the world. This suspicion and hostility towards us filters into the colonies themselves making the process of development and advancement much more difficult and creating a desire for native politicians to be freed of the British cost what it may.

A debt-bond-slaving hostility to European influence is built up in these underdeveloped territories; they will become increasingly anti-British, anti-European, anti-colonial and anti-white. The advanced Western Powers can no longer provide a non-colonial alternative to the colonial process. Upon continuing by way of a flow of capital and manpower flowing to them, this brings a threat to the survival of many valuable resources. But perhaps the most important of all, there is the damage to the territories they will do all and mature in the short and longer term, in attacking the concept of the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth ideal, and the Commonwealth spirit. The Commonwealth is the only international organization which can ensure the international peace and security which is essential for our own existence. But the Commonwealth ideal demands a willingness on the part of the colonial peoples to accept our technical heritage and good will in these matters. Active anti-colonialistic intent has, we shall have neither time nor opportunity.

There is one of two isolated spots in the former Empire, racial discrimination and colour, not have been or are being dispelled. It is the discrimination applied by white against coloured, which is highlighted by the anti-colonialists and passed up against the Colonial Powers on every conceivable occasion. So long as the charge can be made to stick against the European, the active anti-colonialists can be sure that the white man will never be able to carry forward international efforts with them. The African race as a whole are one, while their majority both in the world as a whole and in the United Nations.

Isolated Incidents Exaggerated

Our country and well-meaning journalists and politicians have fallen (some of them very willingly) into the anti-colonial trap, and are now in the position of picking out isolated incidents in which racial discrimination can be alleged and magnifying their significance to a全世界. Their activities are reflected in the newspapers and in the radio.

These reports, which are fuelled with the circumspection they deserve in the U.S.A. itself, are sent all over the world, including the colonies, where they are regarded as self-incriminating evidence that the United Kingdom practises and even condones racial discrimination. Tendentious articles in the press and speeches in Parliament based on inadequate or faulty information get taken up overseas and purveyed to the colonial peoples in sound-tracks.

One thing in the anti-colonial policy of leading the dependent peoples to self-government is — in spite of the examples of India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon — merely a propaganda trick. Thus we get resolutions in the United Nations demanding that timetables be set for the grant of self-government to trust territories. The way in which this myth has permeated to the colonies can be seen in the new fashioned habit of some politicians of demanding self-government by a specified date. The White Revolution or its

the timetables of self-government imposed on the various Party's secret document of Colonial policy — one very largely unexceptional document.

Another theme is the old one of economic exploitation. It has at last gone into international consciousness that the U.K. exacts no tribute from colonial peoples. Fantastic as it may seem, this has been grasped 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 dividends for the U.K.

Colonialism: Anti-Colonialism

The new approach is based on the idea that the social development of the Dependencies is the best guarantee of progressive society to be provided, a simple process of progressive societies advancing under our friendly guidance and tutelage.

The other half of the story consists in ensuring that our overseas territories remain the best guarantee of the rest of the world and humanity that the consequences of any conflict and peoples who are at present disposed to criticize and assess us.

We have been fighting for the right to be colonial trustees for decades. The present difficulties are mainly the result of our failure to realize that the right to be colonial trustees is not the same as the right to be independent.

One of the chief reasons is that few voices are heard from the territories concerned in tribute to the progress achieved under British protection, and with this said, there must always be open assessment that we have given the stones of wisdom and sped progress and withheld the bread of the poor. Britain gave wide ranging votes for colonial politicians. How often do you find a really prominent one even in a territory which has gained most from the right to colonize, owing tribute to their debt to Britain? It occurs rarely.

If we are to win the battle still relatively painlessly, a presentation of the case to the world public opinion, and to the territories, to their pictures, outlets, is enough. It is not殖民ism that is opposed to the independence of the Dependencies. It is colonialism, which is the denial of accessible services, of the freedom of movement, of the right to receive and to send the people, of the right to buy and sell, of the right to found schools, these things must be shown to be the right of colonial peoples.

It is not colonialism that is opposed to international efforts. It is colonialism that is opposed to the right of the territories to determine their own fate, to the right of the territories to choose the direction of human destiny other than the day of handing over its own future. But here has gradually spread the world opinion that Britain is not a much kinder and wiser ruler outside the Commonwealth, which in its general thinking is several decades ahead of the rest of the world.

Commonwealth: A Great Stabilizing Factor

People everywhere — and strange though this 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 relevant concerns. Today their highest manifestation is the international wing of the Commonwealth in acknowledging as the most important single factor in stabilizing the political life of the world.

As the United Nations, British diplomats are heard with attention and respect. We enjoy a prestige from courageous men of personal calibre. Our worldwide prestige is possibly stronger than it has been for decades. Many nations welcome us and this constitutes leadership in world affairs. This world-wide party because it is recognized that we are unique, virtuous, and determined to preserve peace and social stability 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, colours, and creeds to meet and live with one another in conditions of civilized equality and without continual reservation.

Now because of this background that international opinion is favourable to us, assailing 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 when it has sticks such as Mau Mau to wield against us, we still have trouble with international opinion, but the remarkable thing is that in spite of our colonial problem generally, no power outside the Soviet bloc seriously thinks of that British colonial policy is not well intended.

Mr. E. Carey Francis on Some of Kenya's Difficulties*

Problems of Education, Land, Colour Bar, and Employment

I FIRST WENT TO KENYA in 1928 as a C.M.S. missionary, and for 12 years was in charge of Nyeri School in Nyeri. In 1940 I was seconded to the Alliance High School at Kituru, 12 miles west of Nairobi, where we became trustees, and here we remain.

Our is an African secondary school for boys. C.M.S. then — whence means "African Missions" — had, also, in fact, a most happy alliance of missions with the Government, under which all the teachers, drawn from all tribes and all parts of Africa, they come. For the last four years of school life, about half belong to the Kikuyu, Embu and several tribes, and so it is mainly derived in this continent of ours. So I speak as one who has an unusual vantage from which to view.

The school failed to get through the Cambridge African boys of the Colony. In their last year they had the Cambridge school Certificate examination. Now a Cambridge examination for school-leavers almost to apologize for its success, is unreasonably proud of the fact that in all years only two or three boys have passed from the home to the following year. Nearly half the candidates have passed in College, (which means college) — that is to say, failing for a boy to get less than 50 per cent. of the marks of the students abroad. The reason this year had been through our hands.

School Activities

The school follows the lines of a grammar school — sports, music, art, everything similar — no difference between boys and girls. In other words, Kenyan boys often the equals of European boys, have produced — games and athletics, dramatics, and have produced a full Shakespeare play, and for the past three years, and singing and dancing and innumerable varieties.

The boys have been brought over in the stamp of one European civilization — they know nothing of wifeless and one-bicycles and little of money, few come from home where newspapers or books are read — but they are essentially the same kind of people as English boys. They would bear comparison with those of the European schools of Kenya or of a good school in this country in intelligence, in athletic prowess, in industry and courtesy and courage and trustworthiness, as elsewhere.

This judgment differs from much that is said and written nowadays about the Africans of Kenya but it is a considered judgment, and I do not think even my worst enemies would call me a starry-eyed. I have never been so encouraged as in the last five or six years. At school almost every boy clearly knows — in strength in knowledge, and in character.

After school — and it is only after school that really matters — the picture is not so rosy. The world into which they go is staggeringly difficult, far harder than it is for us Europeans. Papers are edited, commentaries faked, and Governments denounced by men with the mental equipment of children of 14. There is no angled, ordered, educated African community. Brutalities and immorality are common. Material possessions can easily seem the one value. Racial tensions are fierce. There

are few to look up to, few to help, many to drag down. I often lament I am pushing immature swimmers into a turbulent river.

Importance of Christian Faith

It is for this world that we must pray, and pray for grace and power. We must pray for the Christians, but to continue our work, we must meet after school — visit especially in hours of general relaxation, have a word with form VI. In this and at other times, part of the problems shall arise, "What are we?" and everyone agrees with me, trying for that — but I think we are likely to see that there are various sides to most questions that negroes are unique guides, and that probably there are no magical conditions but dooms to spiritual bankruptcy.

In the school we have some 300 students, and we have 100 students in the dormitory, and 100 in the miniature. (One boy belonged to over 20 different tribes last year.) Once there was continual friction, for a tribal project to get off. One boy might assume the importance of an inter-tribal alliance. But many were won to the idea that something of this sort Africans of different tribes have learnt to know and respect one another and work together, making friendships cut across big tribal hatreds.

To a lesser extent the big tribal friction — arrangement between black and white so often of which also arises from ignorance — eased, thanks with European schools. Our Ward bound us all like and pastored together in the same way, helping to bring understanding — to both sides.

Nowhere else in the world is imaging that in Kenya the European peoples' African education, like Africans' education, is inferior, as it has no real contact with the white man. That is finding its future. I see a sufficient basis for this in the fact that the European Department of Education is very central in its examinations in their meetings with the European teachers. So I do not believe that the European school is a failure, but I do believe that the European teacher is a failure, and a desire as genuine as that of the action which will be described.

At all levels education is being pressed forward, and most advanced made even during the emergency. Almost the schools have been closed, many have been added. The independent Kenyans under Kenyatta have shown a great openness under other management, with obvious enthusiasm, though held up at the start — too many have to leave school after four years — is chiefly the result of shortage of teachers, a shortage which means that in some areas the quality of teaching is poor. But tremendous efforts are being made to train teachers. Skills are good. Many now apply.

Educational Facilities

The road to education is open to African boys — and girls — even when they are poor. No boy is debarred by poverty, nor is a secondary school — besides those like the one he has not say. A similar output, possibly more, in quality is going to Makindu and yet a dozen and selected professional training. Those who will benefit, get bursaries to universities in Britain as easily as Europeans, and of greater value. An African goes to a university and his performance is strange. In 25 years I can remember no case of a boy of any race who has been rejected for admission.

African lands are of supreme importance. They regard Africa, not uncharitably, as primarily an African colony. They are short of land, very, especially the Kikuyu. Imagine then billions of two or three acres, they see European farms of hundreds and thousands of acres. Neither the fact that Europeans have largely made for better use of the land, nor the promise of the British Government makes that easy to bear.

I know well the arguments on the other side, but I believe that if some Africans who prove sufficiently were not only allowed but welcomed to farm in parts of the White man's lands, two things would happen. First, they would prove the experiment. Secondly, such a gesture of good will would do more to save Kenya than the killing of a thousand peasants.

Almost all African Africans believe themselves to be subject to a colour bar — with some truth. There is a colour bar in most hotels and restaurants. This is not a vital matter, in that few African want to use hotels and restaurants, and yet

*Being a slightly abridged report of an address given in London to a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies by Mr. E. Carey Francis, principal of the Alliance High School, Kituru, Kenya.

It attracts such notice. It is indeed absurd that I cannot easily have 100 in Nairobi with offers of our African masters or boys. This bar should go, and I think, soon go.

There has often been a great difference in salaries offered, but most Africans imagine that there is a much more serious bar which shuts them out from important posts because they are Africans, which "holds them down." This I believe to be untrue. I have repeatedly challenged them to produce examples of meekly kept out in this way, but I know, and believe that there are none.

Colour Bar in Kenya

The custom of the day is that Europeans never do anything which would merit to be recognized by promotion. If it means the necessity of making a living and surviving, there is no limit to his proclivity. Unfortunately a number of cases of colour bar are to the reverse where Africans hold jobs because they are Africans.

A different kind and cannot be dealt with here, is the colour bar found in the lack of courtesy and consideration and imagination with which Africans are commonly treated by a section of the European community. Wild, caustic talk has said that Africans even in their native countries are not fit to serve a European. This is a statement that can get appearing before the law courts. For such a claim so often made, there are liable to be heavy damages awarded if found to be true. In this case the European may well be accused of this does immense harm. The greatest single cause of bitterness in Kenya is the feeling "We are not safe, we are only animals."

The last point of the colour bar is that of the striking difference in pay and rewards which say, a dinner officer has issued a pass to a guest and has paid out £1000 to him, and the next day he is told to leave him as though he were a lowly man who merely wants to say here that in these days when they are segregated, the administration will not discriminate among men in the employment of federal civil service.

The average African taxpayer lives on the rate of 5/- per month. He is not allowed to work in any capacity in the civil service or in any other European farm and so receives very little.

Both these anomalies are explained by a study conducted by Mr. J. G. M. Nabuyure, a young African who was appointed to the staff of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. He found that the average white person in the civil service and in business receives £1000 per annum while the average African receives £100 per annum. These figures are definite and indisputable and are the result of a study by an African.

In between come educated Africans our old boys say. Mafiroe teachers, his salary is now determined by outside studies but by a committee of the Legislative Council which consists of a few Europeans.

Question of Salaries

Which way should race African look? Up to the European standard or down to the African taxpayer who saves him and for whom am I work? There you find one of the most important and most interesting of Kenya's problems. For either position leads us to many difficulties.

Africans proclaim that they should be equal. They have often been told that they are not better than they in qualifications and probably not better in character. They are more than their salaries. They are not asked to do social work. The recent Legislative Committee has accepted the report. The Society graduate teacher now begins at £675 a year.

Yet I, who hold strongly that a man's salary should not depend on the colour of his skin, am unable to accept this solution. To me the high salaries necessarily paid by my country to protect the necessary standards amounts to the high taxes which would have to be paid by Americans who, I say, to be brought to this country to instil some new, untiring, un-American machinery, after which would obviously be damage the standards on which to base the salary structure of Britain.

The absurdity shows in Kenya in such matters - for instance in the fact that a local teacher, African or European, may receive compensation at £2500 and will be expected to retire at 55. I do not believe that any country can afford to have its social services run by men who earn 20 times as much as those served.

I am especially worried by one consequence of the financial disparity between the monetary awards of ordinary men and of Civil Servants that almost the only job desirable financially are Civil Service jobs. If I except owners of beershops and lorries and politicians, Africans can hardly ever employ educated Africans.

Take, for example, an African clergyman. It is with the greatest of difficulty that his congregation (£30 a year average)

can pay him £120 a year. Yet this is a quarter of the starting salary of a Mafiroe man in the Civil Service. And a clergyman is surely an example of an important class; any healthy community ought to have skilled and semi-skilled workers - carpenters, builders, blacksmiths and the like - dependent directly by the community.

Hence the tremendous - and often apurious - demand for education. Much of it is really a demand for Civil Service jobs. From primary school every boy can get one. There is no slightest difficulty about employment, but not so at lower levels. Each year thousands of boys leave primary and intermediate schools and enter other Civil Service jobs. They are likely to have about 50 demands for education and the waste money for transportation. They are also likely to be employed by a bus company or a post office, receiving a salary for Mau Mau. This is one of the gravest of all Kenya's problems.

To be continued.

Race Relations in Northern Rhodesia

Committee to Investigate Racial Discrimination

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

A Select Committee on Colour was appointed in September last year in Northern Rhodesia. The Government's decision is the outcome of a proposal made last week in the Legislative Council by Mr. Sokoza an African member proposed that the Native and Rhodesian Ordinances and the Hotel Guidance be amended to make it an offence for anyone to practice racial discrimination in places licensed to serve the public.

Mr. Sokoza and his colleague Mr. K. M. Nabuyure, admitted that they had had noised when racial discrimination was an offence in the place of service by Rhodesian legislation, they considered was the only solution. All the members of the Select Committee were embarrassed. All the African members were to be respected as human beings.

Mr. Nabuyure said that the Africans were becoming an economic force and were adopting the European way of life. Their needs were increasing rapidly and they wanted to be treated as equals. But instead of being pleased at this proposal, they were deeply frustrated and annoyed.

Referring to the discrimination, Mr. Williams said that the best hotel in the Territory, the Britannia, was open to all races yet was not flooded out by Africans. Thus one of the fears of many Europeans was groundless.

Chief Secretary's Proposal

The Chief Secretary, Mr. A. J. Williams, said last week, discrimination must be considered, in perspective. Settlers and officials in the early days had to impress the dignity of human life on the African people, and European habits and customs were introduced. Conditions gradually changed, the experience gained during the war hastened the mental development of very many Africans. What had been accepted before the war was no longer acceptable after it. But it was better for all sections of the population to work together for a better plan for the Government to legislate. It was for this reason that he proposed the African Members motion. Instead of appointing a committee to investigate the laws to which racial discriminations is restricted in shops and other business premises, and to recommend to the Government what action should be taken in the matter.

Seconding the amendment, the Attorney General, Mr. C. L. Colverton said that the white members of the Legislative Council and the black sympathetic constituents behind the motion, could not improve the existing law sufficiently by adding any clause which would be unacceptable.

The Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. West, admitted that his sympathies were with the Africans while discrimination was purely on grounds of colour. If was idle, he said, to deny that racial discrimination existed, but there was a colour which died hard and one which legislation could never solve.

Father Flynn supporting the amendment said he believed that legislation was liable to do more harm than good, it might well alienate many who had already opened their door to Africans.

At the conclusion of the debate, Mr. Sokoza moved that it was the advice of the Secretary for Native Affairs that had decided the African Members to accept the Chief Secretary's amendment. This was carried by 21 to 3, three Messrs. Derby-Craig and Kendall voting against.

*Book Review***Britain's Bequest to the Sudan****Mr. H. C. Jackson's Reminiscences**

MR. H. C. JACKSON, who spent 24 years in the Sudan, vividly describes its life in "Sudan Days and Ways" (Macmillan, £3.5s.). Its excellent quality is indicated by the fact that he was one of eight young men in his class to have been sent out together to complete a course of study at the Royal College of Science, London, or a Cambridge University college, and a man who had played Association football for Oxford University, a rowing-trials man, a cricketer who had played for Oxford and Middlesex, and a tennis champion, who had played Rugby for his county, while his class-mates physician, naturalist, etc., etc., in the opinion that the Sudan was a country of blacks and brownies, recommended by Hitler.

The book is a minimum of 100 pages, and a curious experiment in administration which only the author could have devised, and which most likely the British have had the slightest hope of being able to carry through. However, it worked well, even if recently some impertinent minded Egyptians have caviled at it.

Slayer Defence of Gordon

After a rather strained reception, arising at a farewell dinner given to him in honour of his English friends,

"I have recently come across a book by a man called Gordon, who was a native of Gordon or drinking to excess. If you're interested, will Dint Smatchey know Gordon?" "No," said I, "I knew Gordon." "Yes!"

"He was a man of a quiet breed; when it was ill to work out, he would have found it difficult to carry on without a drink. Gordon had quite an interview with a camel driver, who was a very good and sound journeyman, and the camel driver, a very garrulous old-timer, told him all about Gordon's secret ways, and how he used to get away from his wife when Gordon was working at home, or when he was absent from his duties. He used to close his tent and sail a small boat a fair distance from the shore, so that no one could see him. He tested and read the Bible, and played cards, and only suppose that some evil-minded person invented the story of his drinking in secret, out of envy towards his wife, and because for his withdrawing from her would be bad decisions."

"This may be the last time I shall have the opportunity of paying my tribute of respect and admiration to the most courageous man I have ever met, and a better folk must choose between me who knew Gordon and his wife were old and frail. Moreover, if he had been a hard drinker, he would never have earned the respect of the Maids, a devout Maids-men, who never touched strong drink."

There is this odd story of a Native tracker:

"A man had been arrested by a night watchman for not obeying the Government order that everyone must sleep at night after dark. While the inquiry was proceeding a woman came to complain that some man had entered her house the night before and stolen a pair of shorts and two articles of clothing. As she left, she happened to meet the man who had been arrested at a distance. When she asked him if it was the man who had stolen her shorts and clothes last night, the man denied it, but was guilty of the theft."

After this, that this unfortunate Native might make no mistake in some recent case of theft for which the police had so far been unable to make any arrest, the police officer arranged to have a parades for the identification not of faces but of footprints. The suspected man and 11 others were ordered to walk across a stretch of sand which had been prepared for the purpose, and the tracker was then sent for to inspect them.

"He quickly distinguished 11 of them, but said that he could not be sure of the 12th as he was trying to distinguish the footprints by not walking on the flat of his feet. The sand was smooth, but ever and the 12 persons again walked across the marked area. Again the tracker said that one of the 12 was not walking in such a way as to leave a clear impression of his feet upon the ground. For a third time the 12 people were made to walk across the sand, and this time the police officer walked behind the accused with his hands upon the man's shoulders and compelled him to walk upon the sole of his feet.

"At once the tracker said that he recognized the tracks as those of a man whom he had never seen, and whose name he did not know, but whose footprints he had seen outside a jeweller's shop that had been broken into three years before."

When the Shifuk had given a good deal of trouble and had had to be chastised, their leader, the Rami, made this speech:

"You, men of Fallo, and you, men of Maimara, are gathered together today at a very solemn and sacred ceremony, of great importance for the future of the Shifuk people. Our men have been killed, your women left husbandless, and our cattle taken. The farming must stop, we have no money, we have no representative of the Government and with the revolutionaries whom you know, these will be many, and you must seal the peace with the blood of a truly victim."

"I have brought with me a black cow with red markings. This is a symbol. The red is for the blood that will be shed if someone breaks the covenant. The black denotes the black heart of the white colonists. More than this, as the red is the colour of the sun, so the black is the colour of the sky. The sun and the moon, though initially opposite, are yet one."

Love of Africa, humour, and adventure are all to be found in plenty in this very readable volume, the distinguishing characteristic of which, however, is the deep sense of justice to the Sudan felt by the author and his friends.

Mr. Jackson writes in his preface:

"It is our great privilege to see that a poor nation did not sink because it was under, and that no one gained an advantage because it was under, but that the whole-hearted intent in the welfare of each individual, in the interests of the community, prosperity, in his cattle and his horses, in his crops, in his gardens, in his cattle, in his serious pride in the strength of a well-built, honest, plump and healthy baby, shows no ambition but to expand his opportunities and to contribute to the welfare of his community."

"During a long, slow, weary, or joyful, walk, or a long day of walking day after day from the place of origin to a destination, there is an intimacy, a confidence, a mutual trust, an intimacy that soon ripens into friendship. If, furthermore, this path to paradise, the Sudanese are prepared to accept for a time the British, no better at their interests at their wives and friends, nevertheless, no worse, than sensible will appear the difficulties that confront them."

"The present in the Sudanese hospitals, schools and university, a fine harbour at Port Sudan, 2,000 miles of railroads, and four great bridges, thousands of miles of roads, of paved roads, and thousands of miles of telegraph wires, post offices and telephone lines throughout the country, asperations, wireless, electric, radio, hotels, and restaurants, filled with summer and hundreds of mechanical pumps."

Nine thousand waterwheels in the Northern Sudan now irrigate the lands beside the Nile, two huge dams of immense height on the tributaries, have already been built, and there will be half a dozen more. The livestock on which so much of the people depend for a living has been improved, and their water-supply has been increased. A dam-breakout in the country of the sudan schemes have been implemented to make the Sudan a self-sufficient community.

We have given our medical and sanitary services to all without regard to race, religion, or section, and our British disciplinary procedure, and we have been given opportunity for everyone to live a full and satisfying life. Peace instead of war. If the British can look back upon record of remarkable achievement, it cannot but be marvellous that all this material progress would have been impossible without the loyal co-operation of those we call our slaves. "Our Sudanese, our slaves, once said to me, 'You English have done much for my people, and there is no thing that we do not appreciate. These are colour our in the Sudan.'

"That the British have conferred great material benefits on the Sudan cannot be gainsaid. What we have also infused them with those moral and spiritual qualities that alone can make a nation great and enable them to overcome the difficulties which lie ahead, only the slow passing of the years can disclose. But there is much to give us grounds for hope."

Kenya's Development Programme

Dependence on Treasury Issues

KENYA'S PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

GRAMME for 1954-55 was published yesterday in sessional paper No. 51 of 1955, together with a detailed analysis of the problem of development and the achievements in the period 1946-53.

The estimated expenditure of £23,682,350 allocations

to the Government by the Colonial Office includes:

Chief Secretary. — Staff buildings, £1,414,200; Government offices, £162,170; Parliament buildings, £54,672; and Information Department, £11,200. Total £1,630,944.

Minister for Legal Affairs. — Judicial buildings, £36,302.

Minister for African Affairs. — Administrative sub-

sidies, £25,800; buildings, £1,174,25; Nairobi Hills, £170; and Fort Smith Swaziland, £4,250. Total £1,269,329.

Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry. — Agricultural buildings, £1,300; irrigation and grain storage, £1,347; and veterinary services, £83,620; water, £348,700; African land developments, £971,900; loans for African agriculture, £68,750; African subsidies, £10,000; Indian and Arab cattle import, £10,000; loans under Agricultural Ordinance, £10,000. Total £1,567,470.

Minister of Internal Security and Justice. — Police buildings (including fort), £1,500,000; prison buildings, £388,000; criminal buildings, £991,600. Total £3,079,600.

Minister for Local Government and Housing. — Local government revenue authority, £1,025,000; medical services, £1,005,700; and African housing, £56,200. Total £2,086,900.

Minister for Education, Labour, and Posts. — European education, £77,200; Asian education, £1,020,200; African education, £1,125,000; rail education, £43,000; special schemes, £221,731; Labour Department, £5,200; and purchase of land, £3,000. Total £3,424,131.

Minister for Forest Development, Game, and Fisheries. — Forestry, £159,000; National parks and tourism, £67,500 and fisheries, £40,000. Total £237,500.

Minister for Commerce and Industry. — Post office savings fund, £157,250; geological survey, £76,406; Industrial Management Corporation, £162,73,000; development of industrial sites, £96,000; Nyeri electricity undertaking, £95,600; Nairobi airport, £69,041; improvements in communications, £17,000; industrial and scientific research, £1,24; and Weights and Measures Department, £1,000. Total £1,134,751.

Minister of Works. — Public Works, £1,040,000; £60,800 general works staff, £1,170,000; roads, £2,477,000; and central stores and transport, £1,000,000. Total £4,636,900.

Minister for Community Development. — Communal development projects, £40,500; Leaxes School, Kariob, £60,800; East African School of Cooperatives, £20,000. Total £103,300.

The sessional paper points out that the story central to the position during the years 1946-53, when no less than 18% of expenditure was financed by transfers from various appropriated funds, 24% by contributions from Colony revenue, and only 45% by loan resources, is that the Government is now faced with a situation in which not only have all accumulated funds been exhausted, but no contribution from the Colony can be expected until the current budget has been finalized. Even if the Government's relative dependence on its own cash resources is reduced in the future by recourse to Treasury bills

issues, the recurrent commitments arising from the emergency will be such during the next few years that it is unlikely that a surplus on current account will be available to assist in the financing of the development programme.

Government expects that a total of Rs. 3,117,117 will be available for the year, items being:—Colonial War Fund balance in the Development Fund on January 1, 1954, £1,722,943; and balance of block allocation from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, £1,394,200.

Local Finance Ministry

Consequently, the paper concludes, the Colony will be dependent on public loan issues to a much greater extent than hitherto, and following on recent discussions in London, it is proposed to issue £1,000,000 worth of bonds on April 1, 1955.

After accounting for the proceeds of the 1954 development loan, which is estimated in the valence 1954-55 development budget for January 1, 1954, as less than 20% of the funds likely to be available for spending in June 30, 1955, will come from other sources.

The new point of view of expenditure will be that the available resources will be those available to the Colony after the deduction of the amount required to meet the estimated expenditure for the year.

At present, however, the Colony is faced with the fact that the 1954-55 budget, which was agreed on April 1, 1954, has not yet been passed, and the degree of success achieved in the last African and Indian conversion-commission. Of the total proposed of £2,525,000 the sum of £1,722,943 has been allotted to the development funds.

At this stage the Government cannot state precisely the proportion of the total loan and sinking fund which will be raised locally. In this connection it should be noted that the local war fund has been completely liquidated and partly disbursed, and that implications for all amounts have been equally considered. Nevertheless, these issues have been carefully considered, and it is proposed to issue £1,000,000 of bonds, which are transferable between London and Nairobi, registered in London and underwritten in London, and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Annual Debt Service Charge

The annual debt service charge on the loan and sinking fund will be £100,000, plus interest due on the remaining balance of the loan, plus interest on the remaining balance of the sinking fund.

For example, in 1954-55, the total interest on the remaining balance of the 1946-53 development loan, raised in December 1946, allowing for a sinking fund charge of 1%, the gross budgeted cost will increase by £100,000, a sum in excess of gross cost and sinking fund charge in 1954-55, and from the 1946-53 loan of £103,600, the 1954-55 interest will be £10,360, and the 1946-54 loan, which includes charges of 7%, 1946-51, and 1946-6, respectively, no loans are redeemable in 1950 and 1948, respectively, and the remainder for 15 years or longer (1945-64, 1948-61, 1952, and 1953 loans). The total gross annual debt service charge will rise, therefore, by £1,516.

According to the sessional paper says, *inter alia*:

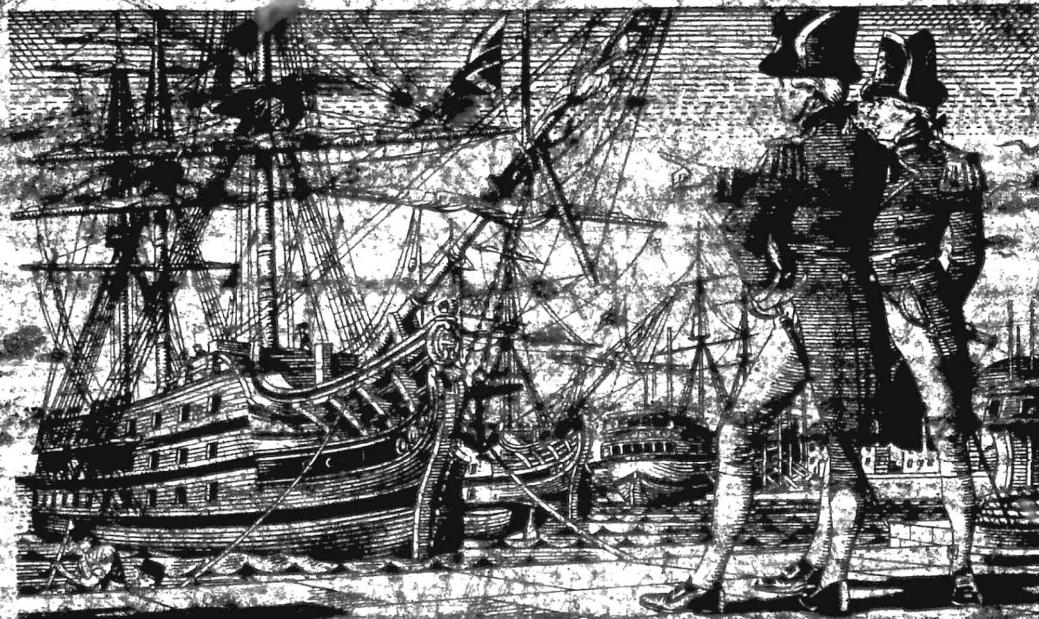
"The proposals as set-out in detail in that they are not merely an extension of the 10-year development programme, 1946-55. The circumstances prevailing when both the 1946 development committee and the 1951 standing planning committee reported have changed in a number of important respects. The Government considers that in the light of experience a 10-year plan becomes in time more liable and uncertain in respect of adherence than a four-year plan, the most suitable period for which a development programme should be drawn up."

The Kenyan administration period is now more than a year old, and financial accounts have already been audited to vote for another for continued payment of debts, and other public expenditure in the plan.

The delay in presenting this statement of proposed debts due to changing circumstances and partly to the necessity of obtaining an assurance that the greater part of the finance required would be forthcoming."

Seychelles Budget

TOTAL REVENUE for the Seychelles for 1955 is estimated at Rs. 3,977,419, and expenditure at Rs. 3,977,419. There is a slight rise in the import duty on certain luxury goods, licensing spirits and cigarettes, and the subsidies on maize and coconut oil are to be abolished. To offset this, rice and sugar will be reduced in price. There is to be no increase in income tax or export duty. Land tax on properties of not more than five acres will disappear.



ENGLISH HARBOUR. English Harbour, Antigua, lies in the south-eastern corner of that beautiful island. Sheltered from the open sea by cliffs and a range of mountains which almost is almost invisible from the open sea, this sheltered 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 1720 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 HMS "Boreas" in 1784 and quickly inspired local disquiet by seizing four American ships off Nevis, thereby entering the navigation after 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 1805 when in pursuit of the French admiral Villeneuve—a pursuit which was to end at Trafalgar. Tradition has it that he visited his old English Harbour before continuing the chase.

The harbour was finally abandoned by the Admiralty in 1883.

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. 3.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



"Round Table" View of East Africa

Denials About British Influence

WHERE THE BATTLE FOR KENYA is raging

there stands the fact—remember that British influence in Africa is not by any means assured, least of all in those places where there is a resident African community, writes a contributor in East Africa. The original home of the Round Table. The article says (in part):

"... And so the battle goes on, the way of Central Africa, Uganda and Rhodesia, the founders would welcome an East African Federation. And they talk of it with boundless confidence, but after the pledges against forcing Uganda into federation which preceded the formation of the Commonwealth, the signs of the increasing plans for self-sufficiency in Tanganyika, the plain fact is that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are going their separate ways, chiefly, it should be said, because those signs Nairobi abhor. Nairobi

"Nairobi is shrewdly set on its multi-racial plan through multi-racial only in the sense that the majority participants there is still a white-dominated country (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 safeguards safeguarding minorities.

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

Editorial Comment

"So that if Britain's view seems to the African eye to be one potential Dominion, the appearances are

politically, historically, socially, culturally and indeed economically false. Here there are three different countries, with a 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 striven so patiently to close, was soon after his departure reopened again by the fact that the superimposed court case, in which some members of the public service or 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 arbitration award in favour of Mutesa II as Native King, was decided in the outcome of a trial which had been superficially treated."

Editorial Comment

"But the case served to bring matters to a critical point. But this time the situation was somewhat different. Other discussions took place, and the Governor returned to announce that at the Great Lukiko accepted the Hancock terms, which had been agreed to by their own committee. This situation would be repeated. And nine months after the dispute had descended into open conflict, though they were working well, the Great Lukiko was dissolved.

"Sir Andrew Cohen's speech was a vision of a new era, but this has not yet opened. To begin with, there was a tendency among the Baganda to resent the Government's insistence in making sure that the Lukiko did not get what they wanted (the return of Mutesa) unless the Government got what it wanted (the reform of the Uganda constitution). But Uganda's only participation in the government of the East African territories

"... And so the Lukiko stalled for a number of reasons. There was ambivalence at the self-government of the Constitutional Committee, there was genuine fear of certain aspects of the reforms, particularly the affirmation of the Government's power, however reduced, and the new powers given to the traditionally non-participating tribes of the Kingdom. There was also a desire to postpone, to defer further concessions, until the Secretary of State could, with reluctance, be held responsible to a limited extent for the implementation of such reforms.

"With the Government held in high regard, for that time placed within the framework of a nation-wide restoration of Kabaka Mutesa, for which they have strive. Moreover, the Government's chosen reforms, proposed reforms are not some alien importation from Westminster but the idea of a Buganda Committee. What is more, the King has made it known that the King's steps should be taken without more ado to bring the reforming process on.

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 pride in its political achievements. Sir Edward Twining has announced that the new Legislative Council will consist of 31 Government supporters and 20 representative members, 10 for each of the three races, European, Arab and African.

"European objections to this party have long since died down. Arabs 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, but 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 most sceptical Tanganyika African National Union that accepts the principle of racial thought, calls its Conference "a meeting."

The Union told the visiting mission of the United Nations that the African of this country would like to be assured by declarations both by U.N.C.O. and the African Union that this Territory, whose main task of incorporation is primarily the African colony and must be developed as such. No one need fear that an embryo representative body statement indicates that an embolism could in turn could be dangerous once African influence begins to penetrate the still formidable obstacles and indifference between tribes. Meanwhile Tanganyika must well have a few years in which to take a long look at the experiences of its neighbours, 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 Inter-Church Aid
appeal for £500,000 for the Kikuyu Rehabilitation
programme of the Christian Council of Kenya.

Immediate and most urgent needs

- Providing funds for African rehabilitation workers, training centres, medical advice, etc., to help the Kikuyu to re-establish their former standards of living.
- Training African rehabilitation officers in newly-established clinics.
- Training "new" officers.
- Reconstruction of community units in Nairobi, to be managed by former Kikuyu leaders.

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 £500,000 will be needed over four to five years. The Inter-Church Aid Council has already committed £100,000 to this rehabilitation programme. Now

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



Political Revolt and Wounded Pride

The Rev. Max Warren's View

THE REV. MAX WARREN, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, in the closing issue of its *News Letter*, writes, *Inter alia*:

"Let us look at one missionary cliché and try to do over frankly the fact that it is no longer true. Asia and Africa are now leaving the West. In the former, Djakard, Rangoon, Lahore, Madras, Bombay, and Karachi, London and Paris are still important, but the political and the economic control of the continent of Mainland Asia is no longer in common with Peking. If nothing else, that they are no longer interested in us without protest, forceful if necessary, the Foreign Office of London or Paris, Amsterdam or Washington. That is the monologue of the political scene."

He goes on to say that "the political scene" is the reflection of "the real intentions of western governments." As very widely diffused about the world, there is an awareness of the economic interpretation of history sufficient to cause those who have torn down an alien flag very chary of accepting the remote control of their banks.

Writing 20 years ago, Milne Lyon, in his book *The Empire Power*, had a paragraph which affords a clue to much of the political scene. After observing how often in history benevolence is provoked by the exercise of military force, he wrote:

The Hand that Feeds

"...we are not always born with crookedness or evil, but the hand that feeds us is wounded to no small extent by the hand that takes it; his unkindness soon identifies him in the other, and he retaliates accordingly."

Today, far from this political result and economic dominance by the subtlety of itself by Asia, comes the beginning of the subtlety of the subtlety of the West. There is less and less division between the other Asian countries, so that it is evident that the West has anything to offer them other than material strength. We are sure that the West yields power, domination, the monopolists of that power.

It is the subtlety of the subtlety of the West that has decided that the West is choosing to take the hand that feeds it, but has refused to let it accept its thumb. And that is not the handiest way to make people like us. It is the most recent summary of the Chinese actions. It is not what we want, whatever form it may take, but there remains to protect further compulsion, which has by

now peculiar relevance within the Christian Mission. It is very easy, in the first flush of their successful assertion of national independence, for the newly emancipated to imagine that the achievement of independence means the achievement of power. In fact more often than not it spells the achievement of weakness. For all the assertions of national self-government can hard later on the world situation to find where still resides the power.

Investors' Preference

What is so deceptive about this situation is that the Western investors, who are not so much to shoulder the burden of responsibility, are not so much to bear the consequences of the subtlety of the subtlety of the West. They desire to help the East, and avoid that desire from the right motives. It is certain, what is equally certain, that the foreign policy of the West, whether viewed in individual or corporate form, is not necessarily coerced to apply the parable of the Good Samaritan to the needs of nations on the *Legionnaire* road. Investors in the whole series have a good conscience. That unfortunate applies in the investment of lives as well as money.

In the sharp world of political and economic realities that more often than not the press fails to appreciate, the fact that with the emotional reactions of the West to the independence of the African countries, which is the subtlety of the subtlety of the West, the subtlety of course is vented upon the new African West. Interdependence, all that is involved in genuine partnership, represents an idea whose time has not yet come — though we may be seduced by adding that it is a long way overdone. This is one of few of the sober facts behind our cliché.

C.M.S. Staff Movements

RECENT ARRIVALS in this country from the Diocese of Northern Rhodesia were the Rev. and Mrs. Bernard Jolley, the Rev. and Mrs. Alan Morris and Mr. and Mrs. T. McLeish. Mr. and Mrs. M. Hayes arrived from the Diocese of S. W. Tanganyika. Mr. P. T. Austin and Miss Anne M. Hayes have left for the Diocese of Zambia, and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. White for Northern Rhodesia. Recent arrivals from the U.S.A. are Mr. and Mrs. Francis Proctor.

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PERSONALIA

The Duke of Gloucester has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.

Mr. J. N. JASSAWALA has been appointed chairman of Zanzibar Townships Rent Restriction Board.

Dr. D. A. Laidlow, Director of Medical Services, the Somaliland Protectorate, has died in this country.

Archbishop of Canterbury visits Nairobi.

Mr. G. R. H. COOPER, chairman of the Council of the Royal Society for the Blind, has been elected vice-president of the British Paraplegic Society for the Blind for the coming year.

Mr. F. T. LEARY has been admitted into partnership with Mr. J. H. C. Williams, of Colonial Engineers, Ltd., 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 now fully bound in the 100th edition of the "Bulawayo and Southampton Almanac."

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

Mr. CHANDRABHUSHAN KHAWA and **Mrs. M. D. KARMAL** have been respectively elected president and vice-president of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce.

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Deputy Governor of Kenya, presided at the annual meeting of the Nairobi and District Association of the Chartered Accountants Society.

ASST. CHIEF INSPECTOR M. TUKARIO of the Inspectorate of the Kenya Police, who is in charge of the police post in Nairobi School, will have completed 25 years service on May 20.

COLONEL G. C. WATKINS, General Director of the Directorate of Survey and Ordnance Survey, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nairobi, on April 22 and Dar es Salaam, April 26.

MR. ANTON DIVER of the Kenya Police Reserve, has been awarded the Royal Humane Society medal for great courage and personal gallantry during a search in the Graanland area of the Kaimosi location of Meru last May.

MR. H. W. WOODRUFFE, Brush 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. TAYLOR, recently warden of the Bishop Tucker College, Uganda, has been appointed administrator in England of the bishop of Uganda. Mr. Taylor is at present engaged in research work for the International Missionary Council.

SIR STANFORD WILLIAM POWELL-FESTER, Justice 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 established, was Attorney-General in Kenya from 1944 to 1948.

DR. R. S. F. HENNESSY, Director of Medical Services in Uganda since 1949, and **Mrs. Hennessy** have left the Protectorate on retirement, to which Dr. Hennessy first went in 1929. Dr. Hennessy's son later became D.M.A.S. in Palestine, and in 1947 one of the assistant medical advisers at the C.O.

MR. BERNARD M. OYANGO 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 Young prize for 1954, which was won by Mr. MEGA KETTA of Bamako, French Sudan.

THE REV. D. A. PAYNE, recently assistant curate of St. George with St. Stephen's, Sheffield, has been appointed chaplain to Makerere College, Uganda.

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

MR. WILLIAM STADY HARRIS, of Arusha, has left estate in England with £1,200 to assist him in his quest for a suitable wife.

£1,000 for the building of a maternity clinic at Wesu hospital, £1,200 for a similar purpose in Kitui, with £1,000 for the improvement of amenities at the Government Training Institute, £1,000 to the local Native council of the Western Province for medical and educational projects, and £300 to the committee of the Arab and African Sports Association of Kenya.

NOTES FOR TRAVELLERS

Passenger services between Nairobi and Mombasa are now available by air, rail and road.

BUDGET ACCOMMODATION

STAY-IN-YOUR-LEAVE IN England at **ARNWORTH HALL**, near Newdigate, in sunny Downlands of West Sussex. Warm and comfortable. Seven acres grounds. 14 guest and outdoor bedrooms. 11 miles from London. Bus to Unification Station, Pulborough.

S.E. SUSSEX — Stay-in-your-leave for slave or retirement. We can give expert advice and assistance in connection with the purchase or rental of available properties in town or country areas. 100,000/- House, Land & Estate Agents, London, York, Hull, Bristol, etc.

CAMPING HOUSE

LONDON CHURCH HOME FOR CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY welcomes enthusiastic non-missionary youth for short periods when accommodation available. Easy access down central meeting children's hours. Accurate road maps. Terms reasonable. 100,000/- House, Land & Estate Agents, London, York, Hull, Bristol, etc.

ACCOMMODATION

SWITZERLAND — Comfortable accommodation and good cuisine offered by young couple in their large and wonderfully situated Chalet in sunny Alpine valley above Montreux. Facilities for families with children. Beautiful view walks and snow-covered mountain slopes. Ski-fields 1000 ft. from doorsteps. Ski-lifts. Schools. Brechein, 1000 ft. 2 Wilmett, Allendale, Cedar Bon Appel, Chamonix, etc.

HOUSE FOR SALE

FOR SALE IN ENGLAND — Non-basement gentleman's residence and Mill overlooking the River Bure, completely electrified with gas and power supplied by turnkey plus all modern accommodation — 3 beautiful reception rooms, study, double hall with fireplace, 2 complete bedroom suites, bedside telephones, etc., guest room with separate toilet, linen room, small room on landing leading to roof-top, very modern kitchen with electric appliances, larder with 2-door ridge made drawers, wine cellar, 200 sq. ft. sunroom, tropical veranda, special lobby with bridge garden pavilion, boat house, landing stage, garage, stabling, hunting with 4 posts, also tennis court, lawn, etc.

This property stands on 2 acres £10,240 per acre, and is held under lease dated October 25, 1954, to be paid at the annual reduced rent of £2.

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 of being "The Gem of Kildare." — Owner, Mill House, Mangan, Co. Kildare, Eire.

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

DR. S. H. SHAW, Deputy Director of the headquarters Colonial Geological Survey, 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 Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Bechuanaland and the Somaliland Protectorate. He is returning to Nairobi on April 20.

MRS. EMMELINE SAGA, widow of the author, has hosted at the Jeunes School near Nairobi, will shortly be coming to London on a six-months' bursary for a special course of domestic science. Her husband, MR. E. M. SAGA, a former Maltese student, is readying 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 Nairobi on April 27 at the invitation of the present Bishop, the Rt. Rev. T. W. BISHOP, to assist him with the past during the enthronement of the Archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate four African bishops in Namirembe Cathedral. Bishop Stuart will return to this country on May 23, and Mrs. Stuart two weeks later.

Obituaries

The Rev. Percy Ibbotson

THE REV. PERCY IBBOTSON, O.F.E. M.A., has died in Nairobi after a short illness, aged 58. Earlier this year the Government had appointed him chairman of the Federal Africa Affairs Board. He had sat in the House of Parliament since 1951, as specially-elected M.P. representing Southern Rhodesian Africans.

Born at Highgate, Middlesex, and educated at Finsbury College, Manchester, he first went to Rhodesia in 1922-23 as Methodist missionary, becoming organizing 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 PARKER OF Salisbury's oldest, proudest attorney, has died at the age of 72. He was born at Chelmsford, Essex, and educated at City College, Southend 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 J. E. Nicholls, and later on his own account. He was for many years a member of the Salisbury Council, being mayor in 1931 and alderman 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. HANOTI ROBERT PRICE, Nyasaland's finest all-round sportsman, has died at Deiza. He played at Wimbeldon four times, and won the Nyasaland tennis gold championship on several occasions. A fine batsman, he also excelled in Rugby, squash and billiards. Born in New South Wales in 1891, he was educated at Trinity 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 Trower 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 a century five-year period has been sufficient to witness the emergence but throughout we have witnessed a continuing and heartening confidence in the future. Nairobi, as capital of the Colony, and the statistics of the last two years are solid proof of this confidence."

Our population has increased from 195,000 in 1950 to 211,000 to a figure of 240,000. Our construction of valuable buildings and the development of industry and commerce speaks of confidence and enterprise. In the Government and High Commission building we have maintained the 1950 level of building and bettered it.

"Last year an additional budget of £1,000,000 was passed by the Council, more than £160,000 over the 1950 figure. In the central area of the city many large buildings of a total value of £10m. are being built or have recently been completed. Our town planning Council is demonstrating the development of the city. The new office

of the Bank of Central Africa is now open.

In the field of housing, we have completed the Woodley European housing estate, which provides homes for 200 families. However, we completed a new Asian flats scheme at Langata, and another residential area known as Kileleshwa, on an imaginative plan for African housing which will require £2m. over a period of five years. Much of this building is already complete. During the last five years the Council-built houses have risen to 3,000 houses.

"We followed the completion of the Taita dam with a new project — the Salmaan scheme — which will eventually give us an extra 10,000 houses in the city. We have carried through the construction of the new City Hall, which will one day be one of the show-pieces of African architecture. The local areas that are to rise will in every social and educational activity, we are assured, encourage progress."

"In Nairobi we are the centre of a number of technical training institutions unique in the world, of the famous and delicate problem of elephant poaching, of a great variety of other problems, and the together with our literary and artistic efforts, are evolving a unique atmosphere in Nairobi that will be a model for the whole world."

Assistant Bishop in the Sudan Canon of Canon D. B. Arong

CANON DANIEL B. ARONG, 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 11, is of the Mumbari tribe, who dwell on the banks of the Nile between the Bahr and the Finch.

As a young boy he lived in Maize with Archdeacon Sir John the pioneer missionary to the Dinka and attended the mission school from 1908. He was confirmed by Bishop Kitching in 1925, at which time the Southern Sudan came under the Diocese of the Upper Nile. From 1921 to 1948 he was a reader at Juba High School, which became known as Nurem School when moved to Juba. After his intermediate education he returned to Maize as a teacher for eight years, and then joined the staff of Nurem School, Lake.

He attended the nine-deacons' course to be held in 1944, and in 1947 was ordained deacon by Bishop Gurney, being one of the first two Sudanese clergy. He served hiscuracy under the Rev. J. W. C. Sharland, being particularly responsible for pioneer work in the district. In 1949 he attended the priests' course at Yambio, and in 1951 was ordained priest and became master-in-Charge of Maize.

In 1957 he was chosen to take a special year's course in London, whilst at the same time he was a resident student of Wykeham Hall, Oxford, and spent his vacation in parish work.

In 1959 he was appointed one of the first Sudanese honorary canons of All Saints Cathedral, Charlton, by Bishop Allihi. Last year he was appointed canon minister in the diocese and Rector Dean of the Diocese.

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

Budgetary 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. Sir Mervyn Mundy, Finance Member, presenting the draft estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1955-56, explained as follows:—

"Subject to any adjustment which might be made by the estimates committee, he declared Kenya's contribution of £1,242,842 would be down by £9,914. At an estimate £160,972 would be up by £12,544. Uganda's £1,172,100 would be up by £12,000. He said that there had been progress and increased 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. Mundy said:

"The figures to be presented for 1955-56 will be found against the background of expenditure approved for the year 1954-55. The original estimates approved amounted at that year about £1,000,000. This figure was increased by the additional amount of £100,000. The increase was accounted for by an additional amount of £100,000 for the extra equipment, and by about £20,000 for revised services, the rest of the increase being accounted for.

"The remaining £100,000 represented the total small items of expenditure which have been set during the course of the year, but the revised estimates of ordinary consumption and the revised savings account for the year 1954-55 show that the total saving in respect of the revised estimates in total, is a reduction in the estimate of ordinary consumption of about £60,000, likely to be:

Routine Services

"It has been decided that the routine services can be easily estimated on the basis of what has been provided for the cost of the desert locust programme which is an extraordinary and unpredictable item of expenditure. These costs are not affected by further taxation of the East African shalling."

"For 1955-56 the new estimates of expenditure on account of £35,000 of increased costs compared with the sum approved provision for 1954-55. Excluding the cost of the desert locust campaign, and the cost of the permanent services is £321,446, compared with £2,991,953 in 1954-55, or an increase of £32,427,000. Of this the total general provision is £1,536,421, compared with the total general provision in 1954-55. Of the increase £100,000 is in respect of expenditure from local funds, but the real increases in the current expenditure are shown to be as follows:—a revised equipment of £12,500 and the revised savings of £12,000."

The estimates which are presented below in respect of an increase of about £25,000 in the cost of the permanent services, £1,536,421, of which £1,536,000 is accounted for by the increase of £100,000 for additional staff mainly in the Director of Internal Department and the Director of Customs and Excise, Customs and Excise Department and the East African Revenue Department, the remaining increase in the other services and other Governmental bodies under the East African Commission, reflects the effect of the sharp effect of the new budgetary policy on the civil service.

In presenting these my mind estimates I am not in full agreement with the same item of departments and commissions with whom the members are so well satisfied, and whose services have been so severely limited by financial considerations. But that does not mean that they are uninteresting or unimportant; they are full of interest and endeavour. We must begin to take time to look at their functions and try to see whether we can do more for them. They are all important, and the people who pay for them are sensible that these money is well and properly spent. In proper measure, we invite the democratic members to examine these estimates from several different points of view."

"There has been a great disappointment to me that I cannot at the present Budget Session advise you on the financial side of the East African Commission to make over to the East African Government some new and important areas of administration which will benefit substantially the economic and industrial development

cultural industries of East Africa; that the scope of the research and allied organisations is to be expanded on 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 am equally sure that they can only happen in any way affecting the political rights or implications of any of the peoples of East Africa."

Politics and Prosperity

"It is a regretful fact that while the old established nations have now begun making concessions in the direction of world peace and economic betterment, few in the area of the other political entities progress is very slow. In East Africa, why is this? The members of the Commonwealth in East Africa do not understand that the co-ordination and development of communications and the East African bank can advance the wealth and prosperity of the people without in any way alienating their political rights. The last affected by the existence of a power like Britain in East Africa, in the name of the Commonwealth, is not the case. It is affected by the existence of a power like France in North Africa. Of course, not. But if Uganda wants further development, it must have resources available to it to develop its economy and its agriculture. Illustrations of economic development in the area which must inevitably come to last."

"I am grateful to the members for the time they have given to this discussion, and for the time they will take to assess a share of the blame and to set our policies accordingly. Within our very limited resources we have done our best to let people know and help them. Our contributions to the Commonwealth Fund for East Africa. We have received every assistance from the Press both here and in the United Kingdom. We wish to express my thanks to the members for the cooperation and the availability of the members in this discussion and the results of their criticism."

"I am satisfied therefore that the first line of policy should put the honourable members for 1955-56, to work in this matter and to co-operate with us in this matter and understand that more and more of the time, attention of the members will be given to the question of an economic attitude to the whole of the area, and the Commonwealth. Let me make it clear that I do not care that we are a Commonwealth country. But I care that we are a Commonwealth country which is not able to develop its economy and its agriculture, and which is not able to develop its industry and its commerce."

"My friends say that there is a lack of appreciation of the services which the High Commission and the other Governmental bodies render to the area, such as the East African Government would see that the same does not affect the nearly 4 m. which should be paid this year, and that the members of the Commonwealth could do well. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Civil and the Service Staffs which could do well, should do because they have to be taken care of in the Commonwealth, and that is what they should do."

"In the next session of the Assembly, I hope to discuss the Directorate of Internal Affairs and the Governmental services, and the Tax Department. As far as the tax account of 1954-55 is concerned, I hope we will be able to come to an arrangement to meet the demands of the Government in respect of expenditure for the Internal Affairs and the Public Works Services, the Meteorological Department, the Civil Service, the Economic Council, the Central Statistical Bureau, the Agricultural Department and various interdepartmental services. The services account of 1954-55 is sum of about £1,000,000, and I hope they will be satisfied over the whole of the year, and they are not likely to exceed only one or two million."

"We will then consider the services which will be in the Commonwealth services distinguished from the other territorial governments, and the other services. In this connection, there is the East African Railways and Harbours Organisation, the East African Posts and Telegraphs, the East African Airports, the East African Electricity Board, the East African Medical Research Institute, the Tropical Research Institute, the Veterinary Research Institute, the East African Geodesic Survey, the East African Mine Research and Inspection Board, the East African Navy. This is all under the East African Government, and also the East African Army, and a high point that might seem to be a major point working along."

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

East African Governments in 1953-54 are approximately—Kenya £157,000; Tanganyika £100,000; and Uganda £124,000. However, I think the East African Governments would have been in a very desperate position indeed if they could possibly consider abandoning import controls and allowing imports covering such a wide field, together with the Royal East African Navy, for an individual laying out between £104,000 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 the Commission's investigations will eventually fall on the East African Governments at a considerably higher figure, but even so, it is difficult to see what organization would dare say that it had no right to the revenue collected in the territories, and there is every reason to believe that in time they will seize many times the money which has been spent upon them. It may be emphatic that it is the East African Commission and this Assembly were abandoned, if it has been left to the East African countries after which the colonial mandate for aid and advice is no longer valid. The amount of expenditure to the East African Governments would be small, and that even that small saving could be achieved by abandoning import research and allied services which thoroughly justified what it would be."

Fifth Wheel

"It has always been suggested to me that the original purpose of the East African Commission with the fifth wheel of the car was that 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 auxiliary luxury, and at that time an East African Coach Commission would certainly have been one. But times change and the motorist who set off on a safari today without his fifth wheel would merit the same adjective applied to the shameless young virgins who used to take a debt of keroprene for their lamps."

"The East African Customs and Excise Department and the East African Railways and Harbours Department are not the only two bodies I am proposing that the staff should be concentrated under. The cost of collecting more and more revenue and more and more income the Department takes is well known to all, under which conditions it is a dis-

grace of staff can be raised to the number of taxpayers who have to be dealt with during the course of the year. As a result of strengthening the Income Tax Department in recent years it has been able to take vigorous steps to track up new taxpayers, and this, together with the very marked fact the activities of the Investigation Branch are having throughout East Africa, has increased the number of taxpayers by about 15%.

Cooperative Figures

"This is amply reflected by a comparison of the numbers of tax assesses in 1953 as compared with 1954. In 1953 it found 1,400,000 assesses, while in 1954 it found 1,530,000. And, in 1953, the total amount of tax collected was £10,65,195, the tax assesses being 1,400,000, while in 1954 it was £15,183, more assesses, 1,530,000, but the amount collected was £10,525,000, less than in 1953. This is due to the increase in the population, including the influx of the immigrants, and the increase in the cost of enforcement, but just under 1% of the yield which is paid out goes towards other tax collecting departments.

"The Investigation Branch is also responsible for the detection of fraud, which after averaging a ton of 500,000 per year in 1953, has now risen to 1,000,000 per year. The amount of tax recovered from the detection of fraud varies between £164,000, Tanganyika £11,000, Uganda £7,000 and Zanzibar £3,000.

"For an annual expenditure of £70,000 this is truly a rich reward. At the moment at this stage of the year, the results for this year will not be less than another £1,000,000." The Customs and Excise Department is also responsible for the collection of duty in 1953 which were £10,000,000, and a sum of just over £11,000,000 in the last financial year 1954, and this increase continues. Once again, the collection of duty comes in at 1%.

Role of Public Relations Officers

Writing External News

"The role of the public relations officer in the external news media is becoming increasingly important, and it is imperative that the political situation and the welfare of the people, though it is obviously outside the main interests of Tanganyika, will grow in importance. The public relations officer will be called upon by the Government to play a vital role in relation to elections, sound and timely, and to maintain the favourable attitudes of public relations officers of whom there are several in the territory, doing good work in their respective communities. Their contribution is most important."

"The Government Departments from whom it is your duty to bring externally news information on the conduct of necessary elections and indeed to always be available to the press, the radio and the cinema, you will receive from the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Justice. All of these Ministers are responsible for disseminating news, but the Minister of Home Affairs is the chief spokesman for the Government, and it is your duty to keep him fully informed of all developments which concern the country, and through the press, with news of the Government and other members of the Government, which concerns will not necessarily be limited to politics this year."

"On the other hand there are occasions when the publications of certain men may be against the public interest, the stamping of whom indicate certain negotiations are taking place. On such occasions it is your obvious duty to inform the Minister in question, even though by doing so you may incur some displeasure with the press."

"East Africa's Young Travel Association has made 13 prints of the film "Safari to Adventure" for air and screening lists. Governmental and private organisations and individuals through whom good publicity for East Africa will be obtained."

I'm happy with CAPSLAN
I'm happy with CAPSLAN



Parliament**Appeal Tribunals in Kenya****Recruitment of Rehabilitation Officers**

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week, Mr. R. F. L. Parker (Con) asked how many appeal tribunals there were in Kenya and whether the Government had decided to ban those undergoing appeal proceedings from the exercise of their franchise.

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 have their cases heard by appeal tribunals, which were informed of their right of appeal. It was the commandant's duty to inform detainees of this right. The Advisory Council of referees interviewed detainees in the same manner as they do other persons. The refusal of detainees to participate in the trials of those accused of offenses against the Government was not a restriction of appeal against detention.

Replying to another question by Mr. PARKER on the establishment of rehabilitation officers in detention camps, MR. HOPKINSON said that there were approximately 25 posts and a number of posts were available. The recruitment of Africans to conduct the rehabilitation work in the camps is optional; it is located in the camps, for instance, and recruitment from overseas will depend on the conditions.

Mr. HOPKINSON said no permanent timeline lie in the immediate future.

Mr. HOPKINSON said that the main office was at Kikuyu. From there offices would be opened in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, and Entebbe.

Detainees 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 home, leprosy colony, or leprosy unit in general hospital or in separate institutions or villages. Contact with the general public in the case of patients under treatment was restricted to prevent infection in such areas.

Mr. HOPKINSON said at the moment two swabs were taken from each patient, one for treatment of leprosy and the other for identification of other skin diseases and other afflictions.

Mr. HOPKINSON replied to a question on the number of new lepers who have been discovered in Kenya. He said an increasing number of cases of leprosy are known in the community, but he did not give figures for the period of his tenure.

Mr. HOPKINSON said: "May we recall from the reply that the now accepted fact is that leprosy is not contagious amongst human beings?"

Mr. HOPKINSON said: "The best way of controlling the disease is through early diagnosis and treatment with the drugs and so on with radical surgery."

Mr. HOPKINSON said: "Under the very difficult conditions created by the absence of a centralized medical service, facilities for diagnosing and curing leprosy in the community are limited to medical services in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, and Entebbe." There are approximately 300 Africans living in leprosy hospitals and settlements. In each settlement there is a medical compound, although some of the settlers are generally regarded as lepers and the medical compound is usually called a dispensary. There are about 120 medical staff and 100 nurses in these compounds.

Mr. HOPKINSON said: "There are about 120 medical staff and 100 nurses in these compounds."

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**Service for
Visitors****The East Africa Tourist Travel Association**
Visiting Services Committee

Kenya **Tanzania** **Uganda** **Maldives** **Seychelles**
Sri Lanka **Maldives** **Seychelles**

Africa **Asia** **Oceania** **Middle East** **Europe**
America **Australia** **New Zealand** **South Africa**
Namibia **Botswana** **Zimbabwe** **Zambia**

Kenya **Tanzania** **Uganda** **Maldives** **Seychelles**
Sri Lanka **Maldives** **Seychelles**

Africa **Asia** **Oceania** **Middle East** **Europe**
America **Australia** **New Zealand** **South Africa**

Namibia **Botswana** **Zimbabwe** **Zambia**

Written Enquiries should be addressed to:

THE INFORMATION OFFICER, EATA

P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA

In LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Grand Building, 110 Regent Street, W.C.1.

In SOUTH AFRICA inquiries may be made to our representative at East African Airways, International House, 165 Joubert Avenue, Johannesburg, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 11 Harvest House, Belgrave Avenue, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Detainee Campaign

THE FEDERATION is likely to change over to the decimal system of coinage in due course. Mr. G. T. THOMAS, Secretary of the Ghana branch of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, has suggested the coinage of 18 countries within the Commonwealth, including East African territories bordering on 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 the only territory in South, Central, or East Africa linking with the U.K.

Libraries in East and Central Africa

UNESCO Fact and Figures

THESE DETAILS on 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 more than 100,000 books. The two largest are Bulawayo Library (with 20,000 volumes) and Harare Library (including Library for Schools and the National Free Lending Service) and the latter also contains a Reference Library. Bulawayo Library estimates 84,000 volumes annually.

Local African societies run small libraries in urban residential areas, notably at Stanley Hall and Bulawayo. In the former African township, Salisbury, a small collection of books is kept by the African branch of the local authority.

Other Territorial Activities

Western Rhodesia.—There are public libraries for Europeans and Africans, Lusaka, and Ndola. The chief European library is the National Free Library Service of Southern Rhodesia, which has a collection of 10,000 volumes.

Local African public libraries are Bulawayo, the Zimbabwe Public Library, the Ewing Bequest Library (with eight branches), the Nyassaland African Library, and the British Council Library of 2,600 books. There are libraries in the four African schools, each with a collection of 1,000 volumes. There are 10 library centres with a total annual circulation of 16,500 books. There is also a library of the Uganda branch of the East African Development Board in Kampala, which has a collection of 16,000 volumes. Service by post is provided. Bulawayo Library has a collection of 25,000 volumes, and the National Library of 16,000 volumes.

Africa.—The McMillan Trust has a library service in the British colonies and territories, and the Commonwealth Library Service in the British dominions and colonies, each with a collection of 16,000 volumes.

Uganda Library and the Municipal Library are the main borrowing sources for Asians and Africans.

Tananyika.—Free circulating library services are provided at African community welfare centres and at branches in the Territories of the Kenya Colony, a circulating libraries scheme.

Zambia.—Book clubs which serve as public libraries exist in Zambia and in each of the three townships in Rombo. There are also small community libraries such as the Aga Khan agricultural library. The civic centre in the African area of Zanzibar has a library.

Jamaica.—The Central Library in Ondurman (10,000 volumes) and branch libraries in most of the towns and towns are the main library services.

Anthropology in Central Africa

Dr. Max Gluckman's Address

DR. MAX GLUCKMAN, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.S., delivered his address on "Anthropology in Central Africa" at the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, University of Edinburgh, in the course of the Conference on Anthropology and Education held at the University of Rhodesia, with the Royal Anthropological Institute as auspices. That conference was unique in the knowledge acquired of the peoples of British Central Africa, and was unsurpassed in that of any other part of the continent. Moreover, it covered the whole continent in a way which would not have been possible if the work had been done in different countries by different universities.

As a result of this anthropological conference, there will be a steady increase of technical economic development in the territories of the Commonwealth, and this will be reflected in the educational system, which will be greatly improved in the Commonwealth territories, and in the educational system of the Commonwealth countries.

The Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya

Beaconsfield and Cambridge Scholarships

Applications for the Beaconsfield and Cambridge Scholarships at Oxford or Cambridge Universities will be awarded this year at the discretion of the Selection Board. The scholarship is open to boys of English or English-Kenya associations who have been accepted for admission to either of these universities, and is confined to sons of diplomats or members of the Society.

Harcourt Building Scholarships

This year, 10 £100 per annum bursaries for three years will also be awarded to boys from the dioceses of the Province of Canterbury, who are members of the Beaconsfield and Cambridge Scholarships, and who—

- have passed their final school examinations with credit;
- have passed their final school examinations with credit, and are members of the Beaconsfield and Cambridge Scholarships.

Applications for consideration by the Beaconsfield and Cambridge Scholarships must be made before the examination of the final school examinations.

Applications for consideration by the Beaconsfield and Cambridge Scholarships must be made before the examination of the final school examinations.

The Beaconsfield Scholarship has already been awarded to a scholar of the University of Cambridge. His ability for the Harcourt Building Scholarship.

Consideration will be given to candidates for critical subjects who are sons of military personnel serving in those areas who would normally be considered for residence in the U.K. for three years, but who are serving by military command.

APPLICATION FORMS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE SECRETARY, SECRETARIAL OFFICE, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY OF KENYA, P.O. Box 560, Nairobi, and should reach him not later than May 1, 1955.

Uganda Protectorate

Notice

HOTEL FOR SALE

A SITE of 4.125 acres immediately west of the Entebbe town station at Empanga is available for lease for the purpose of building a first-class hotel.

A plan of the site may be had at the Land Office, Entebbe, and further information may be obtained from the Surveyor General, Entebbe, or the Land Officer.

Applications for the lease should be submitted by the end of April, 1955.

The Land Officer, Entebbe, P.O. Box 1, Entebbe, Uganda.

The Land Officer, Entebbe, P.O. Box 1, Entebbe, Uganda.

Full details of the terms of the lease to be offered to the successful applicant may be obtained from the Land Officer, Entebbe.

A. P. MITCHELL

Land Officer

Entebbe

February 24, 1955.

What Coffee Means to Ethiopia Some Foreign Ventrures Succeeding

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE on Ethiopia has been contributed to the *Economist* by a correspondent who was recently in Addis Ababa. He writes (in part):—

"Although no foreign Power — not even the Soviet Union, which languishes in obscurity — is making any determined effort to assume a rôle in Africa, there are signs that some countries are interested in Ethiopia."

"Thus, French Captain Jaujat has been appointed rector of University College, the institute of higher technical education established in 1930. About two-thirds of the staff at the college are French Canadians, and the remainder are Polish.

"The French language of instruction is English. It is natural to expect certain techniques and methods of operation will help the students to a better understanding of their own tradition."

"The result of the course, the success of the whole modernisation programme depends for until there the young African must assimilate the results of the European invasion."

Industrialisation

"Among these frustations seems to prevail, as in other underdeveloped countries, a strong administrative aristocracy, the so-called 'elites,' who, like the experts who are hired to help them, are taught that lessons that private investors can learn from the West are not applicable to the country in which to operate because of the enormous distances between its ports and its authorities."

"But the same sources causes them to be lacking in vision, among them the well-educated ones, preferring to live on the past and the present. A large part of the best minds in the country are still in the same state of mind, but the young ones, though they are not yet fully aware of the need for change,

"are for the most part, like the author, prepared to accept the new idea of a modernised country, and are willing to work hard for it."

In the case of coffee, soon after the author's visit last August, exports had increased by 10 per cent and expenditure on coffee imports had fallen by 40 per cent. This development, however, is nothing new. About 15 years ago, during the famine Ethiopia was unable to export coffee, but the coffee crop had increased so much that by 1949, when the coffee export ban was lifted, the world price of coffee dropped in a few weeks, and after some years of Readiness rose by a third. In 1954, during the same period, the value of Ethiopia's coffee exports had increased more than three-fold.

Coffee is still basing the kind of urban culture of Indian domination. There seems to be little hope for the industrial development of the country, which is still only in the early stages of public service. There are very few schools and dispensaries, and the few that there are are in the towns, cities, and foreign advisers. Urban areas still the fittest to trade and the sole language understood by the foreign visitors is Italian.

Independent Sudan

"There may not be an independent republic within the next year. Government and Parliament have announced the end of the joint military group, the National Unionists, the Marxist Party. The group has agreed to stand for 'complete independence and sovereignty.' The Prime Minister Mr. Azhar has said that he would ask Parliament to postpone the decision, noting that arrangements for a referendum had not yet been put into motion. The Party has appointed a select committee to define future relations between an independent Sudan and Egypt. Under the 1955 Anglo-Egyptian Agreement, Sudan has undertaken to decide whether to accept union with Egypt or to become a sovereign state."

Leprosy in East Africa

THOUGH THE PROBLEM OF LEPROSY IS not so great in East Africa as in West Africa, it is probable that there are 100,000 active cases in Tanganyika, 30,000 in Uganda, and 35,000 in Kenya. Only a small, though increasing, proportion of cases have come forward for treatment. In-patient treatment in Kenya is given mainly in the leprosarium at Kisumu. Patients are catered for in a network of district leprosy clinics.

Treatment and research are being carried out to try to improve the methods of diagnosis and the practice of medical outpatient treatment whenever possible.

The largest Tanganyika settlement of Makete in the central highlands is run by the British Leprosy Relief Association, which owns 100,000 acres of land. More than 1,000 acres of land are cultivated by patients, and local handicrafts are encouraged.

Active leprosy has been eradicated in the United Kingdom, but 250,000 people still carry the disease.

African Decolonial Confirmed

REPORTS RELATED earlier in this issue were untrue, it press that M. André Goyon, the French representative to the Federal Government to report on the Kenyan and Kafue River electric schemes, has again encouraged himself into what should be his official residence, the residence of the Governor.

South African Rhodesia has come up by two points in the race. The indigenous population has adopted clothing and footwear that are

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Loans for Nyasaland Farmers

Up to £3,000 at 5½% Available Over 20 Years

The Nyasaland Government will now grant loans to farmers up to £3,000 at 5½% to encourage the social development of the territory's agriculture, it was announced yesterday. The loans will generally be repayable over 20 years.

The Land and Agricultural Loans Board is to be established, which will be empowered to lend money for the purchase of land and tools, improvements to land, the conservation of natural resources, the provision of water supplies, irrigation, the purchase and improvement of livestock, mechanization and general agriculture.

The Director of Agriculture or his agents will be guaranteees of the board, which will have two official and four non-official members. Two members from the Sedgman Project, based in the Northern Province, and one non-farmer member of the National Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly will be the non-officials, and the Director of Veterinary Services, Development Commissioner, will be the official member when cattle production is the subject.

Money will be advanced only against agricultural security and the loans will be limited to 50% of the total cost of natural resources or the provision of permanent subsidies up to one-third of the cost of such, whichever is the less. No loan will be granted for building claims or wells on farms. Two security schemes for the development of the livestock industry will be introduced.

The East African Development and Co-operation Commission Administration is the only truly self-financing Commonwealth organization in the whole world, with the possible exception of Switzerland. — The Acting General of East Africa addressing the Central Legislative Assembly.

EAST AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

It has been published in the latest edition of the Gazette that the Council is desirous of developing a vertical, vertically integrated, manufacture of cotton spinning and cotton weaving in East Africa; the policy of the Council will be to offer a loan from December 18, 1954, in addition to any applicable existing licence or for the right to obtain a new licence to manufacture cotton spinning and other spinning and weaving units.

The Council would consider favourably any application subject to consideration of objectives and to the orderly development of the industry. An application for an industrial licence must be an applicant fully qualified and experienced to establish a vertical industry as far as possible East African grown cotton, and the conditions attached to any licence granted would be such as to ensure the ultimate development of the industry as a vertical industry within a period satisfactory to the Council.

The Council would consider favourably any application which related only to some of the processes in the manufacture of cotton textile goods other than an all-cotton織物, the grant of any licence might result in unfair or un-economical competitive conditions with existing licences.

Wage Inquiry

Mr. R. G. TURNBULL, Chief Secretary in Kenya, has been appointed chairman of a committee established to report upon rural wages in the Colony. The other members are Messrs. D. J. Pearson, P. E. D. Wilson, and R. J. Spoorer, official representatives; J. Macharia, a local African representative; and G. G. Smallwood, G. W. Christmas, G. B. Hall, and W. W. Thompson, laymen representatives. The scope of the secretary will be announced later. The main object of the inquiry will be to determine (a) the basic wage rates given payment in kind; (b) the wage position in agriculture and rural areas; (c) whether it is necessary to introduce minimum wage areas or minimum scales of the agricultural industry. On completion of the inquiry the Secretary will submit to Ksarai how far in the rural sectors the existing minimum wage rates will meet an adequate wage for rural workers. If minimum wage fixation should prove necessary, the secretary should begin a programme of inquiry into the cost of maintaining the proposed scale.

British Policy in the South

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Anthony Eden, reported to the Committee of Privy Council on the House of Commons yesterday, February 14, 1955, that reports are circulating in the Sudan to the effect that Great Britain is to withdraw its troops from the Sudan. The Foreign Secretary denied this, adding that such reports are entirely without foundation. It was considered first necessary to explain that the British Government had no intention of leaving the Sudan, and that the other members of the Commonwealth were doing everything possible to facilitate the withdrawal of British troops from the Sudan. The Foreign Secretary said that the Government had decided that the time had come to end the British military mission in the Sudan. He noted that there was now considerable interest in the Sudan among the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and that the Foreign Secretary had informed the Foreign Ministers of these countries of the British Government's intention to withdraw its troops from the Sudan.

Maybank Development Corporation

It has been announced that the British Government have created an inter-Governmental Committee on the Maybank Development Corporation, at Tanganyika, to advise initial steps African can take to share and carry on the project. The Committee is to be headed by a former Vice-Chairman of the Asian Development Bank, Mr. T. S. L. Maybank, and two Europeans, Mr. G. H. M. Smith, formerly associated with Tanganyika, and Mr. Alan Building and Production of East Africa, Mr. T. G. Mathum, will also be members. It is expected that the British Government African armies will have measures to prevent costs Canadian Government, Tanganyika, and the Association of South Africa, to be present.

Labour Talks

THE MINISTER OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, Mr. Arnold Todd, held a two-day meeting yesterday to discuss matters of mutual interest between Government and trade unions. The talks were chiefly concerned with labour supply, but were also interested in the need for a greater voluntary drift of African labour from Rhodesia to Southern Rhodesia, but that not easy due to difficulties in communications. The Rhodesian Government is interested in conditions for labour in Southern Rhodesia.

"It is sometimes a source of wonder to the overseas agents that the Government are apparently committed to pay extraordinarily high salaries for their senior staff." — East African Economic Review.

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London - East London	21	28	5
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London - Cape Town	12	19	26
London - Port Elizabeth	12	19	26
London - Durban	12	19	26
London - East London	12	19	26
London - Johannesburg	12	19	26
London - Cape Town	26	3	10
London - Port Elizabeth	26	3	10
London - Durban	26	3	10
London - East London	26	3	10
London - Johannesburg	26	3	10
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Federation Attractive to U.S. Investors Evidence of a Bright Economic Life

There is no question whatever that the Federation is a very promising would shipper with all the evidence of living a sound and very robust economic life and would prove attractive to the American public.

Through the opinion of Mr. John T. Wilson, the author of "Africa's Open Markets" for the 20th Century Fund in New York, he is visiting the Federation to assess its investment possibilities for the American Chamber of Commerce. He has already toured the three Federal territories, interviewing Government officials, Ministers, business leaders, executives, farmers and planters.

Investment by U.S. Investors

"Investment handbook for the African investor," Mr. Wilson told the "Cochinchina Times" at Port Moresby, "is the best guide to the opportunities for investment in Africa. It shows the kind of investment which has been successful in Africa and the kind which has not been successful."

The Federation was fifth on a list of similar states of Africa chosen originally by the United States Department of State as being most suitable for investment in Africa, said Mr. J. H. Kumble, adding that it held the American investments in Rhodesia compared very favourably with those countries considered more suitable for investment.

Kariba Talks

Mr. ERNST PAYNE, the Mayor of Lusaka, has discussed the Kariba scheme with Premier Lord Malvern, the Governor's decision to proceed with the Kariba scheme, and of his visit to the scheme. Sir Malcolm Fraser, Minister responsible for hydroelectric schemes, has also been invited to be met after the first meeting between Mr. Payne and Mr. Malvern. The two Ministers have agreed that it is now impossible to reach agreement on any of the contentious issues. It is added that the main objection for still being of the opinion that political stability was the very real consideration which had caused them to go ahead with the Kariba project.

Tobacco Levy and Prices

A levy of 1d. per lb. on each pound grown of tobacco will be paid by planters in the two Federations to cover the cost of levies imposed on the export of tobacco. This levy will not apply in Nyasaland, where local legislation already provides for a minimum levy of one-third of a penny a lb. on flue-cured tobacco, minimum tobacco prices for tobacco sold over 50c. in the Federation have been fixed for the local market at 50c. per lb. 50c. per lb. weight minimum, except for weights for the coming selling season.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A British expert has been appointed adviser to the Minister of Public Works in the Sudan.

Five has destroyed a Government-owned cotton store 40 miles from Buembeba in Uganda together with 31,000 worth of cotton belonging to the Homa Cotton Co. Ltd.

Proceeds of the sale of diamonds were recently made available to the Government of Rhodesia for the purchase of 100,000 radio sets for the blind.

Chief Henry Kure has been elected a member of the Legislative Council of the North Nyanza African district council for the remainder of his term of office, which is a previous year of £500 he paid off within three months.

A locust balloon No. 19, devoted to a laboratory study of insects' behaviour in relation to the African savannah, located in Wilberforce, Rhodesia, and equipped with a radio transmitter, has been sent to the Sudanese Government on forecasts crossing the border. This followed clashes between the Nuer and Dinka tribes in the southern Sudan.

Bank Africa-Mecca Flights

A permit issued by the Central Bank of Libya has been arranged by the Arab African Agency for flights to Mecca. The route starts via Tripoli, Tripolitania, Libya, and continues through the desert to the Red Sea port of Port Said, Egypt.

Arab African Agency against the practice of obtaining false documents, particularly in obtaining false travel documents, namely, passports and visas, and to prohibit the use of its name and logo in connection with any illegal immigration and smuggling of persons and goods.

The Court of Appeal in London has allowed the Kenya Government appeal in the case of Justice Ellington and has held that Nyeri Ltd., a tea company incorporated in Kenya, were not entitled to claim compensation for the expropriation of a portion of its land.

Completion of the Nyan bridge at Monze, which is owned by the company.

A cleric in Kabale district, court in Uganda has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment with hard labour on charges involving 40 counts of forgery, uttering false documents and obtaining money under false pretences over a period of three years. A refugee postmaster at Kafura, near Jinja, has been sentenced nine months for 17 counts of fraudulent money and one count of theft while employed in the public service. One item converted into deposited by an Indian for destination to India.

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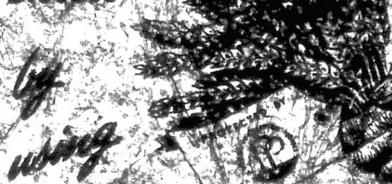
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Mitchell Cotts Report

MESSES. MICHSELL COSTS LTD., after providing £75,000 for taxation, showed a consolidated profit of £1,208,211 in the year ended June 30, compared with £49,479 in the previous year. Current reserve accounts £150,000, and the auxiliary pension fund £10,000. Based on the preference shares, 25,000 ordinary shares were issued on the same date in the previous year, but on increased capital £3,84,500, leaving a balance of £10,000. Total assets £1,490,941.

The company's total investment company consists of £150,000 in subsidiary companies, £150,000 in plantations, £150,000 in mining interests, £150,000 in shipping and £150,000 in ordinary shares of £1 each, a sum which includes £150,000 in ordinary shares of £1 Capital Reserve held at £1,454,795, current reserves of £1,454,795, receivable future taxation £1,454,795, and current liabilities at £398,512. These figures appear at £1,631, interest in subsidiary companies £1,454,795, fixed investments £1,634,885 (market value £1,634,885), in cash £1,454,795, and in bank £1,454,795, including £1,454,795 in cash.

Among the subsidiary interests the company operates an oil refinery, Sudan; the Nigerian Copper Belt; Nigeria, manganese and iron; the urbanized East African ports of Mombasa, the Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

The directors are Messrs. H. C. Dayton (Chairman), D. J. Denby (Deputy Chairman), H. G. Barnes, D. G. McLean, G. W. G. McLean (Managing Director), R. Phillips, Sir A. S. Cooper, and E. H. Wimbam. The secretary is Mr. W. Cooper.

The 35th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on April 22. The chairman's statement appears in another page.

Veremenging Brick and Tile Report

VEREMENGING BRICK AND TILE LTD., which holds a 60% interest in Rhodesian Brick and Tile Ltd., after providing £100,000 for taxation, showed net profits of £2,258,751 in the year ended June 30, compared with £20,000 in the previous year. Current reserves £1,000,000, and current liabilities £1,000,000. On the ordinary share capital of £100,000 there was a dividend of 20% on the ordinary shares of £20,000, and a preference dividend of 10% on the £100,000 preference shares.

The company's total investment company consists of £100,000 in subsidiary companies, £100,000 in plantations, £100,000 in mining interests, £100,000 in shipping and £100,000 in ordinary shares of £1 each. Current reserves of £533,453, provision for maintenance of plant £1,210,000, and current liabilities at £1,307,970. Fixed assets amount to £1,610,000, less portion of 1953 taxation at £11,240, and current assets of £1,075,521, including £372,248 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. G. Cottrell (Chairman), alternates E. A. Ellerbeck and D. P. Pennington (alternate), G. R. Anderson, R. C. Drey (alternate), A. L. A. Hobbs, H. F. Chisholm (retired), J. M. F. Philimore, E. A. Roberts, R. W. Kinnaird (alternate), D. H. Jacobs, and S. Spiro (alternate). G. W. Peacock, Dr. H. Jagger, and P. J. Oppenheimer, and A. C. Wilson, Mr. T. J. P. Peacock and W. G. Gurnett, alternates.

The ninth annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on June 7.

In the past 11 years the number of motor cars in Kenya has risen from 2,530 to 35,500, of commercial vehicles from 1,921 to 7,706, of public service vehicles from 1,963 to 2,000, and of motor-cycles from 779 to 3,226.

Of Commercial Concern

Messrs. Edmund Schaffer and Co., Ltd., estimate that the total output of Arabica coffee from the 1954-55 crop have been sold in care and that 85,689 bags remain unsold. The corresponding figures for Tanganyika coffee are 1,400,000 bags of 60lb each, for Bukom plantation (Arabica) 400,000 and 500 for Bubwa plantation (Arabica) 100,000, 100,000 and 100,000 respectively. Total stocks are 10,000,000 bags of 60lb, and for Kenya 10,000,000 bags of 60lb.

Mr. Wm. Univas and Co., Ltd., say that L.R.L. will hold an extraordinary general meeting on April 20 to discuss resolutions for an increase in the capital of the company by £100,000 by the issue of 100,000 additional shares of £5 each to be issued to shareholders in the proportion of one new share for each five shares held.

The Ned. Gas and Gulf of Africa Ltd. Adriaan van der Linde, General Conference will travel to special conferences in Asia, Africa and Australia to study the continuing cost of reparation. The rate for containers will be increased by 10%. The charge will be made for port charges, heavy-lift rates, long length rates, or other tariff rates and regulations.

Messrs. Wiggleworth and Co. Ltd. report that the good demand for East African sisal which prevailed in February continued in March, but latterly became less buoyant as winter set in. The general situation can be considered as healthy with small stocks in Africa. No. 1 B.F.A. sisal is valued at £2.2 per ton for April-May shipment.

On last week's auction at London, Welsh packages of sisal were sold for an average price of 41.89d. per lb, compared with 41.50d. per lb in the previous week. The British Isles market was also active with a general improvement throughout the month.

Rhodesian Tinplate Exports

During the week ending March 26, 3,465,643 lb of Rhodesian tinplate foil were exported for an average price of 41.89d. per lb, at which rate 197,457 lb were sold. The average price for tinplate of 49.4d. per lb, and 3,116,487 lb for quick markets at 44.4d. per lb.

Sale of used cotton in Uganda to the end of February amounted to 1,669,561 bales, the equivalent of 219,334 tons of cotton. It is now considered that the season's crop is unlikely to exceed 2,000,000 bales compared with 1,800,000 bales in the previous season.

The Tea and Spices Traders' Co-operative Society in Kenya has a turnover of at least £5,000 a month on trade goods alone, apart from a considerable income from acting as trustees agent for the tea and spices trades.

Last year 14 new local companies were registered in Nyasaland with a total capital of £193,200, compared with only five registrations in 1953 with a total capital of £24,100.

Clove production in Zanzibar for the 1954-55 season is estimated at 351,500 tonnes by the Clove Producers Association.

The Fresh Vegetable Society, an African co-operative in Kenya, sold nearly half its vegetables last year, mainly to Mombasa.

The number of registered co-operative societies in Uganda increased from 811 in 1953 to 1,036 at the end of last year.

East African Railways and Harbours estimate this year's tonnage mileage at 1,600m compared with 890m in 1954.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, South Africa, Ltd., have closed their Nairobi office.

Nyasaland's tobacco auction sales will open on April 21.

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Satisfactory Results and Sustained Progress

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BUCKLEY, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

AT THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, which was held in London on March 5, 1955, the chairman, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BUCKLEY, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., made his statement in respect of the results and operations of 1954, the following are extracts:

I referred at the last annual general meeting to the year 1953, Uganda in general and the areas in which our estates are located in particular had suffered from a period of unprecedented rainfall. Both drilling and irrigation schemes were severely hampered by the results of the company for the year ended August 31, 1953, and undoubtedly applied a brake to the steady progress we were making.

Hopefully 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 a prolonged period there existed a serious shortage of labour power in Uganda.

Results more impressive than 1953

It is quite obvious that the prosperity of your company is inversely related to the general economic and political situation of the country as reflected in the financial position of the State. However, in the history of our operations the present year has been a year of marked improvement.

It is early yet to estimate exactly our capital investment in the work towards future plantation and property development that has accompanied our success in 1954, but the past year's balance sheet shows our 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 £300,000,000. Your board have studied this report with great interest. Their wisdom and application to specific circumstances emphasis on agricultural research, industry and rural development. We will use our best endeavours at all times to contribute everything possible to the implementation of these developmental plans. As I have already stated, our future is not only influenced but governed by the continued prosperity of the country.

Labor Supplies

It is generally known that the labour situation in Uganda is difficult, although not unusual. There is a chronic shortage both for plantation work and secondary industries, and we are starting to think of efforts in our endeavours to cope with this situation. By increased mechanization, particularly in our tea 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 £190,426 in the previous year the gross

profit for the year 1954 was £214,556, although this figure included a non-recurring item of £24,036. After the increased charges both for depreciation and debenture interest, the net profit of the group is £124,520, a sum which, though lower than taxation, is naturally higher than in the previous year, and nevertheless the balance available after taxation is £12,770, against £96,057 for the previous year.

Dividends

Proposed dividends and dividend proposals have already been published in the Annual Report. I declare 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 £65,349, against £49,005. After providing for these dividends the parent company carries forward £4,960 while the subsidiaries add to turnover £177,420 to the profit which they carry forward.

Now with regard to the distribution to the shareholders of the parent company of the profits, I hope I may be permitted to stress the additional difficulties sustained by us in the course of the year, and I am mostly sorry once again to say that before long, notwithstanding the very substantial company surpluses, we shall be compelled to make further contributions to the maintenance of the services such as Uganda, Uganda Railways and others. Recommendations continue to be put forward which changes to the Executive on this matter, and I believe that we will be able to put round-table some arrangements to your favour.

Capital Reserves

The consolidated balance sheet shows a total of share capital, capital reserves and revenue reserves as £1,230,227. Last year, as you will note, that £230,227 represents profits on write-down of fixed assets within the group. 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 difficulties in the shipment of goods from the United Kingdom to Uganda, primarily because of the congestion in the port of Mombasa, which I have consistently referred in my earlier speeches. A situation that has not improved as a result of a recent strike in that port. A severe registration system is still in force, and although the delay varies from time to time it is usual to have to wait 12 to 16 months before the necessary space for general cargo can be obtained on ships sailing to Mombasa.

This handicap necessitates the maintaining of general stores, 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 cotton to East Africa, the dispatch to the United Kingdom of both our own produce and of other products and shipping in which our various subsidiaries deal has been particularly difficult. Since the end of the year-long review we have experienced further difficulties following upon the dock strike which took place in the United Kingdom.

The Uganda Company (Africa) Limited

We deal directly with the local market. We have always endeavoured to maintain a fair side and the most important factor in our publicity is the quality of our services, devoid of first-class service facilities except in the major towns. We have done a great deal in this direction.

How well has our new service been received? Mr. Green filled a long-felt want in the Protectorate, not only have we substantially increased our turnover in cotton seed, as definitely hoped a year ago, we have enhanced our importance as major and minor manufacturers and hauliers, which can be nothing but beneficial future sales.

All 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 agents shown in the new branch at Fort Portal are showing up well, and our Lime and Mineral Services are increasing.

The number of vehicles in the motor department remains at an satisfactory level, notwithstanding the heavy import duty by delivery agents and the statutory share existing in the port of Mombasa. It is interesting to recall the successful marketing of East African Conventions in the case of the new scheme for the development of the port of Mombasa.

Electrical and Industrial 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 hard work of the staff involved and the principals in the United Kingdom for whom we act as agents are fully able to see that their products require such a wide technical knowledge as to the nature of electrical, mechanical engineering equipment, and modern in their application, so far as we are concerned, to the service that we have been required to render in view of long-term development. We must look forward to this division eventually becoming the best from the point of view of development scheme which the Government is now sponsoring.

Our present remains have given many trouble to the estate management branch of this company and in the past year we have undertaken efforts to develop a wider produce merchandising organization. The steps adopted in this regard will be fully explained during your visit, but here again we are suffering very much from initial stages of the change of the Mombasa boardroom.

It is hoped that the establishment of the East African Produce Exchange will increase the availability and enhance the reliability and quality of Ugandan produce thereby enabling it to a real place in the markets of the world.

I have already reported to shareholders that the manager Mombasa Tea Estates Limited in Kenya, the tea tea Company Limited, and later the Salama Estates on behalf of the Uganda Government, that 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 (Cotton), Limited

This company increased its profit in 1952-53 by a result of a better Protectorate crop, which amounted to 398,580 bales compared with 314,714 bales in 1951-52. In the Mengo-Entebbe area, where our cotton enterprise is situated, the crop increased from 79,920 bales in 1951-52 to 102,134, and our share of a total rise was 10,107 bales to 13,875.

Our new cotton ginnery has been opened for the first time and produced 9,177 bales of fair cotton, equivalent to 66% of our total output, and the result of working a modern ginnery 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 to be dressed to minimize the risks of infection, is then issued to producers throughout the country. This was followed by the Gulu and Mbale stations, and two more stations. The total output 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 ginnery. A second modern ginnery is being constructed at Entebbe and will be in operation during the 1953-54 season, which should add to the economies already known.

An Agricultural Training Institute at Gulu, Uganda, has been formed and has received a police force and is operating. Machinery, housing, plant, etc., and some 1,000 tons of clear cotton are available for distribution. Applications for 1,000 bales of seed are being made. The company, which is well endowed with African managers and has interests all over Africa, and have been engaged managing agents and secretaries for a period of 15 years, the terms provide for an annual fee and commission on the profits earned.

The 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 which we suffered last year, and in the year under review we have been fortunate by excellent rainfall which has enabled us to obtain record outputs of tea during several months. This was accentuated 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 very low prices, which tea fell soon after developing in the United Kingdom, resulted in unsatisfactory repercussions, which played its 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 found it a reasonably stable tea market, production steadily building up to match increasing world consumption.

Although high prices 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 position of world tea champion. Whilst deplored, the exaggerated and unfounded statements which have recently received much publicity, 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 to its pre-war levels.

TEA IN UGANDA AND RHODESIA

It has also to be remembered that as planters in East Africa we must develop the standard of life of our workers in the tea industry an obligation which we have always honoured for many years past. This policy inevitably leads to raise our costs of production and increases the purchasing power of our workers, thus it turns stimulates the demand for primary produce, the value of which tea is an increasingly important item above all others, as products we wish to sell in the market and which we can turn to our advantage in the endeavour to earn the greatest obtainable to the maximum financial benefit and to give us all possible encouragement to expand our tea plantations in Uganda.

I am sure you will agree with the policy on which we have decided from the tremendous profits made from tea during the last year or so. It would be imprudent to propose the present degree of permanence of these conditions and it would be absurd to indicate dividends as regards oil or materials on this account, especially bearing in the very important circumstances of the heavy taxation

TEA IN THE U.S.A.

Following the visit to the U.S.A. following the completion of the tea exhibition there, I witnessed a most unusual and unique opportunity for the tea industry of Uganda, particularly West Uganda, to take ideal conditions for growing good quality tea, and it is our considered policy to pursue readily the development of new plantations over considerable areas of land, 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. These 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, it reflects 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 men. In short, the future of our tea interests is most encouraging.

THE COFFEE TRADE

Shareholders are fully aware that the price of tea per acre is different from that of coffee. The former have fallen substantially, but by contrast coffee has sold at good prices during the year under review, as the Ministry of Finance has now supplied and coffee is being sold on a free market. However, bulk of Uganda's coffee was disposed of on the Comoros market, but now conditions take place in Kampala, a fact from which we should undoubtedly benefit.

The only benefit the coffee industry has seen is that prices were consistently and proportionately low, and it took the opportunity of resting their trees. We have since returned to production, but this commodity of course represents a minor place in our general activities. An other minor crop, vanilla, is fetching good prices.

Lubowa Estates Limited, which is a subsidiary of this company, has been under very careful examination since the visits of your directors, resulting in considerable reorganization of these properties. While we shall continue the successful growing of coffee, the main decision of Lubowa, the dairy experiment station, due largely to tropical cattle diseases, has resulted in losses.

A GRADUAL PROCESS

At the present time, embarked upon another major venture here — tea production — and ourselves are already in existence. It requires no explanation to understand that it will be some time before this land is bearing. The process will be gradual, which in effect means that we will not be able to sell there for some three or four years. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the factoring of any green leaf produced during this interim period.

Once again I wish to record the poor representation of the management 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.

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Company Report

Mitchell, Cotts and Company, Limited

Continuance of Active Trading Conditions

Overall Picture of Increasing Strength

MR. G. BRAYTON ON GROUP'S OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL, COTTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on Wednesday, June 21, 1955, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

The following is the statement by the chairman, Mr. G. BRAYTON, which has been circulated with the report and accounts of the year ended June 30, 1954:

"In my statement at the last AGM I said I expressed the opinion that although I did not expect the year to end in the black, it is important you should not be disappointed with the results achieved."

I trust 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 £1,304,159 for the previous year, can be regarded as satisfactory in view of more difficult trading conditions.

Taxation takes proportionately less, at a total of £755,000, compared with £824,000, and this year we benefit rather more from general items relating to prior years, and the result is that the final dividend was proportionately only some £137,000 less than the previous year.

The result achieved is, I think, a creditable one, particularly when you are asked to compare it with the results of the previous year, and one reason for this is the improved profit due to better contribution from abroad.

Dividends and Appropriations

The rate of dividend on the ordinary shares was maintained at 25 pence per share paid on the capital, increased in April last by the bonus issue of one ordinary share for every five ordinary shares held. This dividend and the preference dividends absorbed a total of £2,000,000, and from the balance of the profits remaining we have appropriated £150,000 to general reserve, leaving that sum up to £2,000,000.

We do not propose to add anything this year to the provision for reserves which has been built up specifically to provide for contingencies, as the amount of the £1,000,000 contingencies reserve is more than sufficient to cover any such risks as far as they can be foreseen at present. We also propose to leave a further strengthening of the ordinary pension fund by the transfer of the same amount as last year, namely £150,000.

After these appropriations there will remain £1,052,200 added to the balance carried forward, bringing this to a total of £1,139,000.

I do not comment in any further detail on the balance sheet or consolidated statement except to point out that the high level of current assets and liabilities reflects the continuance of active trading conditions during the year, and you will note that the net liquid position is stronger in that the total current assets are about £180,000 up, whereas the total provisions and current liabilities are about £250,000 down.

The overall picture emerging is one of increasing strength, justifying confidence in the group's ability to cope with changing conditions.

Overseas Interests

Activity in Southern Africa, which is the group's principal and largest field of operations, continued at a high level and the trend has been generally upward, so during the current financial year as well. One adverse factor still continues, namely the reduction in the export of South African tea, but this is due to industrial demands within South Africa apart from competition with imports.

It is not necessary to go into our 21 tea markets supplied with their full requirements. Broadly, South Africa and coal from other sources has to some extent been substituted, this has resulted in a downward movement of profit from our tea trade. The South African Government is endeavouring to provide more transport for coal and it is hoped that the position will gradually improve.

Our companies operating in East Africa have continued to progress, and the results are better than for the previous year.

Our units of the group, particularly those operating in the Middle and Far East, have shown a steady political and economic advance, and they have continued to make good progress in their respective countries, contributing to the general improvement in the countries concerned.

United Kingdom

The parent company and the other 65 companies situated in Great Britain, United Ireland and Northern Ireland have suffered only slightly, if at all, from the continuing difficulties of the total group economy from the United Kingdom amounting to £6,200,000 as against £6,300,000 for the previous year.

Our shipping companies show a less favourable position. Although during recent months there has been a decided improvement in freight rates, these do not occur simultaneously to effect these companies' profits in our shipping, but better results are hoped for the current year.

The picture cannot be complete without mentioning some favourable factors mentioned above, the favourable one referred to here. While we are at this stage continuing the group's activities in our shipping, we propose to keep these interests entirely in the United Kingdom.

Our group's produce activities are also being successfully developed, not only through inter-company transactions but particularly through the sale of cotton, oilseed, grains, tobacco and cattle feedstuffs from the countries where we are established, principally the Sudan, Ethiopia, Abyssinia and East Africa.

The import of live produce and the use of these areas has had, on the whole, an有利 influence since the end of the financial year, and in connection with our overseas offices have been successful in selling large quantities of grains with the Government of the Sudan and the Afar and Danakil districts in Aden and elsewhere.

The Outlook

"In your directors' opinion notwithstanding some uncertainties and difficulties that lie ahead, you can look forward to the continued prosperity of the group with reasonable confidence. In regard to the current financial year, I would merely say that we are entitled to hope that the results will not materially differ from those of the previous year."

In conclusion, I convey our many thanks through the whole staff to our customers and clients, and

acknowledgment of the support they have given our organization. These ties of mutual advantage are important for the success we achieve, and are due in no small measure to the efforts of the directors and staff of our subsidiary companies.

Our thanks and appreciation are due to the officials and employees of all our companies at home and overseas for the work done and for the loyal co-operation which has which has been so important in the development of our operations.

Annual Report**Falcon Mines, Limited****Satisfactory Developments at the Dainy Mine**

Mr. E. B. THOMAS, M.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.A.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FALCON MINES, LIMITED, was held on March 29 in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. B. THOMAS, chairman of the company, presided.

The following is the statement of the chairman,一起 with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1954, together with the audited statement of assets and liabilities in place of the authorized statement of the company.

The company's surface and sunage mines account for 47% of its total output of gold during the year.

The Gold Royalty Period at the Sunage mine was extended by one month during the same period.

Capital expenditure at the undertakings operated by the company totalled £1,000,000 for the year 1954. This amount was incurred at the Dainy mine, 100 tons of solids treated, which is largely fine gold.

Production and Allocations.

The net profit for the year was £1,059,621, including £1,000,000 spent on the treating and replacement of equipment, £25,000 from the testing and replacement of concentrators, stockpiled at the Dainy mine from April 10 to September 30, 1954, and delivery of 100 tons of the concentrates produced by the company's new roaster at Ongwezi, discontinued December 1954, £1,000,000 of 100 tons of roasted concentrates were sold to the Roaster to date, and 100 tons of gold were delivered to the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in May 1954, accelerating the delivery of gold.

In respect of the treatment of gold, the receipt of £1,000,000 shareholders' withdrawal balance, which now stands at £4,250,000 has been built up, almost entirely out of profits earned during recent years which have been applied towards the cost of bringing the Dainy mine to its present rate of production.

After providing for the cost of 100 tons of fine gold for 1955, the amount remaining unappropriated as at September 30, 1954, was £1,408; compared with the amount brought forward from last year of £1,000.

Future Dividend Declaration

Now that profits have become available for dividends, the board has decided to make half-yearly distributions

which can reasonably be expected in May or September.

Mining Results

"At the Dainy mine development results have continued to be satisfactory. In order to bring the existing drifts up to one below the surface, the drifts are being taken a further 100 feet to the southward and the level 1670 is being developed to a depth of 153 feet and development on the 1670 level completed during this year."

"The new roaster has been built before the end of the year, and is awaiting delivery to the works. It will be used to increase the mineralization of the ore and to reduce the company's costs of production and to meet the temporary decrease. The output of 100 tons in December 30, 1954, was 300,000 grammes of gold over a width of 112 yards.

"As regards the Sunage mine as a result of mining operations carried out during the year, the output last year, the degree of ore reserves has been reduced, but the position maintained. The policy of further expansion is being continued and the prospects of all-round improvement are favourable. At the present time surface prospecting was commenced but no discoveries of new importance have been made. The ore reserve was maintained."

Gold Price and Taxation

Since effect from November 1, 1953, the annual price paid for the Rhodesian gold produced was increased from 24s. 3d. to 24s. per ounce fine. In January 1954, this was increased to 25s. 0d., and monthly increases in world events continue to be based on that price. Any increase in the world market segment, the price actually realized is about 10% on an average, as and when received. The gold produced in Rhodesia and produced at a rate three times during the year was 24s. 10.2d. per ounce fine.

"With the coming into being of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland certain changes have taken place in the system of taxation. As a result, Southern Rhodesia, the flat tax of 10s. in the £ which was payable by companies with a turnover of £1,000,000, has ceased to apply, and in its place a Rhodesian income tax of 10s. in the £ was a Southern Rhodesian territorial surcharge of 1s. 10d. has been imposed, with effect from April 1954. However, as stated in the directors' report, no taxation is sent abroad by your company because it is not liable

there 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. G. Harrold, and by the manager and staffs on the mines operated by your company. I would also like to express my thanks to the London committee and the Bulawayo management and the London office staffs."

Chairman's Additional Remarks

In viewing the statement of the year end 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 since the Annual Meeting 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 that date."

The tonnage milled at the Dally mine for the financial year ended February 28, 1955, was 45,900 tons which yielded 11,425 ounces fine gold with a recovery of 3.4% dwt per ton milled. In addition to treating the concentrates from current production, the milling plant also handled 1,170 tons of concentrates from the accumulated stockpile from which 2,093 troy ounces of gold were recovered.

"The estimated working profit at the Dally mine for the financial year based on a selling price for gold of £24.50 per ounce was £33,757, of which £18,559

resulted from treating accumulated concentrates in the roasting plant. In addition £1,489 accrued thereon of gold at prices above 745s. Larger oulays in respect of gold produced during the three months October to December 1954,

"Due to technical difficulties it was found necessary to close down the roasting oven for two days in December 1954 and again last month. These stoppages in no way affected current production which was readily handled, otherwise caused a reduction in the amount of stockpiles concentrate that had to be sent to re-treat. The latter was done by roasting and conducted to eliminate the source.

Estimated Working Profit

"The balance and balance sheet show estimated working profits for the five months April to August, 1954, and January to March, 1955, respectively. The working profit for the three months for the year ended was thus £1,042, subject to the addition of £1,000 for the value of the shares issued in the capital increase and £1,000 for the share premium.

"You will note from the balance sheet that you direct my attention to declare dividends half yearly in the future. In accordance with this policy a dividend of 4d per share equivalent to 12/- per share declared on March 8, payable to all shareholders stated on March 31, 1955, and is expected that dividend warrants will be posted on May 19, 1955.

The report and accounts were adopted.



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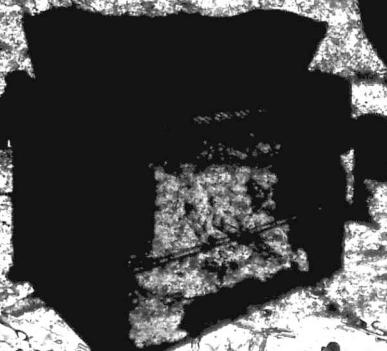
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