

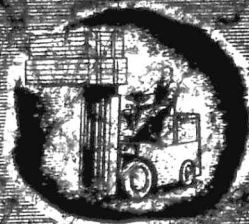
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Thursday, June 9, 1955

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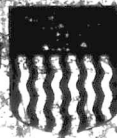
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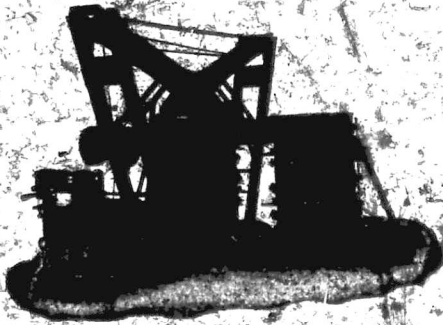
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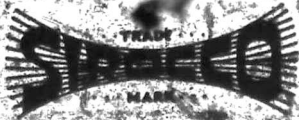
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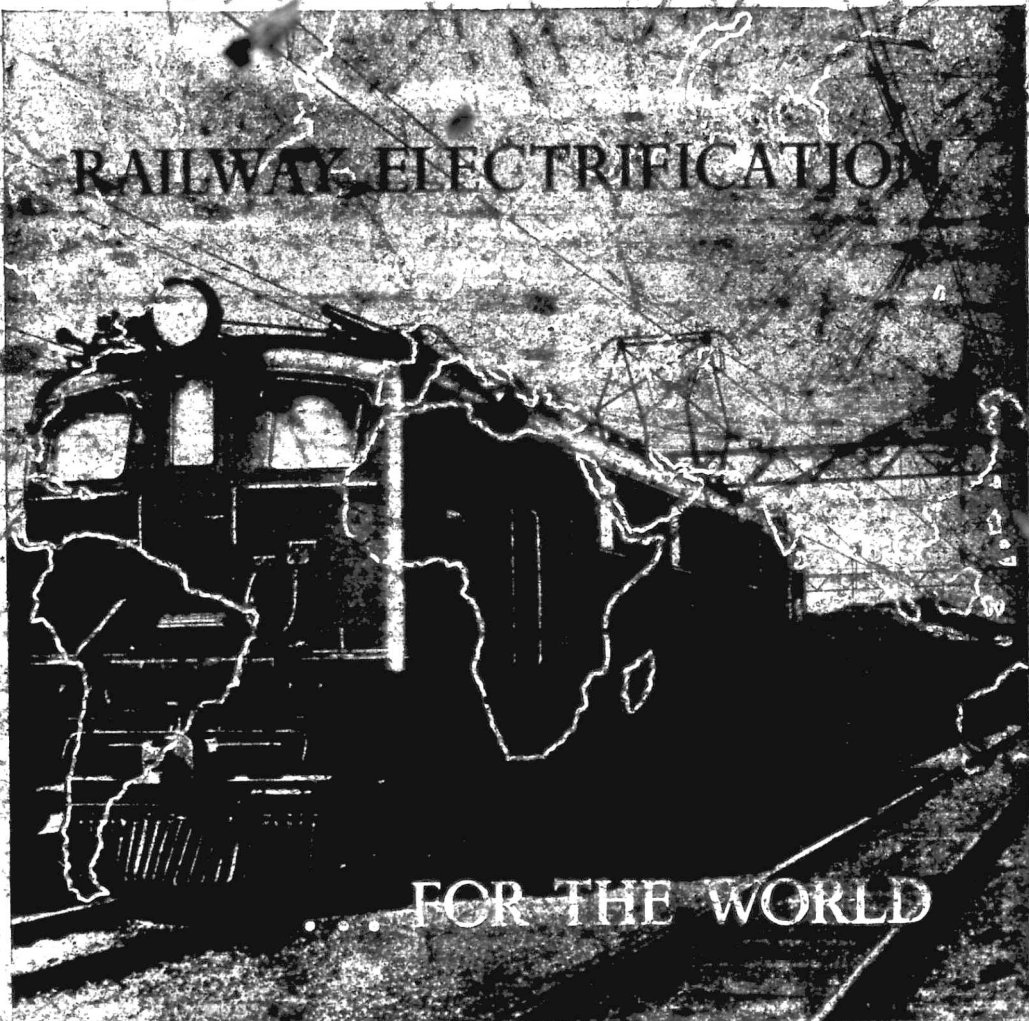
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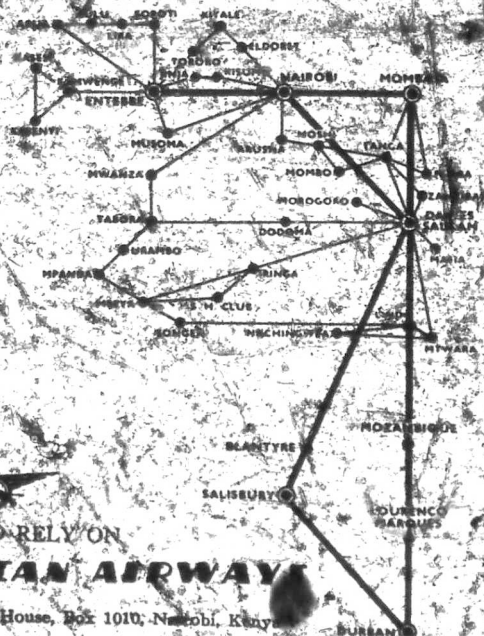
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British politicians that the Kabaka will be a good foot-resting place as a constitutional monarch. If only were all they expected the army for the return would have been a good one general.

... of Uganda... taken into... nature... promise... would be... On... even... imbedded over and... the... returned for the... renewed

agitation against the system of multi-racial government in favour of "self-government now" (meaning domination of all Uganda by demands, mainly Baganda), and against the East Africa High Commission. Such movements will be accelerated unless confidence in British policy and determination is now re-established. That confidence has been seriously shaken during the past eighteen months and will not be restored by submission to the intransigence of the Lukiko or by other measures which could be regarded as appeasement or expediency. Expediency and appeasement have brought Uganda to the present pass and manoeuvres which offer short-term gains only would certainly make a bad situation worse. The future decisions which have to be made should be based on firm principle. In no other way can Uganda be saved.

Notes By The Way

Little Cuts to Boston

A STRANGE CATALYTIC CHAIN OF EVENTS in the West Country of Kenya, Mr. Michael Blundell, the only official and former member, has led to a long and bitter fight against the Government. He has stated that the Army has 25 of them, and that the Government is organising a force to wipe out the Mau Mau. Within a year after more than 30 months of rebellion by the Mau Mau. Though Mr. Blundell's evidence failed to reach the fact, his emphasis on such matters and such a bold statement merely proves the justification for the Government's action from all sides during the past two and a half years. Kenya had hundreds of Mau Mau who were not only shot and first class but also had served in other wars, and who had already been considered for precisely the kind of work which was done by the Mau Mau. The Government's decision to send the Mau Mau to the Sudan was a decision of the will to govern. The Mau Mau will not be considered competent to do the kind of work which was done by the Mau Mau.

Facts v. Words

An old story... critical... law... to restore law and order... finished the whole business... A Kenya settler... the Army... trained the police... many persons as they...

Shocking Record

AND KENYANS are less easily fooled. They think it difficult that a few thousand illarmed terrorists should be permitted to stand on their feet. The Government should have got the Government of the United Kingdom and Kenya £25m, and should still be at large. The record of intransigence, expediency, and its decision to do so, and it cannot be obliterated by a few bold speeches. Incidentally, this one contrast stands in a report on the Mau Mau situation which was telegraphed to *The Times* from Nyeri as recently as Monday of this week. Remembering the many other optimistic statements made in Kenya by civil officials, officials and Mr. Blundell himself, more responsible people in that distressed country. Will I imagine, perfect the judgments Mr. Oliver Woods.

Sudan and the Sudan

THE GOVERNMENT have so mismanaged their opportunity that they now appear to have lost for good — very good — for the Sudan. — the support of the main British politician who even a few months ago stood in union of the two countries. That is certainly the position of Sayed Ismail El Azzam, the Prime Minister and leader of the National Unionist Party, who on the election in that province, and on whom the King of the Sudan is quite rightly confident. They can certainly not do that now. On his recent return to Khartoum from visits to Indonesia, Pakistan, India, Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt (where he had talks with Gamal Nasser), he referred publicly to Egypt and the Sudan each preserving "its own unity and liberty" and in the same speech he said: "You will no doubt know that liberty which you love. Beware of circumstances and plottings by which attempts may be made to confuse you and to turn you away from your path to liberty." Whether he meant to imply conspiracies from Egypt and within the Sudan or not, that will assuredly have been read into his remarks by many people.

Light Talk

The Prime Minister has also told a correspondent in the Middle East of the *New Statesman and Nation*: "I consider that my party's proposals for complete in-

dependence of the Sudan with a light link with Egypt which in no way prejudices our whole sovereignty, satisfies the majority of Sudan opinion. That means that Mr. Azhari has entirely changed his policy, and that he has saved notice on the Egyptian propagandists that their expectations cannot be fulfilled. The Cairo paymaster of so many evils in the Sudan must be well disappointed. They have spent large sums over considerable periods in the expectation that it would produce unity of the Nile Valley and Mr. Azhari's NLF as their chosen instrument. Now the arduous leader has evidently realized that an overwhelming majority of his followers are resolved on real independence, and that the time to attempt to bring it about must be seized. His "light link" will assuredly not bring Colonel Nassar, Major Saïah Salem, and their comrades. They have been working on heavy bones.

Blunders of Cairo Class

THE RULING CLASS OF EGYPTIANS MUST blame themselves for outraging the feelings of large numbers of Sudanese — by their treatment of General Negub (half Soudanese, half British), their short and well-paid encouragement of agitation within the Sudan, their unwise propaganda in the Press, and from Cairo Radio, and, not least, by the authoritatism with which they declined for months to agree on fair distribution of Nile waters. Now that they have consented to share the waters equally it is too late to avert the charge of unbrotherly government. The result of their blunders has been to make schemes which were so chronically at variance that well-wishers of the Sudan feared that their differences might also be brought in this way to the country from Egyptian intrigues and manipulations. Now it appears

that solidarity in the cause of real independence was established during the Prime Minister's absence on his travels, and that he has recognized the emergence of a new force of public opinion.

Avuncular

NOBODY WHO MEETS HIM would think it possible that half a century has passed since Mr. Ernest Haddon sailed for East Africa to perform an official appointment in Uganda, but it has not been so long, only about 50 years almost to the day, since he landed in Mombasa, the first time — son of the first — that Ernest Haddon of Cambridge, he had just left Christ's College, Cambridge, and his retirement (his second) is being spent in that city. When he left the Colonial Service in 1929, he was for a decade lecturer in Swahili at the University of Cambridge (and has just published a book embracing the full notes which he has made). Through out the whole of the last war he was in East Africa, Uganda with which he naturally dealt most.

Nephews of all Ranks

HE OFTEN COMES TO LONDON to attend gatherings connected with East Africa, so that now he hosts an annual East African Dinner, an important feature of the Royal African Society, or any special function at East Africa House. Many years ago someone in Uganda decided that it ought to be called "Uncle" and that nickname stuck, not surprisingly, for he is friendly and tolerantly avuncular. His nephews are of all ages, races, and colours, and with a number of the Africans they are responsible officers in Uganda owe him a great debt for his friendliness, his guidance, and an equal anxiety to hear what he has to say of their troubles. Long may "Uncle Ernest" flourish!

**Colonial Issue Affects Future of the World
Problem of Establishing A Common Civilization**

LEMIN, the master Communist tactician, saw in Colonialism the Achilles' heel of the principal democratic Powers. Contemporary anti-colonialism is fed by several streams of thought and emotion, some of them understandable and even well-meaning. At no time, however, should anyone ignore that it is the arch-enemy of the free world who exerts the strongest destructive pressure against the work of the Colonial Powers, and behind these are among the outwards of liberty, Lenin's successors are the ones who would stand to gain from the collapse of Colonial administration throughout the world.

World Question

Shall the Europeans, the Asians, and the Africans be persuaded to regard themselves as enemies, or will they go on working and living together as one mankind? On the happy solution of this great issue depends the whole future of the world. That was why the late Oliver Stanley said to his Parliamentary colleagues not long before his untimely death: "I believe that 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."

Irrespective of the hydrogen bomb, the greatest task before the Colonial Powers is the essentially human one of establishing a common civilization for white, yellow,

brown, and black. A worthy Colonial Power has to perform the supreme and often thankless task of the old nobility and middle classes of the better kind — to keep civilization alive and hand it over sound and safe to rising new bodies of men and women.

Enlightened Trusteeship

A century ago most British Liberals looked at the Colonial Powers as because of a profound desire for free trade, international co-operation, and better economy in public finance. This did not prevent the Colonial Powers from seeking to carry up the backward side of the world — with or without British funds — under Conservative leadership, and it is the process we led the world to enlightenment and trust for our respective dependencies.

Under stimulus from the Socialists, who were their successful competitors for moral and intellectual ascendancy on the radical side, the out-and-out Liberals now felt bound to project their old libertarian dogmas into the Colonial sphere and preach immediate emancipation somewhat indiscriminately. So the dozens of opponents of collectivism have often found themselves on Colonial matters in much the same camp as the extremists. That is why one finds them in an opinion-forming body such as the United Nations Association seeking to compensate themselves for their present political impotence by deliberately using the machinery of a supposedly all-party organization to advance controversial, including anti-colonialist aims — the latter being in fact out of keeping with the United Nations Charter itself.

The instinct of paternalism that guided the British

These extracts are taken by permission of the Conservative Commonwealth Council from its pamphlet entitled "Colonial Rule: Enemies and Obligations" (15, Horn 2 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.)

Conservative through social reform at home has actualized him in his policies for the dependencies. There is nothing presumptuous, selfish or arrogant about this approach. In the life of a good modern family the wife or father or mother firmly guides among the children of the marriage the task of choosing the right moments for bestowing great degrees of discretion and of showing their duty and fondly in the interval. The modern colonial power must be able to spend its energies not only on domestic but on international and on territorial matters as long as affection and justice are present.

Quality of Positive Friendship

The first stages of our Colonial rule are the most difficult. In the wisest sound administration, reasonable justice, and reliable order and protection are the essential. With advancement comes not only a natural demand but also a heavy demand upon the Colonial Power for generous fair-minded understanding and for sheer tact and trust. It is all too easy to criticize and to hate. It is the special quality of positive friendship which is needed most at the upward stage.

The 1954 Nairobi conference of Commonwealth Parliamentarians showed again and again that when our theoretical critics from within the Commonwealth actually saw what we were doing in such places as East and Central Africa they altered their views completely, and pressed their W.K. colleagues to tell the world far more about what they were doing.

The United Kingdom, France, and Belgium, as the principal Colonial Powers, are the object of special facilities at the United Nations Assembly on the part of the non-Central countries and of unusual attention from such countries as India and the Arab States.

The attitude of anti-colonialism describes two international phenomena. The first — passive anti-colonialism — is the widespread and sincere aversion of an overwhelming majority of Governments and peoples throughout the world against a state of affairs in which the lives and destinies of one people are under the control of another. This derives from the 19th century upsurge of nationalism in North and South America and in Europe. In this century it has spread to the Middle East and South Asia. More recently it is evident in Africa, and dominates the motives of responsible leaders in the Colonies.

Growth of Anti-Colonialism

One of the reasons for its intensification in the last 10 years 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 in the U.N. Assembly of the one state-one vote rule has given dominance to countries which only comparatively recently struggled out of a dependent state.

We administer our Colonies in the glare of critical, if not hostile, criticism. Many members of the legislatures are by no means ill-disposed towards us. Many like the United States, Canada, the Scandinavian countries, and a number of Latin American States genuinely believe that we are setting our Colonial peoples on their own feet in conditions of social stability and economic well-being. They are prepared, by and large, to give us time and freedom to carry on with this work simply because it is in their interests as well as ours that we should create new States which will be bases and not liabilities to the international community. It is this reluctance to oppose bona-fide Colonialist work which makes their anti-colonialism passive.

Our North and South American critics usually read their own experience, quite wrongly, into the situation of the present tropical and sub-tropical dependencies. Their was a rebellion of European nations against their too-rigid mother countries; they disregarded at the time the welfare of the indigenous peoples. Their true modern equivalents are the white settlers of, say, East and Central Africa.

Were passive anti-colonialism the only phenomenon of this kind we should have nothing to fear. But there are other countries with political, economic or territorial ambitions which cover the interests at present held by Britain and the other Colonial Powers. The Soviet, in its attempts to weaken the whole structure of the Western Powers, has missed no

opportunity of exploiting for selfish reasons the widespread emotional antipathy to colonialism. Even a fellow member of the Commonwealth, India, for a complex of reasons wages ideological warfare against the white man's rule.

These countries mobilize international support against us in the hope that their pressure will compel us to accede to their demands. They naturally take the source of passive antipathy. They whip up feeling within international bodies and among their own public. They continually paint a picture of the Colonial Powers — especially France — as imperialist imperialists, determined to maintain complete dominance over the peoples of Africa and Asia. They exploit the emotional latent prejudice which many of our people are at large to understand, still less acknowledge, the work we are doing for Colonial peoples.

The second phenomenon is that of active anti-colonialism. It involves exploitation of the legitimate aspirations of Colonial peoples as well as of the widely prevalent opinion that colonialism is out of date. It exploits whatever little heart for the true interests of the Colonial and other less developed peoples they claim to champion. The Soviets are concerned for the social and economic stability of the greater empires. Still hopes by over-emphasizing the West European influence and prestige in Africa and Asia, to increase the economic and strategic strength of the Western Powers in the Cold War.

Illegitimacy

Once the true nature of positive anti-colonialism is understood — a manifestation of power politics and not of a universal and praiseworthy desire to spread the idea of national freedom — some of the ineptitudes of anti-colonial propaganda in the United Nations and elsewhere become explicable. It is the West European countries only which are represented in Colonial Councils, and it is only they who are accused of practising racial discrimination. The disabilities deliberately inflicted on Jews in Iraq and the Yemen are not the subject of international condemnation because the emergency disabilities of African Kenya — slight though they are in comparison — are continually exaggerated in the United Nations, the Press of India and the broadsheets of Radio Moscow.

Our Belgian friends have been unjustly stigmatized as the enemies of the United Nations. They are part of the process of deliberately creating a myth of white imperialism. It is one of it can be made to stick in the minds of the majority of Governments and peoples throughout the world, the myth lends it a suspicion and hostility towards the European, especially among Asians and Africans. This suspicion and hostility is then available for the United Nations which has an axe to grind with the European countries.

So the pattern of international anti-colonialism is basically this: a small number of active anti-colonialists who use the emotional antipathy to colonialism which exists throughout the world to assist them in pressing their own political objectives at the expense of the European Powers who happen to have Colonies.

This emerges very clearly in the United Nations, and especially in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, which deals most particularly with Colonial questions. Very little of the work of that committee is important in itself, but it has come to be the theatre in which the Colonial Powers and their opponents are brought face to face. The matters they debate, often incomprehensible and purely procedural in themselves, become as factotals of strength between them.

Weekly Meetings

The Fourth Committee which has 60 members — seven of them Colonial Powers — speaks after speeches full of waffle, ideology and almost every resolution is adopted by an overwhelming majority. Examining the speeches and especially the lists 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 in fact reluctant to follow these extremist leaders the whole way, but this reluctance is rarely reflected in the votes. Pricked on by the extremists and conscious of the undercurrent of emotional anti-colonialism in their own home public opinion, they cannot help themselves to reject the extremists' excesses and come down openly on the side of reason and responsibility.

Some of the struggles of conscience among these delegations — for example, those of the U.S.A., Scandinavia, Greece, and the more responsible Latin American countries such as Brazil and Peru — are quite heartrending to behold. After several years of careful and patient speech-making by the European Colonial Powers, they are beginning to see that it is by no means certain 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 base their policy actions, and speeches on this realization.

(To be continued.)

Compensation awarded to Europeans in respect of stock thefts totalled £6,805 in 1954, £11,344 in 1953, £23,344 last year, and £13,833 from January 1 to February 9 of this year. Africans were paid £11,149 in 1953, £3,929 last year, and £938 from January 1 to February 9 of this year.

To east of the 10 residential, business, and industrial areas of Nairobi there is now a chief supported by two or three headmen and a bodyguard of 200 men. Their camps being situated close to the urban police stations. The main purpose of this arrangement is to bring the chief and his headmen into direct contact with the police and to try to prevent their involvement in the Mau Mau disturbances. They have been carefully selected by District Commissioners and Government Commissioners and those that carry a strong leadership which has tried to establish himself in the city in the past few months has been killed or captured among their followers.

The 22,000 Mau Mau, Embu, and Meru fall in the 10 categories according to recent approximate estimates: 8,000 workers in agriculture and industry, 2,000 in the public service, and 12,000 in domestic service. The majority of those in agriculture and industry are unskilled or semi-skilled workers whose removal would mean a heavy loss to the country's economic life.

African Constable's Gallantry

The Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry has been awarded to Constable Kimeli Joseph Mutui, aged 21, of the Kenya Police Reserve.

On March 7 Constable Kimeli, a member of a patrol advancing in open order through thick bush, spotted five Mau Mau gangsters. He fired at them, wounded his wife and another constable, and, after a chase of several hundred yards through thick bush, caught and disarmed a Mau Mau terrorist armed with a home-made revolver. Constable Kimeli disarmed him and the man and the remainder of the patrol arrived. The constable's reward is "Brigadier Torpinic," a high ranking Mau Mau terrorist.

The constable's wife, who became injured through thick bush, is now in hospital. The constable's terrorist Constable Kimeli showed complete disregard for his own safety and a high degree of courage and initiative.

A Suk warrior and a 15-year-old youth chased and killed one of two armed Mau Mau terrorists who demanded food from Chief Ekhanu of the Chini division of West Suk, near Baringo. When the two terrorists arrived, the chief sent a boy to call out the warrior. As he went the boy heard a shot, and returned to find that one of the men had fired at the chief and that both had been killed. A warrior who had heard the shot arrived and he and the boy chased and caught up with the terrorists. The warrior threw his spear at the terrorist armed with a rifle, who fell seriously wounded. The other was smashed by the other's spear. The two rounds of ammunition was taken from the body of the terrorist.

Uganda to Deport Kikuyu

An official notice published by the Uganda Government last week warned members of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes in Uganda that unless they had been exempted from the terms of the ordinance recently passed by the Legislative Council of the Protectorate of Uganda by August 5, 1955, they would be deported from the country.

The Government's ordinance forbids any member of the Mau Mau tribes from entering the Protectorate of Uganda (Restriction of Residence and Restrictions on Movement Ordinance, 1954). That legislation made it illegal for any member of the three tribes to enter the Protectorate after May 5, 1954, to be in the country after August 5, unless granted exemption from the provisions of the ordinance.

All people affected by the ordinance are recommended to take early steps to dispose of their property, except the personal baggage which they will take with them to leave. The Government will be prepared to help those who may not have disposed of all their property by the time they have to leave Uganda; it will take over such property, sell it at the best price obtainable, and see that the owner receives the money due course.

Applications for exemption from expulsion must be made by June 20. They will be granted only in most exceptional cases. The onus will be on the applicant to prove that he has been in the Mau Mau movement, that his length of residence will not suffice to justify exemption.

Colonial Development Corporation's Activities in Rhodesia

Central African Airways Borrow £1½ m. Repayable over 10 Years

THE TWO RHODESIAS are described in the annual report for 1954 of the Colonial Development Corporation's field of operations for large and rich concerns, such as the copper mining companies.

The C.D.C. had sanctioned expenditure within the Federation of just over £5m., but slightly under £2m. was employed at the end of last year, mainly in the Chibanga Cement Company by way of loan to Central African Airways Corporation, and in three plantation projects in Nyasaland, the future of which will depend on development of communications and securing of markets.

In Rhodesia and the C.D.C. helps the economy through the cattle trade, which is the sole major economic activity, by stimulating an increase in cattle production, and through the Lobatse abattoir enabling the Protectorate to set up an industry and retain the processing and by-product proceeds which previously went to the neighbouring territories.

E. A. A.

Central African Airways Corporation.—Last September the C.D.C. agreed to lend £1½m. for the purchase of five Vickers-Viscount aircraft and spares and to provide buildings at the new Salisbury airport. The loan, repayable over 10 years, is guaranteed by the Government of the Federation and secured on the assets of the corporation. None of the money had been drawn at the end of the year.

The following passages are taken textually from the report:—

Chibanga Cement, Ltd.—(a) Authorized capital £2m.;

£1,500,000 issued at 5/12 1/2 in 1m. £1 ordinary shares and 300,000 £1-5% cumulative redeemable preference shares; C.D.C. held 750,000 ordinary and 225,000 cumulative redeemable preference, rest held by N. Rhodesian Government;

(b) C.D.C. loan increased by £56,763 to £216,542;
(c) (a) Production 81,842 tons (69,362 tons in 1953) of which 15,200 tons made from imported clinker; (b) N. Rhodesian demand continued in excess of local supplies; arrangements with S. Rhodesia producers by which company handled distribution of 104,875 tons imported from S. Rhodesia, U.K. and Belgian Congo continued to 31.12.54; (c) operating profit was £236,718 (£229,257 in 1953); £131,719 profit after tax.

(3) (a) Estimates (not by C.D.C.) of available quantities of suitable quality growing wrong company purchased local lime works and limestone quarries, with these and other deposits located by company's investigation, reserves of suitable limestone sufficient to justify factory extension were proved; (b) bulk of second main plant and equipment was shipped from S.K.; installation should be complete in 1956; when new plant operating plant's rated capacity should be reached.

(4) (a) Premier Portland Cement Co. (Rhodesia) Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., and British South Africa Company have acquired substantial financial interest in company; C.D.C. will hold 40% of issued ordinary shares and 75% of preference; (b) Premier Portland Cement Co. (Rhodesia) Ltd. became general managers on 1.12.54.

Nyasaland

Kasungu Tobacco Estates.—On expert advice this pilot estate was operated on reduced acreage, with more intensive cultivation and supervision than in 1953.

(2) (a) Alternaria disease again damaged crop, but attack was less severe; (b) 1954 crop harvested from 380 acres was 284,540 lb.; average yield 749 lb. per acre; average price 26.48d. per lb.; (c) yield and price both showed substantial improvement on 1953 when yield averaged 625 lb. per acre and price 21.95d. per lb.; and price in 1954 compared more favourably with other Nyasaland producers than in 1953; (d) improved results due to efficient management.

(1) (a) 1954-55 programme of work secured and two experimental acres burly maize. (b) Devolution of responsibility to Africans as far as manuring, having proved satisfactory, is being extended to cultivation and disease control problems still remain but further improvement in yield of existing maize crop of 1954 would make maize self-sufficient. (c) Equalization of the differential in prices obtained at Bulawayo (Nyasaland) and Salisbury (S. Rhodesia) auctions must lead to a demand by Nyasaland growers for freedom to sell at the latter market.

(2) (a) The Nyasaland Agricultural Produce Marketing Board (E24/7) in 1953; (b) spent at 31.12.54, £12,565, less £1,000, and development £10,565, and received assets £22,612, accumulated losses £1,047.

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(4) (a) Further economies effected, overheads reduced by £21,000 compared with 1953, and will come down further in 1955; (b) 1,664 acres planted at 31.12.54; (c) 1954-55 season planted one year on visiting agents' advice after review of available planting material.

(5) (a) 432 tons plus in bulk were harvested 160 tons in 1954, including 100 tons of maize, but prototype chaffing machine is on the way for trial; other plantings not yet successful, further trials planned for 1955; (b) C.D.C. has plus buildings at Muzin sold for £26,700 to Government; (7) 1000 sheep, 1000 pigs bought written off £6633, 441 plantations and development £241,719; (8) seed raised £144,202; net cash assets £27,300.

Romaniansland

Bushmanland Castle Ranch was reported last year and this grandiose project for which 16,000 sq. miles were leased in 1950 was being concentrated on the headquarters farm at Panda-ma-Tonga and agricultural operations reduced to an experimental scale.

(2) (a) Mr. J. N. Hobday, seconded by the N. Rhodesia Government to take charge of the three Romaniansland projects, is staying till 30.6.55. C.D.C. is greatly indebted to him, and to N. Rhodesia Government; (b) in view of restriction of operations the advisory committee has been disbanded; the help given by Messrs. A. L. Mills (chairman), B. C. Curry, G. W. Freeman, and F. D. Kirkman, Colonel L. van der Peet, and Dr. A. B. Remyn is gratefully acknowledged.

(3) (a) C.D.C. withdrew from two outlying stations, Makala-mabedi and Bushman Pits, but has arranged for Ngamilano Cattle Exporters' Association a cooperative body specially established for the purpose to take over lease and facilities at Bushman Pits; this area will accordingly continue to serve original purpose of helping to increase Protectorate's exportable cattle; (b) herd at remaining outstation, Naha, will be progressively reduced as facilities for holding cattle near headquarters are expanded;

(c) Headquarters, Panda-ma-Tonga (200,000 acres), will be used to maintain a ranch-bred herd 3,000 head and as a holding ranch to finish cattle bought from Bushman Pits and Ngamilano; (d) despite some success in growing maize and groundnuts in experimental plots, prospects of commercial scale agriculture appear doubtful owing to soil and other local conditions; operations will be restricted to cultivation for cattle fodder; (e) surplus agricultural equipment now largely sold.

(4) Economies in administrative staff were made in 1954 and overheads reduced by 20%; further economies effected since 31.12.54.

(5) (a) Trading loss: cattle 1953, £69,588; 1954, £61,593; agriculture, 1953, £33,200; 1954, £6,663; totals, £102,760 and £68,256; (b) relatively small reduction in cattle loss was due to this operation having to bear most of inflated overheads after curtailment of agriculture and to C.D.C. receiving no payment in 1954 for handling exports on hoof from Ngamilano to Northern Rhodesia Government.

(6) Losses may be expected for some years yet, it is too early to assess whether concentration at Panda-ma-Tonga and build up of a ranch-bred herd will put the cattle operations on a paying basis, thus enabling expansion again later.

Bushman Pits Ranch Organized Cattle Exporters' Association - C.D.C. has arranged for the Ngamilano Cattle Exporters' Association - a cooperative body specially established - to take over lease and facilities at Bushman Pits, one of outlying stations from which C.D.C. has withdrawn under concentration policy explained above. This station will accordingly continue to serve original purpose of helping to increase Protectorate's exportable cattle.

(2) Association will occupy about 37,000 acres of land and will use buildings, fencing and other facilities established by C.D.C. on this station. Fee charged to cover interest on fee financed by C.D.C. will be £100 per annum. Members will buy furniture, transport, etc. from C.D.C. at 10% discount. C.D.C. will grant them at Bushman Pits all ready to go.

(3) C.D.C. will continue to supply the station with seed and Lobati Abattoir. This station in both cases will be sold. Proceeds of course to proceed and export major part of the station's annual cattle.

(4) (a) Necessary repairs to the station were completed by the construction supervision 1953 report was completed in November, when expenditure was slightly less than £1,000. Estimated last year abattoir was closed by the High Commission on 31.10.54; (b) 2000 sheep and 2000 pigs on offer reduced owing to dry season; (c) 1000 sheep and 1000 pigs signaling cattle trade; (d) abattoir herd of 1000 head reduced to 2000 head; (e) 2000 head of cattle were slaughtered; meat was supplied in Lisbon, South Africa, Rhodesia, and Belgian Congo; hides and edible oils were sold locally; relative attrition losses of various species by by-products is under review; (f) Trading from 1st September to 31.12.54 resulted in loss of £3,222, this is better than estimate and is more fully accounted for by changing charges incurred during period; (g) Abattoir was closed; (5) Spent at 31.12.54, £891,129, less assets, £632,440; development, £266,511, less current assets, £126,000.

(6) (a) Ranching Operations - Original plan for sheep, has also been revised; (2) Ranching Operations - aim to establish self-contained herd of 5,000 cattle, to improve breed and experimental pasture management; (3) Settlement scheme for rest of area is being worked with Government, where still no definite plan; (4) Facilities for holding, fencing, etc. C.D.C. will finance through a properly constituted settlement authority; further basic development, if satisfied this scheme proves successful.

(5) (a) Topographical survey undertaken over eastern part, two out of three sub-areas; (b) boreholes struck, water at 300 feet further boreholes will go down as far as C.D.C. can manage; (3) Opening of Lobati Abattoir at last enabled ranch to dispose of cattle held back to ensure initial supplies, all these sales were not expected to give any profit when mature cattle had been held for over two years; (4) 141 head (2,754 lbs head in 1953); loss £22,33 (£43,000 in 1953).

(6) Economies effected in 1954 should be reflected in 1955 results, but this ranch is bound to run at a loss for some years.

Practical Instructions for Africans Training Courses in Many Subjects

THE COMMISSIONER FOR NATIVE DEVELOPMENT in Northern Rhodesia has presented an interesting report for 1954, which shows that much is being done to provide instruction in the so-called "area schools," in carpentry, building, tailoring, leather work, together with domestic courses for the wives of the students.

At Namushakene, in Barotseland, 12 handicraft courses were attended by 209 African men and women, 100 courses for local government employees attracted 261 people, and there was a special enlightenment course for 18 men and women. The provincial agricultural officer conducted a 14-months' course for African agricultural assistants.

At Serenje 57 students completed a bricklaying course and 31 a carpentry course. A village enlightenment course was attended by 100 headmen, whose wives were instructed in house management, child care, sewing, etc. At Fort Rosebery there were courses on carpentry, bricklaying, boat building, cobbling, tailoring, cycle repairing, and homecraft, each of six months; they were attended by 124 men and wives. Short courses for village headmen, court clerks, school conciliators, and peasant farmers attracted 184 persons.

At Kasere, where similar courses were held, there was also one every week for 19 Africans engaged in business; they were taught the rudiments of bookkeeping, store layout, efficiency in service, and business development methods.

Mr. J. F. Lipscomb On The Problems Of Eastern Africa

Time And Discipline Needed To Develop The African Character

MR. J. F. LIPSCOMB, an outstandingly successful farmer in Kenya and chairman of its Settlement Board, has written a short but excellent book entitled "Time and Discipline" (George Allen and Unwin).

Coming to the subject of migration into East Africa and Mr. Lipscomb has been witness in its migration in that it has occurred only the empty land and has developed only the great game of Africa." Mr. Lipscomb writes characteristically: "The fact that the arrival of the British tribe did not mean an idyllic and stable primitive society, that Kenya settlers do not regret to move with the times, but object to being moved by others ahead of local time, and, in connexion with the White Highlands, that the Caster Land Commission treated the European settlers as merely another tribe for whose demands had to be met. He dismisses the popular idea that much fertile land in the Highlands is undeveloped. Indeed, he declares that not more than 30% of that land is now undeveloped, and that development is in progress on almost all of that 30%.

Unless the future is bedevilled by the political contingencies which are no account of economics or contractual obligations, actual or implied, which have previously been entered into by the British Government and accepted in good faith by Kenya settlers, the future outlook for the agricultural prosperity of the White Highlands is excellent, he affirms.

Dislike of Western Initiative

From beginning to end of this readable work there is no suggestion that Africans should be given less than fair play. They are now no bars to his ability. Mr. Lipscomb declares, and none must be created. He notes, however, that many Africans would like progress to stand still while they catch up, and if it is this fear of being everlastingly overtaken and of never catching up that is at the root of the almost pathological fear and dislike that many educated and semi-educated Africans have of western drive and initiative. Elsewhere he writes:—

"Time and discipline are needed in order that the African may gain the strength of character that will perpetuate his better instincts as the dominant side of his character. It is over this all-important side of African development—the development of character—that Europeans who live in Africa differ from most Europeans who live in Europe in their opinion of the political changes that are taking place in countries such as the Sudan. In Europe these changes are regarded as liberal progress. If Africa they are regarded as letting down that minority of the people of those countries who have progressed further towards true civilization."

Agrarian Problems

Africans, he insists, have never been farmers in the European sense of the word, and the great problem facing a European Government is that of turning peasant cultivators into farmers. The basic agrarian trouble in Africa, indeed, lies in the primitive customs of land tenure, and, the author emphasizes, all plans to help Africans make better use of their land have emanated from European minds. Part of the trouble is that African leaders are preoccupied with politics rather than with agricultural economics.

Of the territorial divergencies which successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies have tolerated there are some deservedly sharp passages, as, for instance:—

"I am appalled at the diverse and unrealistic agro-economic policies being pursued by the three East African territories. Unless inter-territorial economic interdependence is rapidly recognized as being essential, we shall yet see trains of Australian-grown wheat on the way to Uganda flour mills passing on the overburdened railway line out of Kilindini

port, and other trains of Kenya-grown wheat on the way to Kilindini for export to Europe or Rhodesia. Absurdity could go no further, but the almost complete severance of the three territories from each other on matters economic and political makes such a situation not only possible but probable."

Colonial Development

"If Tanganyika were really to be developed in accordance with adequate communications from north to south so that men, power and materials could move freely according to the natural currents of Africa's economic demands, it could prove a most useful part of an emerging African continent. If, as at present constituted, it will probably remain an unformed oddity with little chance of ever becoming a consolidated entity able to stand on its own feet in the modern rapacious world. Uganda, on the other hand, has a wealth of natural resources, the source of the source of the raw things, most East African raw materials—power for industry and agriculture."

"It is the policy of the British Government to stabilize primitive economic conditions in the East African territories under its control, and to sterilize the natural resources that could assist enormously in raising the standard of living and the general prosperity of the peoples of East Africa. The task of facing the modern world, which is inherent in almost all African peoples, and which has kept the African continent in the prehistoric age while the rest of the world developed history, is to be allowed to withhold from the rest of East Africa the means of advancement."

"I am convinced that the black Africans of Kenya will develop their inherent bias and become willing and eager to merge into the modern world, and that the black peoples together will be able to stand the stresses placed upon them. Whether it will then be possible for the black Africans in Uganda to continue to withstand the pressure that will arise from their fellow Africans of the industrialized portion of which Uganda is capable, but which cannot be developed without the help of the white technicians of whom the Africans of Uganda stand in awe, must be conjectural at present."

"The British Government is shirking its responsibilities and making a mockery of its trusteeship if it allows the primitive fears of primitive peoples to stand in the way of the full development of the natural resources of East Africa."

British Passion for Hurry

Not less direct are some of Mr. Lipscomb's comments on the British passion for hurriedly initiating unready Africans into the ways of western democracy:—

"In the modern world politics are dominant to the extent that the economic and humanitarian progress of the world is largely dependent on political considerations which not infrequently run counter to the best interests of the bulk of the population concerned. The modern world was made for demagogues, and politics is the only one of the world's major activities in which the irresponsible amateur fresh to the business, but with the right type of mind for it, finds himself almost at once on level terms with the sincere professional who has really studied his subject. It is the only activity of importance in which the ability to be a nuisance, even an ignorant nuisance, may bring a man to prominence and make him a serious factor in the destinies of a host of people who have no control over him."

"A member of the House of Commons who has a mind full of Colonial theories which are quite divorced from practical realities, and who may be lamentably ignorant of the true facts of the situations about which he holds an opinion, can exert an influence for good or evil on ignorant Colonial peoples to an extent that is unappreciated by more balanced members of the House. Unfortunately the creed of parliamentary responsibility for Colonial affairs does not enforce parliamentary responsibility to restrain its members from publicly showing irresponsibility and ignorance on Colonial affairs."

"To the minds of Africans, a man who has reached the dignity of becoming an M.P. must also have reached a high level of discernment and responsibility. But it is not so much the vapourings of ignorant and irresponsible M.P.s that most worry Europeans in Kenya. It is the practice of making party political capital out of differences of opinion on questions vital to the Colonies concerned that shakes the confidence of Europeans and makes them doubtful whether the present method of handling Colonial affairs does bring the best available brains and knowledge to bear on the subject."

"A recent parliamentary delegation that visited Kenya impressed itself strongly on Kenya settlers as being a body of

fair-minded men anxious to do the right thing but woefully ignorant of African ways and a similar impression is generally given by Mau Mau who visit the country, although there are, of course, notable exceptions. One and all of them are out of their way to stress that Colonial affairs are not a subject to be used as a party political football, and one and all invariably leave exactly the opposite impression. The impression they leave is that if party political capital in the form of Colonial issues can be made out of Colonial troubles, the Government will be made to pay.

The Government is handicapped by the criticism of one-man-one-vote, and the criticism of the Government by the self-seeking minority that themselves on the basis of their own interests, feelings, and ambitions themselves these for reasons of personal ambition. As Sir Philip Mitchell has remarked, the British people have a "touching faith in the proposition that the Government of one free people must be better than that of one long one."

"It is a matter for thankfulness that the founding of the Central African Federation has ensured that a large slice of Central Africa will develop on secure and progressive lines, and it is to be hoped that a similar policy may be adopted for East Africa when proof of success in Central Africa starts to become apparent."

The Trial of Jomo Kenyatta Dearest of the Evidence

"THE TRIAL OF JOMO KENYATTA" by Montagu Slater (Secker's Warburg, 18s.), gives a summary of the evidence in the case against the six Mau Mau leaders who were sentenced after trial in Kapenguria, Kenya, to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour. The author claims that the book, which runs to one-tenth of the transcript of the trial, is as accurate an account as can be given in about 100,000 words. He admits, however, that his own "normal sympathies would be more likely to be on the side of the leaders of the Kenya African Union, though not on the side of the leaders of Mau Mau" and that inclination seems sometimes to be reflected in the book.

The long languages telegraphed to United Kingdom newspapers at the time of the trial conveyed the impression that Mr. D. N. Pitt, chief counsel for the defence, was constantly angry and at continual logger-heads with the magistrate and prosecuting counsel, and they gave no indication that he reduced the temperature from time to time by flashes of humour. This report records a number of his light-hearted quips, and suggests that he was by no means always tense or harsh.

No Miscarriage of Justice

When Mr. R. S. Thacker, Q.C., the magistrate, asked whether he was supposed to take into account what he had learnt from newspapers about Mau Mau oaths, Mr. Somerhaugh, prosecuting counsel, suggested that his honour might bring into the court-room "only such things as are general common sense, knowledge of the world in general, and such matters upon which you are permitted expressly by statute and in your express knowledge." Mr. Pitt added: "Of the world, but not the underworld." To take another instance, he introduced his final speech in defence with the comment that the prosecution case had lasted approximately as long as Napoleon took to get from Elba to Waterloo. There were pyrotechnic exchanges, of course, but this version of the trial does not suggest, contrary to the Press reports, that they were a prominent feature. Dullness seems to have been more pronounced.

If Mr. Slater's aim was to suggest that Kenyatta and his closest cronies were convicted on flimsy evidence, he is likely to convince a number of his readers, and some may even consider that there was a miscarriage of justice. But nobody with knowledge of the facts will fall into that error. They will know that Kenyatta and his fellow defendants escaped very lightly, and that if they had been brought to trial a year or two later, to face the evidence accumulated meantime, it would have been on the gravest possible charges. No sympathy need

be wasted on Kenyatta.

Surely the author exaggerates when he suggests that that Kikuyu poseur may rank with Parnell as a historic figure. He had obvious capacity and great influence, but over the years he refused to use his gifts wisely, unselfishly or constructively. Nothing but the complete failure of British policy in Kenya could create and sustain a Kenyatta legend.

Socialist Quest for Colonial Policy Changed Opinion about Self-government

UNTIL QUITE RECENTLY it was generally assumed in Socialist circles in the United Kingdom that the inflexible cure for the problems of the Colonies was to introduce universal suffrage, even for the illiterate, create as many trade unions as quickly as possible, and then demand the institution of a democratic self-government.

Many of our Members who have visited Colonial territories since the last war have returned with different opinions, and some members of the party are trying to think out a policy for the Colonies which takes local conditions and complexities into serious account.

Some months ago a questionnaire on this subject was circulated by the Fabian Colonial Bureau, which is now publishing in its monthly journal extracts from some of the replies received. Many are marked by a welcome absence of complacency. From some such replies the following passages may be quoted:

Minority Rights

"An African State in Uganda should not mean the loss of democratic rights to Europeans and Asians."

"Before handing over power we should insist on a form of democratic self-government. That means democratic government evolved from the Foster Councils of local government, not a ready-made pattern imported and imposed at the higher level in the hope that it will grow downwards."

"A truly benevolent bureaucracy is possible so long as the sanctions behind it rest with an enlightened and liberal democracy, as in the U.K. It is easy to visualise in what way self-government will be short of a Government based on racial parity. In Uganda the whites are less than the rest of the country, will have to provide a democratic structure."

"We should insist on balanced self-government rather than democratic self-government, balanced in the sense of checks and balances. Ministerial government which has been tried for at least the life of one legislature should be required. If we were to insist on democratic standards we should invariably fall out with the Colonial politicians." Now that the virus of self-determination is so spread, no Colonial leader will agree with the U.K. Government of either party or an independent expert on when they are ready for self-government.

Learning by Mistake

"We must accept the fact that the first (and perhaps the second) Government elected in any Colony is not unlikely to be composed mainly of men who are incompetent (either through inexperience or lack of ability), irresponsible (because the irresponsible appear more to a gullible electorate, and an inexperienced electorate is almost bound to be gullible), and often corrupt (because they may tend to put their personal political advancement before considerations of sound policy). Such Governments will cause much anxiety, and interfere with policies we should have liked to see implemented, but we should exercise forbearance, not put off condonation, but because the only way an electorate can learn is by its mistakes. We should ensure that as much democracy as possible is built in the system before power is handed over."

"Kenya has two multi-racial educational institutions, a school in Nairobi and the Royal Technical College. I feel that their progress should be watched carefully before any consideration is given to setting up more schools of this kind."—Mr. C. H. Hartwell, Minister for Education in Kenya.

"The geographical spread of locusts today is greater than at any time in living memory."—Mr. D. L. Blunt, Director of the East African Desert Locust Control.

East African Coffee Prospects Increased Planting in Belgian Congo

THE ANNUAL REVIEW of Messrs Edm. Schlüter & Co., Ltd., states, *inter alia*:

"Coffee growing awaits the stimulus of technological advance, the conspicuous absence of which may account for the fact that in no part of the world has there been any marked increase in the industry's output of material during the past 50 years. After a generation of better remunerative prices, there is a danger now that hard-pressed Governments may concentrate more on milking the industry by taxation than feeding it and fattening it with scientific care and attention. In Latin America some 300 U.S. specialists are studying improvements in the industry apart from the thousands of specialists of the producers' countries whose individual agricultural departments and associations are working together to a certain extent through their federations.

The Development

In Africa not dissimilar local bodies can be found running independently in each country, each with its own research stations and staffs. Some Governments and Colonial authorities show increasing interest in the idea of the experts in different African producing countries pooling their knowledge and forming a similar central organization so that in Central America

"In 1954 imports the chief development of the year is the arrival of the Ivory Coast robustas in America, placing French West African imports at a very close in volume to British East African. This, to some extent, a reflection of the policy of *laissez-faire* in the Uganda industry as a result of which there has been no improvement in quality over the last 20 years. Increasing competition between robusta producers, which again now includes Indonesia, for an outlet in the American market should focus everyone's attention on the preparation of their crops from the stage of plant selection right through to cleaning and grading.

Stimulus in the Plantations

"Kenya's 1953-54 crop amounted to about 192,000 bags of average quality, and the current crop estimate is 200,000 bags. Production has improved remarkably little from Mau Mau activity, though the three chief coffee-growing districts (Kiambu, Thika, and Ruiri) are largely within the Kikuyu tribal boundaries, and the planters have depended to a great extent in the past, on Kikuyu labour. Police and troops now abound in these districts, and planters have become accustomed to Mau Mau hints and skirmishes in the plantations.

"The labour problem is in some places acute, and the Nairobi mills, which cure the entire production, had nearly all of the trained African labour force imprisoned at Mau Mau suspects at the beginning of the season. Meru tribesmen, whose Mau Mau production is of particularly fine quality, have not been entirely free from trouble from the sejmom Kikuyu.

Increased Native Crop

"There are few signs of future increased acreages in European-grown coffee, though it is hoped that improved methods of coffee culture and propagation will increase yields. The major expectation of increased crops is from Africa. The Swynnerton Plan, generously assisted by a £5m. grant from the British Government, envisages an increase in African planters from 15,000 to 140,000 in the next 15 years; upon European supervision may depend much of the success of these schemes.

"Uganda's Bugisu crop of arabicas was 31,738 bags in 1952-53, 28,641 in 1953-54, and the estimate for 1954-55 is 33,000 bags. The other arabica production of Uganda is 15,000 to 20,000 bags. The Uganda Native robusta crop last year was about 575,000 bags. Estimates for 1954-55 are 700,000 bags Native and 120,000 non-Native.

"Tanganyika's estimates for the current season are approximately 70,000 bags K.N.C.U., 17,000 bags other African-grown, and 29,500 bags European grown coffee. These crops are being auctioned partly in Moshi and partly in Nairobi. It has been agreed to grade all arabica in line with Kenya coffees. New planting continues, particularly in the Northern Province, where some 600,000 seedlings were planted last year.

"Whereas export figures from the Belgian Congo are only steady, the ratio of newly-planted robusta acreages to productive acreages at 30% to 70% indicates future prospects. We have long been admirers of the organization and administration of coffee production in the Congo, where, as in Angola, official attention to the observance of strict quality standards

has necessitated continual improvements in preparation. The Congo suffers worse than most other countries from coffee pests and diseases, and Government research teams are at the forefront of developments in new disease-resistant varieties.

"With arabicas new planting in and north of the Kivu district is going ahead, partly by European farmers and partly by African organizations under European guidance. This small production, part of which is of very fine quality, can be a very valuable constituent of blends, and needs knowing.

"In Ruanda-Urundi also there are large acreages not yet in bearing—said to be 25% of the total. The Belgians have reason to be proud of the results, in which their administration has encouraged and assisted the coffee-growers growing in this highly populated mountainous region, whose increased crop is expected at 25%. The province has adequate numbers of European agricultural officers, whose other Colonial territories might do well to study, gives grounds for confidence in the progress of the industry.

Liberty of the Subject Detention and Deportation

MR. DUFFEL FROE has written in the course of a letter to *The Times*:

"There are approximately 60,000 of Her Majesty's subjects detained without trial in the internment camps of Kenya. Some have been so detained almost since the beginning of the emergency in October, 1952. I do not suggest that the Kenya Government were not justified in assuming emergency powers or that the use of such powers could altogether have been avoided. But surely it was to be expected that a political party devoted to the liberties of the subject would exercise the most jealous vigilance in this matter?

"In the 30 months since the emergency began there have been only two occasions (as far as I have been able to discover from the columns of *Hansard*) when a Conservative M.P. has even asked a question on the subject of detentions or detention camps in Kenya. There have been continuous questions on these subjects by members of the Opposition.

"On November 20, 1953, the Governor of Uganda promulgated emergency regulations in pursuance of which the Kabaka of Buganda was forthwith deported from his country. These regulations contained the following provision—

"2. (a) No appeal shall lie against an order made under paragraph (1) of this regulation, nor shall any such order be questioned by any court by proceedings of any nature whatsoever, and no court shall receive or entertain any proceedings purporting to question any such order.

"It can hardly be disputed that the words which I have italicized represent the high water mark of administrative despotism. Even during the last war we did not prevent internees under Regulation 18B from seeking to test, in the courts, the validity of their detention."

African Housing Scheme

THE LARGEST SINGLE AFRICAN HOUSING SCHEME in Kenya, to accommodate some 25,000 persons, will be started next year, and it is hoped that 1,500 homes will be available 18 months after the beginning of the three-year plan. A new building technique with pumice blocks (which are likely to last for 40 years) is expected to cut costs from 25s. to 15s. per square foot. The total cost is estimated at £2,366,250, of which £1,256,250 will be for houses, £375,000 for estate services, £495,000 for sewers, roads and water, £100,000 for social services, and the balance for miscellaneous charges. Contractors will be employed by the Kenya Government, and when completed the 240-acre estate, which will be sited between Eastleigh and the industrial areas of Nairobi, will be transferred to Nairobi City Council at a price of 15s. per square foot. The four main types of single and double-stone buildings have been designed by the town planning adviser, Mr. H. Thornley Dyer.

Buganda Delegation

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. T. Lennon-Boyd, received on Tuesday the Lukiko delegation from Buganda, led by Mr. Latimer Mpigi, treasurer of Buganda.

Public Relations in Tanganyika

Educating Government Departments

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1954 of the Public Relations Department of Tanganyika recently reached London, it says.

There has been a slight but perceptible recognition by some of the departments that, by virtue of having a professional journalist on its staff, and in the case of the law officers by their practice, the Public Relations Department is best equipped to issue Press *communiqués* in such a form that they not only set out the Government's view fully and precisely but also state it in such wording that it will be readily acceptable by a hard-pressed sub-editor. This is a gain, because bulletins or statements from departments are liable from training and habit to be couched in officiousness. They will inevitably be altered, and the danger is that the editorial staff may alter them in a sense not approved by the relevant department.

No case can be recalled during 1954 in which a department sent a *communiqué* to us with the request that it be published exactly as it stood — a request which is the despair of public relations departments. It is true that one department sent a *communiqué* with the unkindly suggestion that we should no doubt want to turn it into " Fleet Street jargon ", but that did not worry us — it was satisfactory to know that the lesson had been learned.

There had been intended to recruit and train eight Africans as reporters and post one to each province. As an economic measure the number was halved, and reporters are now stationed in Dar es Salaam (for the Eastern Province), Tanga, Mwanza, and Mbeya. Their duties are to improve the supply of provincial news to departmental headquarters and to assist district newspapers (of which there are 22) when possible. The results of their appointment are said to have exceeded expectations.

Popular Monthly

The department produces one monthly (*Mambo Leo*), one weekly, and one daily paper, all in Swahili. Whether the monthly, of which 61,000 copies were sold in January, is to be popularized in a way which will make it able to the kind of criticism made against a paper published by the East Africa High Commissioner, remains to be seen. The report says, somewhat ominously: — "*Mambo Leo* has always had a preponderating amount of uplift in its make-up. The paper has latterly been livened up a little, but if the process could be carried further (with the almost unavoidable concomitant of 'lowered taste'), it would increase greatly in circulation and consequently in influence.

Mambo Leo did during the year, experience a striking example of the elasticity of circulation when popular tastes are appealed to. In the issue of April the two-page spread of photographs and story consisted, instead of the usual development, welfare or other 'uplift' subjects, of photographs of a few scenes from the Government film 'Chato Aheruud'.

They included pictures of a film-star (African) in a low-cut evening dress, another of two Africans drinking beer, and another of an African playing a stringed instrument to his girl friend. Not very startling, one would have said — but within a few hours the shops in Dar es Salaam were sold out, and the Government Printer had to print a second edition of 3,000 copies in order to meet the demand — the first time this has ever happened. And not very immoral either, one would have said — and yet in a few days the inevitable protest arrived from a schoolmaster!

It may well be, therefore, that *Mambo Leo* is still too like a school magazine or a diocesan gazette, and that large though its circulation is by the standard of vernacular papers, it could be increased if a more popular content were given. To do this, it must be openly accepted that it is not henceforth to be a paper primarily for schoolboys or mission reading, but one that will appeal to adult Africans through the Territory, and that for this reason a few 'pin ups' and regular stories of the type that less educated Europeans read, and a few crusades at 'bureaucratic tyranny,' should be included in its contents."

The African's Place in Industry

Sir Roy Welensky's Views

A LIBERAL AND REALISTIC VIEW of African advancement within industry is not only necessary but desirable, said Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Minister of Transport and Communications, and Deputy Prime Minister, when he commented last week on a statement by Mr. T. C. Rutherford, president of the South African Trade Union Council, that it was desirable to have some form of liaison between that organization and the Trade Union Congress of the Federation.

The greater the knowledge of the African labour of the Federation, and the more skill that is imparted to it, the greater will be the opportunities for the European, said Sir Roy, adding —

"Conversely, it is wrong to insist to say that because a man's skin is black he must enjoy the right to certain jobs, and therefore danger of a dangerous. With some latitude for discrimination, there is a lot to be said for the rate for the job for a limited period."

Consultants for Kariba Project

Three Groups 'Indivisibly Responsible'

THE FEDERAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD announced yesterday that they had appointed the following as their joint consulting civil engineers: (1) Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, Queen Anne's Lodge, London, S.W.1; (2) MM. Coyne & Bellier, 19 Rue Alphonse de Neuville, Paris, and (3) S. G. d'Études Industrielles, 4 Rue d'Anvers, Paris.

The civil consultants appointed are acknowledged world experts in the field of hydro-electric development. They have already begun work, and Dr. H. Olivier has arrived to take charge of the office to be set up in Salisbury.

The joint consultants will operate as a team on the civil engineering aspects of the Kariba project, their responsibility to the board being indivisible.

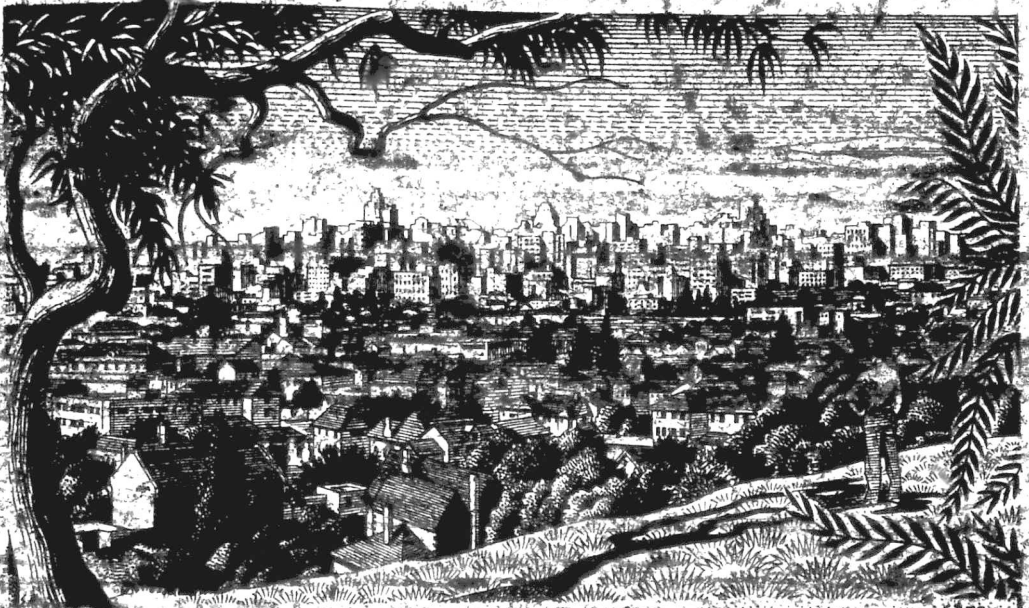
Consulting electrical engineers will be appointed shortly.

Federal Medical School

THE FEDERAL SECRETARY FOR HEALTH, Dr. R. M. Morris, is investigating the possibilities of raising Elfin for a medical training school at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Dr. Morris, who is now attending a conference of the World Health Organization in Mexico City, has just completed a Rockefeller Foundation tour of U.S. and Canadian Universities to study the methods used in establishing medical schools. Dr. B. M. Blair, Acting Federal Secretary for Health, has said that the medical school, if created, would be multi-racial, and that Federation badly needed African doctors to tend their own people. There are no African doctors practising in Rhodesia and no training facilities in the Federation for medical students, who must either go the Union of South Africa or overseas.

Attracting Immigrants

THE FIRST 18 IMMIGRANTS from the United Kingdom under the new assisted passage scheme will shortly arrive in the Federation. Announcing this at a public meeting in Broken Hill, Sir Roy Welensky said that these selected immigrants had been given loans according to their individual needs. Selection boards were now accepting immigrants at a rate equivalent to 20,700 a year. In April, 695 British subjects had been granted residence permits for the Federation. In the first quarter of this year immigration permits for all countries had numbered 5,215, equal to an annual immigration rate of 20,860.



JOHANNESBURG The soaring sky-scrapers of the Rand present one of the most dramatic vistas to be found in the Union of South Africa to-day. Stark, vigorous, uncompromisingly modern, they serve to remind the visitor that this vital bustling city has grown to its present size and eminence in less than 70 years.

It was the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886 which brought about the transformation of Johannesburg from a vast plain covered with tall grass into a modern commercial centre with its office blocks, wide streets and great department stores. In that year a Mr. Oosthuizen, part-owner of a farm at Langlaagte, invited two prospectors to go over his land and look for gold or other metals. In a brief affidavit issued subsequently, one of the prospectors expressed the opinion that from his long experience as a gold-digger he thought the land was a payable goldfield. The accuracy of this report has been amply confirmed over the years, for since that date over 500 million ounces of fine gold, valued at more than £3,000,000,000, have been produced on the Rand.

Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in the Union of South Africa are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Johannesburg and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Sudanization and Independence Now Only 160 British Officials Left

SUDANIZATION proceeds apace. In the seven weeks to May 12 the Sudan Government gave notice of termination of their employment to another 25 officials, bringing the total to 300 and a further 25 officials gave notice to the Government bringing the total to 325.

Sudanization, resignation, and normal retirement have already departed the Sudan of 1,017 British officials, leaving only 160 still on the strength. Sixty-four of them are with the Ministry of Education, 19 with the Sudan Railways, 18 with the Ministry of Agriculture, 11 with the Ministry of Works, and seven attached to the staff of the Governor-General.

Major Percy Godsell, who recently spent five weeks in the Sudan for the B.B.C. during a recent broadcast in the General Overseas Service that every Sudanese to whom he had talked wanted complete independence, and that most had aspirations that not more than 5% of the people favoured any kind of link with Egypt which would limit the sovereignty of the Sudan.

Suspicion Dispelled

Many Sudanese never believed that the British would leave. They thought they would find some way of avoiding honouring their pledges, but now that the British are going doubts and suspicions about British intentions have been dispelled. A few months ago the force of Sudanese nationalism was directed against the British. Now the force of that internationalism has been directed against the Egyptians.

"The action which crystallized Sudanese feeling against the Egyptians was the removal from office of President Nequib, who it will be remembered in the Sudan, though Egyptian, he has family connections with the Sudan, is a well-read and educated man, and the Sudanese took over him as the main architect of the Sudan Agreement which opened the way for them towards self-determination.

Feeling has also been aroused by the Egyptian approach to use of the Nile waters. They have not only refused what the Sudanese consider a more equitable division of the waters, but also said that they would make consent to a storage dam on the Blue Nile at Roseires near the Ethiopian border conditional on Sudanese consent to the High Dam, an ambitious Egyptian scheme to make the biggest man-made reservoir in the world, which would flood a large area inside the Sudan and leave 50,000 Sudanese homeless.

"On the wider issue of the future status of the Sudan, recent weeks have been marked by growing pressures on the Government, not only from the Opposition but also from within its own ranks, to come out with a firm declaration of sovereign, independent Sudan.

Great Issue

Independence is the great issue that overshadows all others. On the home front the Government is trying to strengthen Sudanese unity and foster the idea of Sudanese nationhood. It is in the southern provinces that lies facing its biggest test. There Sudanese administrators from the north have succeeded British officials as governors and district commissioners; the northern Sudanese are Arab and Moslem, the southern Sudanese are truly African, and pagan or Christian, and they have a tradition of suspecting and fearing the northerners. The Government has sent the best men it could find to the administrative jobs in the south, and Europeans with long experience in the area spoke to me highly of them.

"The main weight of political opinion in the south is on the side of independence, so the closer the Government moves towards independence, the more acceptable does it become to those southerners who are politically conscious.

Ethiopian Cabinet Changes

FURTHER CABINET CHANGES have been made by the Emperor of Ethiopia. On Saturday Ras Abebe Aragaj, Minister of the Interior, became Minister of Defence, and Dejazmatch Mesfin Silesh, Lord Chamberlain to the Palace who visited Europe with the Emperor last year, became Minister of the Interior. Akalawork Hapteab, Minister of Education, was appointed Vice-Minister of the Department of Social Affairs, and Hapteab, a Portuguese Bulli was promoted Minister of Education. The appointed Chief of Staff of the Ethiopian

Mr. Azhari Reports on His Travels Bandung Conference "An Unqualified Success"

SAYED ISMAIL EL AZHARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, said when he spoke in Khartoum to celebrate Bairam:—

"The Government machine is today completely in the hands of Sudanese who direct it for the benefit of their country free from interference or dictation. We are free from the chains and ties by which we have long been bound and the great Sudanese and humanitarian Sudanese character is free to impress itself upon the work. Various countries with different ideas and conflicting policies stand today with open arms to greet us, offering their friendship and appreciating our character.

"On our way to the East we paid a visit to our great neighbour Ethiopia, with her rich and varied, both ancient and modern. At Addis Ababa our men fought side by side with their men until the accession of Emperor Haile Selassie. The warm welcome given to us by the Emperor, the Great Emperor, and by the Ethiopian nation, convinced us of their belief in the success of our struggle for liberty.

Link Between Asia and Africa

"In Bandung the Sudan became a most important link between Asia and Africa. We earned with us to Bandung warm hearts and open minds with no regional bias or prior commitments. The Sudan is a young and ambitious nation, worthy of its place on the international sphere, and our participation in the conference was an unqualified success.

"On our way back we visited India and Pakistan, further friendship and cordiality towards the Sudan were significantly demonstrated. We had the chance to have a look at the construction and development schemes in both countries to derive from what we saw knowledge which will undoubtedly be of great value to the Sudan in the future. We were also able to visit the Lebanon and Syria. It was a pleasure to see how the Sudan stands in a well and secure position amongst the Arab nations. We have likewise been assured of the warmth of the friendship of African countries.

"In Egypt we had talks with Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser and his colleagues. It was a comprehensive and frank talk, which did much to clear the atmosphere of doubts and uncertainties and to preserve for each of the two countries its own entity and liberty.

"We have always been confident that Egypt, who helped us so much in our present position would not obstruct the will of the Sudan to determine its future freely whilst giving at the same time due consideration to common interests of both countries.

"In this spirit we were able to discuss the question of the Nile waters. Our efforts have been crowned by success. Egypt has offered to share the Nile waters equally with the Sudan. This offer will soon be the subject of study by Sudanese experts.

"You will not doubt secure that liberty which you love, but it will only be by exercising vigilance and co-operation. You must always remember that you will be called upon to spare no effort and to accept sacrifice in order to achieve that high prize which you desire.

"We are now passing through the most crucial phase of our history. So you must beware of conspiracies and plottings by which attempts may be made to confuse you and to turn you away from your path to liberty.

Egyptian Activities Denounced

Sudanese newspapers are again denouncing Egyptian political activities in the Sudan as a result of the recent decision of the National Unionist Party in favour of independence and sovereignty.

"El Ayam, an independent journal, reports that Egyptians in the Sudan are engaged in the establishment of provincial committees, are offering inducements for the formation in the towns of organizations which will work for unity with Egypt, and are engaged in propaganda in support of demands for the development of the Southern Provinces, which, it is suggested, could best be achieved through union with Egypt. Organizations which it was intended to keep secret are now

known to have been formed in the Three Towns for the purpose of exerting pressure on the N.U.P.

El Sahara, another independent newspaper, has warned its readers against acceptance of the claims made by politicians favourable to Egypt that there are now 49 members of the House of Representatives committed to that policy (36 M.U.P., 11 Southern Liberals, and two members of the United Party) while to support the Pro-Independence Front (18 who are Prime Ministers). If the figures given by the pro-Egyptian politicians are correct there would be a majority of one on the House of Representatives.

It is known that the Sudanese Minister of Works in the present Government, Sayed Mohammed Youssef Din, was president of the N.U.P. and that a circular letter to the provincial committees of the party stating that it is now the future of the Sudan will be finally shaped by the House of Representatives in the Executive Council, which has declared in favour of independence. Leaders of the House of Representatives in the high offices of the Sudan are, the letter says, trying to mobilize support for the Egyptian cause.

Views of Southerners

The Liberal Party has denied a statement made by Southern Liberals that the Southern Provinces are generally in favour of a link with Egypt. It claims that the Southern Provinces, a member of the Liberal Party of the N.U.P. would conceive of the Sudan and Egypt as forming a single State, recalls that a conference held in Juba last October unanimously condemned the idea of any kind of link with Egypt and wholeheartedly supported full independence of the Sudan as an integral whole, and emphasises that Sayed Buti Bai and other members of the Senate who now advocate union with Egypt, "look the line that the southern provinces would be joined within an independent Sudan."

The Pro-Independence Front is said from other sources to have drafted a national charter with the object of realizing complete and unconditional independence for the Sudanese people with its own army, flag, currency, economic and foreign policy.

Provincial Administration

The first Sudanese Governor of the Khartoum Province, Sayed Mohamed Osman Youssef, said yesterday the 1955 session of the provincial council that the educational qualifications and training of the present Sudanese administrators in the province was equal to that

not better than that of their British predecessors, that compensation should be based "on a careful statistical analysis." It could therefore be assumed that there would be no lowering of the standards of administration. The heads of the different departments in the province were distinguished staff of officers to whom we owe a great deal.

District commissioners had been told that they must be guided by the principle of raising the standard of work in the shortest possible period without disrupting the normal structure, under that purpose the District Commissioners and his colleagues wanted members of the public to say what has enough to do for the province. They then would tell them what was technically feasible given the limited resources of the Government.

Schools Abolished

The province education officer may find it possible to persuade the Ministry to give more money for elementary schools. He would like to know what the Government would do enough to be a fair but not a generous offer. That one or two hundred could be for girls, which would be better than no school at all.

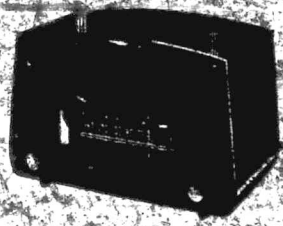
The senior veterinary officer may have discovered a new drug which would cure a certain cattle disease, but he may find that if he injects 100 cattle 90 of them would be cured and 10 may die. He would like you to tell him when you are prepared to risk the 10 and obtain 90 healthy cows.

"We do not want efficiency for efficiency's sake. We want to go inwards and we want to carry the people with us. It is the happy duty of the administrator to reconcile local conditions with the needs of the country and like the poet of an orchestra, he should hold the tunes of the different instruments together and produce harmony."

"We do not propose to disrupt the current of our affairs, to have a total function so fulfil, or to change the leadership, but we shall be loyal to their work and make out justice to their fellow citizens within the framework of law and order."

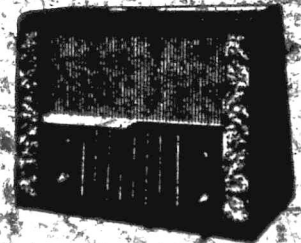
"I said that we would do our best to make the Sudanese of the Sudan the people. We cannot do that if we do not first of all maintain a high standard of law and order. Maintenance of law and order is a necessary condition for material progress."

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PERSONALIA

SIR **BERNARD WOOLSEY** is in England from Nairobi. **MR. C. H. BRYDEN**, of Limbe, is in London on leave. **SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER** has just celebrated his 75th birthday.

MR. J. R. M. FAWCETT is now Government Architect in Uganda.

SIR CHILDE W. BELL sailed from Antwerp on Tuesday for Kenya.

MRS. LAWRENCE and **LADY BIRD** are on their way to England from the Cape.

MRS. ANNE, wife of the Governor of the Seychelles, is now in England on leave.

CANNON KNIGHT is returning from the Myer-Nanyuki chimpanzee after eight years.

SIR ALBERT ROBERTS, M.P., will leave London Airport this morning for Lusaka.

LEUT. COLONEL S. J. MINTON will join the DUNNETT CASTLE in Aden for a month.

SIR FREDERICK and **LADY KERR** have a reception at Claridges Hotel on Monday evening.

THE REV. FRANK DONOHUE, of Mbaraka, Northern Rhodesia, is on leave in Edinburgh.

MR. A. M. DOUGHERTY and **MRS. IAN G. MCLAURIN** have been elected to Lusaka Municipal Council.

LIEUT. COMMANDER JOHN MILLER, G.C., will shortly arrive in this country from Kenya on leave.

MR. W. H. BORNHAY has been appointed secretary to the Federal Income Tax Commission of inquiry.

FOURTEEN lawyers now in this country include **MR. J. A. HILL**, **MR. A. E. HOPPER**, and **MR. H. E. CORRY**.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA will pay an official visit to India next year. He may also visit other Asian countries.

MR. BRUCE PASKIN, a London journalist, recently mentioned in *Nature*, has been transferred to Johannesburg.

SIR NORMAN WHITNEY will recently re-embark from Kenya in the **DUNNETT CASTLE**, travelling via the Cape.

MR. L. V. THOMPSON, of the Messageria office of the Union-Castle Line, and **MRS. THOMPSON** have arrived in England.

MR. W. M. DONALDSON, tender establishment officer in Uganda, is on leave pending retirement after 32 years in East Africa.

DR. O. H. ROBBISON, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is on holiday in London. He is **DR. A. J. W. WILKINS**, of Salisbury.

MAJOR S. P. ROBERTS, chairman of the Federal Independence Party of Kenya, has arrived in England on a two-months holiday.

MR. A. GORDON BROWN, editor of the year book published by the Union-Castle Line, and **MRS. GORDON BROWN** are visiting London.

MESSES W. A. COLE, **KAMALA**, **DI MWAMBE**, and **MESSES NGABU** and **SONDA**, have been appointed members of the Nyasa and Coteau Marketing Board.

MR. W. UROUNGU, deputy general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, will arrive towards the end of the month for a few days holiday.

MR. HUGH TRACY, director of the International Library of African Music, and secretary of the African Music Society, has been touring Central and East Africa.

COLONEL C. B. FITZGERALD has arrived from Nairobi. He has been staying with Marshal of the Royal Air Force **SIR ARTHUR ("BOMBER") HARRIS**, his brother-in-law.

LEUT. P. W. S. SHIRLEY, only son of **MR. and MRS. E. P. S. SHERIDAN**, wife of the Somaliland Protectorate, and **MISS JOSEPHINE FIELDS** have announced their engagement.

MR. C. S. ETHERIDGE and **MR. E. G. CHANT** have been co-opted to Limbe Town Council to fill vacancies created by the resignations of **MESSES G. W. HARRIS** and **MR. J. H. HARRIS**.

THE REV. EDWIN WARNOCK has arrived in Kenya to take up an appointment as the first minister of the Church of Scotland in the new parishes of the Highlands. His headquarters are in Nairobi.

SIR ALFRED and **LADY VINCENT**, who recently travelled by sea from Mombasa to Venice and have done so on land, will sail for London from the Cape on their way back to Nairobi and Rhodesia.

CAPTAIN A. M. SMITH, the manager of East African Airline and Harbours, has arrived at the coming port of arrival to the general manager, left London Airport for Nairobi on Tuesday after short leave in Scotland.

SIR ALEXANDER COO SAUNDERS, who has visited East and Central Africa as chairman of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, is in West Africa for consultations with Nigerian University Colleges.

MISS HENRI ROOS, a 20-year-old Afrikaans basic clerk in the Cape Government's Civil Service, has been promoted to the highest intermediate store (Section of a business) in the Northern Rhodesian Police meeting field at Ndangwa.

MRS. DOROTHY GAINBLESTONE and **MR. GORMAN BERTHOUD**, of Malaga, have been married in London.

MR. RODNEY MALCOLMSON, M.P. for Uanshya, made a presentation on behalf of members of the Legislative Council.

While **SIR RICHARD WOOLSEY** is absent from Kenya, **MR. A. J. THOMPSON** is acting in his stead as a member of Nairobi City Council and its committees.

MR. COMMISSEUR G. BOSSELY has been co-opted to act for **MR. J. CHEN**.

Business arrivals in London from Southern Rhodesia include **MR. R. G. DIXON**, **MR. B. T. HARTLEY**, **MR. J. GERRA**, **MR. PERE KJEL**, **MR. T. JACOBSON**, **MR. O. B. GUEST**, **MR. M. STEELE**, **MR. T. L. WALKDEN**, and **MR. J. WASSERSON**.

A book by the late **ANTONIN BESSE**, founder of St. Antony's College, Oxford, and the creator of a large business operating in the Somalilands, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Aden, and elsewhere, was unveiled by his widow at the college library last week.

SIR JOHN NICOLS, who was for some years in the Colonial Service in East Africa, and has lately been Governor of Singapore, left last week. The Acting Governor is **MR. A. C. GOODE**, Chief Secretary, who was born in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. C. A. DAVESLEY has won the Eastland golf championship for the sixth time, beating the previous holder, **MR. D. L. DOWNE**, and **MR. COLIN GRAHAM** by four strokes. The junior championship has been won by **MR. D. A. DAVIES**, of Linde.

ESTATE AGENTS

Sussex - a favoured locality for lease or purchase. For particulars of all descriptions of lease or purchase of country areas, consult **C. S. PARK** and Co., Coopers Road, Boxhill-on-sea.

MARRIAGE

ON JUNE 4, 1955, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, London, **ANTHONY**, younger son of **MR. E. J. HILL** and the late **Mrs. Hill**, of Crystal Palace, was united in matrimony to **MISS MARY**, only daughter of **MR. and MRS. J. P. NEALE**, of Crystal Palace.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

SPEND YOUR LEAVE in England at **ABINGWORTH HOUSE**, near Storrington, in sunny downsland in West Sussex. Warmth, comfort, good food. Seven acres grounds. Special ground-floor bedrooms 10 miles from sea. Bus stop. Unfenced. Station - Pulborough.

Mr. C. A. L. BAKER, Resident in Buganda, is on leave.

MR. J. H. COLLIER-WRIGHT has been appointed chief establishment officer of East African Railways and Harbours Administration, in which he has served since 1946. In the last war he was with the Royal Engineers in Persia and Iraq, being mobilized as a lieutenant-colonel.

Mr. E. A. RUBEN, managing director of Express Transport Co. Ltd., Kenyan, is a member of the Executive Committee of the African Road Federation. At the time of its formation, will represent that body at a meeting of the International Road Federation in Rome in October.

Dr. Mervyn BARROW has been elected president of the Nyasaland Society, of which Mrs. A. N. HEARNS is now vice-president. MR. V. H. I. RANBLEY is honorary secretary-treasurer, Mr. G. H. HAYES, editor of the journal, and Mr. D. BAXTER, honorary librarian.

Mr. J. R. NESS has been elected president of Chief Settlers' Association, Mashaland. Mr. A. HENDERSON is vice-president. MR. B. M. DEWEER, honorary secretary, and the other members of the committee are Mrs. F. E. FERROUS, Messrs. C. H. EATON, D. C. THOMAS, and L. H. GIBSON.

SIR EVELYN HARRIS, Governor of Kenya, will leave Nairobi at the weekend for London for discussions with the Secretary of State. He is expected to stay in London until the 17th. SIR EDWARD MONTAGU, visiting and former Federal Commissioner for Tanganyika and Uganda, has already in this country.

Mr. B. M. PHILLIPS, of Bulawayo, who since 1952 has been on the staff of the High Commission in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been appointed private secretary to the Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, and leaves London today to take up his new duties.

Mr. C. S. McLEOD, regional establishment and staff officer of the Eastern Region of British Railways, and Mr. S. G. SWARD, assistant regional establishment and staff officer of the Western Region, have been appointed to examine the pay structure of Rhodesian Railways, and are due to arrive in Rhodesia in a few days.

Mr. THOMAS M. FRANCES, a Canadian constitutional lawyer, has left London for West Africa on his way to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in connection with a research study of federal constitutions. He will then go on to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Indo-China, and Japan. He expects to be back in London next summer.

Mr. G. G. ROW, Director of Establishments in Kenya, has been appointed Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, in succession to Mr. C. M. DEVERELL, also formerly of Kenya, who was formerly made Governor of the Windward Islands. Mr. Row has been in Kenya since 1952. He was previously Administrator of St. Lucia in the Windward Islands.

Passengers for Kenya

PASSENGERS FOR MOMBASA on the ROYAL DUNDEE CASTLE, which sailed from London June 2 via the Mediterranean, include:

- Mr. & Mrs. G. Bell, Mr. F. G. Bevan, the Rev. Father Boran, Mr. E. M. Bunch, Mr. & Mrs. De L. Cole, Sister O. Cronin, the Rev. Father Cunningham, Mr. B. H. Denning, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Birchard, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. A. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Fairless, Mr. & Mrs. J. Flochart, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Prampton, Mr. M. K. Grant, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Hargrave, Mr. & Mrs. R. Harlow, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Hartman, Mr. R. W. Herbert, Mr. E. H. B. Hogg, Mr. H. B. Hobkirk, Mr. N. A. Horton, Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Howell, Mr. & Mrs. I. W. H. Jeffrey, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Jones, Mr. J. R. Jones, Mr. G. Kilpin, Mr. & Mrs. D. M. N. Simms, Mr. I. Sohen, Mrs. K. L. Stephens, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Stone-White, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Taylor, Mr. G. A. Thomas, Mr. J. W. and Captain & Mrs. W. J. Worker

Drive Ten-Year Old Brownie Awards for Miss Jean Dawson

WHEN TERRORISTS raided a North Kinangop farm house last August, Mr. Peter Dawson, the manager went out to attack the gang, telling his 10-year-old daughter to telephone the police. Jean has now received the Girl Cross of the Girl Guides' Association and the Certificate of Merit of the Queen Elizabeth Club. Describing the incident, she said: "I was sitting down to supper when our houseboy ran in to say he came back being chased by a bunch of men. He had fired the shots, one of which hit the tin roof of our house. Daddy told me to ring the police, so I did this and told them we were being attacked. They told me not to let daddy go out of the house, but he had already gone. Then daddy came in and gave me the girl's probable direction as they went away. I phoned the police again."

"Daddy went outside and then our Kikuyu headman was brought in to the house and he said: 'So I looked some cotton wool in my ear when I was away. I had a hammer on my back and a stick in my hand. I can't learn to handle the hammer the way you do.' The girls were very frightened. The women and children were crying so I gave them some coffee too. Then I told them not to be frightened as the police were coming and the gangsters couldn't harm us."

Birthday Honours

IN THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS announced yesterday, Messrs. J. O. BONES, Griffin, J.C., Chief Justice of Uganda, TAYABU, Assistant Attorney-General of Zanzibar, John Smith MORGAN, C.B., Chief Justice of Rhodesia, George Almon Robinson, Chief Justice of Zanzibar, and the Omdurman of Banjoro-Khara, Uganda, become Knight Bachelor, and Mr. William AGLES, M.P., Governor of the Southern region, K.E.F. (East Division), a full list of East and Central Africans appearing in the list will appear next week.

Federal Cabinet Enlarged

THE FEDERAL CABINET of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is to be increased from six members to seven with the appointment of Mr. C. S. Owen, M.P. for Ndola, as Minister of Home Affairs. He will take over part of the portfolio of the present Minister, Mr. J. H. Greenfield, who will remain responsible for Justice and Education. The Prime Minister, Lord Malvern, assumes responsibility for the Public Service Commission.

Makerere Appointments

MAKERERE COLLEGE has appointed Professor H. A. SHANNON, at present chief of the British Commonwealth Division of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, to be Professor of Economics and head of its Department of Social Studies. Previously he was senior lecturer in economics at the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. Mr. F. A. KENNEDY has been appointed lecturer in economics at Makerere and has just arrived in Uganda. He was previously an assistant accountant in the Colonial Office.

Freedom of Nairobi

ALDERMAN CHARLES UDALL has been elected as honorary Freeman of Nairobi in recognition of his services to the City Council over a period of 35 years. He has been four times Mayor. The resolution conferring the honorarium and freedom records that it was granted on the occasion of his 80th birthday in recognition of his industry exercised in the interests of the citizens of Nairobi since 1908.

We do not think federally in all we do we are joined - the H.W. Stephens, General Manager of Nyasaland Railways.

Sir Herbert James Stanley Governor of Both Rhodesias

SIR HERBERT JAMES STANLEY G.C.M.G., who died in a dining room in Cape Town on Sunday at the age of 82, had been Governor of both Northern and Southern Rhodesia. In both territories he gave proof of his wisdom and far-sightedness, his ability to understand the wishes of others, his businessness, and tact. It was important that his exceptional memory for people, even those whom he had not seen for many years.

He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. Entering the Diplomatic Service, he was from 1897 to 1902 private secretary to H.M. Minister at Dresden and Goergh, and then for four years private secretary to the Lord of the Admiralty and afterwards to the Lord President of the Council. In 1910 he became private secretary to the first Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, Lord Gladstone, and afterwards for a short time to his successor, Lord Buxton, until in 1915 he was made Resident Commissioner for Southern and Northern Rhodesia. At the end of the first world war he was appointed Imperial Secretary in South Africa.

Six years later he went as Governor to Northern Rhodesia, the public revenues of which were then so small that there was little that he could do, but he was trusted and liked by all and there was general regret when he was sent to Ceylon in 1922. There, he had much to do with the framing of a new constitution. In 1931 he returned to South Africa as High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, the scope of the office being extended to bring within his supervision responsibility for the administration of the three Protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland, duties previously discharged by the Governor-General of the Union.

Half a Century's Service

Sir Herbert (he had been made G.C.M.G. in 1930) became Governor of Southern Rhodesia in 1935. Since the Colony was self-governing, his duties differed greatly from those in Northern Rhodesia and Ceylon. He discharged his ceremonial obligations punctiliously, but he was very much more than a figurehead, and his sage counsel was frequently sought, not least by his Ministers. When he was due to retire in 1937 H.M. Government was petitioned to extend his period of office, and, to the satisfaction of Rhodesians, an extension for three years was granted. Later another year was added, so that when he did retire at the end of 1941 he had served for nearly half a century under the Foreign, Colonial, and Dominion Offices.

Then he settled in Cape Town and took an active interest in local affairs, and those of the Red Cross and the Boy Scouts, becoming Chief Scout for South Africa. He also joined the boards of several great corporations, among them De Beers Consolidated Mining Co. Ltd. and Anglo American Corporation of South America Ltd.

In 1918 he had married Miss Rehiera Clete, a member of an old Cape family. She was made D.S.E. in 1941 and died in 1950. There are two sons and two daughters of the marriage.

Lost in Sahara

MISS MURIEL TAYLOR, a Chester school teacher who was granted leave last October to visit relatives in Nairobi, and MR. ALAN NORMAN COOPER of Kenya, died of thirst when they lost their way while crossing the Sahara Desert on the way to England last month. They were found dead by a French military search party.

Major David Furse

Keen Interest In Public Affairs

MAJOR DAVID GORDON ROBERTS FURSE, eldest son of the late Lieut-General Sir William and Lady Furse, who died suddenly at his home near Molo, Kenya, last week at the age of 35, farmed in England for two years after leaving Eton and then went to East Africa in 1919. He managed various properties in the Molo and Hathi districts until 1937, when he joined the Government.

He joined the Kenya Regiment in 1937, and served in the King's African Rifles as a second lieutenant in 1939, and went through the Nigerian campaign with the Nigerian Brigade and then with the 5th K.A.R., commanding the battalion for some months. In 1944 he returned to Kenya for special duties with the Livestock Control, and was for a period manager of a dairy co-op in Central Kavirondo, the Central Province. In 1945, on the mobilization of 1945, he resumed his farming and became a breeder of Arabian horses, and of pure-bred cattle, and Romney Marsh sheep.

He took a keen and thoughtful interest in public affairs, and tried at one time to establish among the younger community a greater sense of national service in and for Kenya. He believed that the best possible European guidance must be provided for the emergent African, and that Kenya's overriding need was leadership from the best men in all the races.

On his last real gift for animal drawing, on Christmas he delighted his friends with a card of his own draftsmanship of some East African animal scene.

There will be widespread sympathy with Mrs. Furse (nee Hill-Williams) and their two daughters.

Mr. P. D. Master

Prominent Mombasa Asian

MR. PURUSHOTTAM DAS MASTER, who has died in Mombasa at the age of 36, was a well-known and exceptionally active member of the East African Asian community.

Born in Baroda, he was employed at the Jubbulpore depot of the Royal Artillery during the latter part of the 1914-18 war, and then became assistant master of a school in Bombay. Soon after the arrival in Jinja in 1926 he was made honorary secretary of the Mahi Kaldas Memorial Public Library of that town, and a member of the managing committee of the local Indian Association. He also acted as correspondent for a number of Indian newspapers, and of some in the United Kingdom. Later he became the first secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries of East Africa.

Having moved to Mombasa, in 1939 he founded a troop of Indian Boy Scouts and soon afterwards became an honorary ambulance officer of the St. John Brigade Overseas. Throughout the war he was chief W.R.P. warden for the Indian area of Mombasa Old Town, and for some years he was honorary secretary of the Mombasa and Coast Boy Scouts' Association. He held the medal of merit awarded by the Boy Scouts' Association in London.

In 1945 he became hon. general secretary of the East African Indian National Congress and a member of its executive and standing committees. He started the Gandhi Society, and he and his wife carried ashes of the Mahatma to 36 towns in Kenya and Uganda before their immersion at the source of the Nile. At various times he served on the management committees in Mombasa of the Social Service League, the Indian

Association, the Hindu Mission, and Mombasa Public Library and he was formerly auditor of a number of Indian organizations.

He was the first president of the Mombasa Lodge of the Theosophical Society, and he was editor of a bilingual fortnightly organ issued by the Theosophical Society of East Africa. He had written theosophical articles in English and a number of pamphlets in English, Gujarati and Sanskrit on Indian political subjects. A year before his death, he was said to have been visited by a ghostly Indian in East Africa.

Mr. John Vass Kerr

MR. JOHN VASS KERR, Secretary for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, was died suddenly in Salisbury at the age of 56. He was believed to have fully recovered from a heart attack fit suffered while on leave recently from in Salisbury, the son of the first principal of what is now Prince Edward School, he was educated at the South African College, Johannesburg, and at King's University, London, the M.C. in the 1914-18 war.

In 1922, he entered the Southern Rhodesia Government service, later serving in various Commissioner in several districts until appointed Under Secretary for Native Affairs. Last August he became Secretary for Native Affairs. A keen sportsman, he played rugby for the Colony, and represented Mashonaland at cricket. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

MR. JOHN DEWEAN PARKERS, B.Sc., M.I. Mech. E., who died in the recent aircraft accident in Tanganyika, was vice chairman of African Transport Company, chairman of which he had been a director since its formation. Born in Colchester in 1893, he was educated at Cran-tree High School and London University. He married Miss Edith Henderson Cairnes, of Glasgow, who survives him with one son and one daughter.

MR. PETER FAYERS, who has died in Umtali, was born in Donald, Victoria, 30 years ago, and claimed to have been the first Australian to be wounded in any war. He served in the South African War with the first contingent of the Victoria Mounted Rifles. Afterwards he settled in Umtali, and was a wheelwright there for 50 years.

MR. CHARLES B. WRIGHT, who has died in Nyasaland at the age of 56, had been in the country since soon after the end of the first world war, and for the past 30 years had operated a transport business from Lilongwe.

COLONEL LIOWEL JAMES, C.B.E., D.S.O., who has died at his home in Newbury, Berkshire, at the age of 84, was a war correspondent with Kitchener during the Sudan Expedition, and was present at the battle of Omdurman.

Killed in Air Crash

AMONG THE PASSENGERS KILLED when a Dakota aircraft of East African Airways Corporation crashed recently on Kilimanjaro were Mrs. Malin Sorshie (wife of the general manager of East African Airways), Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. J. Garland, Mrs. J. Naidoo and Mr. A. Young, who had all flown from Durban; Mr. N. M. Jugab, from Lourenço Marques; Mrs. L. de Macedo, Mrs. M. C. Souviera, Mrs. A. S. Oliveira, Mr. R. O. Bacelar, Count W. von Bodamer, and Mr. A. Zangmann, passengers from Mozambique, and Mr. R. Brassieur (chairman of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd.), Mr. H. Hubert (station manager in Dar es Salaam), Mr. J. Milne and Mr. Ted. Parkes, who joined the aircraft in the Tanganyika capital. The pilot was Captain Jack N. Quirk, aged 31, who had more than 4,360 flying hours to his credit, half of them in East Africa. The first officer was Mr. M. Cairncross, the radio officer was Mr. A. P. Gregory, and the steward Mr. H. W. Monaghan.

British Protest to Egypt Influencing Sudanese Choice

THE UNITED KINGDOM has protested strongly to the Egyptian Government about a statement on Sudanese independence made in an Egyptian newspaper in the Egyptian number of the Sudan Governor-General's Commission. An Commodore Dulacur.

Naturalists have also protested the Egyptian Ambassador to London, Sir Francis O'Connell, Monday to describe the British protest.

The statement which caused the protest was made by Air Commodore Dulacur to the Egyptian weekly *Al-Mustaqbil* in which he described three possible types of independence open to the Sudan in the world conditions existing today. These were:

- (1) Total independence, exposed to the criticism of the various colonial powers.
- (2) Separatist independence, effected by the Sudan in the form of a number of autonomous provinces or provinces.
- (3) Free independence, achieved by a constitutional link with Egypt.

Mr. Dulacur emphasised that such views expressed by the Egyptian member of the commission were clearly designed to interfere with the free exercise by the Sudanese people of their right to determine their future status, a right they have been granted under the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of 1936. Mr. Nutting added that the British Government, for its part, had scrupulously observed this agreement and he hoped that the Egyptian Government would put a stop to any activities designed to influence the Sudanese people in their choice.

The Sudan Governor-General's Commission consists of two Sudanese, one British, and one Egyptian member, and a Pakistani chairman.



I'm happy with CAPSTAN
— a really good smoke



NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The 38th session of the International Labour Conference is being held in Geneva from June 7 to 21. The East African Association of Physicians will meet in Kampala at the end of this month.

The East African Agricultural Society of Kenya is despatching a team to the agricultural show to be held in Lusaka at the end of June.

Meteorologists from many African States assembled in Johannesburg last week to discuss methods of predicting climatic changes.

An Okapi, six years old, travelled by air last week from the Belgian Congo on its way to the Chicago Zoo. It weighed about £1,500 for the animal.

Swiss police vote for 1953-54 is £6,000,000 to assist Kenya. About 60 inspectors engaged on contract are being sent from the United Kingdom to assist in the Maasailand area.

Maasailand Film

An excellent film of Maasailand taken by Mr. Edgar M. Quincy, an American business man, was shown in London last week to the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Economic rents are to be charged for African housing in townships in Northern Rhodesia from July 1 next year. The average rent is expected to be about 35c.

The Federation's first motel - Royal Mile Motor Club - near Kisumu is expected to be opened next month. Designed to accommodate about 50 people, it will cost £2,500.

Last week we received by the same mails the annual reports for 1952 of the Uganda Police and the Uganda Forest Department, and the report of the Public Works Department from January, 1953 to June 30, 1953.

Staying in London

ST. JAMES' COURT

This well-known block of furnished and unfurnished Service Flats lies at the hub of London's social and business centre. It is within 100 yards of Buckingham Palace and Whitehall and gives easy access to travelling facilities to all parts of London.

St. James' Centre is run on the lines of a first-class Hotel, with the additional comfort to be gained from the occupation of a private Suite. Meals are served either in the Flats or in a fully licensed Restaurant, and charges are reasonable having regard to the facilities provided.

Lt. Col. LAURENCE HOLBACH, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., late of Southern Rhodesia, will be pleased to give his personal attention to inquiries, which should be addressed to him at:

ST. JAMES' COURT, -BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone VICTORIA 7660 Telegrams COURTLIKE, LONDON

A memorial hall in Mombasa is being built in memory of Archdeacon Owen. £650 needs to be found while the building is in course of construction. Donations could be sent to Archdeacon Stovold, Box 150, Kisumu, Kenya.

The fourth Commonwealth Health and Tuberculosis Conference will be held in the Festival Hall, London, from June 23 to 28. Speakers will include Mr. J. E. L. Fox-Boyd and Dr. J. G. Anderson, Director of Medical Services in Kenya, on the second and third days of June 24.

Protect About Broadcast

Mr. R. C. DUNCAN, Secretary of the Anti-Mperialist League, was sharply criticized in a leading journal, "East Africa and Rhodesia" on May 29 for having urged Captain Bunge to give notice to the Legislative Council of Kenya that he would resign. He deplores the inaccurate statements made by the Government in speaking of a "savage" war in Kenya which had been granted to the Government to represent to H.M. Government of the United Kingdom the undesirable of the B.C.E. being that of broadcasting biased and inaccurate accounts of contemporary conditions in Kenya. Applause greeted the terms of the notice of motion.

The Kabaka

News of the immediate future of the Kabaka Buganda had reached new heights by the time the Baganda Heligates were ready to leave for London. Some of them announced that they would return without the Kabaka and that if H.M. Government would not agree to his prompt restoration to his throne they would seek employment in England for the period of his exile. Mr. J. K. Mwanuzi, president of the Uganda (African) National Congress, said on Entebbe aeroplane that the Congress would charter a special aircraft to bring back the Kabaka.

Likoma Cathedral Jubilee

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, LIKOMA, will celebrate its jubilee on September 29, the 50th anniversary of its dedication by Bishop Gerard Crowe, eighth bishop of the diocese. Extensive repairs, especially to the roof, have become urgently necessary, and a jubilee fund has been opened to raise the £2,500 required. Donations should be sent to the treasurer of the diocese, Mponda's, Fort Johnson, Nyasaland.

Training Pay

While in training on peace training, European National Servicemen in the Federation will be paid 11s. daily in the case of a private, 12s. for a lance corporal, 20s. for a sergeant, and 24s. for a colour sergeant. For Asian and Coloured nationals the rates will range from 7s. to 16s. There are marriage allowances of 12s. 9d. and 8s. 6d. respectively, and child allowances of 3s. 3d. and 2s. for a first child and 1s. 6d. and 1s. 0d. respectively for other children.

Closed Publication

UGANDA'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER, the "Uganda Herald", ceased publication last week. So did "Matutini", a Luganda weekly published by the same proprietors. The "Herald" was founded 42 years ago by Mr. Michael Moses. The editor in recent years has been Mr. C. Duffield.

Voice of Tanganyika

DAR ES SALAAM BROADCASTING STATION, which has hitherto called itself Sauti ya Dar es Salaam (the first word being the Swahili for "Voice"), has changed its name to Sauti ya Tanganyika. A new 20-kilowatt transmitter is being installed.

Colonial Harvester

In this way he is a man not without vision. He sees in the cotton or the ticks fulfilment of wants beyond his own capacity to supply. He sees his cocoa beans, his groundnuts and maize, groundnuts, dates and sisal, transformed into the necessities of radio sets, the householdware and clothes he desires. This service The United Africa Company does for him in British West and East Africa, the Belgian Congo and also in parts of the Middle East. At points easily accessible to his limited transport, the Company collects his crop, offers him a price (frequently controlled by Government) which reflects world demand, and arranges that the goods he wants are available when and where he can buy them. Co-ordinating assistance to him is the crop-processing undertaken by the Company in certain cases, by marketing the influx of goods to the magnitude of the harvests the Company also does much to stabilise the economy of the Colonial harvester.



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AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



C.D.F.C. and Rhodesian Sugar £350,000 Loan for Chirundu Estates

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CO. LTD. state in their report for the year to March 31 last that a loan of £350,000 was made to Chirundu Sugar Estates, Ltd. on 5% interest on condition that the two main shareholders in the company, The Rhodesian Sugar Estates Ltd. and Rhodesian Sugar Refinery Ltd., should provide by way of share capital any further funds needed if the total cost should exceed the estimate. Mr. G. Beevor, managing director of C.D.F.C., visited the estate last year.

The report also points out the general policy

The main condition was that the applicant is unable to raise the whole of the necessary capital in the area where the investment is to take place, that he has provided a reasonable amount out of his own resources, that he has raised a loan which can be reasonably expected through the usual channels, and that he can furnish expert management of the project. It is also recommended that the project offers reasonable prospects for financial participation by C.D.F.C., the project must not only assist the development of the resources of the Commonwealth country concerned but should also strengthen the balance of payments of the sterling area.

Will Reduce Imports

There is this reference to Chirundu Estates, Ltd.

This company was incorporated in 1953 with two main shareholders, Late & Lyle Investments, Ltd. and Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Ltd. It manufactures sugar at a factory erected on a new sugar estate in the Zambezi valley near the Chirundu Bridge and below the confluence of the Zambezi and Kafue Rivers. It is also assisting in the opening up of the hinterland of the lower reaches of the Zambezi Valley by the construction and use of what is being called imports of goods which have to be hauled long distances over the heavily congested Rhodesian railway system.

Present Rhodesian imports of sugar come partly from Mauritius, East Africa, but mainly from milling sources. It was, however, considered that the reduction of Rhodesian

imports from other sterling area countries would help to increase the amount of sterling area sugar available for consumption elsewhere in the sterling area, and thus reduce imports of sugar from the dollar area.

Sir Frederick Godber, the chairman of C.D.F.C., recently visited the Rhodesias and South Africa. His colleagues on the board in addition to Mr. Beevor, are Sir Dallas Bernard, Mr. Richard E. Fleming, Sir Geoffrey Heyworth, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Sir Edward Placeck, Sir Robert J. Simons, and Sir John Stedford. The Finance Committee consists of Mr. Beevor, Sir Dallas Bernard, Mr. Fleming, and Mr. Durcan. Mr. Oppenheimer is an alternate for Sir Robert Simons; Mr. J. H. Rynd is secretary, and Mr. G. S. Smith is projects manager.

Pattern of East African Trade

Imports Almost Back to 1954

WEST AFRICA'S NEW KENYA in 1954 were valued at £60,632,532, re-exports at £2,508,644, and total exports sent to Uganda and Tanganyika respectively at £2,989,274 and £2,819,498. Uganda's imports were £6,849,866, re-exports £493,450, and total produce sent to Kenya and Tanganyika £4,620,239, and £3,036,470. Tanganyika re-exported £1,344,656 worth of goods out of total imports of £32,000,648, and produce sent to Kenya and Uganda was valued at £775,261 and £235,742.

Of Kenya's imports £7,239,074 came from the U.K., £4,042,557 from India and £3,563,244 from the Bahrein Islands; and total Commonwealth purchases were £38,761,724. Amongst foreign suppliers were Western Germany, £3,000,000, Italy, £2,860,000, Belgium, £2,055,207, France, £1,803,000, United States, £1,570,214, and Netherlands, £1,454,526. Goods to the value of £5,196,965 were received by parcel post.

The U.K. supplied £11,042,070 of Uganda's imports and India £2,053,354 in a Commonwealth total of £15,489,627, the principal foreign supplier being Western Germany with £1,248,572. Parcels accounted for £2,965,487.

Tanganyika received £13,719,843 of goods from the U.K., £4,798,615 from India, £1,520,902 from South Africa, and £1,381,971 from Hong Kong in a total of £22,769,123 from Commonwealth countries. Western Germany headed the list of foreign suppliers with £1,675,477, followed by the Netherlands with £1,160,453 and the United States with £1,041,347. Parcels were valued at £1,839,061.

Kenya exported to the United Kingdom goods to the value of £6,381,286, Uganda £10,925,194, and Tanganyika £12,788,095. Exports to India from the three territories were respectively £1,548,008, £9,391,397, and £1,866,065. Western Germany took goods valued at £3,204,207, £4,297,946, and £3,503,104, and the United States £1,661,294, £3,006,294, and £2,812,504. Japan bought £1,157,739 from Uganda, and Italy and the Netherlands respectively £1,544,645 and £1,712. Italy took £2,428,541 in goods from Uganda.

Sisal Outputs For May

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd. — 540 tons of fibre, making 1,070 tons for two months — Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd. — 975 tons of fibre, compared with 867 tons in May, 1954.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. — 130 tons of fibre, making 1,930 tons for 14 months.

Dwa Plantations — May output, 151 tons, making 668 tons (445) for first five months of year.

Uganda's Cotton Production

Uganda's cotton production this season is now officially estimated at 299,924 bales, or 98,000 bales below last year's crop.



Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories, and to give advice. It maintains Visitors' Information Bureaux in Dar Es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

DAR ES SALAAM

Main Street (opposite the harbour)

MOMBASA

Kilindini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

KAMPALA

Mlimofi Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI

Hardinge St. (opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to:
THE INFORMATION OFFICE, E.A.T.T.A.
P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

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

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 94-97 Smith Street, Durban.

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

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One of the East African Railways and Harbours Composite-class buses

East African Railways and Harbours operate a fleet of 80 modern buses over 1,655 miles of road in Tanganyika, 99 miles in Kenya and 75 miles in Uganda. In a year these buses carry more than 350,000 passengers on essential business journeys and pleasure trips. The reliable operation of the service is ensured by a highly organised maintenance system with its chain of service depots and fleet of special vehicles.

From the ports on the seaboard to bus halts in the remoter parts of the territories the East African Railways and Harbours Administration is providing the essential transport services which a growing country needs.

East African Railways & Harbours

PART OF THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION SERVICES

Power Securities Corporation Another Successful Year

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION LTD. reports that in the year ended December 31, 1954, the corporation and its subsidiary companies earned a profit of £928,287, compared with £208 on the previous year and that the company had £422,571 for taxation (£35,450), and allowing for depreciation and other charges, there was a consolidated net profit of £270,524 (£149,674).

After transferring £58,000 to reserves, £56,119 to the pension fund, and providing £19,250 for the 7% preference dividend, it is proposed to pay a dividend of £129,155 for the year and a participating dividend of 4% on the preference shares, together totalling £67,415, and leaving to be carried forward £109,740 to the accounts of the holding company, and £11,199 to the accounts of the subsidiary companies.

Assets and Liabilities

The issued ordinary capital of the group amounts to £1,000,000 and the cumulative preference shares £1,000,000. Capital reserves appear at £220,000, revenue reserves at £5,061,002, deferred liabilities at £407,000, and current liabilities at £5,035,978. Current assets other than investments stand in the balance sheet at £7,226,527, investments at £224,084, and property and plant at £937,911. Goodwill has been completely written off.

The directors are Sir Andrew M. MacTaggart (chairman and managing director), Mr. H. G. Balfour (assistant managing director), Sir Kenneth Hague, Sir Felix J. C. Pele, Sir Robert Rowland, and Mr. I. C. A. Murray (associate director). The joint secretaries are Mr. A. L. Fryer and Mr. H. A. Warren. The principal subsidiaries are Balfour Beatty & Co. Ltd., Tersons Ltd., Stent Precast Concrete, Ltd., Metropolitan Construction Co. Ltd., Duncan Watson (Electrical Engineers), Ltd., James Kilpatrick & Sons Ltd., Balfour Beatty & Co. (Canada) Ltd., and Murdoch & Brindley, Ltd. (S.A.).

The text of Sir Andrew M. MacTaggart's statement appears elsewhere in this issue.

Clan Line Steamers Report Increased Consolidated Profit

THE CLAN LINE STEAMERS LTD. after showing £1,366,891 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £1,464,987 in the year 1954, compared with £1,308,245 in the previous year. To last year's profit must be added £272,188 for taxation provisions no longer required.

Interests of minority shareholders amount to £25,067 and £81,845 is dealt with in the accounts of the shares, leaving £1,220,157 to be dealt with in the accounts of the parent company. General capital reserve receives 700,000, capital redemption reserve £7,000, and surplus income reserve £300,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £24,315, and dividends totalling 12% on the ordinary shares £196,500, leaving £674,325 to be carried forward against £602,443 brought in.

Shares and Reserves

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,000,000 in 1% preference shares, £1,000,000 in 10% cumulative redeemable (1955) ordinary shares, £500,000 in 1% second preference shares, and £500,000 in ordinary shares. It is proposed to pay £129,155 in full of 7% ordinary shares of £1,000,000, which will stand at £7,440,000, special capital reserve at £1,118,450, capital redemption reserve at £202,500, investment reserve at £246,832, and surplus development reserve at £300,000. Revenue reserves are £2,924,525, and current liabilities £5,341,978. Fixed assets appear at £16,802,568 and current assets at £7,481,717.

The fleet consists of 45 Clan ships of a total gross tonnage of 370,218 and nine subsidiary companies' ships of an aggregate of 67,040 tons. During the year two new vessels, the STEWART and CLAN ROBERTSON, were delivered by the builders and CLAN MACKINNON was transferred to a subsidiary.

The directors are Lord Rotherwick (chairman), Sir John Cayzer (vice-chairman), the Hon. Robin Cayzer, the Hon. Anthony Cayzer, Major H. S. Cayzer, and Messrs. B. G. S. Cayzer, J. S. Dimsley, A. Irving, A. Macintosh, and T. A. Macdonald. The secretary is Mrs. Andrew Murray.

Forestral Land Timber & Railways Co.

THE FORESTRAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS CO. LTD., two of whose subsidiaries are East African Tanning Extract Co. Ltd., and Rhodesian Wattle Co. Ltd., report that the profits of the group (excluding its Argentine interest) for the year 1954 amounted to £1,340,690. Taxation required £616,236, and after various adjustments the profit attributable to the Forestral Company totalled £658,644 (£918,496 in 1953). A 6% preference dividend required £21,373 and interim and final dividends together totalling 12% on the ordinary shares £316,410, leaving £570,364 (£400,371) to be carried forward.

The consolidated balance sheet shows issued preference capital at £1,865,852 and issued ordinary shares at £4,725,492. Capital reserves total £4,154,623 and revenue reserves £3,353,641. Fixed assets at £10,952,403 include shares at cost in The Forestral Argentina at £3,012,109. Current assets less current liabilities are £3,171,243 after deducting a reserve for future U.K. taxation. The total net assets of the group are thus £14,423,646, including cash at rather more than £4m. and shares valued at £20,063 which had a market value at the end of last year of £172,584.


In Rhodesia the development of the estates continues and the first extract factory is being built. Assets of the Kenya company were exchanged for shares in three new wholly-owned companies.

Sir Ellis Robbins is chairman of the Central African companies, whose other directors are Messrs. C. W. Riggs, R. D. Goldberg, and A. C. Sore. Mr. J. L. Reddoch is chairman of East African Tanning Extract Co. Ltd., and his colleagues on the board are Messrs. A. A. Laurie, R. E. V. Sanders, and I. H. Symons. The general managers in Rhodesia and Kenya are Mr. B. G. Hewitt and Mr. H. S. Fisher respectively.

More Capital For Dalgetys

DALGETY & CO. LTD. are to raise £2m. of fresh capital by the issue when market conditions permit of £1m. redeemable debenture stock and £1m. of further preference shares. Preference shareholders are asked to agree to their £10 shares being split into 10 shares of £1, with one vote for every 10 shares, without the right to vote at general meetings unless the dividend is six months in arrear, or rights are affected. In consideration of agreement the preference dividend would be raised from July 1 next from 5% to 3½% and be made cumulative. Proposals to the £14m. of 4% redeemable debenture stock 1955-70 include increasing the interest from 4% to 4½%, extending final redemption to 1980 with payment at 101, and restricting the company's option of earlier redemption to the period 1975-80 at 102%.

About 2.9 millions of tons passed through the port of Beira last year.



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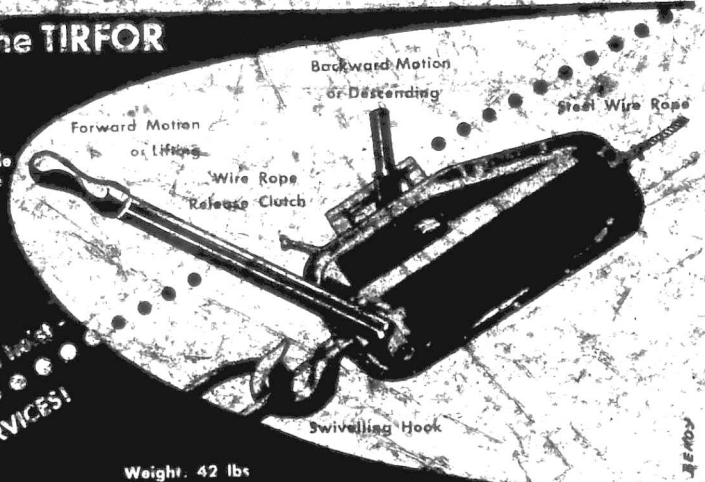


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Of Commercial Concern

For the first time in Nyasaland, tenders for Government contracts have been opened in public. Two tenders only were received for reconstruction of a two mile section of the Zomba-Liwonde road. Lang's Ltd. Salisbury, quoted £31,492. The Construction and Investment Co. of Nyasaland Ltd. quoted £35,678 and undertook to complete the work in 10 to 12 months.

The company, the Rhodesian Steel Products Ltd. has lodged a patent for a window screen which is claimed to remain in position while the window is being opened or shut and yet is completely insect-proof. Mr. O. Peck, managing director, Mr. E. W. Meade, works manager, and Mr. I. F. Stevens, technical assistant, worked jointly on the device.

Telephone

The number of telephones in East Africa rose last year from about 35,000 to 41,612, and there is some warning that of 4,000. Local calls increased 74% or by 700, and trunk calls by 20% or 500,000. About 100m. postal packets were handled. Parcel post rose by 38% in the year, partly on account of shipping difficulties.

The Uganda Co., Ltd. which recently chartered an aircraft to carry some of its employees back from leave and 75 motor-cycles, sent back 120 chests of tea, each of 100 lb., for sale in the London market.

Following the opening of the new road from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro a trolley bus service between the two towns is now operated by the Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Co., Ltd.

In the Mbege district of Buganda there are 6,000 African-owned shops and 2,000 Asian shops, an average of one shop for every 160 residents.

The National Bank of India has opened a branch in Mbeya, Tanganyika.

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Nyali, Ltd., v. Attorney-General, Decision of Court of Appeal

THE COURT OF APPEAL decided that the order made in the Queen's Bench Court in favour of Nyali, Ltd., as plaintiffs should be varied and judgment entered for the company for a sum to be assessed in accordance with the judgment delivered by the majority of the court.

The appeal judges agreed that the Crown had no exemption from tolls for use of the Nyali bridge, Mombasa, by virtue of any prerogative exemption given by the Army Act, but only by the concession agreement. The majority decided that the exemption under that agreement covered all military vehicles on duty and the first six passengers in any vehicle, but that when the number of passengers in the vehicle was over six, if they were on leave or were wives or children, payment of 10 cents of a sitting each was due to be made for each person in excess of six.

The result is that Nyali, Ltd. will receive a substantial sum, though one much below the claim.

There was to be no order as to costs of the trial in the Queen's Bench Division. In effect, therefore, each side will pay its own costs in that court, and Nyali, Ltd. will pay the appellant (the Attorney-General) one quarter of his costs in the Court of Appeal, such amount to be set off against the amount due for tolls.

Federal Tobacco Sales

AT THIS SEASON'S auctions in Salisbury of Southern Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco £9,577,387 has so far been paid for 53,369,022 lb. of leaf. In the first 12 weeks of the sales the average price paid was 22.5m. per lb. Up to May 26 the B.K. had bought 25,724,069 lb. or 51.9%. Sales of Nyasaland tobacco at the Limbe auctions on May 26 were as follows: fire-cured, 1,941,091 lb., averaging 24.5m.; sun-cured (Southern Province), 1,526,728 lb., averaging 12.83d.; fire-cured (Northern Province), 1,06,281 lb., averaging 21.44d.; sun-cured, 415,694 lb., averaging 19.23d.; and burley, 275,317 lb., averaging 30.99d. The fire-cured tobacco crop from Native trust lands in Nyasaland is now estimated at just over 13m. lb.

Company Results

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd. report group trading profits for the 15 months to the end of 1954 at £3,124,022. A final dividend of 7½% making 12½% on the £10m. of ordinary capital, has been declared. Taxation will require £345,448 (£537,627) and after making other allocations the net profit of the group for the 15 months is £1,965,788, compared with £1,030,039 for 1953-54. Capital expenditure was well in excess of £4m. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at just over £16m. and net current assets at almost £7m. The ordinary shareholding is equally divided between Imperial Chemical Industries (South Africa) Ltd. and De Beers Industrial Corporation Ltd.

Premier Woodworking (Rhodesia), Ltd. reports a profit before tax for the year to March 31, last of £45,491 (£50,469). Taxation requires £14,756 (£18,697). £4,000 is added to the general reserve (£2,000), and £7,831 will be carried forward*£3,596) after payment of a dividend of 7½% (10%).

African Caterers, Ltd. report group net profit for 1954 at £64,201 (£70,175). Tax takes £30,063 (£30,593), dividends, £60,000 (the same), and after reserving £15,000 (the same), £116,919 is carried forward (£135,219). Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £1,674,314 (£1,345,911).

Exploration Company, Ltd.

THE EXPLORATION CO., LTD., which has holdings in a large number of enterprises, including British South Africa Company, De Beers, Falcon Mines, Nigel Van Ryn Reef, Rhodesian Corporation, Wankie Colliery Company, London Rhodesian Mining and Land Company, and Kabuli Flour Mills, acquired Star Exploration Co., Ltd. during the past year.

Dividends and interest from investments realized £12,300 (£22,112 for 1953). The total cash investments amounted to £42,800. A sum of £10,000 has been transferred to contingencies for exploration purposes and the balance carried to 1954.

The stated capital is £13,577 in stock units of 1s. Current liabilities amount to £7,992. Shares in Kenya Reclamation Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary, have been written down to 21 Shares quoted on the London Stock Exchange which cost £100,000. The present market value of these 407,000 had been written down to £140,316. There are contingent liabilities in the balance sheet of £15,788. Dividends of £31,954 (including £10,000 tax) have been received from income tax. Cash at hand and in hand appear at £27,716. Assets are computed at £39,716, together with £12,300 in cash at the previous year.

The directors are Messrs. Maxwell Odombene Parish (Chairman and managing director), P. H. Hall and T. W. A. Don. Mr. Hall and Mr. Don are the joint secretaries.

Roman Antelope Strike Settled

AFRICANS in the Roman Antelope mine have voted almost unanimously for four weeks' strike, or about 9,000 employed 6,000. The trouble stems from the dismissal of 23 African workers as strikers. Similar disputes exist at the Mankwago, Mankwago and Chibuluma mines, a strike at the latter being expected to be called this week. The result of the ballot at Roman Antelope, notwithstanding, it is not expected that the African miners will break the strike which of a few months ago when the labor pools were formed. In the Roman Antelope strike, the pool had nearly £3,000,000 in the hands of the mining companies and employers' organizations. The fund for the pools had £200,000,000 to be absorbed.

Mining Dividends

RHODESIA CORPORATION, LTD., has declared a dividend on the 5% redeemable cumulative preference shares in respect of the six months ending June 30, 1955, less Federal income tax at 6% and in the Eastern and Northern Rhodesian territorial surcharge at 1s/3d. In the case of dividends payable to persons domiciled in the United Kingdom, U.K. income tax will be deducted at a rate reduced by a provisional allowance for double taxation relief. Dividend warrants will be posted by the end of the month.

RHODESIA COPPER MINERS LTD. will pay a dividend on the 5% redeemable cumulative preference stock for the same period and less Federal income tax at 6%.

FALCON AND NIGEL VAN RYN REEF MINING CO., LTD. will pay to the shareholders a dividend of 1s/6d per share for the year ended April 30, to shareholders registered on June 30, 1955. LONDON AUSTRALIAN AND GENERAL EXPLORATION CO., LTD. will pay 2d per share of 10/6/1955 less tax for the year ended April 30. The previous dividend was 3s/6d for 1954. TURNBA AND NIGEL VAN RYN REEF LTD. will pay an interim dividend of 1s for the year ending September 30, 1955.

R. F. Research Laboratory

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, chairman of Rhodesia Exploration Ltd., Ltd., has opened a research and development laboratory with ancillary flotation and plant, at the business end of the Chibuluma mine. The laboratory is equipped for research and tests in concentration, smelting, and refining. The Corporation has now two research and development laboratories. Last year Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer opened a 10,000,000 laboratory in Kwana for the Anglo American Group.

Messina's Unimined Property

MESSINA (NYSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., announced that the company's mine at Unimined, Southern Rhodesia, has just been brought into production. The property is about 180 miles east of Port Victoria. The unmined copper concentrates are being transported by road from Unimined to Messina for smelting. About 2,000 long tons of copper will, it is expected, thus be added to Messina's output.



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Company Reports**THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED****Serious Effects of Continued Rise in Operating Costs****DISPARITY BETWEEN LOW LEVEL OF FREIGHT RATES AND VOYAGE EXPENDITURE****Emphasizing Urgent Need for Some Form of Freight Rate Regulation****Company's Notable Role in South African Trade****SIR GEORGE F. CHRISTOPHER ON FORTHCOMING FREIGHT AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 2 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.4.

SIR GEORGE F. CHRISTOPHER, chairman and managing director of the company, presided.

Mr. W. G. Deacon of Messrs. Deacons, Pender & Griffiths & Co., having read the report of the Auditors, the chairman said:

"The accounts have been in your hands for over three months. I naturally assume that it will be your pleasure to give them a favourable report."

"The drop of 10% in the gross profit of the parent company may be accounted for by increases in running costs, despite some improvement in gross earnings as I shall explain later in this speech. This fall was in part offset by somewhat high income from investments, by a slightly lower figure in depreciation, and by the reduction in income tax on the smaller profits. The final result is a net profit of £631,576, of £482,570 less than the figure for the previous year.

Depreciation and Replacement

"Depreciation on the actual total cost of the company's ships on the usual basis of 5% per annum absorbed £1,392,177. If, instead, depreciation had been calculated upon replacement cost, the required figure would have been something upwards of £4,000,000. It is a disturbing thought that, on such a basis and on similar cargoes, the accounts would have shown a heavy deficit. Such a position is not a long way off, but as new tonnage comes to be built to replace older units of the fleet, on the hypothesis that no other costs remain at their present level, the position will gradually be reached, unless new earnings can be sufficiently increased to provide normal depreciation on the much higher actual cost of the new ships.

"It is my object to sound a note of warning, nevertheless, and to be the duty of the chairman of this company to emphasize two things. They are, first, that whatever the amount by which depreciation provisions fall short of the cost of systematic replacement, that shortfall must be made good out of accumulated reserves; and, secondly, that such reserves are a poor command, are used up for new ships further resources can be provided only out of future earnings. It is therefore, axiomatic that in the long run, the industry must provide the means on the freight it pays, if its transport is to be kept abreast of the requirements of the times.

"If freight conditions are framed and adjusted with these considerations in view, there will be no need for

particulars as to the losses. The more that is escaped from the grasp of a profit-minded owner, the part of the loss which is borne by the public companies not to full effect, of the uncessant demands being made upon them for up-to-date and efficient ocean ships. It must be borne in mind that these are expensive things nowadays.

Dividend

"I now come to the matter in which we propose to deal with the balance of our profit and loss account amounting, with the carry forward from the previous year, to £1,791,083. We have transferred £1,000,000 to fleet replacement accounts, which, with the carry-over surplus on the sale of L.L. COMPANY CASTLE, brings this account to £4,611,432, by no means an extravagant provision, indeed a modest one, having regard to the freight to which the cost of shipbuilding has soared. Preference dividends absorb £160,800 gross, or £88,440 net after allowing for income tax. It was proposed to pay the same dividend of 7½% on the ordinary stock as last year, absorbing £411,000 gross, or £236,325 net after payment of income tax. The balance available will thus be £966,318.

"We are, of course, aware of the incidence of the demands which have of late been made on increased dividend payments and reduction of the capital structure of public companies, with the ostensible object of protecting the general interests of shareholders. Your directors are mindful not only of these things, but also of their own responsibilities to you who entrust the company's affairs to their hands. I sometimes think it is not so generally known as it might be that neither the Companies Act nor articles of association make any provision for these responsibilities to be undertaken or even assumed as a matter by any other persons or bodies than the boards of directors. Without your complete confidence in your directors, it is not possible for matters which can only be acquired by intimate association with the many intricacies of the company's affairs, for one would find it quite impossible to continue to do so. Therefore, I would ask you to be assured of the sense of duty with which we propose this allocation of the company's resources and of our belief that any failure in the interests of the stockholders.

Balance Sheet and Reserves

"The Union-Castle balance sheet contains no special comment. It is based on unchanged prices, drawn up in such a way as to give a clear portrayal of the figures and shows a sound current position. It is my hope that our trading potentialities in the times ahead of us will make it possible for this position to be maintained.

The consolidated accounts are likewise drawn up on lines familiar to you. The King Line, which is our principal subsidiary company, has met with the usual vicissitudes in the open market during the year, but has well maintained its profits and has repeated the previous year's dividend. This company is engaged in general world trading and is not directly concerned in the African routes, but has behind it a wide and long experience in what are known as the tramp trades.

Financial Results

The result is that Bullair-King's Company, our other shipping subsidiary, which is engaged in the South African trade, made a trading loss in 1954. This however is fully covered by its own reserves.

Inherent in the figures with which I have been dealing are two factors of great potency, the first having a unique bearing on the affairs of the Union-Castle Company, the other being of more general application and one having a definite effect upon us, in common with all industrial concerns.

The first is the fact that the inter-roads between South Africa and the United Kingdom and other parts of the world, and the terms of carriage are subject to agreement with the South African Government. This has been said before, but being so far as I am aware, a phenomenon applicable to no other shipping enterprise in anything like the same degree, it is easily lost sight of. Rates of freight to and from South Africa have not been fundamentally changed since the middle of 1951, despite the fact that general increases have since then been made more than once in most of the conference trades. In consequence, South African rates are now not so far below the levels of those of other comparable lines, some of which have become increasingly unprofitable through the costs of running, maintaining and rebuilding their fleet.

The second factor is the ceaseless spiral of costs, which is really another facet of the same state of things, forming or twisting their way through our economic existence, hampering and not earning power.

Searching Discussion

In August of last year the South African Shipping Conference took part in a searching discussion with nominated representatives of the South African Petitioners' Export Control Board and the South African Shipping Board, in the course of considering a measure made by the Conference for a revision of rates of freight on the carriage of fruit from the Union. I use the word "searching" unequivocally, because the Union-Castle Company was asked by the Shipping Board for an examination of the financial results of our voyage and our whole financial set-up of such a nature as to make any other term un-descriptive. We found that by this a frank disclosure of our case, on which the Shipping Board, on the basis of remedial action, had not succeeded. Our Merchants seemed disappointed by our case, and expressed themselves as being of the opinion that the costs of running and building ships could not be reduced, but that, based on this hypothesis, a refusal to accept our request.

Facts and Theory

Facts are, however, probably much harder things than theory. Since that time there have, on the contrary, been further increases. No amount of theory can obliterate the fact that this company's seven fully equipped ships, especially built for the conveyance of South African fruit, made a substantial trading loss in 1954. No one is ever getting away from the following percentage increases in the main items of our voyage

expenditure in the past year as compared with 1953:

Passenger and cargo expenses were approximately 10% up.

Crew wages and victualling were approximately 6% up.

Repairs and renewals were approximately 29% up.

Port charges were approximately 8% up.

The operation which was lower in cost in 1954 than in 1953 was fuel, but increases in the price of this commodity for application to the fleet will wipe out even the comparatively small saving in fuel costs.

In 1954 the amount of expenditure on operating costs by this company, entirely exclusive of capital expenditure, was over two and a half times the amount of the increase in cargo and passenger revenue. This is the one main reason for the reduction in the profits to which I have referred, and which has been, by strikes

Wages Increases

It is impossible for labour to control its own destiny, but the tendencies which are making themselves evident in this matter of operating costs, together with the fact that industrial labour, in this country at least, in quite recent times secured considerably increased pay, the indicated additions of which to ultimate costs are tremendous in their aggregate totals.

I make no attempt to assess the considerations behind these increases, over most of which in any event we have no control. It should only be commented when it is remembered that shipping is vital to commerce with practically every part of industrial life, it will be seen that whatever happens to the general level of wages and whatever affects the cost of living and of maintenance is reflected in full measure in the running and upkeep of ships, together with the additional wear and tear of the sea. It is therefore incumbent upon shipping managers to take a realistic view of cost increases.

Further freight agreement negotiations are to take place between the South African Government and the Conference Lines in Pretoria in August, as well as discussions with this company in regard to the mail contract, at which these considerations will be stated afresh. In view of this, it is desirable to note that the Union Government recently introduced a legislative measure designed to produce greater control over shipping to and from their shores. The Bill has since been postponed until early next year.

Impression of Unfriendliness

This is not the time or the place to comment upon the detailed provisions of that measure. This much, however, must be said. From a perusal of its terms, in the language in which they are phrased, one can hardly fail to form an impression of unfriendliness towards shipping lines in place of the virtual goodwill which is necessary for the continuity of the services rendered by them. I cannot believe this really speaks for the spirit in which the South African Government envisages these matters, because it seems to be contrary to an encouragement of foreign facilities of the kind which have been available to them for so long, and which presumably they still desire.

What in effect, we seek in the forthcoming talks is something much more important to South Africa, as well as to ourselves, than the mere enabling of shipping lines to exist. It is literally the wherewithal from which alone can come a continuance of shipping support second to none enjoyed by any other country in the

world, by ships specially equipped for the carriage to her shores of the goods she needs from them of the increasing output of her own agricultural, industrial and mineral production. To do the least, the measure to which I have referred is bound to be a severe discouragement to a future progressive shipping policy.

May I add that such a measure, if it is persisted in, would result in an inevitable deterioration of the ship services available to be in Africa, owing to the fact that the limited tonnage of the ships of the shipping companies or of sailing ships. It is for this reason that I hesitate to think it is the real intention of the South African Government, in doing this about, and I therefore hope they will not proceed with their legislative proposals.

Serving South Africa

The Union-Castle Company has performed a very valuable part in the trade of South Africa for a great many years. One, in my position, is perhaps not so able to make an impartial assessment of matters which had their birth long before he was appointed to his chairmanship just over two years ago. In the general sense, I have made since then of the past and of its institutions and common aims. I have been strongly impressed by the many evidences of the way in which my predecessors both their efforts and formulated their policy in the determination to serve South Africa. Therefore, it would be more than a little odd if it were implied that we may be going too well out of the reconstruction measures involved through the years. Had we not accumulated something more, we should be able to give the best reward to our shareholders on their coming to hold the shares, which not have been possible in the past to have reviewed and equipped the vessels so constantly to meet the needs of the trade thus concerned in South Africa without any sort of anxiety on the part.

A point which needs emphasizing is that the costs now current are altogether disproportionate to the present levels of earning power of ships capable of effectively serving the South African trade. In the long run that great fund, like every other fund, can only receive the overseas transport for which it is ready to pay. In the days of our childhood our grandfathers used to admonish us that pennies did not grow on gooseberry bushes. Neither do ships, and there is no bottomless purse upon which a shipping company like this can draw for the building of tonnage.

Except by the issue of fresh capital, which would need increased revenue to provide for its remuneration, it is only in the measure of the means which can be brought back out of the earnings of the ships that it will be possible to replenish the fleet as existing units become too old or too uncommercial to be retained. There must be sufficient inherent value left to us to enable the processes of reproduction to work. And the one thing which must not be expected that we will be able to do is committing ourselves on terms which can only result in trading losses to this company.

Replacement Costs

These considerations apply with great urgency in the case of this company's older ships. The cost of replacing these at today's prices will call for some four-and-a-half times the figures of their original cost, and which, incidentally, they have contributed to their own depreciation. This brings me to a practical illustration about which stockholders will rightly expect me to give some information.

A public announcement was made in March last of the order placed by the company with Harland and

Wolff for the construction of a new mail passenger steamer. This new ship will cost well over double that of the last mail ship delivered in 1948, although she will be of the same dimensions and engine power and will embody nothing intrinsically more luxurious. Apart from additional Ministry of Transport requirements for subdivision and fire protection, costly and far-reaching in themselves in comparison with the standards called for when her immediate predecessors were built, the starting increases I have mentioned represents the rise in wages and materials since the last time she was laid down.

New Arrival, Castle

It may well be asked what justification there can be for embarking upon such an expenditure without any guarantee of a corresponding improvement in freight rates. The answer is that the ARKDEL CASTLE, which this new ship is designed to replace, is now 22 years old and will be 37 by the time her second voyage is ready to start for her first European season, and the reconstructions and alterations which would be involved in rebuilding, together with the cost of being re-manned, her replacement would have been accomplished long ago. Unfortunately, the hopes of prices coming down entertained when the position was reviewed two years ago have been completely disappointed. Having very carefully considered all the facts, including the heavy growing cost of the ARKDEL CASTLE's upkeep and her inability to produce economic results, it came to the decision that no further delay should be made. South Africa can regard this as an act of faith on our part in their future, and their Government's fairness and honesty.

Those chiefly concerned with shipbuilding in the United Kingdom must be aware that their costs become unproductive as to official orders. It would be so odd as to suggest to the builders and their many subcontractors the most penetrating joint consideration of the most vexing question of fixing some form of fixed price agreement. One of the most unfortunate legacies of war economics is what is known as the "price variation clause," the only reliable point about which is the certainty that the clause will apply. It is my belief that shipbuilders will find it more and more difficult to obtain orders unless they place themselves in a position to quote either fixed prices or fixed variations.

Repairing Bills

I would also say of the British ship-repairing section of the industry that, judging by their bills, one is driven to the conclusion that upkeep has become almost as expensive as ship building. It seems to us that shipbuilders, ship-repairers, and trade unions in this country should give the most careful consideration to this problem from their respective points of view, in their own interests as well as those of ship-owners. In both ship building and ship-repairing, there is no doubt that the injurious effect of demarcation practices is a resultant cause of swollen costs.

These best able to judge of the future of South, Central, and East Africa in the highest degree of confidence. This is a matter for rejoicing to all concerned and the Union-Castle Company shares very fully in this feeling. May I express the hope that we will be permitted our just share in that prosperity which is the promise of the future.

The Federation of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland has started auspiciously, and this augurs well for the future of these important territories. The new mail link with the post of Lourenço Marques will provide a valuable additional route for the inward and outward

traffic of the Federation. As is known, we opened an office in Salisbury in 1933.

"So far as East Africa is concerned, considerable development work is being carried out at the ports of Mombasa and Dar es Salaam to facilitate the flow of traffic arising from the economic expansion of this large area. We have decided to open our own office at Dar es Salaam, which is an important centre.

Directors

"I would like to say a few words about the staff of the company. It is a pleasure to recall the services of Messrs. Henry Milbourne and Mr. James Gray before and during their periods on the Board. There are many who could speak with much longer experience of these two gentlemen than I can, but they are persons associated with them in cases without hesitation that the company has had from them both long years of willing, loyal, and devoted work.

"In their places it is a pleasure to have the assistance of Lord Mackay and Mr. Reginald March Turnbull. The former brings a name highly respected in shipping circles, not only for the memory of his father who was Shipping Controller in the First World War, but also

for his own steadiness of purpose in the years of the Ministry of Transport in the Second World War, as well as for his services as president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom in 1946.

"Mr. Turnbull likewise comes of an old and famous shipowning family, and he has himself won his own laurels both therein and in service in the Ministry of Transport during the war years. I am personally delighted to have both these well-tried friends with me on the Board to share in the problems and responsibilities ahead of us.

"The staff of our head office and other branches and in Africa, administrative, executive, clerical, and engineering, and clerical alike, I would like to offer my appreciation for work well done. It is a pleasure to convey to them all a personal message of gratitude from one who has watched with pride their response to all demands made upon their energies as well as their abilities.

"The report and accounts were adopted by the Board on 26th June, 1954.

"The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

Accounts Show Welcome Increase in Profits

SIR ANDREW MACALOGART'S REVIEW

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, will be held on June 10th at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London.

The following is the statement by the chairman and managing director, SIR ANDREW M. MACALOGART, which has been circulated with the report and accounts.

"The accounts under review show a welcome increase in profits which I trust you will regard as satisfactory. The gross profit as shown in the consolidated profit and loss account at £928,287 is some £309,000 more than in the previous year, but provisions for depreciation and taxation have also increased by £19,592 and £137,263 respectively. The latter increase is partially accounted for by a further provision for excess profits levy, the final figure of which, as you will see from a note on the consolidated balance sheet, cannot be ascertained at present. The consolidated net profit at £271,524 shows an increase of £120,838 over that of the previous year.

Allocation of Profit

This profit, together with the balance of profit brought forward, totals £396,431 and the sum has been dealt with as follows:

(a) In providing for future taxation on the profits of a subsidiary company purchased in 1953, £91,000. This is in accordance with the intention I expressed last year, and is in respect of Terson Limited. The effect of this provision is to bring the whole of the group's taxation on the same basis. Tax has been

provided on the whole of the group profit for 1953.

(b) In payment of the annual instalment of liability for past service benefits for subsidiary company pension funds £8,079, and on account of supplementary past service benefits £1,027, a total of £9,106. Further annual instalments in respect of past service benefits are payable in accordance with the note on the balance sheet. The payment for supplementary past service benefits refers to the Balfour Beatty Pension Fund.

Pension Fund

"For some time the directors have been aware that the benefits available to the executive members of the staff were inadequate owing to changed conditions and the actuaries of the fund were asked to calculate the cost of increasing benefits so that members might look forward to a reasonable pension on retirement. By increasing the benefits we have as far as can be seen, placed the fund upon a basis which will help many of the older members of the staff approaching the age of retirement, and enable us to attract, retain, and encourage the right type of staff necessary for our business.

"(c) Reserves in certain subsidiary companies have been increased by £68,000, whilst the dividend on the preference shares and the proposed dividend on the ordinary shares together with the participating dividend on the preference shares will absorb a further £61,419 leaving a balance to be carried forward of £113,277 compared with £126,007 brought in.

"Turning to the consolidated balance sheet, you will see that the issued capital of the Corporation was increased during the year by the addition of 400,000

ordinary shares. As mentioned in the directors' report, the shares were issued to ordinary shareholders at the price of 30s per share. The premium received on such shares appears as a capital reserve. The directors have decided to write off the opening figure of £57,402 from general reserve. This leaves the total of reserve reserves at £1,061,602. I do not think the other items on the balance sheet call for comment.

A.T.L. Issue

If you refer to the Corporation's balance sheet, you will see that the cost of investments in subsidiary companies has increased by £505,865 during the year, and this represents further shares taken up in certain subsidiary companies.

The Corporation has carried out a fair volume of restructuring business during the year, and in September last we handed a successful issue for the East African Power & Lighting Company Limited, consisting of £2 million 5% convertible debenture stock at the price of 100%.

As you are probably aware, our main source of income is derived from dividends arising out of the activities of our subsidiary companies. On page 10 of the accounts you will find a list of the principal subsidiary companies, and I will deal with them in the sequence as shown.

Balfour, Beatty & Company's Activities

Balfour, Beatty & Company Limited, is our chief subsidiary, and I am pleased to report that this company continues to maintain an ever-increasing volume of work, both at home and abroad.

Progress on the Haythorpe and Carmarthen Bay power stations which we are constructing for the Central Electricity Authority continues satisfactorily. During the year we erected a total of approximately 800 miles of high tension transmission lines, and we still have in hand the erection of some 2,000 miles of transmission lines for that Authority and the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.

In addition to the above we have carried through a considerable number of other contracts, including tunnelling for railway, sewerage, and water undertakings, together with a substantial amount of miscellaneous work.

East African Projects

"Overseas we continue to handle a large volume of work. In Kenya the Low Tana hydro-electric project for The East African Power & Lighting Company Limited, to which I referred last year, is now in operation. This we consider is quite an achievement by our staff here, considering the disturbed conditions prevailing during the period of this contract. Various other projects in Kenya are nearing completion of study and agreement to go ahead.

"In Tanganyika extension of works and study of projects has continued throughout the year, and a programme of development for the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Limited is in the course of preparation.

"In Malaya we have continued to carry out various extension works for the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company Limited.

"In Iraq we are on the Wadi Tharthar contract continues to progress, and we see no difficulty in completing this contract in accordance with our programme and the contract. Various other works have been carried out satisfactorily during the year in that country. In Egypt Brooks Limited, our Iraq subsidiary, continues to operate satisfactorily.

Canal Zone

"Towards the end of the year we accepted an invitation by the War Office to take over the operation and maintenance of the electrical installations in the Suez Canal British Military Zone, in accordance with the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement, and we are now in the process of taking over. A small subsidiary company has been formed for this purpose.

"Within the past few months we have been awarded a contract for the construction of a power station for the Tees Valley Water Board, at an estimated cost of just under £2,000,000, the construction time for which is five years.

Other Subsidiaries

"Terson, Limited, our building subsidiary, had a successful year and continues to expand. The organization is efficient and well equipped to carry out all types of building contracts. During the year a number of flats built by Terson for the London County Council, was awarded the gold medal presented annually by the Royal Institute of British Architects for the best building of the year.

"Stent Precast Concrete, Limited.—During the year a considerable amount of development work was carried out for special products, and there is plenty of business in hand. The company, however, is operating in a highly competitive market.

"Metropolitan Construction Company, Limited, had a satisfactory year, and has an increased volume of work to handle. This company is also equipped to carry out a substantial amount of demolition work, and recently successfully completed an intricate and dangerous demolition contract at Tilbury Dock.

"Duncan Watson (Electrical Engineers), Limited had a satisfactory year, and James Kilpatrick & Son, Limited, continues to operate successfully on an increasing scale both in this country and overseas.

"In Canada Balfour, Beatty & Company (Canada) Limited, have completed their first year of operation, which has been chiefly devoted to investigating various projects with a view to collaborating with our Canadian associates in future developments. A certain amount of work was carried out successfully during the year, but it is too early to venture any further opinion than the one that I expressed last year of confidence in the future.

Confidence in the Future

"During the past three years we have been living more or less hopefully and striving with others to help shape things towards a more stable future, and the results achieved I think can be considered satisfactory. Now that we have a newly-elected Government with an avowed policy of expansion and liberation of effort, we look forward to the future with confidence.

"Your board of directors, after viewing the position of the various companies in which this Corporation is interested, have again felt justified in recommending an increase in the dividend on the ordinary share capital of 1% making 9% for the year. Under the articles of association this increased dividend entitles the preference shareholders to a participation in the increased profits for the first time, and I feel sure they will welcome this.

"Finally, on behalf of the board of directors, I say to all members of our organization, both in this country and overseas: 'Thank you; we do appreciate to the full your loyal and efficient services which have played such a prominent part in making these results possible.'



The Offices of the Company's East African Headquarters at Mombasa

Branches

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Bukoba, Mwanjani, Mbeje, Lindi, Pemba

Importers of all classes of merchandise including Building Materials, Hardware, Gunnies, Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits etc.

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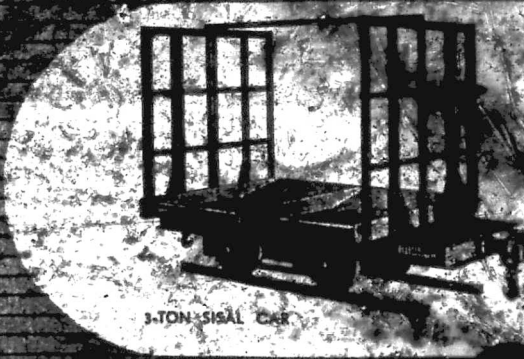
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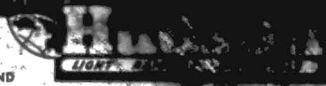


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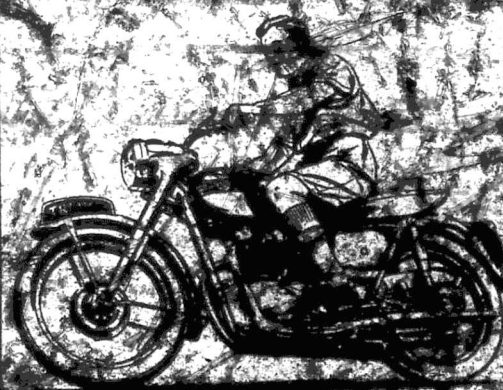
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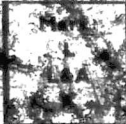
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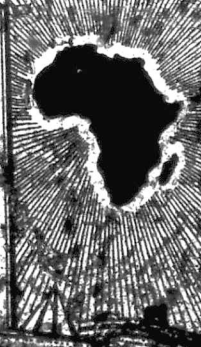
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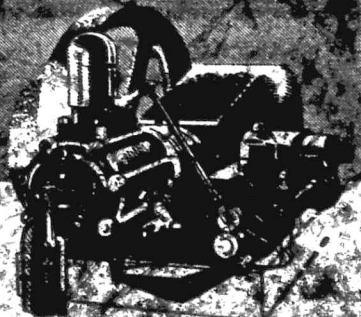
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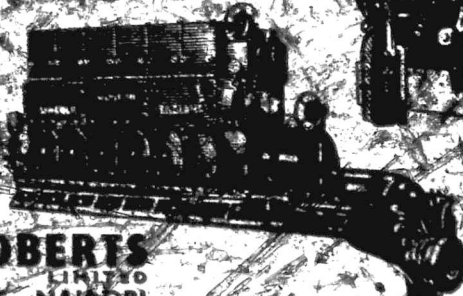
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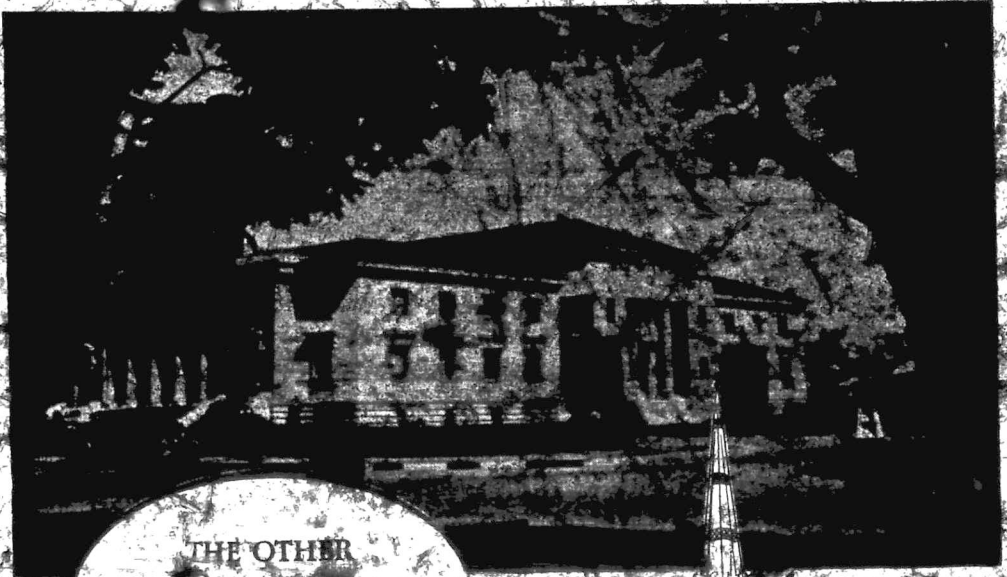
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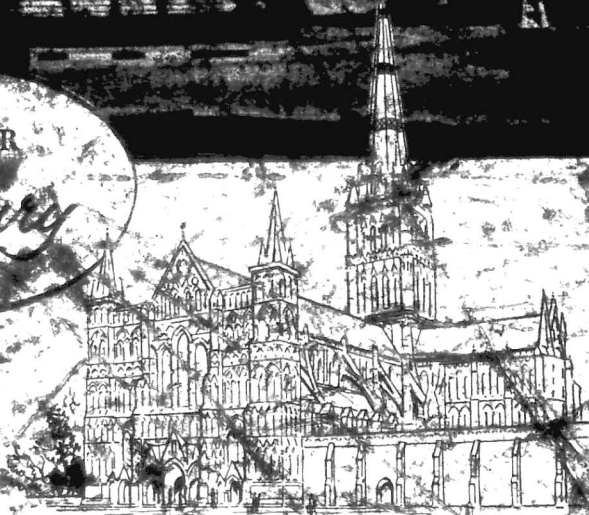
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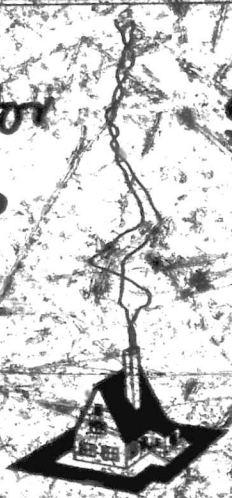
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS, having spent more than two years in examining the land and population problems of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, make revolutionary proposals in their candid, courageous, invigorating, excellently written but highly controversial report, which takes as its basis the policies or theories agreeable to British or non-official agencies in East Africa. Sir Hugh Dow and his seven colleagues (one African, Chief Kidaha) were charged to suggest means of achieving an improved standard of living for the African peoples of the territories, and they have focused their intellectual searchlight on every aspect of the problem except the political. *Mirabile dictu* their conclusions are unanimous, an achievement which is the more astonishing because of the nature of the report. Anyone who knows the members of the Royal Commission will dismiss the thought that that unanimity has stemmed from the complacent acceptance by the majority of the forceful advocacy of two or three of their number. Admittedly, some had stronger convictions and more forceful personalities than others, but the impression made by careful study of this document is that it is a natural outcome of thorough investigation, much cross-questioning, patient determination to reach accommodation on minor matters without sacrificing major principles, and a basic refusal to accept the almost universal assumption that there are still many fundamental differences between Europeans and Africans. To a degree, yes, but not in essence, the commissioners argue, holding that solutions which have wrought great changes in standards of living elsewhere need not fail in Africa. Too little too late has softened been the fault in East Africa. Too much too soon will be one of the verdicts on this report.

The Colonial Office, the three East African Governments, the present spokesmen for the European settlers in Kenya, and those who speak so loudly for African nationalism will all shake it in varying degrees. All the Governments, especially those of Uganda and Kenya, are sharply criticized, and that obviously involves the Colonial Office. The beneficial results of European settlement, commerce, and industry are warmly acknowledged, but the inquirers do not favour the exclusion of non-European farmers from the White Highlands of Kenya. They likewise denounce the maintenance of tribal boundaries. They are scathing in their references to ideas of territorial and racial self-sufficiency. In short, their counsel is completely at variance with popular opinion. If Bernard Shaw was right in his assertion that counsel with which men agree is vain because it is merely the echo of their own voices, the advice in this blue book is certainly not to be so designated. It consistently challenges common assumptions, and is therefore open to attack from all sides. Because the commissioners reject the policy of reserving farm lands in the Kenya Highlands for Europeans, some people who will not trouble to study the report thoroughly will accuse them of being anti-white. They are certainly not that. Their goal is the general advancement and heightened prosperity of East Africa, and not one of their recommendations gives preference either to the idea of smashing white settlement or to the "Africa for black Africans" movement. Their purpose is to substitute the community spirit for bitterness and a sense of injustice, and they declare that that can be achieved by purely economic measures.

They outchurchill Churchill in their anxiety to "set the people free." The subsistence economy which is still characteristic

of East Africa must go, they say, because within it there is no possibility of economic advancement. It is so depressed, the productive capacity so low, the saving capacity so small, and the taxable capacity so low that there can be no real improvement in living standards, which can be raised only by a sufficient degree of commercialisation and wage-earning activity. The prescription is for maximum state control of the economy in every way. The land tenure systems customary among Africans must be abolished because they restrict enterprise, and an agrarian revolution must be fostered in order to impel many Africans to earn much more by their own efforts, and so contribute to the expansion of production for local and export markets. The commissioners want to give Africans (and Europeans and Asians) every possible freedom to make the maximum use of the land and their own talents, in the case of Africans not least because they are persuaded that the frustrations of a static tribalism lie at the root of African discontent, the obligations and restraints of tribal society hampering those who want to become better farmers, business men, or even permanent wage-earners in a town. One result of the development desired would be the emergence of a responsible African middle class, whose members could meet men of other races on equal terms, and who shall say that that is not urgently necessary?

Non-Europeans should no longer be denied the right to farm in the Highlands of Kenya, and non-Africans and members of other tribes should not be denied access to tribal lands in the African areas, say the commissioners. Their test in all cases would be the use to which the land would be put, and they would subject all occupiers to strict rules of good husbandry and proper supervision. They do not recommend the sale of land between persons of different races, but subject to the consent of the Governor, they would make it possible for Africans to acquire leases of land in the Highlands, and they are emphatic that villages for African farm labourers, with adequate land for garden allotments, should be established in the Highlands so that such labourers may offer their services where they will. It is suggested that European estates should accept African tenants under adequate supervision, that there should be African pupil farmers, that Europeans and Africans should form partnerships, and that groups of enterprising African

agriculturists might employ their own European advisers. Even if we make the highly optimistic assumption that the majority of European farmers would accept the views of the thoughtful minority who would not quarrel with such ideas, what chance is there that the Masai would accept a large influx of land-hungry Kikuyu or Kamba, or that the Baganda would welcome the Banyoro who have claimed for three score years that some of their land has been wrongly included in Baganda? Land remains the issue on which most Africans would still be most ready to fight, and it seems highly unlikely that any influential group of Africans would support abandonment of the nationalisation of the tribal areas in consideration of the admission of some Africans to the Highlands as leaseholders.

There is no hope of progress, the report says, except by its development as an integrated economic unit. Declares the report, continuing: "Kenya in particular has been divided up into a number of watertight compartments, none of which is or can be made economically self-sufficient, and the frustrations of the last twenty years have been largely due to the failure to recognize that fact. Therefore we think it necessary to encourage the breaking down of tribal and racial boundaries and to replace them by confining individual titles to land where they exist and to encourage their acquisition where they do not." Elsewhere we read: "The isolation of the races in East Africa must be overcome, without the close economic integration of all their efforts the poverty of East Africa will continue." There is repeated emphasis on the indisputable assertions that East Africa needs the skill and capital of non-Africans more than non-Africans need East Africa, and that large sums of capital will not be invested in the development of the territories unless they are prepared to accept the immigration of specialists to undertake and manage the works which the new funds would finance. No fundamental changes are proposed in the arrangements which now govern immigration, but the need to control it in the interests of the territories, and particularly of the development of their industrial activity, is stressed. The commissioners consider that mining might make a far larger contribution than has yet been suggested by any responsible East African authority. They regret that the three Governments have not adopted a consistent and long-term policy to stimulate prospecting and mining; they ridicule

the idea that minerals not removed represent riches in the ground, pointing out that atomic energy might obviate the use of coal by the end of this century and that the coal not dug in East Africa could therefore represent wasted opportunities of badly needed income; and they urge the Governments to encourage mining by lower rates of taxation and by exempting mining supplies from customs duties.

Even this first partial review shows that the report favours the most drastic changes in policy. It disapproves the paternalism of the Governments, their interference in industry and marketing, their *One Pioneer*, *Mastering* after territorial *Thal Chance*, self-sufficiency, and the present high level of taxation. It would turn the East African Railways and Harbours Administration into an independent, autonomous, profit-earning corporation; create regional authorities for mines, roads, and water, and increase inter-territorial co-operation in other ways (the territorial Governments being 'reluctant to accept any arrangement which would appear to limit their respective sovereignties'); and, above all, it would clear the way for 'the activities of men of character, personality, and resource. All this, it will be seen, is the very negation of the socialist approach, and a modern version of that pioneering which created this country, the Commonwealth, and the Empire. Men of all races would work wonders if they were given a real chance to expand the economy in every direction, the commissioners keep saying. But do not the unmistakable inequalities, which it will take generations to reduce to manageable proportion, introduce complications which the commissioners fail to discuss?

One of the strange points about this arresting report is that its political implications are completely disregarded. The proposals are as much political as economic, but the writers apparently hope to escape the charge of being **Political Passions Will Be Aroused**, in any sense political by avoiding reference to the political practicality of their recommendations. We do not share that expectation, for these proposals, though couched in economic terms, are calculated to bring political passions to a head. Since the three Governments will be required to submit their comments to Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, disagreements will quickly

be exchanged at the highest levels in each territory. Kenya's reply will have to be considered by a Council of Ministers containing three Europeans, two Asians, and one African who are responsible direct to their separate communities. The recommendations in respect of the Highlands or of African tribal lands might therefore split the Council of Ministers — and so jeopardize the present experiment in multi-racial government. Indeed, the three European Ministers declared unwisely in February that they would resign if they were asked to give the so-called 'sanctity' of the White Highlands. They may invoke the promise of Mr. Lyttelton while Secretary of State that there would be no change in regard to the Highlands until 1960 — though that delay would merely exacerbate the bitterness to which the commissioners testify. African leaders would certainly not accept a new doctrine of their land if there was to be postponement to suit European convenience. The Governments will be tempted to procrastinate in the submission of their replies, and so delay must be expected, although there has been too much delay already in doing or undoing some of the things which the Royal Commission criticizes. Political problems which are studiously disregarded in the report have thus to be added to the grave economic issues which it raises.

* * *

A second important matter which is left unresolved is the question of time. Since many of the measures proposed would, if adopted, have to be spread over a period of years, the commissioners **The Question Of Timing** evidently consider that the confidence of all elements in the community may still be held and increased by policies which, though drastic and dynamic, would produce results only gradually. Is time on our side in that way? Many extremely well-informed East Africans are convinced that the time available for ordered change is running out very quickly, and that there is none left to lose. There is certainly nothing to refute that belief in a report which seems not to have faced this question. It wants prompt and far-reaching change, but it has to admit again and again that a proposal would be a slow-acting solvent. Thirdly, though good leadership by British administrators in the African districts is praised, there is no reference to the need for good European, Asian, and African political leadership if the proposals are to achieve acceptance. Africa even in the economic field depends upon enlightened and trustworthy political leadership — and Kenya is less well served in that

respect today than at any time in the past half-century. We are driven to conclude that the courage of the commissioners will not be matched by equal courage in official and non-official circles in East Africa. The

challenge to those circles is to face every one of the recommendations honestly, select those which are manifestly in the public interest and explain clearly why others cannot be adopted.

Notes By The Way

Nice Cup of Tea

SCIENTISTS WHO MAKE MAXVELS for industry, primary and secondary, and there is scarcely any department of life on which scientists will not now pronounce competent verdicts (even if they are liable to be fully contradicted by the scientists in the next laboratory). That the phraseology of the pundits has often little resemblance to that normally used by ordinary folk goes to the root. Since tea growing is now so important to Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, I record that a national organization of scientists in the United States, known as the Biological Sciences Foundation, recently invited medical experts from all parts of that republic to give their professional opinion about a cup of tea. That, however, was not quite the formula adopted. It was described as a "Symposium on the Pharmacology and the Physiology and Psychologic Effects of Tea." As a result of a tea drinkers in East and Central Africa who have reproached themselves with undue indulgence in the cup that cheers may now declare that a generous use of the beverage has the support of many American doctors.

Socially Acceptable Though Sober

A NICE CUP OF TEA, one doctor is convinced, "facilitates mental and muscular efforts, diminishes drowsiness and fatigue, and produces a sensation of comfort and cheerfulness without being followed by depression." Another declares the drink to possess "a wide utility rarely found in human dietetics." According to a third, tea even offers some promise of longevity because one of its ingredients is riboflavin, "which is recognized by medical authorities as the most important factor as a deterrent to the ageing process in man." A psychiatrist in the Veterans' Administration really hit the high spot with his affirmation that, "Tea drinking encourages a sensitive and discriminating enjoyment of intellectual and social exchange. It does not bring about a primitivizing or animalizing of the human mind; rather it celebrates man at his human best with the most distinctively human structure, his cerebral cortex, hitting on all cylinders. . . . The customs which have evolved about the drinking of tea contribute to an enjoyable experience of finding oneself socially accepted by people who are quite sober."

The Hon.

THE INFORMATIVE, well-documented, and well-illustrated annual report of the Uganda Electricity Board is embellished on its very first page by the unwarrantable use of "The Hon." before the names of seven of the five members who are also members of the Legislative Council of the Protectorate. They are, of course, entitled to that courtesy only in the debating chamber, but the Uganda Legislature, in company with many

others in the Colonial Empire, has continued to allow its members to use the term in general life. Governors and other senior officials in many territories being among the hardened offenders. Many years have passed since I first called public attention to this blunder, and I have returned to the charge more than once, but the practice seems to have become so well established that it is. Within the Legislature let me be addressed as The Hon. Mr. A. by all means, but there is neither good sense nor good taste in calling him that when he speaks to the local chamber of commerce, opens a tiddlywink club, or joins the board of some business enterprise.

High Commission Example

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition is Mr. Attlee, not The Hon. Mr. Attlee (except on formal occasions on which his membership of the Privy Council makes it appropriate to call him the Rt. Hon. Clement Attlee). In daily life the honorific "The Hon." denotes the son of a peer (many of whom prefer to be plain Mr. Smith, rather than the Hon. John Smith). Surely, then, it is fantastic that the term should be so often misapplied in East Africa. Kenya, possessing the senior Legislature in the territories, might well set the example of better and more modest practice, if the Councils might agree to abandon simultaneously their common error. There was a movement in that direction in the East Africa High Commission two or three years ago. Is the decision not to use "The Hon." outside the Central Legislative Assembly still valid?

Governors Criticized

TWICE IN ONE DAY last week I was told by friends on leave from Africa of recent incidents which have given rise to criticism of the Governors. In each case the A.D.C. was almost certainly the person to blame, but people decline to draw such nice distinctions and hold H.E. responsible. Of the nature of one incident I shall give no hint. The other, in a different territory, concerned arrangements for a garden party in the grounds of Government House under the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Fisher. Almost everybody in the area seemed to have been invited except a much respected and very modest senior official of the diocese. Thinking the omission a mere oversight, the Governor's office was told. I am assured that the reply was, "As this person has never signed the Governor's book he cannot be invited." Such an attitude in such circumstances seems to me inexcusable. It was an affront to the diocesan bishop, among others, and a serious disservice to the Governor — who may still be unaware of the folly committed in his name. He is able, popular, hard-working, and useful, and it is to be hoped that the good opinion of his subjects, winning by his qualities will not be neutralized by the blunders of his staff.

Conclusions and Recommendations of Royal Commission

Salt Passages from an Important and Unanimous Report

The following quotations are taken from the chapter of the Report of the East Africa Royal Commission which summarized its conclusions:

The *peccunia* not product in East Africa is among the poorest of all African territories.

Access to new land can no longer form the basis of security for all the indigenous population. The best of land *peccunia* must be replaced by a test of land use.

Tribal authorities who restrict the use of land, either by their own or their own tribes, or by outsiders, in accordance with criteria other than those of the highest productivity of the land, are diminishing rather than increasing their own security. Tribal and racial identities in this land have grown about a situation of increasing tension, the basis of which is fear.

The Kenya Land Commission, approaching its conclusions from the standpoint of the claims and needs of the separate tribes rather than that of the overall needs of the population. There can be no remedy for the present discontents as long as the problem is viewed from the tribal angle.

The approach from a tribal point of view to the question of security, which permeated the thought of the day, was definitely projected into the racial sphere by the Highlands Order in Council of 1939.

Lowlands and Highlands

The policy of the exclusive tenure of land in the Highlands by Europeans has led to bitterness over the extinguishing of African rights in the area, and to a sense of injustice caused, in African eyes, by broad acres reserved for a few individuals alongside an African reserve in which land hunger exists.

The approach on a tribal basis to questions of land tenure and land use is incompatible with the development of a modern economy, and this applies equally to a purely racial approach to the Highlands question.

The growth of modern commerce in East Africa has been almost entirely due to the activities of non-African members of the population.

A consequence of a subsistence economy is the recurring danger of failure of the basic food supply. By encouraging district, regional, and territorial self-sufficiency Governments have perpetuated the cause of the self, which is the system of self-sufficiency itself.

Government policy has frequently looked upon the normal functioning of the market with suspicion. It has duplicated the effort and resources devoted to marketing, and thus increased the cost of distribution. There should be no overall attempt to direct the market mechanism, but Government should rather influence production and co-operative organizations to undertake only those stages in the marketing process which they are able to perform economically.

The economic importance of overseas capital and enterprise to East Africa is greater than the economic importance of East Africa to external capital and enterprise. Special inducements to encourage any large-scale promotion of new enterprise from abroad would thus have to be very great. A general solution in the form of a fund would contribute more to the economic development of the territories than any concessions to privileged groups by means of tax rebates or subsidies.

In the absence of any mineral discoveries the industrial expansion which is probable in East Africa depends in the main upon the expansion of the local market. Great prospects of East Africa depend in turn upon the success with which countries in the world develop agriculture because

increasingly orientated towards the market and upon the increased efficiency of agricultural production.

Non-African elements constituting present the main sources of skill and enterprise for the East African economy. These resources are small when compared even with the present skills of Africans in paid employment and will become smaller in relation to a greatly expanded African labour force as a result of mass employment.

It is important to train Africans to acquire the special skills which are required to enable them to exercise the greatest conditions which would allow them to exercise the greatest degree of lawful initiative, and that they should be able to both require time, and also impose an important limit on their initiation on any large-scale economic development of East Africa.

If new industrial development is to be accomplished in East Africa, initiative, enterprise and control, as well as a large measure of independence upon non-African capital and managerial ability, greater industrialization, and the introduction of new undertakings in a variety of industries, rather than a few large industrial projects in a few industries, and Government ownership and control of such undertakings, should be encouraged. The necessary capital should be obtained by a process of direct investment.

Unless public policy is favourable to direct foreign investment, immigration which is likely to accompany the influx of capital and bring with it the requisite enterprise and managerial ability, it may be doubted whether the new industrial development which is desired will in fact occur.

In certain African circles new industrial expansion is both desired and feared because of the contribution which it can make to the income-earning opportunities of the African population, and feared because of the increase in political and economic influence which it is thought will accrue to non-Africans if the capital required for the expansion has to come from overseas. It is important to allow these feelings to be vented as far as possible to remove the misapprehensions which are their main source.

The difficulties which stand in the way of direct African participation in the field of industry are not primarily financial. It is knowledge and experience which are most deficient, and it is on the removal of that deficiency that a public policy anxious to promote direct African participation in new industrial development should concentrate.

Mining Potentials

The actual developments in mineral exploration and production cannot be taken as an indication of the possible mineral potentialities of East Africa.

The amount of mineral exploration which has taken place in East Africa so far is very small. A large area of the region has not been opened up, and East African Governments have not succeeded in adopting a consistent and long-term approach to mining exploration and development.

Modern mineral exploration is a very costly, protracted, and highly specialized enterprise. Those embarking upon it must be able to plan their activities over large areas in order to carry out systematic prospecting, and they require for this purpose exclusive prospecting licences over such areas for long periods of time and an assurance that they will be granted mineral rights under suitable conditions fair both to them and the State, and such as to give them a real interest in undertaking the risks involved.

There is probably no single source from which surplus income could be so readily obtained as from successful mineral exploration.

The overriding consideration as regards to mining policy in East Africa must be to make the conditions for mineral exploration and exploitation sufficiently attractive to those who may be induced to embark upon it, by providing every possible assistance in the form of property, geology, geological and mining services, and by removing legal and fiscal obstacles which unnecessarily increase the cost or the risk of gaining exploration and development.

Policy regarding the terms on which prospecting or mining licences should be granted, and taxation levied on mining enterprises, should at present continue to be decided by each territorial legislature.

The technical advice on which such policies are formulated should be based on the three authorities which may be known to the territories, the Government and Mining Commission, the British

The board should be consulted in regard to the policy best suited in each particular case where a mining enterprise requires special assistance in respect of the provision of railways or expenditure from special development funds or by Government. Mining enterprises should make representations through the board to any of the Governments.

Native or tribal authorities should be given shares in any mining undertakings. It is also in the interests of the development of mining that there should exist a multiplicity of different governmental authorities claiming a share in the proceeds of mining. This merely increases the number of those prepared to invest capital in prospecting and development have to face.

The customs duties on the minerals must be set at the costs of mining. Mining should be encouraged and attention directed to the fact that as minerals are sold in the open market, it is to the mining account in the calculation of Government revenue and development allowances, in mining such allowances must be more generous than in industry.

Unsoundness of Tax Arrangements

It is unfortunate that in most Colonial territories taxation concessions have been granted to the extent of the tax for the United Kingdom companies by the taxation policy of the U.K. The present situation greatly retards the investment of capital in Africa for mining purposes from the U.K. This is a highly conservative and timid action by the East African Governments. The present tax concession is a backward state of mining exploration and development by large-scale enterprises from what is to be expected.

The railway system in the way in 1949 in Kenya and Uganda. The railway system has exceeded its carrying capacity, but the post-war developments brought about an increase in traffic of tremendous proportions. The Railways Administration deserves the highest praise for the manner in which it has met these rapidly increasing traffic demands.

The basic principle financing the future requirements of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration was misunderstood. The principle of the amalgamation of the two railway systems was not a justification for burdening the new Railway Administration with liabilities for capital assets which had not been equitably maintained or were not revenue-earning or for an inadequate provision for replacement of the assets. The principle at the main objects of the amalgamation of the railways and harbours should be considered on business principles.

The opportunity was lost of reconstructing the financial and financial policy of the railway and harbour system so as to make it a plane and financially more flexible undertaking. This requires to be done at the earliest opportunity in order (a) to safeguard the system against financial difficulties in the future and (b) to enable it to improve and develop transport facilities.

Amalgamation of the systems was a necessary first step in the rationalization of transport in East Africa. It is very doubtful whether without Tanganyika could have raised the loan capital which has since been authorized for expenditure on the Tanganyika system. Railway rates and charges have not been determined so as to enable reserves to be built up, and the present dependence of the railways on loan capital raised entirely as part of the general borrowing programmes of the East African Governments has less the ability and flexibility of the Administration to develop its facilities and services.

Railways Hampered

It has not been sufficiently realized that the railway rating policies and the methods adopted for financing the capital requirements of the Administration must ensure (a) that capital can be obtained on account on the cheapest terms, (b) that sufficient reserves be built up in earnings must be built up so that its fixed debt charges can be kept to a minimum.

The system of loan finance prior to 1952 was one of the causes of the delay in re-clumping the railway which has so greatly hampered their activities. As long as the Administration's programme is dependent on the financial exigencies of the separate territorial Governments, it can at no time be certain that its place in the order for capital will be determined by the intrinsic economic necessity or justification for its proposals. Political considerations have also prevented the raising of railway rates and charges from building up an adequate reserve and an adequate rates stabilization reserve. The present financial procedure is unduly cumbersome and slow.

The Administration should be reconstituted so as to make Governments partners in the undertaking rather than holders of reservations of fixed interest bearing capital in it. The Administration should be established as an independent authority, a Railway and Harbours Corporation whose shares capital should be owned by the Governments of the three territories. There should be complete revaultion of the assets, and all the assets should be revenue-earning should be written off. The Governments should convert a suitable proportion of the interest bearing debt incurred prior to the amalga-

mation of the railways into equity share capital. The new corporation should so determine its rates and charges as to enable it to operate and develop as a financially independent commercial concern. The present Railway Act envisions that the Administration should not be run at a profit. This principle has in practice been defined and applied far too rigidly and has had harmful consequences. It has been mistakenly assumed that the prohibition to earn profits ensures cheap transport. The corporation should be permitted to operate at a profit.

Long-term development which can offer an early surprise in being able to pay off loans on capital should be financed by the establishment of a Colonial Trusts Development and Welfare Fund for the construction of railways, roads, and the amalgamation of all services. The fund should finance railway and harbour developments by selling up equity shares in the railways and harbours Corporation. The fund should be managed by the international agencies.

It is proposed that the Board of the East African Railway Harbours Administration should be drawn from political, commercial and from economic territorial frontiers which under-stand the needs of the system, who

the Board of the Corporation should consist mainly of persons close to their railway and business experience. The Board should not be delegates of individual East African territories.

Through the East Africa the lack of conservation of the water supplies is the major cause of the present state of otherwise productive resources. Water development including the discovery, conservation and distribution of water should be a priority in the early years of the developments as railways and roads.

Immigration

There are two divergent views on immigration policy — one which thought that the future economic development of the territories depended in the main upon further infusion of external capital and enterprise; and the other which thought that substantial amounts of new permanent immigration are liable to disturb and in some cases damage existing interests. Africans are afraid that the immigrants would deprive them of access to good quality land or that they would not participate in economic development made possible by the new immigrants.

The economic development of the territories presupposes fresh infusions of outside capital, enterprise, skill, and in the absence of these the difficulties which are associated with the growth of the African population are likely to become more intractable. The problem is not whether immigration should be permitted but the terms and conditions on which it should be allowed.

Supervision of immigration should be exercised by Governments on its own responsibility and not through boards which may reflect the views of sectional interests. Policy should be governed by the interests of the territory, not by attempts to protect existing sectional interests. Control of immigration by the executive is essential if immigration policy is to be integrated with general public policy for economic development.

Policy concerning the tenure and disposition of land should aim at the individualization of land ownership and mobility in the transfer of land ownership, ignoring existing property rights, will enable access to land for economic use.

The strength of resistance to change and the difficulties with which change confronts the African must not be underrated. Land tenure law cannot simply be left to evolve under the impact of modern influences. A law must be issued by Governments to meet the requirements of the progressive elements of society.

Complete transfer of control over African land tenure to the central Government is unlikely to be an immediate practicable and accessible step. Local land boards should be established and controlled in the exercise of their powers by the central Government.

Since the disposal of land by non-Africans has under public confidence, it is necessary to give wide control over the transfer of rights in land between persons of different races. It is considered as reasonable to assume that the rights and duties must be arbitrary duties, exclusive of the rights of the land must be retained, and the Government must not be allowed to acquire land without an established legal procedure. It is not the right of the Government to acquire land without compensation.

Since the Government has a right of eminent domain, it is necessary to give wide control over the transfer of rights in land between persons of different races. It is considered as reasonable to assume that the rights and duties must be arbitrary duties, exclusive of the rights of the land must be retained, and the Government must not be allowed to acquire land without an established legal procedure. It is not the right of the Government to acquire land without compensation.

Restrictions must be imposed in the interests of the African on the mortgaging of his land and on the recovery of a debt through the sale of his land.

Land Transfers

Certain controls over transfers of land agreed between persons of different races are necessary. These controls should be exercised by provisions in law: (a) to render null and void all transfers of land other than interests which have been registered; and to ensure that all transfers shall take the form of leases only; and that reversionary rights remain with the seller; and (c) to ensure that all such leases of land are subject to the Governor's approval. The Governor's approval to leases should be freely given, and this should enable the development of the economy in those areas which are so necessary, particularly in agriculture.

The land policy of the Government and of the various provinces should be based on a recognition of the African as an individual and as a member of the community as a whole.

There must be a full admission to the African under the law that the powers of disposition of land interests shall be exercised subject to recognition of the land private interests in the land. This involves that the Crown land and other land and leasehold land, and the land tenure systems.

Pressure upon native land leads to contacts which are not essentially racial and would give place between African tribes even if there were no non-African settlement, but restrictions attaches to the relative advantages of European estates, especially where they are underdeveloped.

Contrasting conceptions of land use implied by the maintenance of customary ways of life in the reserves and by modern economic production in European estates, are a cause of fear and distrust.

Africans have shown marked appreciation of attempts by individual settlers to bridge the gap, and conversely the contrary attitude has caused resentment. Fears of land alienation persist in Uganda in spite of official assurances.

Success in implementing the important changes in land tenure and land usage recommended must largely turn on winning African public opinion to support them. Outside help, time, and stability of Government are required for the learning of new techniques, and the economic life must not be regarded as something which does not compete with the Government's normal responsibilities.

Bringing the African into the European as of the African as an individual and as a member of the community should be countered by developing new ways of co-operation between European and African, and also between African and African, and to the African as an individual and as a member of the community. The training of African herders and their provision of posts of responsibility are essential.

Future policy must be directed towards farming and any tendency to continue in the present form should be discouraged. Two forms of development have a vested interest consisting with the African's needs.

Commission's Own Summary of Its Findings

Report Covers Every Aspect of Economic and Social Life

PARLIAMENT RECEIVED LAST WEEK

Report of the East Africa Royal Commission, 1952-55 (Cairo 3475, H.M. Stationery Office, 17s. 6d.) It is a document of 482 pages, accompanied by 12 maps.

The royal warrant of appointment, dated January 1, 1953, required the commissioners to "examine the measures necessary to be taken to achieve an improved standard of living, including the introduction of capital to enable peasant farmers to develop and expand production."

Sir Hugh Dow was appointed chairman, and his colleagues were Professor S. H. Frankel, Mr. Arthur Gaitskell, Mr. R. E. F. Hudson, Professor J. T. J. C. Kabaha Makwani, Sir Frederick Keating and Dr. Frank Sykes. They have signed a unanimous report, which is dated May 16 last.

Despite the great length of the report, the Royal Commission has prepared the following statement for public conference, though emphasizing that it is not an authoritative interpretation of the document.

Terms of Reference Broadly Interpreted

The report is arranged in seven parts. The first comprises a single chapter explaining the manner in which the Commission interpreted its terms of reference. On an injunction to examine all possible measures to achieve improved standards of living the Commission has placed a very broad interpretation on the terms of reference, and has thought it necessary to the understanding of the present problems of East Africa to examine them in their historical context.

In particular, the Commission has viewed the injunction as taking into account existing obligations in relation to the security of the land reserved for different races and tribes in the light of the main objective of improving the standard of living. Where the attainment of this objective appears to be retarded by these obligations, the Commission has felt justified in pointing out the probable results of a failure to modify them.

Part II presents a brief description of the geography,

population, history and economies of the three territories, and focuses attention on the salient problems facing them today. This examination of the background indicates a physical environment which is generally harsh and intractable, but within which there exist limited areas of great potential productivity, which are, however, widely scattered over a vast extent of apparently unproductive land. The African population comprises a complex mixture of cultivating and pastoral tribes, who for the greater part remain dependent on a subsistence economy increasingly deteriorating conditions.

External Capital and Enterprise

Such economic expansion as has already occurred has largely resulted from the application of external capital, knowledge, and enterprise. Increasing African contact with the outside world, together with the realization of the progressive deterioration of the physical environment is leading the African to demand new sources of income and enhanced economic opportunities in order to fulfil new wants and desires. Since these opportunities have not, save in limited areas, fully emerged, the African remains grievously cheated, both economically and socially.

The lack of economic security has done much to entrench a parochial attitude towards land holding, which continues to be considered as the sole form of economic security for most Africans. This attitude is fundamental in many problems of the region, and as a result the gradual disintegration of the social order of society is at present coupled with an incomplete adaptation to the new order. In the opinion of the Commission, only the complete adaptation to the new order can make possible the attainment of a better living standard. The Commission does not subscribe to the thesis that there is now operating an unduly rapid and dangerous race population increase. Although there is an indication of an upward movement in this respect, there is no statistical evidence to suggest that this is a dangerous trend. The Commission stresses that

growth, rather than a checking or diminution of population, may in certain circumstances be necessary in order to achieve improved standards of living. It is of the opinion that the present rate of growth of population should present no serious overall problem provided that the obstacles which now inhibit the development of a modern exchange economy can be successfully overcome.

The nature of these obstacles is revealed in the last chapters of Part II and in Part III. They emanate from the combination of strong resistance to change on the part of the African and a well-meaning but misdirected protective urge on the part of official policy. In the event the result of this resistance to change is to be a widespread acceptance of the African as a participant in a modern exchange economy.

East Africa's Poor Production

Very comparable with other African territories it is shown that the per capita net product in East Africa is among the lowest in the continent. The improvement of this situation will require the adoption of a number of measures. These include the abandonment of present rigid and sectional policies of economic and social security as they bound up the productive resources of the land. Furthermore, a modern type of institutions are to be developed in East Africa; they must be based on the interests of the masses and controls which it present improve progress.

Among these are the various committees for community development which are to be available for the rapid supply of the minimum of basic educational training to the masses, the functioning at all levels in view of the continuing dependence of East Africa upon external skills and capital, policies which tend to hasten the process of the introduction of these factors will hasten the attainment of the expansion of the economy which is now desirable.

The removal of these and other inhibiting factors will not in itself secure the desired result. It is also necessary to take positive steps towards the creation of conditions favourable to the exercise of all these activities, which make for progress in all sectors of the economy, and to substitute for policies which hinder, encourage policies which will facilitate the emergence of a commercialized economy.

Indeed the overall objective of public policy should be to create those conditions which are most favourable to that flexibility, mobility, and diversification of the economy which are now so urgently needed by the interests of all sections of the East African community. If political objectives are allowed to stand in the way of the attainment of these economic objectives, the cost in terms of essential economic achievement will be great and cannot be ignored.

Removal of Restrictions

Parts III, IV, and V of the report deal with the manner in which the positive conditions necessary for economic and social, urban and rural and industrial development, respectively can be promoted. In each of these parts the method adopted is the same. The several components of the economy are dealt with in chapters under their own headings and in each case attention is focused upon the major obstacles which impede improvement and progress, and recommendations are made whereby these impediments may be removed and replaced by conditions which will facilitate development. It is impossible in a note of this kind to summarize adequately the contents of these chapters which constitute the main body of the report. The following are, however, some of the major conclusions which emerge.

The Commission is of the opinion that it is necessary to remove the various trade regulations and other obstacles which hamper the free operation of the market. Positive recommendations are made for the creation of conditions favourable to the establishment of economic mobility and for the expansion of the distribution system.

It is pointed out that, in view of the present paucity of the local population to make internal savings, it is necessary to extend capital inflows by necessary means.

The Commission is of the opinion that the present compulsory savings upon people with small resources, such as the African population, is almost to justify. It is suggested special incentives to encourage foreign investors from abroad will have to be provided. At the same time it is realized that any improvement of the economy implies the production of increased income from the land, and this involves enhanced provision for credit facilities, which are recommended whereby agricultural and other credit might be extended.

The Commission feels that, in the absence of new mineral discoveries, industrial expansion in East Africa will depend in the main upon the extension of the local territorial markets, and that this in turn will depend upon the extent to which agriculture develops and becomes increasingly market oriented. Development of industry will be a long-term necessity

until such time as it can be accomplished by African initiative and with African control there will inevitably ensue a large measure of dependence upon non-African capital assistance. It follows that unless public policy is favourable to that type and amount of immigration which is likely to accompany this influx of capital, it is doubtful whether the desired industrial development will occur. At the same time, every effort must be made to assist the African in acquiring the special skills and experience required for industrial development.

The Commission is of opinion that mining development is possibly the present single potential source of surplus income which the region possesses, and that to date its development has been retarded by the lack of a consistent long-term mining policy. Recommendations are therefore made for the provision of assistance to those willing to undertake mining exploration and for the removal of the legal and financial obstacles which impede its progress.

The Commission considers that it is futile to expect the development of a modern exchange economy in the absence of adequate communications. Recommendations are made for the improvement of the present transport system of East Africa, for the modification of the present system of railway management, and for the establishment of autonomous national transport and road organizations.

It is stressed that economic development must be placed in the context of basic developments as technical and social progress are the means of the attainment of such progress by an organization responsible for the interests of the population as a whole in an area.

Immigration Unavoidable

The Commission is of the opinion that the large amounts of public capital which will be needed for some time to come, will necessitate the continuance of a certain amount of immigration. No proposals concerning fundamental changes in the existing immigration arrangements are made, but the Commission considers that the supervision of these arrangements should be exercised by government on its own responsibility and not through boards which may reflect sectional interests. The Commission believes that an essential prerequisite to the creation of an effective labour force is the mobilization of African labour and the severance of its ties with the reserves and the long-term objective which will result from the simultaneous pursuit of progressive agricultural and industrial policies, and the key to the permanent raising of the living prices of African labour is to foster an increase in the real incomes of the peasants. Recommendations are made concerning the establishment of a national minimum wage with area differentials, and for the determination of these minima in the light of experience.

Proposals are made for wage councils, works councils, and staff committees, and the latter is expressed that an attempt to encourage trade unions in the British model will for some time represent an expenditure of effort which might be more effectively used in other directions. Suggestions are made whereby the interests of African resident labour in the Kenya Highlands may be furthered and protected.

The importance of public health and housing is emphasized in establishing the higher standards of living which are desired and the Commission recommends that an expert body should be appointed to examine problems of public health. With regard to education, it is suggested that effort should be concentrated on the primary and intermediate stages, on technical education, and adult education, particularly for women.

There is a growing need for an effective statistical organization in East Africa. The present organization displays certain inadequacies, largely resulting from its relationships with the territorial Governments. Recommendations are made for improving the situation.

The Commission emphasizes that economic and social policies must be based upon a realization that the development of the region depends upon the extent to which the indigenous population can, with the help of small numbers of immigrant peoples, free of external capital, be integrated into the general world economy. Such an integration is at present rendered almost impossible by the existence of a set of artificial barriers which are not only unfortunate but also unprofitable to the African masses and retailers.

Suggestions are made whereby these tensions may be removed and replaced by a realization that the economic development of the region depends upon inter-racial co-operation rather than mutual friction. These recommendations imply the removal of discrimination restriction and privileges, all of which are anti-social and restrictive in their effects.

Part IV concerns the promotion of a sound urban policy, the rationalization of the services and development of urban communities. The Commission reveals an unsatisfactory state of affairs, in which towns are largely considered and operated as non-African centres and little attention is given to the problems inevitable attendant by an expanding African Asian urban and population situation. The land policies and models adopted in the administration of urban centres have thus to be tested.

It is recommended that the basis of a new urban policy should be laid, and it is suggested that the foundations of such a policy are the grant of full security of tenure to Africans living within and without the towns; efficient urban administration aimed at the production of an integrated urban policy; and the establishment of a zoning system within the towns based, not upon race, but upon building standards. It is also proposed that the development should become the responsibility of the local authorities, working under the aegis of the appropriate Minister.

Best Possible Use of Land

The analysis of the conditions necessary for economic and social development made in Part II, lays emphasis on the necessity for the most possible development of the land, as the foundation of the economic and social progress whereby the country can be developed. The Commission has therefore considered the question of the best possible use of land in the light of the various factors which limit agricultural development.

The Commission has noted that the present conditions are exceptional, unlikely for some time to come to meet a considerable contribution to the overall economy, and the national agricultural production as a result of crop production and animal husbandry. The Commission has therefore recommended that the immediate agricultural development should be based on the expansion of existing activities and on the possible irrigation areas in view of the very limited agricultural land available. The Commission has also noted that the present conditions are exceptional, unlikely for some time to come to meet a considerable contribution to the overall economy, and the national agricultural production as a result of crop production and animal husbandry. The Commission has therefore recommended that the immediate agricultural development should be based on the expansion of existing activities and on the possible irrigation areas in view of the very limited agricultural land available.

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Having provided the background, the Commission examines in Chapter 22 the possible alternative to the customary method of using the pastoral and arable sectors of the agricultural economy and discusses the various alternatives for promoting agriculture on the land.

Best Possible Use of Arable Lands

While regard is given to the carrying capacity of the land and of stabilizing the use, control of stock surpluses has been recommended. Recommendations are made for the improvement of the marketing system, which is the principal agricultural desiderata, and for the promotion of controlled marketing of certain lines for Africans, which is suggested as the means of ensuring unit control in the future.

With regard to the arable farming zones, the Commission has noted that the present conditions are exceptional, unlikely for some time to come to meet a considerable contribution to the overall economy, and the national agricultural production as a result of crop production and animal husbandry. The Commission has therefore recommended that the immediate agricultural development should be based on the expansion of existing activities and on the possible irrigation areas in view of the very limited agricultural land available.

Finally, the establishment in each territory of a Land Development Board is advocated. These boards, which should be set up in the interests of agricultural development should be given the necessary powers and functions. In each territory the establishment of a committee of the non-official members of the Legislature to propose the function of the board should be to hold a watch brief on land development.

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It is also suggested that Government should have powers of compulsory acquisition for public purposes, but that such public purposes should be clearly defined in law. Recommendations are also made whereby Government might be enabled to acquire land compulsorily for productive purposes by special legislation. Best land boards are advocated as the agents for interpreting and guiding local view-points concerning land tenure.

It has been pointed out that public confidence in the basic land policy advocated will depend only if that policy is consistently pursued and if Government manifest their intentions by divesting themselves of powers to dispose of and other than the manner recommended. It is inherent in the recommendations made that the terms Crown land, public land, and Native land will no longer have statutory significance, and the Commission expresses the opinion that so far as business transactions are not concerned, so that there will be no property of the Government of East Africa in relation to land.

Chapter 23 deals with the implementation of the proposals made in Part II, and discusses the various factors which limit agricultural development. The Commission has noted that the present conditions are exceptional, unlikely for some time to come to meet a considerable contribution to the overall economy, and the national agricultural production as a result of crop production and animal husbandry. The Commission has therefore recommended that the immediate agricultural development should be based on the expansion of existing activities and on the possible irrigation areas in view of the very limited agricultural land available.

Implementation of Commission's Recommendations

In this process local Governments and the Commission's proposals should be taken into account, but the Commission emphasizes that the burden will continue to fall upon the district administrative and field staffs. Proposals are made for the establishment of an efficient field staff, the details of which should function as all-purpose field officers, with the staff of the district being the staff of the district. The importance of continuity of staff, and of close personal contact with the people is emphasized. It is further suggested that the Commission should be met only in extreme cases, and should not be exercised by enforcement staff and not by the extension services of Government.

Part IV is devoted to the question of racial relations. It is emphasized that the success in implementing the proposals depends proposed throughout the report will largely turn upon the extent to which African public opinion can be enlisted in their support. Field staffs outside their own territory and the provision in their place of the external world can be applied to assisting in the development of the East African region within a framework of mutual co-operation.

The main aim must be the removal of all institutional and other arrangements which emphasize differences of racial status and the provision in their place of the external world can be applied to assisting in the development of the East African region within a framework of mutual co-operation.

The report covers every aspect of the economic and social life of East Africa, and constitutes a comprehensive analysis of current problems in the territories. It should not be regarded as expressing the opinions of or announcing the future policies of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom or of the Governments of the East African territories.

The conclusions and recommendations are wide-ranging, and will require study in detail both by East African Governments individually and by the Government before it can be seen where policy might be modified or new methods adopted in the solution of current policies. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is asking each of the East African Governments to let him have his considered views on the recommendations which the Commission has made, and to indicate how far in its opinion it would be practicable and desirable to accept the Commission's proposals at the present time.

Extracts from the report will be published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA over a period of weeks. First editorial comments appear in this column.

Birthday Honours for East and Central Africans

Feoage for Sir G. Grey Heyworth and Knighthood for Oukama of Bunyoro

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

SIR GREGORY HEYWORTH, for public services. Educated at the Dolton Academy, he joined Lever Brothers, Ltd. in Liverpool in 1912, and soon afterwards went to Canada for the company. He served with the Canadian Forces in the 1914-18 war, returned to the company and demobilized in 1919. He served in 1920 and 1921 as a Canadian in 1941. Two years later he was appointed a Director and Chairman in 1946. He was the first African chairman of Eastern Africa Co., Ltd. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Administrative Staff College, a member of the United Nations Committee on Africa, and a member of the National Council of Rhodesia. He has been a part-time member of the National Coal Board, a member of the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits, a member of the Company Law Committee (1947), and a member of the Company Law Committee (1947). He was appointed in 1943 to the Board of Trade. He was knighted in 1948.

MR. G. G. STEWART, since 1946 and E.P.O. 1947-55. He was Parliamentary Secretary Ministry of Labour and Industrial Services in 1946 and 1947.

Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, he served with R.A.F.C. 1939-45. Chairman of McConkdale and Co., Ltd. presided over for many years had a subsidiary in the Sudan, and a director of other companies.

KENYAN BACHELOR

CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN BROWES, since 1952. Chief Justice in Uganda.

Educated at Clonsilla, Trinity College, Dublin, and Cambridge University, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1926, and went to Uganda as an administrative officer in the following year, transferring to the Legal Department in 1930 as registrar of the High Court. He became Crown Counsel two years later, and was called to the East African Bar by the Eastern Conference, and to the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in East Africa, both in 1953. After service in the Bahamas, Palestine, and Hong Kong, he returned to Uganda for his present appointment.

KARIMBEI TAYABALI HASSANALI ALIYEV, for public services in Zanzibar.

Has lived all his life in Zanzibar. A director of Maritimo Jivanti and Co., Ltd., and other companies, and the most generous donor to charities and other social welfare causes. A former member of the Legislative Council.

MIRIAMAN IYIVSON STEVENSON, C.V.O., C.B.E., lately director general of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, which steadily developed its African interests under his direction.

MORTAL JOHN SMITH, O.B.E., for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Smith was appointed Specially Elected European Member representing African interests in the Federal Assembly of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and deputy chairman of the Federal African Affairs Board at the beginning of this year. Born in Northern Rhodesia, he is the son of the late John Mortal, a well-known mining and industrialist. He joined the Colonial Service in 1941, and served in 1927 and served as a member of the Legislative Council in 1945 when he became Commissioner for Native Development in 1951. He was appointed Member of the Legislative Council in the Territorial Legislative Council in 1951, and served as a member of the House of the Federal Parliament in 1951. He is a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Legislative Council, Zanzibar.

Educated at Kapsen and Trinity College, he was called to the Bar in 1927. He became a barrister in 1929, and a judge in Northern Rhodesia in 1941. He was a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Legislative Council, Zanzibar. He has been a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Legislative Council, Zanzibar. He has been a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Legislative Council, Zanzibar.

WAVU W. RUKWASABWA, AOTUMBA TITO GABONA, C.B.E., Omukama of Bunyoro-Kitara, Uganda.

Has held office for some 10 years, a majority of the Bunyoro Kingdom of 1933. By recent arrangements, to which he agreed, he is to become a constitutional ruler.

ORDER OF THE BATH

G.C.B. (Military Division)

ERSKINE GENERAL SIR GEORGE WATKIN ERIC JONES, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief, East Africa Command, 1953-55.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

BRIG. LACHLAN MACPHERSON, since 1952. General for African Affairs, Uganda.

Entered Colonial Service in Uganda in 1931 and was Deputy Resident in Bunyoro 10 years later. M.C. since 1941. **MR. W. J. JOHN MOYOKO**, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Health, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Educated at Strathgry School, was farming in Massey, New Zealand, and in Rhodesia, where he became a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Legislative Council in 1951. He was a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Legislative Council in 1951. He was a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Legislative Council in 1951. He was a member of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Legislative Council in 1951.

COX, THOMAS RICHARD FISHER, since 1950 a provincial commissioner in Uganda. Joined the Colonial Service in Uganda in 1931. Began half-time at Oxford. Elected vice-president of the Uganda Club, 1952.

HARRIS, ARTHUR MAXWELL, lately personal adviser to the Permanent Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, Sudan Government.

PAGE-JONES, FREDERICK HERBERT, since 1953 Member for Local Government, Tanganyika. Has served in the Territory since 1945. Appointed P.L. 1949, and senior provincial commissioner two years later.

KETTLEWELL, RICHARD WILLIAM, since 1951 Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland. Joined the Protectorate's Agricultural Service in 1934. Served in the last year with the King's African Rifles in East Africa, Somaliland, Ethiopia and Congo; mentioned in dispatches.

LEVERIDGE, LESLIE FRANK, since 1951 Development Secretary in Northern Rhodesia. Entered Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service in 1930. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1936. Provincial commissioner, 1947. Senior provincial commissioner, 1949.

MATHESON, WILLIAM ALLAN QUINNINGS, M.B.E. an assistant secretary, Colonial Office. Recently appointed head of the East African Department of the Colonial Office, and due to visit the territories later in the year. He rejoined the Colonial Office Middle East Department after serving with the Royal Artillery, 1940-45; received M.B.E. and a mention in dispatches. Was later private secretary to the Minister of State, head of the International Relations Department, and from 1951 until February last, Counselor to the Colonial Affairs in New York to the U.N. Delegation to the United Nations.

MORRICE, HUMPHREY ALAN WALTER, territorial adviser, Sudan Government.

MORLEY, ALEXANDER FRANCIS, C.M.G., an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

MARSHALL, JOHN EDWART, M.C., an assistant secretary, Colonial Office. Educated at Mill Hill School and Jesus College, Cambridge, where he was a champion in mathematics and physics. Appointed assistant principal in the Colonial Office in 1938; principal, 1940. Was a junior secretary, 1944.

ROWE, ERIC GEORGE, senior provincial commissioner, Tanganyika. Has served there since 1928.

STAPLEDON, ROBERT DE STAPLEDON, O.B.E., since 1951 Chief Secretary, Tanganyika. Joined the Colonial Service in Nigeria in 1931. Appointed Economic Secretary, East Africa High Commission, 1948.

WALLACE, JOHN HENRY, since 1953 Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in the United Kingdom.

Appointed as cadet in Northern Rhodesia in 1927, he was seconded to the Colonial Office five years later, and returned to the Protectorate in 1935, becoming Commissioner for Native Development in 1944, Administrative Secretary in 1945, and Acting Chief Secretary in 1946. Then he was again seconded to the Colonial Office, and was for four years head of the East African department. Resigning on account of ill-health, he was later appointed Northern Rhodesian Commissioner in London on the retirement of Major McKelvey. In that office he has rendered valuable services to Rhodesia, greatly appreciated by Mrs. Wallace.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

KENYA (Civil Division)

ADDIS, WILLIAM, M.C., since 1953 Governor and Commissioner-in-Chief, Seychelles.

Educated at Rugby School and Magdalene College, Cambridge, he joined the Colonial Service in Zanzibar in 1924, and was seconded to the Dominion Office three years later. Returning to Zanzibar in 1934, he was transferred to Northern Rhodesia two years later, but returned to Zanzibar to become Vice-Secretary to the Sultan from 1939 to 1942, when he was transferred to Uganda as Colonial Secretary. Five years later he became Deputy Commissioner-General for Colonial Affairs in South-East Asia.

FLECK, ALEXANDER, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., since 1953. Prior services to the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

An heir of the great I.C.I. group Dr. Fleck has very deep and extensive East and Central African interests. One of the subsidiaries is the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd. Others are African Explosives & Chemical Industries (E. Africa), Ltd. and African Explosives & Chemical Industries (C. Africa), Ltd.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM O'BRIEN, lately Chief Justice in the Sudan.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

BUCHANAN, JOHN KENNETH, chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission, Nigeria. Served in Kenya, 1942-45, and Tanganyika, 1945-48.

ESTWOOD, WILLIAM HEVES, for public and political services in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Went to Southern Rhodesia in 1921 and was in business in Bulawayo until 1942. United Party M.P. from 1939 until 1946, when he resigned, from the party unsuccessfully contested Bulawayo as a Labour candidate in 1948, but gained the seat at a by-election in the following year. Federal M.P. for Bulawayo Suburbs since 1953.

EDWARDS, ANDERSON COLIN TAYLOR, for services to the Interim Public Service Commission, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Educated at Rossall School and St. John's College, Cambridge, he entered the Nigerian Administrative Service in 1931, and was seconded to the Colonial Office eight years later. Appointed Assistant Chief Secretary, Nyasaland, in 1946, he became Deputy Chief Secretary in 1949 and Acting Chief Secretary in 1951. Then he joined the Joint Preparatory Committee on the Federal Civil Service.

FAIRLEY, WILLIAM, chief civil engineer, Crown Agents, London. F.W.D. A Kenya, in 1919, transferring to Zanzibar three years later. Returned to Kenya in 1925, he went to Northern Rhodesia in 1930, becoming Director of Public Works in 1940. Was afterwards D.P.W. in Tanganyika.

GIBSON, GORDON, since 1948 chief mechanical engineer, East African Railways and Harbours.

After experience in England, he became works manager to Tanganyika Railways in 1937, and chief mechanical engineer two years later. Transferred to Kenya and Uganda Railways in 1946.

HALL, SIR ROGER EVANS, for public services in Burundi.

Went to Northern Rhodesia in 1931, and Acting Governor, 1944. Chief Justice, Uganda, 1953-57.

HAMMOND, ROBERT ALSTON, since 1953 Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya.

Joined the Colonial Veterinary Department, 1930; Deputy Director, Field Services, 1947; chairman, Central Artificial Insemination Station Board, 1948. Member of Makerere College Council, 1949-54.

KEVIN, CHARLES MOTHER, Mother-General of the Sisters of St. Francis, Uganda.

Has been in Kenya for 20 years in the Protectorate and in the Sudan.

LAW, GEORGE NORMAN McLEOD, chairman of the board of directors in Egypt and the Sudan of Barclays Bank, D.C.O.

LOMAX, BERT, lately Senior Justice of the High Court of the Sudan.

MERTENS, VICTOR HERBERT, lately Commissioner for Income Tax, East Africa High Commission.

Entered the Colonial Service in Kenya, 1934; assistant treasurer, 1937; Assistant Commissioner for Income Tax, Tanganyika, 1942; Inland Revenue Commissioner, Kenya, 1948; Commissioner for Income Tax for East Africa, 1949. Now on leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service.

PRITCHARD, FLEETWOOD CRAWFORD, M.C., chairman of Pritchard, Wood and Partners, Ltd., London.

Has visited East Africa in connection with the East African Railways and Harbours Administration in order to advise on public relations and publicity.

SEED, CHARLES WILLIAM STANLEY, lately Director of Audit, Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

Had previously served in the East African Protectorate, and Nyasaland, becoming Director of Audit in the last named territory in 1946.

SMALL, ANDREW JAMES DON, for public services in Kenya.

Went to Tanganyika as agent for Power Services Corporation Ltd. in 1934, becoming general manager of the Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Joined the East African Trading Co., Ltd. in 1938.

Manager since the following year. President of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, 1944-45; president of Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, 1945-46, member of the Board of Commerce and Industry, the Industrial Management Board, and the Free-trade Board of Kenya. Director of East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd. and Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

SMITH, WILLIAM THOMAS, O.M., Chairman of various Native labour boards in Southern Rhodesia.

One of the three members of the Hospital Commission of Inquiry into Ng'amaharu Leper Hospital, in 1946; in the following year he was appointed chairman of the Mashonaland Native Labour Advisory Board.

(C.B.E. (Civil Division))

BELLEYLE, ERNEST, deputy head of finance department, Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations.

BENNETT, GORDON CHARLES, for public services in Tanganyika.

BIEWS, ANTON THEODORE, for public services in Tanganyika.

Managing director of Ribbeck Motors, Ltd. which he joined in 1941 in Dar es Salaam. President of Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, 1948. Elected first non-official chairman of Arusha Township Authority three years later. Has been in business in East Africa since 1930.

BILLINGTON, DR. WILLIAM ROY, for medical services in Uganda. A missionary of the Church Missionary Society since 1937.

BROOKS, LEONARD, honorary treasurer, Royal Geographical Society.

CAMPBELL, FRANK WINGATE, lately Labour Commissioner, Kenya.

After service as a district officer in Nigeria and with the West African forces in Burma, he went to Kenya in 1945, and was Labour Commissioner in 1951, until his retirement two years later. Was chairman of a committee which inquired into native wages in Nairobi.

CARRICK, DEMETRIUS, of Umata, Southern Rhodesia. For municipal services.

Educated at Umata High School, he was in business in the town since 1932. Elected to the town council three years later, he was deputy mayor in 1944-45 and mayor 1945-48, elected an alderman, 1949.

MAXWELL-DUNLING, REGINALD CHARLES, Chief of the Research Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan.

DAVKINS, ARTHUR MANN, Command Secretary, Army General Headquarters, East Africa.

FORRESTER, HENRY, Comptroller of Customs, Excise in the Somaliland Protectorate.

(Continued on page 1440)

Surrender Offer Will End July 10 Thereafter All Terrorists Will Forfeit Land

THOSE MAU MAU TERRORISTS who do not surrender by July 10 will be deprived of all their land rights, including the right to share and occupy clan lands, and on July 10 the present surrender offer will be terminated.

The European Minister without Portfolio, who is also a member of the Kenya War Council, said in the Legislative Council last week.

On January 14 Government announced the terms of the present surrender offer, to the effect that it was made clear that the offer would remain open indefinitely. Government was subsequently informed that the duration of the offer would be limited when it became apparent that operational considerations required its withdrawal.

Since the offer was made, 650 terrorists have surrendered. This figure includes 20 clan leaders. Of those who have surrendered many have given information of great value to Government and the security forces. Throughout the period of the surrender offer operations have continued as planned in the wide area, and the terrorists have suffered 1,450 deaths apart from surrenders.

Surrender talks revealed the existence of a split in the terrorist ranks. Among a great number of the rank and file and some of the leaders there was an increasing desire for peace and cease-fighting. Apparently some of the more desperate leaders rejected this course of action and imposed their will on the remainder.

"The War Council and Government have therefore decided on a timed withdrawal of the offer. The offer will accordingly be terminated on July 10. It will be effective till midnight on that day unless the military situation should at any time demand its earlier withdrawal. In the intervening period all operations against the gangs will be at full pressure.

"The Forfeiture of Lands Ordinance, 1953, will be extended so as to empower the Governor to make orders depriving all persons named in schedules to the orders of all their existing land and rights in land. Those terrorists who fail to take advantage of the present surrender offer and continue to resist the forces of law and order after July 10 will be made the subjects of such orders and will therefore forfeit all their existing land and rights in land, including their rights to share and occupy clan lands.

Publicizing Announcement

All means available to the Government are being used to ensure that the announcement of the timed withdrawal of the surrender offer is made known to the Mau Mau leaders and their followers.

Immediately the announcement was made in the Legislature, sky-rocket aircraft took off to fly over the forest areas to broadcast messages which had been recorded on tape. Later other aircraft broadcast messages along the forest edges.

As the Minister made his announcement in Legislative Council, aircraft were dropping leaflets containing the news. It was planned to drop 5m. leaflets within a few days. Another 24m. leaflets are to be distributed in the African reserves. Special editions of the Department of Information's vernacular newspapers featuring the news of the surrender withdrawal are likewise being distributed.

The campaign to persuade the African population to encourage surrenders will be steadily maintained until July 10.

During one 24-hour period last week 72 terrorists surrendered, including two "generals" and 14 others were killed.

More than 1,000 people have now been killed in quelling the Mau Mau rebellion, the European Minister without Portfolio has told the Legislative Council of Kenya. He added that known Kikuyu casualties exceeded 8,000, and that perhaps another 4,000 had died from wounds.

The Minister for African Affairs has said that 200 acres of land belonging to 25 terrorists have so far been forfeited under the emergency regulations.

On the ground that the evidence was "of very poor quality," a sentence of death on eight Kikuyu women charged with taking part in an oath-taking ceremony has been quashed by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

Are Kenya Europeans Confused? Facts which the Community Must Face

MR. OLIVER WOODS, Colonial correspondent of *The Times*, who is revisiting Kenya, has sent his impressions of the Colony today. The sub-heading of his article was "Europeans' Sense of Confusion."

The issue in Kenya is not a simple one, but between white domination and a multi-racial State, but between such a State and African individualism, "the zebra and the dark horse are left in the field."

His impression is that this situation is not generally realized, and that the split is between those who are prepared to live with it and those who will not do so; multi-racial education, for instance, would be much more likely to cause an "Euro-pean" than all the physical threats of the Mau Mau.

He shares the opinion of the other correspondents in AFRICA AND RHODESIA, that changes which are desirable and inevitable ought to be made at the instigation of the settler community. In this connection he wrote:

Voluntary Concessions

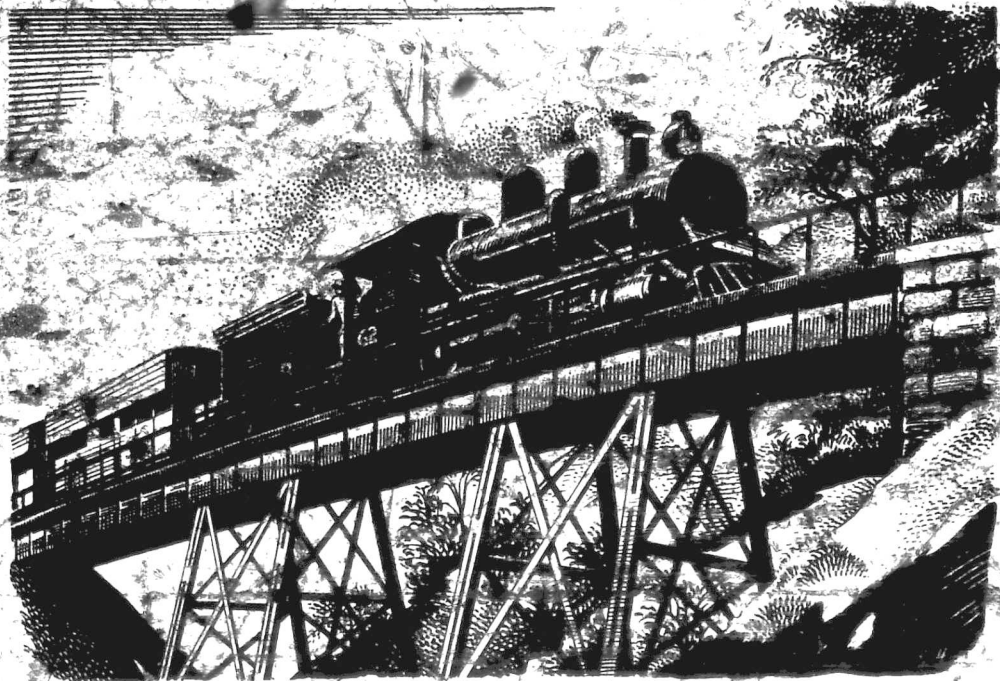
"Sacrosanctity of the White Highlands" remains the basis of European mystique and policy. Yet few seriously believe that a body of royal commissioners in the year 1955 will recommend it. Leading whites, such as Mr. Lipscomb, have now indicated minor voluntary concessions. What is certain is that reforms will fail if their psychological effect on the races unless they are initiated by the local Europeans themselves rather than imposed from Whitehall.

"Even those Africans who accept multi-racialism in principle are pressing for reforms some time earlier than the standard period envisaged by the Lyttelton plan, which comes to an end in 1960. That this demand should be met is essential if the swing away from multi-racialism, towards pure African nationalism is to be arrested. This swing has been accelerated by the prolongation of Mau Mau, the publication of the United Nations travelling commission's report on Tanganyika, and the opposition to an Asian Minister in Buganda."

"It will be necessary as soon as possible to alter the ratio of Ministers in Kenya to four Europeans, two Asians, and two Africans. Two officials will have therefore to be dropped from the Council of Ministers. The overall number of Africans on the Legislative Council will also have to be increased. Finally, the Africans are determined on direct election by universal adult suffrage, — though still on a communal roll — in the 1956 election."

Two Die of Thirst in Sahara

MR. ALAN COOPER, a Kenya farmer, and Miss Muriel Taylor, a Coshio school mistress, died of thirst, and Mr. Peter Barnes, a Kenya student, and Miss Barbara Duffly, a Nairobi zoologist, had narrow escapes when Mr. Cooper's car in which they were travelling north of Agades in the Sahara Desert, stuck in the sand. Mr. Cooper got off on foot for Guezam, and after covering 62 of the 65 miles was picked up by a party in which, accompanied by another car, he returned to the moon-roofed party. Miss Duffly boarded the lorry and the other three members of the party started off in front of the newly-arrived vehicles. Soon afterwards the party found that the lorry was not in sight and waited. The other car approached, but went past on a detour without seeing them. They drained the radiator of water and waited. Mr. Cooper died the next day and Miss Taylor three days later. Mr. Barnes was rescued by French soldiers and taken in a state of collapse to the Legationnaires Hospital at Agades, where he was treated for three weeks.



"The Railway is the beginning of all history in Kenya... The Railway created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown" — Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931.

The building of the Railway from Mombasa to Port Florence (now Kisumu) on Lake Victoria was commenced at Mombasa late in 1895.

In 1896, the Directors of the National Bank of India Ltd., sharing the faith of the men who opened up the country, ordered the establishment of a Branch at Mombasa—the first Bank to appear on the East African mainland.

Initially, the Branch was housed in cramped quarters overlooking the Old Harbour, per-

force continuing there until the completion of the present building in Treasury Square in 1903.

At the outset, the Bank was appointed Bankers to the Government, a position it has been privileged to hold ever since.

The Bank is proud too that since 1896 it has been a servant of the farmers, merchants, administrators and railway men who created Kenya as a Colony of the Crown.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Head Office : 26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

West End (London) Branch : 13 St. James's Square, S.W.1

In addition to its branches in KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA and ZANZIBAR, the Bank has branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate.

Uganda Congress Wants Independence

"Sovereign State" within Five Years

THE DELEGATION now in London to express the views of the Uganda (African) National Congress has submitted a memorandum to Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies. In accordance with the decision conveyed to them before they left East Africa, the Minister has declined to receive the delegation.

The memorandum is headed "A Declaration of the Will of the People of Uganda for Total Independence by 1960".

"We have been entrusted with a clear and compelling mandate from our people. This mandate is to inform the Government and people of Britain that the people of Uganda are determined to achieve their independence as a sovereign, national State not later than the year 1960.

"It is so determining the people of Uganda are not in favour of the profound changes that have been wrought in their country by the presence of British Colonial rule. Whether or not these changes have been to the material and moral good of our people is a question that may not arise at the present time. The simple fact is that, just in this 20th century the rule of one people by another is an intolerable anachronism, irrespective of the consequences of that rule. Accordingly, we are determined to be free at the date indicated above.

"We hope and trust that in our resolve we shall meet with the support and sympathy of the people of Britain, whose heroic determination to maintain their independence, in spite of so many odds at various periods in their history, has been an inspiration to the whole world. But let there be no mistake: we consider the issue of our independence an entirely domestic affair, and we shall not be deterred in our prosecution of it to the bitter end by any extraneous consideration whatsoever.

Co-Operation Preferred

"There are two ways along which we can achieve our goal: one, to work through and within the existing administrative system; the other, to work outside it. We should very much prefer to work in co-operation with the British Administration in Uganda, as we believe that by so doing much friction and possible ill-feeling can be avoided.

"But before we can so cooperate the British Administration should agree to institute immediate reforms within its framework in order to provide a channel for the expression of public opinion. Obviously, reforms remain as they are at present, it is simply futile for us to talk of co-operating, because there simply is not machinery through which we can cooperate. In our opinion, the absolute minimum reforms needed in the Uganda Administration before it can be said in any way to be a vehicle of public opinion are as follows—

"First, with regard to the Legislative Council, The Legislative Council will from July 1, 1955, consist of 60 members, 30 officials and 30 non-officials, with the Governor as chairman. We do not ask that these proportions should be changed, but we demand that the 30 non-officials should all be Africans directly elected by the African people of Uganda on a universal adult franchise. By directly elected we mean that every member should be elected from his constituency, by one poll and not through the hierarchy of electoral colleges as obtains at the present time.

"We also think that the Legislative Council so constituted should consider, as a matter of urgency, the question of defining the conditions on which such of the non-Africans now domiciled in Uganda who might wish to apply for Uganda citizenship can be admitted to a common citizenship with the Uganda people, so that they too can participate as equal citizens when the matter of absolute self-determination and independence is settled in 1960.

"Second, with regard to the Executive Council, A ministerial system will be introduced on July 1, 1955, with 15 ministers, of whom nine will be official (i.e., civil servants) ministers and the rest non-official (i.e., drawn from the public). We demand that the Governor should appoint as non-official ministers only those people elected by the 30 non-official members of the Legislative Council.

"This we repeat, is the absolute minimum on the basis of which we can participate in the present administration of our country and work for independence within its framework. Otherwise, we shall be compelled to realize our aim from outside of the machinery of administration."

The signatories of this document are I. K. Muzazi (president), B. N. Kunuka (treasurer), E. M. Muwazi (general secretary), A. K. Mayanja, J. W. Kiwanda, P. Oola, F. Rwanagarari, and Y. Engor.

While this issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is being printed the delegation will be holding a Press conference in a room in the House of Commons booked in the name of Mr. Fenner Brockway. It was an organization under his chairmanship, the Movement for Colonial Freedom, which sent notification of the conference to the Press.

The text of the above memorandum was received too late for comment in this issue. —Ed.]

Exhibition of Better Homes

Keen Interest of Africans Attracted

UGANDA'S BETTER HOMES EXHIBITION, held at Makerere College, Entebbe, attracted more than 30,000 people in 11 days. Free bus and trolley services brought more than 14,000 from all parts of the Protectorate.

One exhibitor estimated that his sales of electrical goods in the African market would be doubled next year. Another feature to follow up the exhibition with an advertising campaign. Hundreds of requests for electricity in African homes were received at the stand of the Uganda Electricity Board, which invited inquirers to find out how many other householders in their area also wanted electricity, and promised that supplies would be provided where that could be done economically.

Africans were impressed with the tenon purchase scheme operating at Entebbe. Most of the houses displayed can be bought over a period of 30 years at an average cost of 42s. a month for a three-roomed house or 87s. for a five-roomed dwelling including water and rates. Many of the houses were designed to allow for the addition of extra rooms.

Mr. E. D. Muggele, a cattle and goat trader from Buloba, who has nine children (including a daughter at Makerere College), ordered two houses, which he proposes to rent to Europeans, and decided to build for himself a large house based on what he saw at the exhibition.

Great Example of Co-Operation

The Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, described the exhibition as "a great example of co-operation between Government and private enterprise," and said that it and the radio and electrical exhibition recently held at Makerere College had together demonstrated improvement in the ways of living.

An official delegation arrived from Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, and Kenya and Tanganyika were also represented. From London came Mr. N.D. Watson, of the Colonial Office, and Mr. Desmond Heap, controller and solicitor to the City of London Corporation, who is a member of the Colonial Secretary's advisory panel on housing and town planning.

Mr. Heap, who performed the closing ceremony, said the exhibition had been important and successful. He praised the imagination which had conceived it, and the energy and industry which had brought it into being. It had shown the shape and style of African housing yet to be.

Uganda is about to have its own industrial or commercial revolution. I do hope that this great change, which can mean so much good for this green and pleasant land, may be conducted on proper planned lines in which sound urban housing is given a dominant place.

Africans would have to learn the art of living in towns. That art was based on good neighbourliness, and when fully grasped as a matter of course, it could lead to the emergence of a new corporate and civic spirit. The exhibition had shown houses suitable for those who wanted to master the art of living in towns; they were town houses for town life to be judged by town standards, and they could stand any reasonable test of merit.

During the exhibition many tributes were paid to its organizer, the Director of African Housing, Mr. M. J. Bessell, who was about to go on final leave pending retirement from the Colonial Service.

Letters to the Editor

**Human Qualities and The Franchise
Capricorn Society's Statement Criticized**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—The great value of the effort of the Capricorn Africa Society, of which I am a member, to find a solution of the race relations problem in the British areas in Africa south of the Sahara is all the more reason for taking extreme care to avoid a fallacious exposition of its case.

In the portion of its case published in your issue of 1st June makes the deduction that the qualifications for the franchise in Southern Rhodesia are unfair because the industrial colour bar or the dual wage structure or both have prevented some Africans from qualifying.

That deduction is as fallacious as would be the deduction that the standard set by a university matriculation examination is unfair because some persons are prevented by social circumstances of one kind or another from reaching the required standard.

The perfect uniformity of human quality has not been and is not likely to be devised. On the other hand, universal adult suffrage, by ignoring human quality entirely, has placed the vote of the moron on an equality with that of the person with the greatest intellect or the highest character. Perfect fairness is impossible. But the aim of a qualified vote is to ensure that the voter will at least have a minimum standard of fitness for his duties, and the education test is directly related to that fitness.

Having regard to the complexity of modern political problems, the present education test for the Southern Rhodesian franchise is nearly valueless as a test of fitness. I have elsewhere examined this question in some detail, and concluded, as I still do, that in order to provide a modest test of fitness the examination test for the franchise in Southern Rhodesia ought to be materially raised.

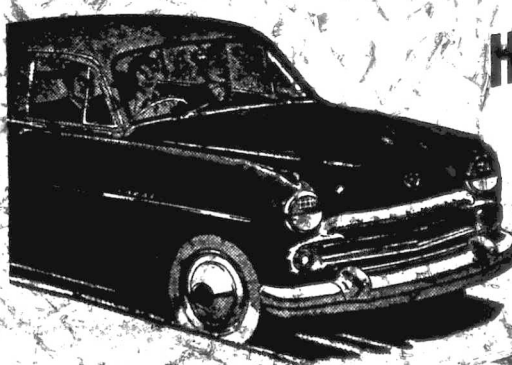
The present test is subsidiary to the education test in that it provides some assurance of stability; for which purpose the Southern Rhodesian means test is not at all excessive.

Injustices do arise from the industrial colour bar, but their removal will not be a sufficient reason for an attack on the common franchise in Southern Rhodesia.

The Society is also committed to the following generalization:—"The Rhodesian system identifies colour and civilization. Everyone who is white is civilized and everyone who is black is uncivilized. To show the manifest absurdity of this generalization one need only point out that Africans now sit as members (elected by both Europeans and Africans) of the Federal Parliament."

Yours faithfully,
G. S. WILSON, GERRARDTON.

"The patience and steadfastness under conflicting pressures of the district officers, their sympathy and understanding and firm handling of the complex human problems with which they have been faced, have contributed more than they allow to the shaping and future of Kenya." The Minister for African Affairs, speaking in the Legislative Council of Kenya.



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PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN L. ROBERTS was received by THE QUEEN last week.

Mrs. SYDNEY TEASLER is due back this week from his visit to East Africa.

LIBERT COLONEL E. C. Wilson, V.C., will shortly arrive in this country from Tanganyika Territory.

MR. C. P. E. DONALD, Deputy Financial Secretary of the Government of Kenya, is on leave from his post. GENERAL JOHN D. HINDS, Deputy Director of Operations in Kenya, was arrived by air from Kenya on leave.

MR. R. L. FRAIN will resign from the board of the East African Airways Corporation at the end of this month.

MAJOR F. DE V. JAYBE, of Ulu, Kenya, will arrive in London in a few days. He expects to spend a couple of months in the country.

MR. C. H. THORNTON, Acting Governor of Uganda, went to Bukavu to greet King Baudouin of Belgium during his visit to the Congo.

SIR ALEXANDER CARR-SAUNDERS, director of the London School of Economics, is to receive the honorary L.L.D. degree of Liverpool University.

THE REV. JOHN KEITH RUSSELL, M.A., was consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Upper Nile in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, last Saturday.

LADY TREDGOLD, wife of the Chief Justice-designate of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, sailed for the Cape in the BRAEMAR CASTLE last week.

SIR PETER BELL is outward-bound in the BRAEMAR CASTLE to take up his appointment as Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia. LADY BELL accompanies him.

SIR EVELYN BARENG, Governor of Kenya, has arrived in England for consultations at the Colonial Office. He expects to return to Nairobi at the end of the month.

MR. NALL MACPHERSON, M.P., Liberal and Conservative M.P. for Dumfries, has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State to the Scottish Office.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR has joined the board of British Overseas Airways Corporation. He was chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board from 1950 to 1952.

SIR RAULF STEVENSON, British Ambassador in Egypt, received the Order of the Republic from COLONEL NASSER, the Egyptian Prime Minister, last week.

PROFESSOR R. PEERS, of Nottingham University, left London on Monday to lecture for the British Council in Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kenya. The visit will last a month.

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MR. GEOFFREY BECKETT, a former Member of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, has been invited to open this year's Nyasaland Agricultural Show to be held at Chichiri on June 25 and 26.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE was the guest at a civic luncheon given by the town council of Blantyre and Limbe during his visit to Nyasaland. He afterwards met the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

MR. R. DE S. STABLETON, who is administering the Government of Tanganyika, will see SIR EDWARD BURNINGHAM on leave from Bukavu to meet the King of the Belgians during his visit to the Congo.

MR. R. DE S. STABLETON was appointed a member of the new Advisory Committee of the Commonwealth Migration Commission, touring the Federation to gain first-hand knowledge of its problems.

MR. ROBERT W. H. GIBSON, general manager of the London office for the East African Tourist Travel Association, wrote the play based on the Mau Mau rebellion which was recently reviewed in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

MR. S. G. WILLIAMS has been appointed honorary secretary of the Nyasaland Federation. The Hon. G. D. BENTLEY, secretary of the D. M. M. as secretary, and Messrs. P. H. H. ROOPE, SINGH, and G. W. BURTON as the other members of the committee.

SIR CLYDE MACKENZIE, who had already paid two visits to East Africa on behalf of the British Empire Society for the Blind, has arrived in Uganda to spend two years as executive officer of the Uganda Foundation for the Blind which budgets for an expenditure of £40,000 within that period. There are six training, garden training, and women's training centres. LADY MACKENZIE will shortly arrive in Kampala. Sir Clyde lost his sight during the Gallipoli campaign of 1915.

MESSRS. V. PRESTON and D. S. MARAWANA in a Ford Zephyr car won the third Corporation Safari reliability trial run through Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Only 27 of the 57 entrants finished the course. The Ladies Prize and McMiflan Memorial Cup were won by Mrs. JAMES M. WRIGHT and J. BURTON, also driving a Zephyr.

ESTATE AGENTS

S. J. SUSSEX. — A favoured locality for those or retirement. For properties of all descriptions, on sale or lease, coast or country areas, consult C. S. SUSSEX and Co., Copden Beach, Bexhill-on-sea.

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MR. T. WILLIAMS, Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. WILLIAMS are making an official visit to Mombasa this week.

MR. A. GORDON, Acting Chief Financial Officer in Uganda, will shortly go to Mauritius as Deputy Financial Secretary. Mr. D. R. F. WARREN, of the staff of the Department of Co-operative Development in Uganda, will also go to Mauritius as Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, M.P., Chief Officer to the Government of the West Indies, will be at the joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Rhodesia Societies at 1.15 p.m. on Thursday, June 30, on "Trade in the West Indies." Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS, M.A., will preside.

MR. L. B. LEITCH, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has had preliminary discussions about the East African Royal Commission report with Sir EVELYN TWING, Sir ARTHUR BURN, and Sir EDWARD TWINING, the Government Ministers, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory respectively.

Mr. JOHN LEITCH, Chief of the Crown Estates, has been appointed to the vacancy now held by a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika during the absence from the Territory of Mr. Eric Williams. Mr. Leitch has been growing coffee and wheat in the Oldham district for the past six years.

DR. DONALD BLAIR will speak on "The Mental Aspect of Illness in Africa" at a circle meeting of the Royal African Society to be held at 8.15 p.m. on Tuesday, June 21, at St. Ann's Crescent, Knightsbridge, London. Dr. W. H. PROSSER, F.R.C.S., of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, will preside.

MR. GEORGE D'ARCY LEANE, of the survey staff of the Nchanga mines, who was recently elected president of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association, has been chairman of the local branch for a number of years. He is also chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Amateur Athletic Association.

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN was recently described in these columns as Minister for African Affairs in Northern Rhodesia. Until the appropriate legal instruments operate he will continue to be designated Minister for African Affairs; when the new titles take effect he will be known as Minister of African Education and Social Services.

MR. A. M. B. HUTT, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, is on leave in South Africa and will not return to Nairobi until July. Mr. R. G. KNOX JOHNSON is acting in his stead. Mr. F. L. ADAMS, Economic Secretary, will be on leave from the United Kingdom until July. Mr. H. H. HARRIS will be discharged by Mr. J. G. LOUBSER, Director of Economic Administration.

THE GENERAL and Mrs. DAVENPORT left London Airport on Friday for East Africa. The General, who is Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles, is to inspect the battalions of that regiment. The inspection is to be away about six weeks. The other party will be on July 7 when Sir EVELYN BARRIE will present Colours to the 1st and 2nd battalions.

Mr. DAVID ARTHUR DAVIES, Director of the East African Meteorological Service, has been appointed director-general of the World Meteorological Organization of the United Nations. The appointment carries a salary of £4,500 a year free of taxes. Mr. Davies, now 42 years of age, was born in Glamorgan, and graduated from the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, with a double first in mathematics and physics. After service in the Air Ministry, he went to East Africa, where he has carried out experiments on the artificial control of rainfall.

Next Week's East Africa Dinner

OWING TO THE RAILWAY STRIKE, those who regularly attend the annual East Africa Dinner in London have postponed their application for tickets. There is still just time to obtain tickets for the dinner on Wednesday evening next, June 22, when Mr. Alan Kennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd will be the chief guests.

Among other guests at the dinner will be Sir Andrew and Lady Greville, Sir John and Lady Rennie, and Lady Twining. The Associates of Eastbury and Mrs. F. H. Baring and Lady Greville, Sir Evelyn Baring and Lady Mary Baring, and Sir Edward Twining have been invited to accept invitations owing to other engagements.

Tickets (costing 7s. for each of members of the Club and 50s. for non-members) may be obtained from Miss V. G. Young, 10 Eastbury, Eastbury, London, W. 1, buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W. 1. Immediate application is necessary.

Lady Ruffray's Reception

AMONG THOSE PRESENT at last week's reception at Claridges by Sir Philippe and Lady Ruffray were:

Mr. A. V. Barton, Sir St. John and Lady Ruffray, Sir Philip and Lady Ruffray, Sir Arthur and Lady Brograve, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Brograve, Mr. and Mrs. M. Campbell, Sir Christopher Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Goude de Murville, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Goude de Murville, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dodds-Parker, Canon Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Greenidge, Sir Evan and Lady Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin-Smith, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Holbeach, Mr. Henry, Her. Kingston, Sir Howard and Mrs. Hancock, Her. and Lady Heather Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ingrams, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. L. Keir, Viscount and Viscountess Kemsley, Sir James and Lady Lloyd, Sir Charlton and Lady Lane, Major and Mrs. J. G. Lockhart, Mr. Alan and Lady Patricia Kennox-Boyd, Lord and Lady Lloyd, Sir Paul Luciezo, Mr. V. G. Mathews, Mrs. and Mrs. M. Hill Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Meller, the Earl and Countess of Minto, Sir John and Lady Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Sir Colton Parkinson, Sir Halton Poynton, Mr. Alan and Mrs. Max Ruffray, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ruffray, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ruffray, Sir George and Lady Beresford-Spence, Mr. Peter Smithers, Sir Frederick and Lady Seaford, Sir Edward and Lady Twining, Mr. Howard and Lady Tempany, Sir and Mrs. W. E. H. Ward, and the Earl and Countess of

Crown Agents

AMONG THE GUESTS at the reception held last week by the Crown Agents were Mr. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Henry Appleton, M.P., Minister of State, Mr. W. L. Gorell Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Bourne, Major General and Mrs. Bullard, Mr. C. Y. Carstairs, Sir Greville and Lady Cohen, Sir Charles Greville, Mr. F. G. Johnson, Sir Gilbert Lennox-Boyd, Lord Lloyd, Sir Thomas and Lady Lloyd, Sir John and Lady Martin, Mr. V. G. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mathews, Lord and Lady Selverton, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Johnson, Sir Hilary Robinson, Sir Kenneth Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. D. Taylor, Lady Sandford, Major and Mrs. E. B. Shephard, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Mr. D. M. Williams, and Sir John and Lady Warden.

A delegation representing the Government of Northern Rhodesia, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industries, and the Master Builders' Association has just visited the Belgian Congo to study African housing in Elizabethville and Jadoville.

Points from the Queen's Speech Consideration within the Commonwealth

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH, read at the opening of Parliament last Thursday, contained the following passages:

"My Government will maintain and strengthen co-operation within the Commonwealth for the fulfilment of our common aims and purposes."

"My Government will continue to support the Colombo Plan."

"It will be the aim of my Government to strengthen the balance of payments and to extend overseas markets for our goods and services, together with the other Governments of the Commonwealth and of Europe, and with the Government of the United States, wherever they will work for a further advance towards a free flow of international trade and payments."

Health and Tuberculosis Conference

THE DUCHESS OF KENT, President of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, will attend its fourth Commonwealth Health and Tuberculosis Conference at the Royal Festival Hall, London, on the afternoon of June 22 to welcome the delegates.

The conference will be attended by the Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Miss A. Ebdon-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who will speak on "Tuberculosis: A Problem of Different Races." About 1,000 representatives of 53 countries are expected. One of the speakers will be Group Captain Cheshire, V.C.

African Land Development Important Progress in Kenya

IN ADDITION to such important factors as land consolidation, the development of cash crops and better stock management, a further trend is shown by Mr. W. E. P. Kelly, executive officer of the Kenya African Land Development Board (KALDEV), in his review covering the second half of last year. He describes it as "an increasing acceptance of the Murray principle of acquisition of African title and the development of the land." In the period under review, the local educational development scheme, amounting to £1,000,000, approved by the Board's committee, K. K. Machakos, Kaji, and Mwea, included a total loan element of more than £250,000, while other projects (Lokaa, Samburu, Nandi, and Baringo) in various stages of development involved loans totalling £80,000.

Another favourable development noted in the review is the number of self-financing cattle ranches undertaken by various districts. Machakos District Council raised £100,000 over a 10-year period on his Crown Land grazing areas of Yatta and Simba Emali.

Self-financing Projects

"Such self-financing cattle projects are a profitable investment for the Government," writes Mr. Kelly, "for they not only make efficient and productive use of land, bring in, but repay, the loans with interest, and provide further funds for investment in land development."

Examples of the self-financing scheme are those of the Masai who, after last year's accepted a comprehensive by-law regarding the use of their land. The by-law also agreed to a 2,000 square mile grazing scheme in the Elkisomto section at the foot of Kilimanjaro. Two schemes in the Masai ranches have been accepted by the most conservative Masai section.

In the new Masai scheme, in contrast to those in other African districts, the profits will go not to the council but to the original Masai owner of the heaving or the sheep brought by the ranch. The Masai thus get two payments: first the market value of the beef, and secondly the price of the animal sold. A deduction for management costs is made.

The total value of the grazing plan at Elkisomto will be £250,000, of which £100,000 will be a loan. There will be no grazing time or stock limitation, and the scheme is described in the report as a "mild gamble," but considered reasonably safe as control can be totally enforced under the new Masai land-use by-law. Revenue to cover recurrent expenditure and loan charges is to be secured by extrapoll taxes, a yearly and unlimited market provided by the Chaga, tribes in the Tanganyika border.

The new plan for the Seneuri low country south of Lake Rudolf will cost £44,000 over five years, and may show how the Northern Province might be farmed. In the less arid area a £20,000 reorganization plan for the African district council ranch is being undertaken.

Dr. E. B. Edney

DR. E. B. EDNEY, B.Sc., F.R.S., lecturer in zoology and leader in entomology at the University of Durban since 1949, has been appointed to the Chair of Zoology in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He is expected to arrive in Salisbury about the end of October. Dr. Edney, who is 41, was born in this country but went to Rhodesia as a boy. He was educated at Plumtree School and Rhodes University; post-graduate work brought him to the Imperial College of Science in London, where he took his Ph.D. in 1936. From 1937 to 1941 he was assistant zoologist at the National Museum in Bulawayo, which he left to join the staff at Makerere College, Uganda.

One of his major research interests concerns Mr. Richard Blandell, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Service for Visitors



The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Malawi and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories and to give advice, information, and assistance to visitors. Information bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kenya, Malawi, and Nairobi, and addresses are:

DAR ES SALAAM

Hammar Hotel (opposite the Harbour)

FRANKLIN

Kilindini Rd. (Entrance at Dock Gate)

KAMPALI

Shimani Hotel (opposite Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI

Princess Victoria Hotel (near terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A., P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

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

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

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from The East African Airways Corporation, 241 Victoria Park, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Trustworthiness the Criterion Examination of Quack nostrum

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has no intention of adopting competitive examinations except for clerks, the Chief Secretary told the Legislative Council recently, adding:

"Examinations of this sort are all very well as a kind of trade testing procedure, to assess a man's fitness for a particular job, but they are a means to an end, not an end in themselves. Loyalty, integrity, initiative, and fortitude are required in the senior civil servants they are currently filled."

"The foremost quality required in a civil servant is his most scrupulous trustworthiness. I repeat that it is the most important quality of trustworthiness that distinguishes the good civil servant from the bad, and that it is not possible to measure this quality from their written answers. I am quite convinced that this quality of trustworthiness cannot be established by some test in examination orders or in a written examination or in any other kind of examination."

"Competitive examinations are a ridiculous quack nostrum, one of those bogus panaceas like Mrs. Logan Pinkham's vegetable compound or patent iodine soaks, and if I must we shall hear no more about them."

Prophecy Fulfilled

MR. E. A. VASSEY, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya, quoted in the Legislative Council the other day from his minority report on the Police Terms of Service Committee's report, which said: "In conclusion, I reiterate my belief that it is necessary to establish in all races in this Colony that respect for law and order which is a tradition of the British people and to which so much of their orderly progress has been based, and my opinion that if we do not have a contented and efficient police with a high ratio of European supervision and the best possible type of Asian and African, then the Colony will regress in a few years a hasty and costly harvest of lawlessness, particularly in its townships and urban areas." This passage seemed, said Mr. Vassey, that he had seen consistently for a strong and efficient police force with a high ratio of European supervision as an absolute necessity for the production and progress of Kenya.

New Bread

A NEW TYPE OF LOAF made from 75% kaffir corn flour, 14% mealie meal, and 11% wheat flour has been shown in Salisbury. It is the outcome of three months' experimenting by Mr. M. J. G. M. van der Merwe, a United Nations baking expert. Mr. van der Merwe, at the invitation of Mr. D. Macdonald, Federal Minister for Finance, and a former baker himself, with 40 other people, including the Acting Director of the Department of Health, Dr. D. M. Blair, he sampled the new ware able to tell the difference between it and ordinary bread. Dr. Blair pointed out that the loaf would be valuable in absorbing any strains of organisms in the bakery.

Olympic Games

NORTHERN RHODESIA has asked the Commonwealth Olympic and Empire Games Association to reconsider its decision not to ask for an invitation for a Federal team to compete in the Olympic Games at Melbourne. In a letter to the Northern Rhodesia branch of the Association, Lord Burgley, chairman of the British Olympic Association, and a member of the executive of the International Olympic Committee, has said that he would be delighted to recommend an application to the Olympic Council for affiliation by the Federation of

Federal Central Bank to Open in 1957

Will Act as Government Agent and Adviser

THE NEW BANK OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND should open its doors by March, 1957, said the governor-designate, Mr. A. P. Crawley-Smith, when he addressed a recent meeting of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries.

"We shall have a State-owned central bank, without private shareholders. I do not think the degree of State intervention would be less if we had private shareholders than if we did not. The bank which represents a new development in the financial affairs of the Federation will be analogous to the Bank of England."

"The importance of a central bank in the development of a country is well known. The establishment of the central bank will be a major step in the development of the country, and the leading of the country without a central bank standing behind it. It is certain that the National Finance Corporation in the Union of South Africa has been set up by the Government and it is to be the first of its kind in the world. It should be a model for us to follow in the development of our own central bank, and to act in the same way as the central bank in the Union of South Africa."

As well as acting as agent and adviser to the Government, the bank would run a clearing house, which means that commercial banks would no longer have to clear through London by draft or telegraphic transfer. It would also have to build up reserves in good years against demand in bad. "We cannot possibly afford to run the risk of one of our great staples like copper going wrong and our reserves running out," said the speaker.

A court of inquiry set up by the Dutch Shipping Court has blamed Captain Johan H. Oosterhuis, former captain of the liner KLIPFISH, for the sinking of the East African coast in January, 1956. Her 100 crew and crew, who took to the boats, were rescued by the BLOEMFONTEIN.



It's the tobacco that counts

For the first time, Makerere College Medical School has more than 50 students.

Broadcasting in Central Africa

Commission Recommends Corporation

ESTABLISHMENT of a Broadcasting Nyassaland Broadcasting Corporation by His Majesty's Government has been recommended by the commission appointed by Lord Llewellyn, Governor-General of the Central African Federation, to inquire into the desirability of such a body in Nyassaland.

The present service on the island serves the needs of the population of 100,000 Europeans and about 1,000,000 Africans, but the members of the commission consider that the Corporation should have a capital of £500,000 to be raised in part by Government loan and partly by licence fees.

The members of the commission were Mr. Hugh Gwynne, Director-General of the Broadcasting Services, Mr. S. H. Varty, a former editor of the *Fullway* in Nyassaland, and Mr. G. E. Thomas, a senior financial secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

Commercial Broadcasting Reviews

They objected to the idea of introducing a licence system and found there was general agreement that all broadcasting in the Federation, whether to be operated by the Government or under one organization, and that at some stage in the future that organization should become independent and unhampered by "the suspicion which always clings to Government control, however benevolently exercised."

Unless there was rapid improvement in the broadcasting services the commission thought there would be an outcry by the public against the payment of licence fees for an unsatisfactory service.

Recent survey made by the Information Department of Northern Rhodesia found that there were more than 40,000 sets possibly available as well as African-owned wireless sets in the Federation. It is estimated that at least 200,000 Africans listen regularly to the weekly broadcasting station.

Kenya has now 20 stations serving as district offices. — Mr. Gilwaco, M.C.

Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford

First Meeting of Governing Body

MR. A. T. LENNON, GOVERNOR-SECRETARY of State for the Colonies, welcomed the Colonial Office last week the governing body of Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford, who were holding their first meeting since the centre was set up by royal charter. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Viscount Chandos, President of the governing body for the purpose of discussing future policy.

Other members of the governing body, Lord Gwyer, Lord Hailsham, Lord Horder, Lord Humberston, Lord Lyell, Lord Macmillan, Lord Radcliffe, Lord Russell, Lord St. Leonards, Lord St. Oswald, Lord St. Vincent, Lord Strathclyde, Lord Trenchard, Lord Waverley, and Lord Young, appeared jointly by the Governor-General, Sir Kenneth Robinson, and Mr. A. T. Lennon, Secretary of State for the Colonies at the Colonial Office, are the joint honorary secretaries.

The purpose of the Association is to facilitate studies in the social, political, administrative, and other matters affecting the people of the Commonwealth of Great Britain, especially, but not exclusively, the people of the Colonies, Protectorates, and other territories, for which Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has provided a centre to which individuals and institutions concerned with these matters may apply for information and assistance.

It also provides a centre to which individuals and institutions may apply for information and assistance in connection with their academic researches, and which generally acts as a link between individuals and institutions concerned with these matters.

North-Eastern Blue-Lured Tobacco

Feasibility Tests in U.K. and N.Z.

NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIAN tobacco is as good as, or better than, other types of the Federation, said Mr. E. G. Collins, chief tobacco adviser to the Northern Rhodesian Government, after studying the report of the feasibility tests carried out by scientists in the U.K. and New Zealand.

For several seasons North-Eastern Rhodesian sales have been affected by allegations of "smoking characteristics" and to settle the question Mr. Collins parcelled many samples of Northern Rhodesian, Southern Rhodesian, and Zambian tobacco for submission to scientists. When the test was complete, Mr. Collins said, "the test was a complete walk-down to the ground."

Reporting on the scientists' conclusions, Mr. Collins said: "The indication is that, of the 50 samples examined, North-Eastern tobacco, whether grown on red soil or on sand, yielded as good as, and in certain cases superior to, leaf from other areas of the Federation."


To be impartial, however, Mr. Collins conceded that in New Zealand an unfavourable characteristic was detected, and that therefore there must be some justification for the allegation that "burnt" flavoured tobacco from Northern Rhodesia possess an undesirable flavour or aroma.

Only one set of three samples was found to possess that characteristic, and it was not confined to North-Eastern leaf being detected also in a sample from another area in the Federation.

Federal Air Freight

THE NEW AIR-FREIGHT air service within the Federation and between the Federation, the United Kingdom, and other territories is about to begin operations. Services for the service have been granted by the Central African Air Authority to British Colonial Airways Ltd, subject to the company's financial and structure on inter-territorial services being agreed upon by a standing conference of interested airlines, including C.A.A. and E.A.A. A similar conference has already been established between B.O.A.C. and Huntingdon Air Transport to cover the main England-Africa freight services.

It is the first few months of this year Uganda bought more than 1,500 bicycles from Great Britain, to a value in excess of £25,000. Current sales are reported to be nearly 300 daily.




SALES AND SERVICE

IN

TANGANYIKA

AND ZAMBIA



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

THE STIRLING CASTLE is expected to sail again on August 4.

A boxing team from British forces in East Africa beat the Uganda Boxing Association team by 12 bouts to 0.

The second session of the first Parliament of Nyasaland and Nyasaland will open in Salisbury on June 24.

The Nyasaland African Congress is reported to have elected Mr. Masombe, General Treasurer vice secretary general.

Over 35 immigrants who entered Nyasaland from outside the Federation in the first three months of this year, 101 were Europeans and 34 Asians and Coloured.

African girls of the G.M.S. School in Lilongwe, Malawi, who were given money to spend on Empire Day, decided to send it to the Kikuyu Orphans and Refugees in Kenya.

The consumer price index figure for Northern Rhodesia in March was 188, compared with 100 for August, 1939. In the past six years the general cost of living in Northern Rhodesia is estimated to have risen 20 per cent and the cost of foodstuffs alone 43 per cent.

A conference held in Entebbe on the mechanization of agriculture in Africa has been attended by 50 delegates from African territories and a number from outside Africa. It was convened by the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.

The annual report of the Commonwealth Press Union says in a reference to the attachment of the Freedom of the Press by Commonwealth Governments that it noted "more or less disturbing incidents" from Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, Uganda, and Zambia.

The Chief Game Wardens of Kenya and Tanganyika have recommended that leopards and cheetahs should be declared royal game, in the first case because lion headresses are being extensively sold in some areas. It is also contended that the spectacular spearing of lions for films purposes should cease.

The Committee on Betting and Lotteries in Kenya has recommended that there should be no State lottery.

Russia Seeks Sudan Trade

ARTER X WERE IN THE SUDAN a Russian trade delegation suggested that there were great possibilities for the exchange of goods between the two countries and that a trade adviser's office might be opened by Russia in Khartoum. Russian experts, it was emphasized, could replace those Britons who were leaving owing to Sudanization. A payments agreement has been concluded between the Sudan and East Germany, whence a trade delegation recently visited the Sudan. A clearing account has been opened with a Khartoum bank and Herr Curt Kuebel, director general of the Oversea Department of the East German Ministry of Foreign Trade, has indicated a firm and durable policy will be made purchases direct and not through intermediate dealers.

The Breakfast on Kenya

LAST FRIDAY the chairman of the Joint East and Central Africa Board, Mr. C. M. Sedore, M.P., led a small committee to Breakfast House to make representations to the board on behalf of the job. The present sound breakfast on Kenya by Mr. Sedore and Mr. Sedore was followed by a meeting at the breakfast table with Mr. Sedore and Mr. Sedore. The chairman was accompanied by Mr. H. F. Hagleton and Mr. Sedore, members of the council, and Mr. P. B. Brown, secretary of the board.

Asian Nomination

MR. A. SATTAR SACRANIE has been nominated by the Indian Chamber of Commerce of Nyasaland, in consultation with the Nyasaland Asian Convention to fill the vacant Asian non-official seat on the Legislative Council. The nomination has been sent to the Government for consideration. The vacancy was caused by the resignation through ill-health of Mr. Prasad Dasgupta. Mr. Sacranie, who was born in Lucknow in 1923, is a barrister. His grandfather went to the Protectorate in 1897, and his father followed in 1907.

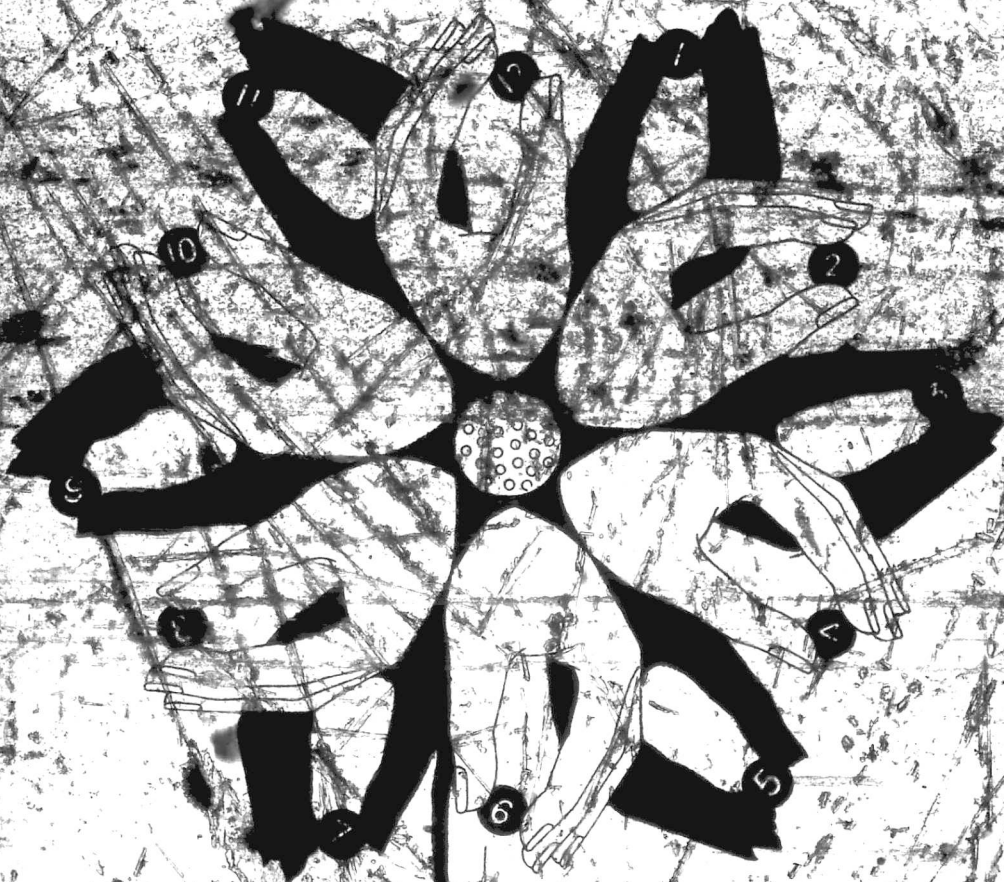
"Practically no work has been done by social anthropologists on the effect of missionary evangelization or on the work of the educators."—Dr. Max Gluckman.

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Of Commercial Concern

A statement from Barclays D.C.O. shows issues capital from March 31 at £1,476,875; reserves at £10,080,000; current and other accounts at £501,659,466; notes in circulation at £695,500; and acceptances, guarantees, etc., at £49,589,458. Of the assets side, the most important items are: cash at £2,442,232; money at call at £16,750,000; remittances in transit at £9,177,824; investments at £1,011,410; and advances for development purposes at £1,000,000. Advances to customers at £299,251,946; customers' liability for acceptances, etc., at £40,822,838; and bank premises at £8,969,359.

A Water Supply License authorizing the Kenya Power Company to take electric current from the hydro-electric station at Owen Falls, Uganda, has been signed. A White Paper issued in Kenya last week recognizes that it would be cheaper to obtain power in this way than to run independent thermoelectric generators. Negotiations have lasted almost two years.

Organization of dock labour in Dar es Salaam has been approved by the Tanganyika Legislative Council. Dockers, of whom 2,000 are now registered, will be guaranteed a minimum monthly wage provided they attend for work on a sufficient number of shifts.

The Auctions

At last week's auctions in London 3,557 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 38.19d. per lb., compared with 34.44 packages averaging 38.183d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 48.0d. for a consignment from Kenya.

Prince Louis Maphumbe, grandson of King Leopold II of the Belgians, plans to establish a ranching project in the Katanga region of the Belgian Congo. He intends to import stock and hopes to create a herd which will eventually reach about 20,000 head.

A further payment of £80,000 from the Nyanza Province Cotton Sales Proceeds Fund has been approved by the Kenya Legislative Council for development projects in the area. A grant of £200,000 was made in 1952.

The American Twentieth Century Fox concern has offered £5 for each £1 share in African Theatres, Ltd., the controlling interest in which is held by the Schiesinger organization.

Messrs. John Mowlem and Co. Ltd., contractors, who have executed several large works in East Africa, are to carry out a £30m. road programme for the Persian Government.

Dividends

How & Bonar, Ltd.—Final 7½% (4½%) and bonus of 3½% (7½%), making 11½% (27½%) for the year to November 30 last on doubled capital. Group profit, £746,159 (£858,849) before tax of £387,238 (£432,127).

Saunders White Co., Ltd.—Final 14%, making 20% basic rate for the year ended April 30. Net consolidated profit was £254,031 (£209,307). Taxation, other than profits tax, on distribution, absorbed £17,219 (£13,222).

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., produced 60,841 tons of sugar in 1954, compared with 54,601 in the previous year. Profit on trading was £594,075 (£454,033).

Robey and Co., Ltd.—Final 10% and bonus less tax. Net profit for 1954, £74,105 (£634,988), after tax of £77,264 (£50,153).

Beira Industrial Corporation, Ltd.—28% per £1 share (the same).

Sisal Output for May

Arusha Plantations, Ltd.—54 tons of fibre, making 714 tons for 11 months.

James Finlay and Company's Report

MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY AND CO., LTD., a company with large interests in East Africa, has growing earnings of £211,235,565,348 in the calendar year 1954, compared with £211,235,565,348 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £310,000 (against £119,600), £18,188 is transferred to reserves, and £40,000 allocated to staff allowances. Interest on the preference shares requires £16,500, and dividends totalling 7½% on the ordinary shares £127,500 leaving a carry-forward of £355,998, against £42,500 brought in.

The paid-up capital consists of £500,000 in 5% cumulative preference stock and £2m. in ordinary stock. Capital reserves stand at £993,871; revenue reserves at £1,555,998; reserve for future taxation at £2,201; and current liabilities at £2,305,000. Fixed assets amount in the balance sheet at £1,182,371, including £1,182,371 in cash and bank balances, £23,491,111, including £334,100 (£1,000,000) and current assets at £23,491,111, including £334,100 (£1,000,000) and current assets at £23,491,111, including £334,100 (£1,000,000).

The directors are Mr. V. H. Marr (Chairman), Sir Isaac Newton (deputy chairman), Mr. J. Blair (Managing Director), Mr. M. M. Anderson (Finance Director), Mr. J. G. Clouston, and Messrs. J. Bell, The Secretary, and J. H. Bell.

The 46th annual general meeting will be held in Glasgow on June 30.

Car-Mart Limited Report

CAR-MART, LTD., after providing £221,000 for the year, earned a net consolidated profit of £244,000 for the year ended November 30 last, compared with £167,319 in the previous year. General reserves, £35,000, and dividends totalling 2½ pds. per cent of stock, less tax, require £25,500 leaving a carry-forward of £204,100, against £138,758 brought in. The issued capital of the parent company is £400,000 in shares of 5s. Capital reserve stands at £129,841; revenue reserves at £562,690; current liabilities at £345,202; fixed assets at £286,552; interest in subsidiary companies at £426,577; and current assets at £830,804, including £291,082 in cash. The directors are Messrs. J. R. Raymont (chairman) and managing director, E. J. Gendley (managing director of Eastman Brothers), R. J. Grigg, and V. R. Hicks who is also secretary. The text of the chairman's statement appears on another page.

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Birthday Honours

(Continued from page 1425)

HECTOR, GOWEN MATTHEWS, since 1953 Secretary to the Government of the Seychelles.

Served with the East African forces in Ethiopia, Madagascar, and Burma before joining the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1945.

HOPKINS, THE VERY REV. HUGH ALEXANDER EVA, Provost of Nairobi Cathedral, 1947-53. Now rector at St. Mary's Bow Church, London.

Joined the P.H.U. lately commanding the Southern Rhodesian Investment Team, Sudan.

HOYR, STEPHEN THOMAS, since 1948 chief agricultural research officer, Nyasaland.

Seconded to the Department of Agriculture in 1940 after serving with the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, he was transferred to the P.H.U. in 1942.

JACKSON, CHARLES HERBERT NEWTON, chief entomologist, East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Campaign Organization.

Joined the organization in 1942 after serving with the Game Department of Tanganyika. Author of several books on these subjects.

KEEFE, JOHN HETT SEALY, a surveyor in the Federations of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

LEARD, LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM WILSON, for public services in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MADDEN, JOHN EUSEBIUS, general services manager, B.O.A.C.

MASON, EDMUND WILLIAM, chief mycologist, Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew.

MORTEN, CAPTAIN IAN HONOR, R.N. (RETD.), lately tobacco representative in London for the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Served in the Royal Navy in both wars and was twice mentioned in dispatches. Settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1933, and was first secretary of the Tobacco Marketing Board and first supervisor of tobacco auctions. Came to London as tobacco representative in 1938.

MURRO, GEORGE, a miner and farmer of Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia. For public services.

M.L.A. for Gatooma, 1928-33, and Liberal M.P. since 1946. Vice-president of the Mashonaland Liberal Party, 1947; chairman of the Rhodesia Party, 1952.

OWEN, JOHN SIMPSON, lately commercial manager, Ministry of Agriculture, Sudan Government.

PHILPOTT, ROY, Deputy Labour Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, since 1954.

Born and educated in Southern Rhodesia, he worked as a clerk in the Belgian Congo and later for the Northern Rhodesian Government. Joining the Labour Department in 1949, he was a district administrative officer for three years before receiving his present appointment. President of the Northern Rhodesian Civil Servants' Association, 1953.

RICHARDS, NORMAN EDWIN, Director of Public Works, Nyasaland.

SEARLS, THOMAS HARVEY, M.C., Deputy Controller, Education Division of British Council.

OWEN SMITH, WOODFORD GEORGE OWEN, Comptroller of Customs in Northern Rhodesia.

STONE, BERTRAM GILCHRIST, principal, Colonial Office.

STARKEY, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GEORGE, master, The Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.

STONG, ALEXANDER NEMBITI, secretary, Colonial Civil Servants' Association.

THOMSON, IAN, for services in Northern Rhodesia. Went to Southern Rhodesia as a mining engineer in 1924, serving with Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd. and later with Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. becoming assistant manager in 1943, and manager from 1945. Director of the Roan Antelope Ltd., and Ndola Copper Refineries, Ltd.

TRIM, DR. EDWIN ALBERT, since 1951 Deputy Director of Medical Services in Kenya.

Went to the Colony in 1927. Vice-president of the Kenya Branch of the B.M.A., 1946; vice-president of the Kenya Branch of the Civil Servants' Association, 1947; and of the Kenya Golf and Cricket Club, 1951. Recently appointed Director of Medical Services, Uganda.

WHEELER, OSCAR PRICES, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for public and municipal services.

WALACE, GEORGE DUNTON, horticulturist and nurseryman, Tanganyika.

Joined the Territory's Game Department as a surveyor, worked on botany and plant pathology.

WILD, JOHN VERNON, since 1951 Establishment Secretary, Uganda.

Joined the Protectorate Administrative Service in 1938, and served with military units until invalided to the United Kingdom in 1942. Seconded to the Colonial Office in the following year as an assistant principal. Returned to Uganda in 1944.

WILLIAMS, JOHN WILLIAM MILNER, since 1950 Regional Director, East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. Has been in Kenya since 1920.

D.B.E. (Honorary)

KLEINPETER, CATHERINE, SISTER PHILIPPA, White Sister's Mission, Kafema. For missionary services in Tanganyika.

(To be continued next week)

Lord Malvern

LORD MALVERN, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, when asked last week of his retirement was impatient, said that he thought that such rumours must be circulated by people interested in such an event. He added: "I have been invited by H.M. Government to visit London later this year, and it is hardly likely that I should come back here and say 'Thank you very much, now I am going to retire.'"

Lord Malvern is expected to visit London in October or November on official business. He may then take his seat in the House of Lords for the first time.

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Mining

Oil Prospecting in East Africa

Statement by Arco/Shell Company

D'ARCY SHELL PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT CO. OF TANGANYIKA, LTD., has issued the following statement:

“Considerable interest is being shown by the public in the exploration work being carried out on the East African coast by the D'Arco/Shell Exploration parties... “Even to the discovery of striking oil in unexplored territory is very doubtful... “Modern civilization's ever-increasing demands on the world's oil supplies...

Search for Reserves

Modern civilization's ever-increasing demands on the world's oil supplies... The large expenditure of capital and research needed to carry out that exploration...

Only by exploration on a big scale, where numerous wells are sunk... “East Africa at the present time is a fair example of these risks...

“For the whole of 1955 a cost of some £10m. would be a reasonable figure to expect for all the exploration activities... “The cost of drilling a well in inaccessible country may be about £60 per foot...

Company Progress Reports

For May

Falcon Mines: 14,900 tons of ore were treated at the Delny mine for 2,336 oz. gold... “Cum & Meter Gold Mining Co., Ltd. mined 25,000 tons in May...

Wankie Colliery: 254,861 tons of coal and 17,472 tons of coke were sold...

Kenia: 3,291 oz. gold were recovered at the Gelita mine from milling 24,900 tons of ore...

Mogosi: 12,400 tons of ore were treated for 366 oz. gold at a working profit of £10,000.

For March Quarter

Kenia: 12,713 oz. gold were recovered in the March quarter for a working profit of £20 against a profit of £8,480 in the December quarter... Tanganyika Diamonds: 7,541 carats were recovered in the March quarter...

Mining Dividends

WILCOXES CONSOLIDATED CO. LTD. — Final 6 1/2% making 13 1/2% for 21 months against 6 1/2% for the previous 12 months

Union and Rhodesian Mining & Finance

UNION AND RHODESIAN MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD. earned a profit of £51,139 in the calendar year 1954... The issued capital is £600,000 in shares of 2s. Revenue for 1954 is £26,972...

The directors are: Mr. W. Woodhouse Parish, chairman and managing director; and Mr. H. G. Hall, The joint secretaries are Mr. H. G. Hall and Mr. G. F. Hubbard.

The 30th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, southern Rhodesia, on June 30.

El Oro Mining & Exploration

EL ORO MINING AND EXPLORATION CO., LTD. for the year ended December 31, 1954, has reported a profit of £26,699... The issued capital is £166,972 in 2s. shares... Quoted investments standing in the books at £281,864 have a market value of £231,843...

The directors are: Mr. W. Woodhouse Parish, chairman and managing director; and Mr. H. G. Hall, The joint secretaries are Mr. H. G. Hall and Mr. G. F. Hubbard.

Fixed Price for Copper

THE INITIAL 30-DAY PERIOD of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group's fixed price of £280 per ton to consumers of copper expired on June 9, and no further announcement has been made by the Trust... The price therefore remains effective but is now subject to alteration at 24 hours' notice...

Selukwe Gold Mining

MR. ARTHUR BRYANT, who joined the board of the Selukwe Gold Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., in Vancouver, has returned from a visit to the Sibik Premier Mines, Ltd., in Vancouver, in which the company has a substantial interest... Mr. Bryant has been appointed president of the latter company in the place of Mr. Cromwell Heckley, who has resigned.

Union Mines

THE UNION MINERS DU HAUT-KATANGA report that total profit available for distribution for 1954 was 3,620m. Belgian francs, compared with 3,472m. in 1953... Dividends amount to £600 (1,500) francs per share of which an unchanged interim distribution of 600 francs was declared in December.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in the first quarter of this year were valued at £1,135,041, compared with £997,714 in the corresponding period of the previous year... March exports were £412,233 (£306,891).

Long Service Medal

EVERY AFRICAN who has worked 200 or more ticks at the Margalla copper mines in Northern Rhodesia will in future receive a long service medal and a wrist watch... The medal will be made of copper.

Kyanite in Kenya

A NEW PLANT for processing Kyanite has been installed at the Maska Hill property in Kenya at a cost of £400,000.

Company Report**Booker Brothers, McConnell & Company, Ltd**

(Company Merchants and Traders, Sugar Producers, Shipowners, and Rum Merchants)

Year of Consolidation and Progress**Improved Profit-earning Capacity and Financial Strength****New and Inspired Political Leadership in British Guiana****MR. J. M. CAMPBELL ON MAJOR DEVELOPEMENT PROGRAMME**

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BOOKER BROTHERS, McCONNELL & COMPANY LIMITED, will be held in the Library of the Grosvenor Gardens, at 40, Grosvenor Street, London, W.C.2, on Wednesday, June 22, at 11 noon.

The accounts were posted to shareholders on June 6 and the following is the statement of the chairman, Mr. J. M. Campbell, circulated with the report and accounts.

"For Bookers, 1954 was a year of good progress. The accounts for the year show further gain in the profit-earning capacity and in the financial strength of the group.

"From the directors' report you can see that the net trading profit of the group after tax was £380,743 compared with £305,701 in 1953; and that, in addition, there were capital profits of £284,000. The capital and reserves of the group, representing the interests of Bookers' shareholders, have increased by more than £1,200,000 to £8,614,057. Net current assets have increased to over £1,100,000, with a drop in current liabilities. Increased investment and higher turnover, we had over £150,000 in the Bank at December 31. We do not mean to hold large idle cash balances, because we want to put the money to profitable use in furthering our policy of buying new businesses for our operating groups. Moreover, we hope that our present trading companies can again increase their turnover and earn more profits.

Dividend Maintained

"Your directors are recommending the payment of a final ordinary dividend of 1s. 2d. per share, free of income tax, bringing the distribution for the year to 1s. 6d. per share — the same rate as for the last two years. In addition they are recommending a cash distribution of 3d. per share from distributable capital profits not subject to United Kingdom income tax.

"In the words of the directors' report: 'Provided that future results justify the maintenance of the present annual rate of ordinary dividend, your directors intend that the interim ordinary dividend payable on January 1, 1956, shall be the equivalent of 6d. per ordinary share, free of income tax, on the present issued ordinary capital', thus achieving a better balance between the interim and final dividends. Your directors also hope to be able to recommend small annual distributions out of distributable capital profits so long as this revenue reserve lasts.

"The directors' report also deals fully with the proposal to increase the authorized capital of the company from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000, and to double the issued ordinary capital by capitalizing £1,271,250 of reserves, thereafter issuing to shareholders one new 10s. ordinary share for every one existing 10s. ordinary share held on May 20, 1955.

"The capitalization and issue of 'plough' shares is a first step towards bringing the issued capital of the com-

pany more in line with the total investment of over £2,000,000 in subsidiary companies, and with the total fixed assets of the company of over £5,000,000. It comes with no implications as to the level of future dividends, which must depend upon the success or failure of future trading, and it leaves shareholders no richer and no poorer than they were before.

Review of Operations

"The review of operations tells how the operating companies in the group fared in 1954. Sugar output was down owing to bad weather and the aftermath of 1953 strikes. Prices were down, and production costs were higher. In the face of great difficulties management and labour worked wonders to achieve results which were, in the light of all the circumstances, much better than might have been expected. The improvement of housing and the development of social services and amenities continue vigorously.

"For the sugar factories we have planned a major programme of improvement and consolidation over the next five years, involving capital expenditure of some £2,000,000 and the elimination of two existing factories. It is expected that this money will be found by the group without recourse to outside borrowing. Great progress is being made in our agricultural techniques and practices. We are establishing a pilot scheme to investigate the possibility of tenant farmers producing some of the sugar cane for our factories. All these plans should enable our sugar estates to continue to progress in the face of great natural difficulties. I hope you will have time to look at the supplement to these accounts which tells and illustrates the story of Bookers' sugar.

Shipping Interests Do Well

"Our shopkeeping, agency and export companies in the Campbell Booker Group made a bigger contribution to profits than in 1953, but profits did not increase commensurately with record turnover. Our ship-owning interests did well, taking into account their valuable services to the group. United Rum Merchants' sales in the United Kingdom, including Lemon Hart and Lamb's Navy Rum, kept pace with the previous year, and in Canada increased beyond expectations. Our group of small miscellaneous companies, carpet, oil-sealing and produce dealing in the United Kingdom, iron manufacture, balloon production, printing and produce dealing in British Guiana, had, on the whole, a good year in 1954 and promise well for 1955.

"These trading and financial results once more pay clear tribute to managers' skill and labour throughout the Booker Group. I know that shareholders will feel a renewed sense of appreciation and of personal gratitude to each and all the men and women — managers and traders, and no less administrative, accounting and secretarial staff — upon whose successful endeavour the Group depends.

Wages and Salaries Exceed £4.5m

"Wages, salaries and other employment costs increased by more than £1,000,000 during 1954 to over £4,500,000. £700,000 is attributable to the subsidiary, leaving a well-earned increase of £200,000 for the constantly existing subsidiary companies. It is important that shareholders, management and labour to realize that during 1954 the net profits of the group, after tax, were over £200,000. Indeed, the dividend paid £200,000, tax paid over £250,000 and wages, salaries and other employment costs over £4,500,000. The net profit and the dividend after tax, and the increase therein attributable to existing subsidiary companies, more than the total dividends paid.

The political situation in British Guiana has been described as quiescent. The people are living and are working about their daily work more or less peacefully. The report of the Commission of Enquiry under the chairmanship of Sir James Robertson on the proposed new Constitution, roundly condemned the public politicians of the People's Progressive Party who had brought it about, lucidly analysed the social, economic and political problems of the country and recommended a period of Constitutional 'making time' with a wholly nominated Interim Government.

"With this Interim Government, with some emergency regulations still in force preventing open discussion and indiscriminate agitation, and with British troops in the country, there is little fear, at present, of serious disorder. But this is not a satisfactory state of affairs, and the country cannot exist for long — and certainly not progress — in a political vacuum. Some sound and sensible politicians of ability and good will are now striving to establish a reasonable, progressive party; but there is little evidence yet that, if elections were held again in the near future, they would be able to attract the majority of voters from the quite unattainable material premises, the misrepresentation and the intimidation of the past and present leaders of the People's Progressive Party.

"British Guiana will not prosper until she can produce a leader of the calibre of those other British Caribbean leaders who have held ministerial office with high distinction; a Guianese who can form a clear vision of the good Guiana, strive for it, convey it to the public imagination, and, when he has gained election, lead government and people, constructively and progressively towards their goal — with a true sense of responsibility and in terms of the possible.

Future Clouded and Uncertain

"It now looks as though Federation of the British West Indies may become a reality within two years. The earlier policy of British Guiana had been to stay out of Federation. Now, however, much informed opinion in British Guiana, but not all, favours a new move towards entering a Federation of islands which probably recognize the contribution which her people, land and resources would make to the Federation. Despite her potential, British Guiana would have a long and hard struggle to achieve economic stability on her own, nor could she alone attain the Dominion status to which the people naturally aspire. We believe that she has the choice either of ploughing her own difficult furrow alone, or joining the rest of the British Caribbean in their forward march of social, economic and political progress.

"So the future of British Guiana remains clouded and uncertain. Last year I said to shareholders: 'Our policy must be, so long as politics do not make it economically unjustifiable and downright imprudent, to maintain our businesses in British Guiana as efficiently and profitably

as we possibly can. All our staff will work for the benefit of the shareholders who have so generously supported this project, as it remains feasible. However this may be, we are fully aware of the fact that the group must continue to build up, in the form of profitable investments elsewhere, 'hedges' against catastrophe in British Guiana should the worst come to pass. We do not believe that this will happen, but we must guard against it happening. Your directors continue to carry out that policy to the best of their ability.

Human and Public Relations of First Importance

"In British Guiana, the attitude of the directors is one of confidence and a sense of identity between the people of the country and the Bookers group. Our policy is to ensure regard for human and public relations is one of the first importance. To help in these endeavours, this year, during last year we appointed a director directly in charge of public relations for the Bookers group, to be based in British Guiana, in the person of Mr. Anthony Parker, and an expert in public relations, Mr. J. A. Wells.

"The acquisition last year of the Imperial Canadian capital of the Motor Car Supply Company of Canada Limited, was a definite step towards building up the profit-earning capacity of the group outside British Guiana, Canada, perhaps particularly Western Canada. Despite the recent check to the expansion of their economy, we expect to offer glowing prospects for the future. We are now looking into further possibilities there.

Shareholders who have accepted the review of operations will find it paradoxical in the light of this declared policy that we should, during 1954, have increased our investment in the Sugar Industry of British Guiana by buying control of Port Mourant, Limited, — a sugar estate and factory producing about 20,000 tons of sugar a year, and sold 49% of the capital of United Rum Merchants, who trade preponderantly in the United Kingdom and in Canada.

"The explanation of the former transaction is that Bookers already held 9% of the capital of Port Mourant and have for many years managed the estate. When for death-duty reasons the family owning control wished to sell their shares, it was inevitable, and in our interest, that we should buy them.

"As to the latter, the circumstances of the Rum trade in the United Kingdom and Canada dictated that we should broaden our common interests with the Huram Walker Group, this gaining a powerful partner, by selling to them a 49% interest in the share capital of United Rum Merchants.

"It is, after all, a matter in emphasis of policy, and in timing, which events have impelled, rather than a change in fundamental policy. For many years the Bookers Group have been developing investments outside British Guiana — in Central Africa and in the United Kingdom. Now we have been forced to accelerate this process in order to underwrite the political hazards of British Guiana. Your board are confident that you would not wait idly by applying this change of emphasis too rigidly to lose profitable opportunities of purchase or partnership which suit and will strengthen the Bookers Group.

Closer Association with Guyana

"This news of the subject of the forthcoming announcement of a merger in British Guiana, with a short version in the Daily Worker, is a disappointment.

"Closer association is being planned between the Bookers group and Messrs. B. and J. Davsons. This was

... yesterday by Mr. J. M. Campbell, chairman of J. M. Campbell & Company Limited, and Mr. H. M. Dawson, D.S.O., chairman of Dawson Brothers Limited, who also... the... would be based largely on an... details were being... two companies. The... planning of close... the corporation of... The board... working out the... based largely on an...

... the difficulties of financing modern... have convinced Dawson... that it would... the best interests of the shareholders... of British Guiana... the company to... with a larger group of companies having... but more widely spread interests. Not only are Bookers... but there has been close community of interest between... companies for nearly a century and a half... relations... in fact, greater... the spirit of practical cooperation... the three largest producers which is... in the successful working of the... producers. As...

Banking Agencies

The name... is as much a part of the... of... in 1814, a year earlier... in 1816, founded the firm of... in Amsterdam. Today... some 20,000 tons... together with a cattle ranch, lime... and a foundry... several trading busi-nesses... Throughout the years Davsons has remained a private company... family business in the strictest sense. We need not... the special problems that face such a business today beyond stating that the current level of... in the United Kingdom...

... Finally, and of the greatest importance, we wish to emphasize the... of the interests of all... Davsons has... and will remain an... in all... planning for the... association.

"I can only add that this is a case where, after a full discussion and consideration, your board has not only should... should... alliance with Davsons... but that their... have been... opportunity... to the future... the wrong time of... year, which... bound again to affect sugar output... and costs... political... there is no reason to expect... the rest of our businesses will not do as well... as in 1954."



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The British Central Africa Company, Limited

Increase in Profits from Estates and Other Concerns Accounts Reflect High Prices Paid for Tea

Mr. DONALD C. BROWN'S STATEMENT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 15, 1955, at Nairobi.

MR. DONALD C. BROWN, F.S.A., the Chairman of the Company, presented the following extracts from his statement to the members:

The accounts for the year ended September 30, 1954, reflect the extremely high prices paid for Nyasaland tea during the year. The profit on estates, Mantapa, 1954, was £196,720, as compared with £123,257 for the previous year, an increase of £73,463. While tea profits were a main profit for most other branches of our business other than tea were lower than in the previous year, and we sustained a loss on our other assets of some £6,500. On the whole, however, the result is very satisfactory.

Principal Crops

Crops. — The following tables show the output of our principal crops, together with comparative figures for the preceding year:

Year ended	1953	1954
September 30		
Tobacco	181,379 lb.	233,173 lb.
Soya	497 tons	554 tons
Tung	177,726 lb.	138,814 lb.
Tea	1,696,673 lb.	1,528,250 lb.

During the year under review we manufactured 1,696,673 lb. of tea, as compared with 1,528,250 lb. in the previous year. Last year it indicated that we estimated the crop might be between 1.7m. and 1.85m. lb. despite a grave shortage of rain, but the effect of this shortage was more severe than we had anticipated. Taking our Munda Estate as representative of the whole of the area, we recorded only 35.5 inches of rain during the year under review, as compared with 49.72 inches in 1951 and 57.21 inches in the two previous years, respectively, as compared with 17.3 inches in 1948-49, which we considered to be a year of extreme drought. Despite these conditions the tea plants in areas and infilled areas in 1954, and in 1953, and January 1954, have come through extremely well.

Rainfall

In the current year the rainfall conditions in December and January, 1955, and since have suited the 169 acres of tea planted in those months and the young tea from previous years; but the weather has been rather wetter than is ideal, and conducive to any large increase in green tea from the established tea. In consequence the amount of tea manufactured for the seven months to the end of January 1955 is only 1,357,847 lb., as compared with 1,696,673 lb. for the same period in April 1954.

During the financial year we have acquired 1,000 acres on the sum of £1,000,000 on the Munda Estate, which we recently began to plant. Owing to the high prices of land we have had to raise the price of the land we purchased, and it is probable that in other areas interest in the tea industry will be high in other

Tea Estate

The estate, which was valued at £223,000 at present, has 169 acres under tea. It is a branch of our business, very different from our other branches, and is a self-contained and independent unit. It is a tea plantation which has been developed in conjunction with our other tea estates. It has its own labour force and a lot of saplings are coming on which add to the existing tea trees, and it is already revenue producing.

The tea business at British East Africa has operated satisfactorily during the past few years. Mr. Napier Peck and his staff have been very conscientious in their duties, and have considered future plans for increasing production capacity, and came to the conclusion that the requirements for some time to come could be most economically provided by installing further plant in an existing suitable building at the Chisinga Factory.

The Accounts

"Turning to the balance sheet, you will see the excess of current assets (£744,791) over current liabilities (£482,032) is £182,147, which compares with the excess of £127,940 at the close of the previous year.

The fixed capital at 1954 reflects the capitalisation during the year of £1,000,000 of the capital reserve, which account as, now reduced to £53,695. Reserves, including the balance on profit and loss account, amount to £1,143,838, as compared with £139,174 at the end of 1953, an increase of £727,112.

From the profit and loss account you will see that the trading profit for the year is £102,102, to which has to be added land sales profit and tax reserve certificate interest £1,455, making an available total of £163,557. After paying the expenses of the issue of capital £820, we have to provide £94,586 for taxation on the profits for the year. We have then written £27,000 off tea estate expenditures and have allocated £27,500 to the reserve for contingencies, which leaves a surplus for the year of £34,151.

From this we have to deduct the interim dividend of 10% paid in December, 1954, amounting to £16,445, and we now recommend a final dividend of 10% and a bonus of 2 1/2% making a total of 17 1/2% for the year. The dividend and bonus absorb £30,330, and leave £4,821 which, together with the balance from the last account of £32,174, makes £37,000, which we have carried to the balance sheet. Four directors would have had to have recommended a slightly higher payment to members, but because of the uncertain state of the tea market we have decided to limit the total distribution to 17 1/2%.

Crops and Factories in Excellent Condition

As to the current year our tea gardens and factories are in splendid condition and the other branches of our business are in good shape. In addition, which we have a first-class staff. It is impossible to say what the year will turn out, but it is quite clear that the high prices which ruled in the tea market, followed by its subsequent collapse, has done much to the industry as a whole, and that we can face the future on the basis of panic.

Tribute to Staff

"Our staff in Nyassaland has served us well and loyally during the year under review under the able leadership of Mr. A. O. W. Dixon, our general manager, assisted by Mr. K. G. Gray, our deputy manager. Our thanks are due to all our staff members for their faithful work

under difficult climatic conditions. Our secretary, Mr. L. E. Armstrong, has earned out his duty with the usual precision and efficiency, and we are grateful to him and to his staff for their efforts during the year."

The reports and accounts were adopted and the retiring director, Mr. Vivian L. Oury, was re-elected.

Dawa Plantations, Limited
Proportion of Higher Grade Fibre Increased

By Mr. S. R. KENNEDY, Chairman

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DAWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held in London on June 15, 1955.

Mr. S. R. Kennedy, Chairman of the company, presided in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1954, the chairman said:

"Gentlemen,—The results of the operations of your company for the year ended December 31, 1954, are disappointing, the operating profit for the year before charging interest payable being only £5,222, compared with a profit of £12,012 in the previous year.

Output

This diminution in profit is due to a lower output and to a further fall in sisal prices. As I said in my address to you a year ago, output in the first five months of 1954 had been only 845 tons, that is at an annual rate of 4,068 tons, but it was hoped that the second half of the year would show better results. Unfortunately, these hopes were not realized, and production continued throughout the year at about the same rate, the total output for the year being 1,996 tons, compared with 2,217 tons in 1953.

"The lower output was due entirely to the serious labour shortage with which we were faced throughout the year. In fact our labour supply fell by over 30% between January and December, 1954, each month showing a steady decline in numbers. Output fell, however, by only 10%, as we produced more from our new areas, which give a better fibre yield, and less from our old areas, than in the previous year.

"The price of sisal dropped during the first two months of 1954 and we were disappointed that our 1954 output would realize a lower price than we had received in 1953. Unfortunately, the reverse was the case. At the end of 1953 No. 1 sisal was 95 and No. 3 sisal was 80 per ton. After a modest rise at the beginning of 1954, prices fell steadily throughout the year and by the end of 1954 No. 1 grade had fallen to 66 and No. 3 grade to 52 per ton.

New Areas

"By producing more from our new areas, we have increased the proportion of the higher grades of fibre from 17% in 1953 to 49% in 1954, but even the year's output realized a price for all grades of only £76 per ton c.i.f., compared with £79 in 1953.

"As I have stated, the operating profit for the year fell to £5,222, and after charging interest costing £1,883, and a provision for taxation of £1,000, and crediting a portion of £3,489 transferred from taxation equalization reserve, the net profit was £3,877.

STATEMENT

The £5,222 dividend on the 6% preference shares was paid on the 15th inst. and on December 31, 1954, the balance of the profit was £1,960, leaving a balance of £1,960 on the credit of the profit and loss account. Your directors very much regret that they cannot recommend the payment of a dividend for 1954 on the ordinary shares, in view of the very small balance of profit available, and consequently no additional dividend can be paid on preference shares.

The amount brought forward from the previous year is £11,813, and, adding the above balance of £1,960, the amount to be carried forward is £13,773.

Balance Sheet

"In the balance-sheet, share capital, capital reserve, share premium account, and general reserve are unchanged. The taxation equalization reserve is slightly reduced by the transfer to the credit of profit and loss account to which I have already referred.

"I referred a year ago to the additional loan of £25,000 obtained early in 1954, making with the loan of £30,000 arranged in 1951, a total borrowing of £55,000 which was needed to complete the financing of our replanting programmes and the additional buildings and machinery required. The aggregate liabilities under this heading had been reduced by the end of 1954 to £31,360. The instalment of £5,000 payable in reduction of the first loan on December 31, 1954, could not be met in full on that date, and £1,500 only was paid. A further £1,500 was paid on March 31, 1955, and the balance of £2,000 will be paid at the end of this month.

"Turning to the other side of the balance-sheet, you will notice that the fixed assets are now shown in one total on the face of the balance-sheet, the details being stated in the note on page 10. In this note the fixed assets are divided into two sections, one showing those still in existence out of the assets included in the 1936 valuation, and the other showing those acquired since, with the amortization and depreciation written off. The assets acquired before 1936 have all been entirely written off in the company's books.

"The book value of the fixed assets at 23,133 is just over £2,000 less than the figure at the end of 1954, the amortization and depreciation written off at the year's ending of this amount, the cost of additions in the year. These additions included the planting of a further 20 acres of sisal and the cost of preparation of a new area for planting this year, the erection of more houses for our African employees, and the purchase of 4,300 feet of 10-inch pipeline to complete the replacement of the old pipeline which carries our water supply to the factory. The old pipeline had been in existence for more than 30 years, and part was replaced in 1950.

Company Report

Kaif Plantations, Limited

Mr. R. Abel Smith's Statement

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KAIF PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at the registered offices of the company, 25, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, on June 15.

MR. R. ABEL SMITH, the chairman of the company, had the honour to read the report and the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1954, a statement from the directors and a statement of the directors.

He spoke with a sense of heavy loss of the death of C. G. Bosanquet, one of the directors of the company. Mr. Bosanquet had been a director of the company since its incorporation in 1926 and had always taken an enthusiastic and active interest in its development and welfare; his frequent visits to and reports on the estate throughout the years were of immense value alike to the company in London and to the management on the estate. We mourn the loss of a friend and a most valued and knowledgeable colleague.

In February last Mr. Lindsay D. Mackie was appointed a director of the company to fill the vacancy, and we welcome him as a person with wide knowledge of produce both in East Africa and the Far East. Mr. Mackie has been associated with Mr. Bosanquet in various directions for many years, and we count ourselves most fortunate in his joining the board. I shall be writing you to confirm his appointment.

Trading Profit

During the year a steady decline was experienced in the price of sisal, which in January, 1954, stood at £100 and in December £70 a ton. Consequently, our trading profit, after allowing for depreciation of £4,447, shows a steep fall to £12,780, as compared with £37,646 the previous year. To be fair, however, we should remember that 1953 profited substantially by a forward sale, which had fortunately been made when the price was about £185 a ton.

"We are recommending a dividend of 12%, less tax, so that after allowing for taxation the carry-forward at £2,786 is increased by £1,519.

Capital expenditure during the year amounted to £8,092, the chief item being two miles of completely new rail track, costing £4,534; the balance was made up by numerous necessities, such as a Land Rover truck, a Simplex engine, a Ford motor car, and so forth. Capital expenditure for the current year is expected to be about £13,500, the chief item being the completion of the new brush room to which I referred last year.

"Fixed assets, after allowing for depreciation, now stand at £84,130.

Production of 132 tons for the year showed a shortfall of 68 tons on the estimate of 1,200 tons. Labour and rain were the anxieties; labour was again very short of our requirements; and still to be added during 1954 we had only 22 inches of rain, as against 32 inches in the previous year, and as a result the area under sisal was 1,200 acres, of which 1,053 acres were immature. The re-planting programme progresses satisfactorily; 325 acres were planted in 1954, and it is hoped to plant up 250 acres during 1955."

The system of careful allocation of leases of the plots in Kenya by the Governor on the advice of local selection committees instead of by auction is to continue for another two years. The aim is to ensure that the lease is given to the most suitable person for the efficient use of the land.

Some view to the prospects for the current year. The prices showed an improvement during the early part of this year, even to the end of 1954, but during March they fell again. Generally speaking, regards the lower grades, it is difficult to see any reason for taking an optimistic view of the trend of prices in the near future. World production of hard fibre exceeds consumption, and I cannot see any indication of production falling or consumption rising. The surplus is not a large one, but it is sufficient to depress prices.

The increase in the number of workers was made last year to meet the labour force were generally well maintained. There was a welcome improvement in January of this year, and this has so far been fairly well maintained. The result, output in the first five months of this year amounted to 1,200 tons, with 445 tons in the same period of 1954, an increase of 50%. If the rate of production can be maintained throughout the year, the improvement will be much to mitigate the effect of lower prices.

Output and Labour Force

The output so far recorded is that which is expected from our leaf potential, but our ability to maintain production at the current rate will depend on the strength of the labour force being kept up to its present level.

"We are constantly trying to reduce expenditure, but we claim that the estate has always been efficiently managed, and it is difficult to find means of reducing costs still further without impairing efficiency. The general tendency is to increase wages paid to and of amenities provided for the African employees. We rise in order to attract them to the sisal industry and keep them in the industry."

Directors' Visit to Estate

"I paid a visit to the estate in the summer of 1954, and I was very pleased with the general appearance of the sisal areas, which provided tangible evidence of the good work which has been put in by the manager and his staff. The machinery and transport was in excellent working order, and the Native camp looked clean and well cared for, and the African employees seemed happy and contented.

"The managing director will visit the estate next month to give the board an up-to-date report on the conditions on the estate, and to continue the close co-operation between the London and the local managements, which is essential to efficient working.

"I am happy to report that we have had no further evidence of the activities of the M. M. on or near the estate.

"I am sure that you will desire me to express to the manager and his staff your behalf our appreciation of their efforts to help us to obtain the best results possible in present circumstances."

The report and accounts were signed by the retiring director, and the re-election of the retiring director was recommended and the re-appointment of the retiring director was agreed.

Tsetse Fly Inquiry

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA has appointed a commission of inquiry into human and animal trypanosomiasis. Sir Eric Thomas, a retired judge of the High Court of the Colony, has been appointed chairman, and his colleagues are Professor T. H. Davey, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and Mr. W. H. Jones, lately chief entomologist to the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization.

Company Report

Car Mart, Limited

Mr. A. J. Rayne's Statement

MR. A. J. RAYNE, chairman of Car Mart, Limited, has circulated to shareholders both the report and accounts for the year ended November 30, 1953, in a statement in the following terms:

I am pleased to report that the year under review has been one of satisfactory performance. The group profit before taxation amounted to £172,677, which shows an increase over the previous year of £12,000, and considering these figures should be borne in mind that on January 1, 1954, I terminated my contract with the Standard Motor Company, Limited, and our subsidiary company, Standard & Triumph Sales, Limited, ceased to trade. The termination of this contract, and the loss of this subsidiary company, resulted in a non-recurring relief from taxation in the amount of £69,100. After £75,000 to general reserve, there is carried forward on the profit and loss account approximately £204,000, as compared with £159,000 last year. At this point I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to my directors and the staff and employees of the group, both in this country and in Rhodesia, for their initiative and hard work during the year.

Popular Demand

"The cars in popular demand were more readily available owing to a better allocation in the home market; the lessening of hire purchase restrictions and the general prosperity of the country were contributory factors to the trading profits of the group.

I informed you in my statement last year, we set up in Rhodesia a holding company — The Car Mart (Rhodesia) (Pvt.) Limited, which purchased two businesses, namely, Neil Motors, Limited, of Southern Rhodesia, with depots in Bulawayo, Livingstone, and Gwelo, and Proctor's Garage, Limited, in Northern Rhodesia, with depots at Broken Hill, Lusaka, and Ndola. These two companies are Austin distributors. During the year the board of our Rhodesian subsidiary has devoted a great deal of effort to the development and reorganization necessary to carry out the long-term policy envisaged in my statement.

"After having regard to the available profits, your directors recommended a final dividend of 30%, which together with the interim would bring the total up to 42½% for the year.

Balance Sheet

"There is a number of changes in our balance sheet to which I would draw your attention. During the year we acquired a new depot in South London, and we sold to the Standard Motor Company, Limited, our Boun-

ary Road service station. The price obtained for this depot exceeded the book value, and this is the main reason for the increase in the capital reserve. The net assets of the group amount to £213,588, as compared with £178,779 at November 30, 1953, but some of the individual items are less easily comparable because of changes in our subsidiary companies.

Balance Sheet

You will see from the consolidated balance sheet that the net assets of the group are about £1,279,000, and if we regard future taxation as a deferred liability, the book value of the assets amounts to about £1,000. The net assets of the group comprise the assets of the group in 1953, plus a considerable disparity between the book value of the assets and the net assets. I would only, your directors propose, make a bonus issue of £1,000,000 of reserves, i.e., the new ordinary shares of which two held, in order to bring the price of shares in your company more into line with its assets. At a notice calling an extraordinary general meeting to put these proposals into effect is enclosed with this report and accounts. This re-adjustment of capital does not involve any alteration in the policy of the board as to the total amount of cash to be maintained for future operations.

The goodwill of your business is closely bound up with our relationship with the principal motor manufacturers. We have created and maintain a large organization to handle the distribution of motor vehicles on a wholesale and retail basis, and I would here like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to dealers and trade friends for their continued support.

43 Years' Association

"I would mention that our relationship with the Austin Motor Company, Limited, goes back about 43 years, which period covers practically the history of the motor trade, and we are indeed proud to be associated with them both here and in the Commonwealth. Our relationship with the Ford Motor Company, Limited, through our subsidiary company, Dagenham Motors, Limited, is equally cordial and dates almost from the opening of the Ford Motor Company's vast works at Dagenham — a period of more than a quarter of a century.

"The principal motor manufacturers are spending vast sums on development; production is increasing rapidly; and the policy of your company is to keep in step with the progress of the industry.

"The cost of insurance, licensing, and running a car in England is just about double that in Rhodesia." Mr. Rosalind Merson, in a B.B.C. broadcast to Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

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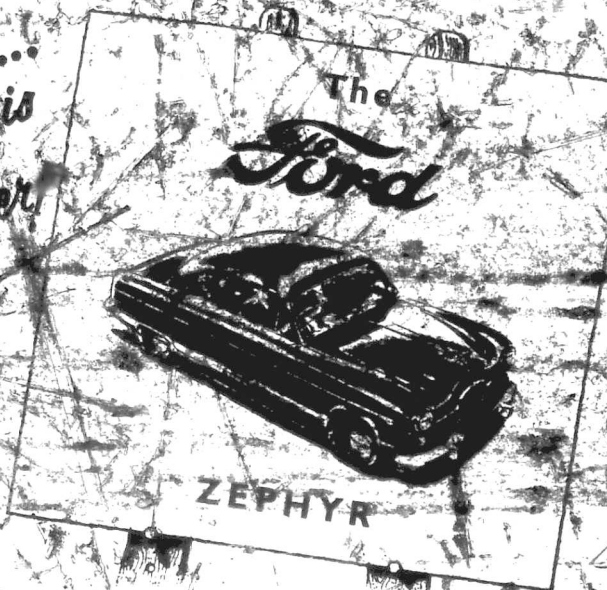
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