

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 21, 1958

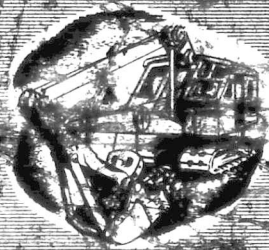
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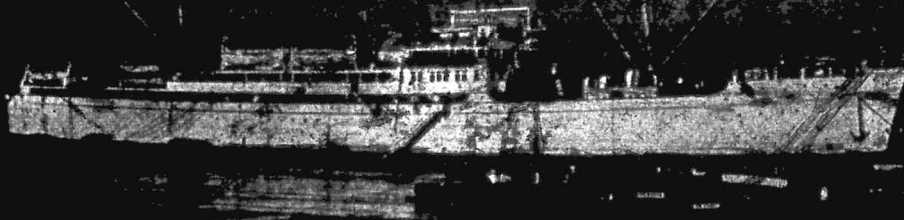
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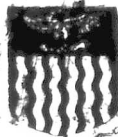
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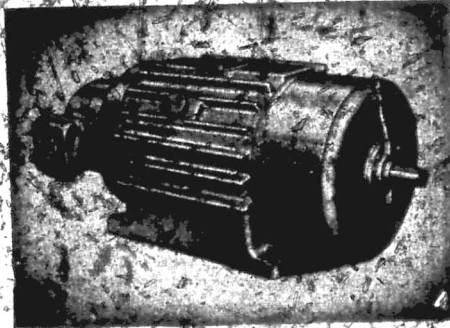
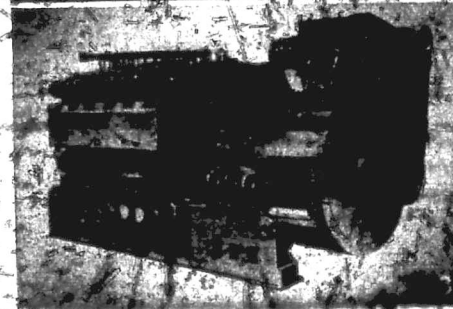
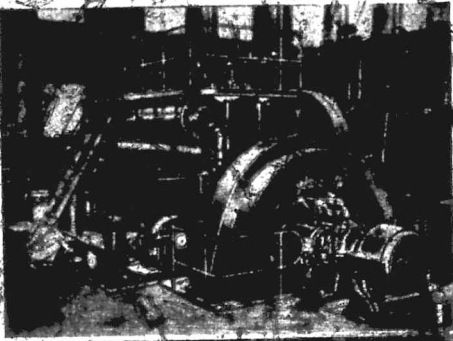
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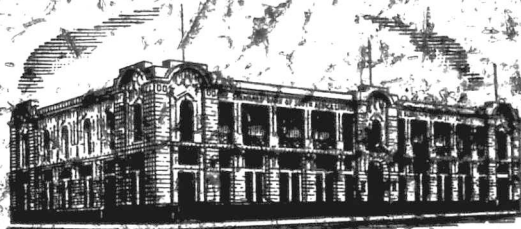
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE MULTI-RACIAL DELEGATION

from the Legislative Council of Kenya has been an undoubted success. The results of this visit must especially gratify Colonel Walter Elliot, who first suggested in the House of Commons that the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association should invite the Kenya Branch to send a representative party to Great Britain; but his pleasure has certainly been shared by members of all parties in both Houses who are interested in East African affairs and by those who have been selected by their colleagues to represent Kenya. We have talked privately with all the nine delegates, with most of them on several occasions, and have heard them address a number of private gatherings, and every one of them has said specifically that the experience has been of real value. Several have added that it would be to the advantage of East Africa if men in the public life of the territories could come to London more often in order to make and renew contacts and to be helped to gain and retain a better sense of proportion. While emphasizing that the system of multi-racial government which was started in Kenya last year cannot remain static, but must develop dynamically, the delegates readily recognize the importance of establishing and maintaining closer touch with men of influence in this country. Such two-way traffic has everything to commend itself.

No result of the visit can have been greater than that implicit in the development of personal friendships between the members of the delegation. They are insistent that this has happened. Among the nine members are two European Ministers (Major Cavendish, Benstead, Leader, and Mr. W. B. Havelock, the Asian

Ministers (Mr. A. B. Patel and Mr. Ibrahim Pathok), the only African Minister (Mr. Ohanga), the Arab Liwali of the Coast (Sheikh Mbarak Ali Hinaway), two European elected members from the Opposition side of the House (Group Captain Briggs and Mr. Norman Harris), and the only African non-official member (Mr. Muthu). Every race in the Legislature is thus represented, and practically every shade of opinion. Some of the delegates confess their misgivings about certain aspects of the Lyttelton Plan, and even those who are enthusiastic about it admit the inevitability of changes. The important point is that despite these differences on matters of detail, all declare their determination to make this crucial experiment succeed, and there is not one of the team — and it is a team — who does not admit frankly that the success so far attained by the Council of Ministers has exceeded his most optimistic expectations when that inter-racial group was formed. When asked whether the multi-racial system of government was working satisfactorily these spokesmen for Kenya have replied: "Our delegation is the best of it. It could not be more representative of the different peoples of Kenya with their differing traditions, customs, and standards of knowledge and experience. Yet we are at one on the main issues. Two years ago a delegation so composed would have been unthinkable. We can testify that there has been no evidence of a racial approach to the problems which have been discussed with various groups; indeed, it has been noticeable that many a statement made by an African or Asian member might equally have come from a European, or vice versa."

Because the invitation was issued by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the delegates have naturally spent much of

their time within the Palace of Westminster, where they have met members of both Houses for group and individual discussions and at lunch and dinner. They have been struck by the number of M.P.s who have shown themselves to be really well-informed about East Africa and from social contacts outside political circles several of the delegates have also derived the impression that there is a better understanding of Kenya than was the case a couple of years ago. Parliamentary discussions about the Colony should be made more animated as a result of the exchange of news and views during the past couple of weeks — one excellent result of which will doubtless be fairly regular contacts by correspondence on subjects of mutual interest, that can do nothing but good at both ends. The success of this mission makes it all the more regrettable that practically nothing about its doings has been made publicly known. The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association has always tended to undue restraint in matters of public concern. Complete privacy is obviously necessary on occasions, but this visit can scarcely be considered one of them, for many of the statements made by the delegates might have been released or publication in their original form or with only slight amendment. Kenya has had so much

adverse publicity as a result of the Mau Mau rebellion that it would have been particularly useful for this country to be shown that Europeans, Africans, Asians, and Arabs in public life now hold the same opinions on many major matters.

A word must be added about the leadership of Major Cavendish Bentinck, for whom this mission marks the termination of a full decade as Minister for Agriculture and twenty-one years of the Leader's broken membership of the Legislative Council. He has thus well-earned the commendation paid to him by his fellows and they would be the first to say that he has abundantly justified it by the way in which he has discharged an onerous and sometimes delicate task. He has had to do much speaking for Kenya this month, sometimes five or six times in a day, and his colleagues declare that he has performed that duty with ability, tact, and efficacy on every occasion. When he returns to the Colony in September it will be to take up the almost silent office of Speaker of the Legislature. Under the pressure of the past three weeks he must have looked forward with pleasurable anticipation to that honourable relief from the inescapable obligation to speak much, even on a subject so dear to him as Kenya.

Notes By The Way

False and Silly

THE B.B.C. is understandably anxious to put the best face on its most reluctant decision to cancel the arrangements for repetition in its General Overseas Service of the feature programme on Kenya prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Warrall (lord and Lady Bangor). After this newspaper had given the exclusive news that the programme was to be put out on at least three further occasions, despite the strong public criticism which culminated in a protest by official and non-official members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, a B.B.C. spokesman told the London Press that the broadcast was not now considered suitable for reproduction "in view of the changed situation in Kenya". That explanation was both false and silly, though the person who gave it was doubtless not aware of either fact. It was false because only a few days previously the B.B.C. had after much cogitation, definitely decided to repeat the programme. It was silly because nothing in the general situation in Kenya was charged sufficiently to make the broadcast more reprehensible than it was at the time of first delivery.

Facts Explode the Excuse

THE TRUTH is that what purported to be an objective representation of Kenya had been nothing of the kind; that the wounding misrepresentation had been widely reported; that it had been sharply denounced in the

Legislative Council; that the B.B.C. had been informed that the Government of Kenya deplored the programme; and that despite these circumstances, a somewhat modified version was prepared with every intention of putting it on the air. Indeed, the dates and times were selected and published; and only at the last moment did wiser counsels prevail — not because conditions had changed in Kenya, but because the situation was becoming so uncomfortably hot for the B.B.C. that the directors, general, or possibly some of the governors, decided that to persist in stubbornness would be to court a first-class outcry. East and Central Africa have suffered so often from statements made in the Home Services of the B.B.C. that these facts need to be put on record.

The Somali Case

THE SOMALI CASE AGAINST ETHIOPIA is to be sponsored by Egypt before the General Assembly of the United Nations in September. When two of the leading Somali sultans and two leading business men in Harar came to London in the spring, this newspaper suggested that B.M. Government should join with the duly appointed representatives of the Somali people in inviting the United Nations to refer this point at issue to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, pointing out that maintenance of the British attitude could not prevent the matter reaching the agenda of the General Assembly, since one of the Communist countries

would gladly act in the matter. The delegation could not have been less provocative or more anxious to ensure the continuing loyalty of the Somali tribes, and it is tragic that their mission to London should have failed completely.

Egypt Steps In

THEY HAD AN EARLY RECEPTION as they passed through Cairo on their way home. Doubtless religion had a good deal to do with the friendliness of Colonel Nasser, who would tend to regard the issue as that of Muhammadan Egyptians and Muhammadan Somalis on the one side versus Christian Ethiopians on the other. Yet one of the four Somali delegates, Mr. Michael Mariano, their main spokesman, is a Christian. He said in Cairo: "Our protector, Britain, has done us wrong and will not redress it. A friend in need is a friend indeed; Egypt will be well remembered for this day by the Somali people." In the circumstances those words are evidence of restraint, not of provocation. Even now it is possible for H.M. Government to support the request for reference to The Hague. That, I believe, would be the wise course to follow.

Mr. P. E. W. Williams

MR. PATRICK WILLIAMS, principal of the Local Government and Community Development Training Centre at Entebbe since he established it in 1952, has just arrived in England from Uganda on leave pending his second retirement from the Colonial Service, which he entered in 1926 as a superintendent of education in Tanganyika. After teaching in various African schools, he became headmaster of the Government Secondary School at Tabora (then known as "Tanganyika's Eton" or "Cameron's Eton") because it was created primarily for the sons of chiefs. Soon after the outbreak of the last war he joined the Kenya Regiment as a private, saw active service in Ethiopia, and was demobilized as a major. After a short time in Zanzibar as Director of Education, he was made Director of Demobilization in Kenya, with the task of organizing the smooth civilian life of some two hundred thousand African Servicemen. That task achieved, he became Kenya's first Commissioner for Social Welfare.

Service to All Four Territories

RETIRING IN 1950 from the Colonial Service, he was asked by the Overseas Food Corporation to go to Tanganyika as their labour and education adviser, a thankless task, but when the Government of Uganda decided on its training centre at Entebbe and asked him to undertake the planning, building, equipment, and control, he was back in the world of realities and experiments. Last year he organized some 30 different courses which were attended by chiefs, traders, labour inspectors, literacy supervisors, community development and co-operative assistants, and others. There were three courses for the wives of Africans, and three for the leaders of African women's clubs. Sixteen newly-arrived European officials also attended courses, specially designed to give them an introduction to Uganda and the work of Government departments. Mr. Williams's versatility, enthusiasm, and eagerness to learn new ways of advancing the African have been applied in all four of the East African territories. His is a record which few men can equal.

Towns In the Country

IN NORTHERN RHODESIA definite steps are being taken to diminish the attraction of the big towns for young Africans of both sexes. There, as elsewhere throughout

East and Central Africa, the young men and women imagine that the bright lights promise happiness, but as all too often they find themselves far less contented in the towns than they were in the country. The Government has therefore decided to build towns in the country, in order to provide the people with piped water supplies, electric light, hospitals, schools, meeting-places, cinemas, and the other amenities which have hitherto existed in very few places except on the line of rail.

Providing Better Services

THIS NEW POLICY, as Mr. Arthur Benson has mentioned, is not really an innovation, but a modernization of the old days when the hope of an improved life in Central Africa was big. Sometimes very big. As the people ceased to fear the coast and the sea, and as the establishment of British rule put an end to slave-raiding and inter-tribal warfare, small villages began to be scattered all over the land. By encouraging reasonable concentration again, the people can be given all sorts of services which cannot otherwise be provided for them. The same need has been recognized in this country in recent years, especially in London, where many thousands of people have been attracted to new towns designed on the most modern lines and built in the process of building, within a radius of 50 or the metropolis.

Highly Creditable

A FRIEND who is in an excellent position to know the facts assures me that not one of the 51 men whom Mr. Stanley McKnight, president of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, invited to sit on one of more of the 14 sub-committees which he proposed to set up to consider different aspects of the Report of the East Africa Royal Commission declined to serve. That fact constitutes a high tribute to the commercial community of the capital of Kenya and to Mr. McKnight himself. It indicates the shrewdness of his choosing and also the respect in which he is held, for these must have been two important contributory reasons for this remarkable response to a challenge which will involve businessmen in considerable sacrifice of their time, when most businesses in Nairobi are undermanned as a result of the Mau Mau rebellion. The sub-committees contain the names of many men who have never previously taken an active part in the work of the Chamber, so far as I recall. That they should have been brought into the discussion of this highly important document is certainly to be welcomed, for Kenya needs recruits in all its public bodies.

F.I.P.

MAJOR B. P. ROBERTS, who will fly back to Kenya at the end of this week after two months' leave in England, has made contact with many M.P.s of both parties and with a number of London organizations interested in East African affairs. His discussions, he told me a few days ago, have been extremely valuable after an absence from this country of a full decade. He returns in an optimistic frame of mind, persuaded of the need for a definition of policy by the Federal Independence Party, of which he is chairman. Since there has been much misunderstanding about the aims of that body, many people are likely to share my hope that it will begin publication of a monthly newsletter. That would tend to check the rumours which have been so prevalent in Kenya for the past year or two, and give supporters and others authoritative information about a movement which may put several candidates in the field at next year's general election in the Colony.

Governor Outlines His Policy for Northern Rhodesia

Bills to Strengthen Public Order and Confidence

SAVE ON THE EXCEPTIONAL OCCASION when I may ask you to receive me on a specific matter of high importance, it is my intention to deliver a formal address to you only upon the formal opening of each session. This is the practice observed in older countries, and I think you will agree that the time has come to adopt it in Northern Rhodesia.

In the past it has been the practice in Northern Rhodesia for the Governor to deliver a long and detailed address at the opening of each session, dealing with the past year's work and the future. My address will relate to the future. If I refer to the past, it will be only because policy must be based on history and on the lessons which the past has taught.

History throughout the world has shown that federations are difficult to establish. We are not when stresses and strains bear heavily upon us to lose sight of the fact that no difficulty has arisen within our own Federation since its inception which has not previously presented itself in Australia, the United States, Canada, or Switzerland. I have not the slightest doubt that when it does present itself in one of those other federations it will rise to anxiety and disquiet, as we can here. Let us not indulge in that first of the deadly sins, pride, and imagine that we are unique.

Fears of Federation Unfounded

A year ago I said that we had gone into federation with our eyes open and were determined to carry it through. There have been, as we know, three inevitable would-be occasions when the people of one part of the Federation feared that the people of another part were unduly favoured or that their own particular contribution or interest was not adequately recognised. One thing is of supreme importance, if misunderstanding and even recriminations are not to arise: until it becomes a sheer matter of practical habit, a strenuous and conscious effort must be made by all of us to keep the spirit of good will and co-operation steadfastly in the foreground of our minds.

Mutual trust and understanding can be ensured only if two things are looked after: there must be clear recognition of where the ultimate decision lies; and the particular Government, territorial or federal, which will eventually make that decision must take deliberate care to carry the other Governments with it by keeping them consulted throughout, beginning at the formative stage.

Close Co-Operation

Whatever may have happened in the early days, there has of recent months been close continuous consultation and co-operation between this Government and the Federal Government, and there has developed what I believe to be just as important, if not more important—a continuous exchange of information and ideas between this Government and those of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

My Government's policy is to ensure that all resources are harnessed to the task of increasing its people's wealth and happiness. A country's major resource is its people, and the degree of success which will attend the Government's efforts depends entirely on the degree to which the Government creates conditions which will enable each man and woman to make his or her special contribution to the general good. If that contribution is to be made, the people must have at their

Being an abbreviated version of the address of Sir Arthur Benson when he opened the second session of the 10th Legislative Council.

disposal finance, materials, above all, an enthusiasm for the objective for which they are striving, for they must have the will to work and work hard.

They must have a clear horizon before their eyes, a clear inducement to persuade them to greater efforts, peaceful and settled conditions, and a freedom from fear that they may be interfered with or hindered in their progress by people whose object is not the same high object as their own. They must know that if they apply themselves to the task they can reach their objective and find neither artificial obstacles nor frustration in their way.

Using the People

The Government intends to use its major resource, the people, to the maximum of their ability. It intends to provide those people to the maximum extent possible with the necessary finance and materials; and it intends to take every necessary step to ensure settled and ordered conditions, in which all may exercise their own rights with due regard to the responsibilities which those rights place upon them, and without infringement of the rights of their fellows.

Positive steps must be taken. We have created in a part of this country town conditions which are attractive not only to the African—whose alternative is a grass thatch over pole and mud, a stream from which to draw his water, and a complete absence of light after the sun has gone down—but also to you and to me. Nothing can compete with these attractions of the town save similar towns with comparable attractions in the rural areas.

If we are to restore a proper balance between development along the railway line and development in the rest of the territory we must put our heads in our pockets, even at the expense of delaying some of the additional amenities we think we need so badly in our present towns, and encourage the people to abandon for all time their present existence, to abandon the system whereby they themselves shift from their subsistence agriculture in the rural area, every year for six months, work on the railway line; to abandon the system whereby they build a village intending to remove the whole village elsewhere in three or four years at the most; to abandon the system whereby they are part-time farmers as well as part-time miners or bricklayers and, therefore, in expert at both; and to group themselves in centres of population in sufficient numbers to create a town at the centre which will be a ready market and shopping centre within easy and economic reach of the farmer and villager in the neighbourhood.

African Townships (Centring)

Those centres of population—African towns run by African town councils under the general supervision of the Native authority of the area—are, in my mind, absolutely essential if we are to slow up and then stop the present excessive flow of the rural population to the railway line; and if we are to provide for the people those amenities and facilities—electric light, reticulated water supply, schools, hospitals, cinemas, and the like—which will enable them to develop into useful and responsible citizens, and at the same time keep them happy and contented during that development.

It is the policy of the Government to seek ways and means in selected areas of the rural parts of this country to establish such towns; to draw the people into them; and thus to provide that first essential to the farmer—a market for his produce.

During the session members will often hear mention of fish. We have one great asset in the rural parts of this country in our rivers, lakes, swamps—fish. Anything which can be done to build up the fishing industry will help to stabilize an appreciable part of our African population. In certain places there is already a great concentration of people who live here because of this industry. Money spent on improving the efficiency of this industry, while ensuring that rivers and lakes are not over-fished, will bring us an enormous dividend. A Bill to make comprehensive provision for the conservation of fish and the control of fishing will be laid before you.

Over £250,000 has been set aside for agricultural development and improvement. Schemes already in progress include one of overriding importance—that the regional commission

planning. Its basis is mixed farming. A total area of 276,000 acres in the Kanya, West Esaka and Broken Hill regions has been planned, and a great deal of work done. A further 200,000 acres are to be dealt with in the coming year. The contribution of Government to this scheme will be £380,000 over three years, half in cash and half in loans.

Every effort is being made to improve and increase the livestock industry. Breeding stock is being purchased by the Government in increasing numbers for sale to farmers on terms to be settled. Agreement has been reached with the Government of the Union of South Africa for the annual quota of grade dairy cattle which can be imported to the Union to be raised from 150 to 500. Provision for payment of the good cattle production bonus has been increased from £20,000 to £35,000 for the coming year, and that of the Livestock Improvement Scheme from £2,000 to £2,500. Similar arrangements are being made for the construction of dams and will continue.

Rural Development

Our plans include provision for increased assistance to peasant farmers, improved farms and individual African settlers. If our rural population is stabilized so will our urban population become stabilized, and thus have an opportunity of increasing both its efficiency and its responsibility. Increases will be sought from you in respect of rural development funds which are put into the hands of provincial teams and which are used at their discretion on projects sponsored by them.

The majority of whom have been consulted through their provincial councils and Native authorities, will be prepared to face an increase in the general level of the Native poll tax, the whole of which, save the cost of collection, will accrue to the Native treasuries and enable them to increase their efficiency by employing first rate staff and the pace of the development of their areas.

The Government is determined to ensure in all spheres—political, economic, and social, that its successors will take over a better-balanced economy, an expanding budget and a happy and contented population in which each member who can contribute feels he has both the right and the duty to make that contribution.

The programme to be laid before you is comprehensive and consistent involving decentralization of responsibility to the people of the country, a more evenly balanced distribution of financial and material resources, and improvements in the legislation required to ensure settled and peaceful conditions.

It is the policy of this Government, now that we have a vastly increased civilized and educated population of every age, to seize every sound opportunity that offers to decentralize powers and responsibilities. The Government is dependent on the vote of the Legislature for every penny it spends, therefore in all its doings, whether financial, administrative, or political, the Government must carry with it the members of this Council.

Today every member of Executive Council holds a portfolio, he is responsible for a group of departments and for everything done by every officer of those departments, and can be called to account for that Council. That being so, his position should be matched by his title. Every member of the Executive Council on whose shoulders is placed the burden of ministerial responsibility—and there is no member who does not carry such burden—should be known as a Minister.

Thorough examination of all our laws has taken place, and it is intended to introduce legislation to delegate to Ministers a large number of powers now bestowed upon the Governor or the Governor-in-Council.

Native Authorities

Some 280 Native authorities are largely responsible for peace, order, and good government. I refer in particular to the chiefs who, with their councils, and under the guidance and general direction of the provincial and district commissioners, are making an ever-increasing contribution to the efficient administration of over nine-tenths of the land area of this country. These Native authorities have powers and responsibilities laid upon them of a very onerous nature indeed. They have and use powers to tax their people, to make laws for the good government of their areas, and to enforce their laws through the established Native courts.

Their strength is derived from a major and a minor source. The major source is that they hold the loyalty of and are popular with the people whom they rule; the minor source is that they have the full support of the Government. They are headed by the traditional local rulers, whose personal positions

rest, mainly, as does that of their Queen, on the belief of the people that they are persons apart from the ordinary run of mankind. So long as they remain so consolidated in position, and so long as their own efforts are matched by the Government's support of them, they will remain a force for good in this country; an instrument which it would be virtually impossible to replace for ensuring peace, order, and good government; and an immovable obstacle in the way of any aspirant for personal power or gain who might wish to see their powers and influence diminished.

Impetus to African Trade

Over a very long period of years insufficient recognition has been accorded to the work which our Native authorities, and particularly our chiefs, have done and are doing in this country. Honourable members will be asked during this meeting to strengthen their support of their own contributions which, small in terms of Government expenditure in comparison with the financial rewards which now flow to them from the Native treasury. They will also be asked to approve an amendment to the Native authorities ordinance which will enable the Native authorities to give an impetus to trade and assist in the development of the rural areas. You will be asked to approve two Bills which are specially designed to contribute towards public confidence and towards ensuring that the rights of individuals are exercised without infringement of the rights of others; and that those who, like us, wish to pursue a peaceful path towards progress and happiness are neither intimidated in their own interests nor strained to give up their wealth once they have acquired it.

The Public Order Bill seeks to prohibit the holding of any public place or any uniform which might be associated with any political organizations, and to prevent the growth of quasi-military organizations which might appear to any member of the public to usurp the functions of the police or of the armed forces of the Crown. The Bill will also, clear any who, for whatever object, seek to excite enmity between tribes and tribes or between sections of the community. It will give power to the Governor-in-Council in times of stress and strain, when public meetings in a given area might be the spark to set alight a conflagration; to prohibit such public meetings entirely for a period not exceeding three months.

Any discussion instituted in respect of the provisions of this Bill must be under the authority of the Attorney-General. This is a great safeguard to democratic rights. But democratic rights cannot exist apart from democratic responsibilities and respect for the rights of others. No law-abiding citizen need see anything to fear in this Bill, which is designed only to circumscribe those who wish to create a breach of the peace or to take unto themselves powers of control which rest properly only in the hands of the Government.

The Societies Bill recognizes the right of the public if the public donates or subscribes money to any association, to have placed before it a full and accurate statement of what has been done with the money. No honest associations of persons, to whom donations or subscriptions are made voluntarily by the public, need have anything to fear. In the very interest of such honest associations this Bill will give power to compel any who would be dishonest associations to give a just and true account of the way in which all such money have been spent.

Securing Democratic Rights

Later this session the Government intends to lay before you other measures designed to secure, particularly in industry, that the same object is achieved: that democratic rights are exercised in the true spirit of democracy without infringement of the rights of others; and that a man may pursue his own particular way towards wealth and happiness without fear of intimidation or duress.

I attach importance to spreading more evenly over the whole country the great development which has during the past five years taken place along the line of rail and particularly on the Copperbelt. The pace and extent of this development is probably unmatched in any considerable country in the world's history. It is a great thing for Northern Rhodesia and the Federation as a whole, and my faith is that it will continue and be accelerated.

But this year's development, concentrated in an area of only 20,000 square miles out of the total of 290,000 square miles which is Northern Rhodesia, can bring in its train not only intractable problems, but real dangers if it is not matched by comparable development in the other parts of the country. The members of this Government when forming their policy for the ensuing year, must look as far ahead as it is possible for a man to see, and ensure that their successors in office take on from them a situation whose special difficulties have not arisen from any failure to foresee them or from any *laissez-faire* attitude.

The development of our towns on the railway line and in the amenities which they provide—bright lights, clean water supply, weather-proof houses, football pitches, cinemas, tarred streets and pavements, and, above all, the company

of countless others from amongst whom one may pick and choose one's friends — have drawn and are continuing to draw more and more people away from the rural areas to the pleasures of an urban existence.

For the great majority of such people there is still sound and profitable employment in the towns, either employment by another or legitimate self-employment. A man who makes an honest living mending the shoes of his fellows, though he keeps no regular shop hours or follows no schedule, cannot by any stretch of imagination be called a loafer; he is in legitimate self-employment, and he is making his own contribution to the welfare of the community. Such a man has his place in the town, and facilities and amenities must be provided for him. If a municipality is providing housing for people within its boundaries, that man has as much right to exercise his home as anyone else.

On the other hand, it is a common and a lamentable fact that a large number of these people cannot be in anything like regular employment, either on

their own behalf or with another employer. For these people neither the Government nor the municipalities can spend money unless they do it in the interests of those who are making a solid contribution to the urban community. Such people, if they remain in the urban areas, can only be parasites on the community and can only create problems and dangers.

Some people say: "The Government must do something about it." What they have in mind may be some kind of human fence round the 20,000 square miles which would forcibly turn back the newcomers and send their police and district officers world-wide to dig round tips of the unemployed. Presently also vast convoys of berries would transport these stranded tip-back to their rural areas, where some other fence would keep them bottled against repetition of their journey. Even if something on these lines could be both planned and administered, how is one to distinguish between them and the honest visitor who comes to spend a month with his uncle or the honest teacher after work? Purely negative measures of this kind can never

Colonial Students to the United Kingdom

Findings and Recommendations of the P.E.P. Four-Year Inquiry

THE NUMBER OF COLONIAL STUDENTS in the United Kingdom has increased more than 20-fold since the outbreak of the last war. Then they numbered about 500; in January of this year the total was approximately 10,200, including 2,040 student nurses. More than half were living in London and rather fewer than one-third held scholarships. In the academic year just ended 2,415 were at British universities, compared with about 400 in 1939.

Almost every aspect of the life of Colonial students in Great Britain is considered in a report prepared by P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning) and now published under the title "Colonial Students in Britain" by that organization at 21, Essex St. is the result of a four-year study by a group of which Mr. Richard Easton was secretary.

There are, practically no courses of study in universities, polytechnics, or other training institutions which are not taken by some Colonial students, and many centres for training in a wide variety of trades and professions. In the past year at least 30 Colonial students were engaged in courses in each of the following: accountancy, commerce, secretarial training, architecture, building, arts and crafts, dressmaking, music, tailoring, radiography, optics, pharmacy, painting, surveying, railway training, postal training, and instruction in co-operation.

Law and Medicine Favoured

Three-quarters of all the students were taking one of the following eight courses: law (18%), engineering (14%), medicine (12%), allied medical subjects, including dentistry (3%), arts subjects (6%), education and teacher training (10%), preliminary studies in order to qualify for the desired course (10%), science (5%).

The law group had 451 enrolments and the smallest group (science) 30. The preference for law and medicine was attributed to the fact that lawyers and doctors enjoy a high status in almost every country.

Their profession can be independent of the Government and without the hierarchical structure of the civil service which sometimes antagonizes the new recruit. They do not call for a great deal of capital equipment; given the qualifications, anyone can start to practise as soon as he returns home. The law is close to the centres of power, and the publicity which the office of the law brings, and the distinction. In some territories the independence and distinction in political life has come traditionally from the profession of the law.

Nine-tenths of the students questioned declared that they were pursuing the subjects of their choice, and more than three-quarters said that they were satisfied with their placement. Only 24% would have preferred

to study at a different type of institution; half of them were at polytechnics and training colleges. Of those at polytechnics and training colleges 53% wished that they were at a university, more than half mentioning London. Of those at the Inns of Court 81% would like to go where they were, the others wished they had gone to a university, half mentioning Oxford or Cambridge. But 30% of the students interviewed at universities said they would like to have studied elsewhere, half opting for Oxford or Cambridge and the rest for London.

More than two-thirds (68%) expressed pleasure that they were in Great Britain, but 44% would have preferred to study in the U.S.A., and, surprisingly, 11% thought that they would have been better off in their own country.

Views of England

Many East Africans were surprised when they arrived. Teachers, missionaries, returning students, British people living in the territories, newspapers, films and radio had all contributed to the picture of Britain which they had built up. Few of the students had heard anything derogatory about Britain, very few had given a thought to the possible existence of colour prejudice, and almost all had expected a warmer welcome than they had received.

England no longer appeared as a kind of Utopia: some of their preconceptions collapsed. English people were neither as moral nor as religious as many students had been led to suppose; many were poor and ill-dressed. Some English people were not highly educated, some laboured with their hands. In certain situations — parties, on stations, lectures in colleges, and so on — there was a master-servant relationship with an Englishman that was quite new to the students.

An East African said: "I was very disappointed when I came to the U.K. I expected it to be an exceptional country and instead I found drab buildings and poor people. I never imagined that the masses of people were very much the same as the masses in any land. I had the impression that in England there was no poverty, everyone was well educated, and also that in England, as opposed to East Africa, everyone was friendly and that there was no colour bar."

A medical student from Kenya, however, had found people in Britain much as he had expected, and another East African commented:

"Before we came to England we had heard completely distorted facts about your country. For too much had been concerned from us and, being in the process of discovery, we knew about many things we were glad to see in the territories, even when we should have known better. It is not possible to tell people in the Colonies only about West-Indian boys and Lower Bridge, great as they are; they need to know much more about your country, your successes and your failures. We never hear the British failure at any time, but we hear so much about it in talking to him and we are so sorry for him."

A medical student from Kenya who had had a good deal of difficulty in finding lodgings was not bitter, saying:

"In every country there are always to be found good people, and you make such a world of difference to our attitude towards the Britishers. In general, people who treat you just like any other fellow being without necessarily showing you any favours."

A graduate wrote from Uganda after returning home:

"I note that according to the case study you made of me you said that you believed I had had a happy time. It is a gross understatement. I had such a happy time of it actually that it is because of the call of duty that I return to Uganda. I am a settler in Britain and perhaps attract other people, especially young people, to that part of the Lake District, Cumbria, or the Black Lakeria. I have been in contact with several families and intend to keep in contact with them."

"My stay has made me a man of two minds with a strong desire to keep in touch with friends on both sides. I have been sheltered from the adverse winds which cause so much shipwreck to the wonderful plans so many overseas students bring with them to the United Kingdom. The fact that I have been so happy with an English family and that they have provided a home for me has made my life quite different from that of other students I know."

The verdict of the group is that residential universities offer the best opportunities, and that the next best arrangement is for the first year to be spent by the newcomers in a hall of residence or in a students' hostel containing United Kingdom as well as overseas students. H.M. Government and the British Council concentrate on finding accommodation with families, but it is an arrangement which most of the students dislike.

East Africa House

East Africa House and Malaya Hall in London are mentioned as evidence of the failure of Colonial Governments to provide for the nationals while away from home. The report says:

"They fulfil many useful functions and provide a meeting-place for their own people, newspapers, and newsheets, and very often their own particular type of food. At the same time a word of caution may not be out of place. One danger is that in the case of a centre representing a territory or group of territories where the students are once greatly outnumbered by others, the minorities may not feel altogether at home in the centres. The centres that do become a microcosm of all the warring groups (political, social, and religious) of the territory to which it belongs. In an international hostel or centre these developments rarely take place and there are abundant opportunities for making contacts with students from other countries."

Warm praise is given to the British Council for its work in meeting students on first arrival and finding their accommodation. Whereas 1,708 were dealt with in this way in 1950, the numbers in the next three years rose to 2,214, 2,730 and 3,258, and to 3,336 in the last nine months of last year. Relief is expressed that these services are available only to holders of scholarships and recommended students. In the four years for which statistics are given well over one-third of the students were in the unrecommended category.

Re-Adjustment Problems

These students appeared generally to recognize that they most efficient, and the most happy and stable, were those who had acquired a good understanding of British society and had come to terms with it, but had also succeeded in maintaining strong links with their "patriot" and their homes.

"The students appeared generally to recognize that they were in Britain for limited periods, were not themselves native to this country, and that it was therefore unlikely that they would become integrated into British society. Instead of trying to escape from their circumstances they sought to redefine it. They acknowledged the opportunities conferred upon them by reason of their experience of two different ways of living, opportunities to mediate, to explain, and to reconcile."

Of re-adjustment of the students on returning home, the report says:

"The problems of re-adjustment varied tremendously according to the student's maturity and flexibility, and according to the degree of contrast between the life he had been

living in Britain and the life he took up on his return home. Occasionally this contrast was very great. Sometimes the student had been away from home for a long time; in the case of medical students it might have been for a period of seven years or more without a break.

The first problem was one of re-adjustment to family and close friends. In some territories there were problems of status. The adventure was over, and the aurea were won. The time of arrival home like the time of departure, was the exciting one, full of apprehension and expectations of what the immediate future would hold. There were often disappointments; promotion was not as rapid as had been expected, and people in authority did not seem to appreciate the value of the qualifications and training acquired abroad when they make their appointments. Students frequently complained that they were kept waiting before appointment, with a protracted period before they could settle down."

Colour Prejudice

Nearly three-quarters of the Africans who had personal experience of colour prejudice, especially when looking for accommodation, but a student from Kenya who had not suffered in that way explained that he took the view that people in the United Kingdom were from people whom they do not know unless introduced. It is not always a question of colour. A surprising number of Colonial students said that their compatriots and they themselves were overvalued in the United Kingdom, colour prejudice as an explanation of this.

The report suggests that local territories for which such centres should be used to the maximum before students are sent overseas; that they should not leave home until they have obtained at least the minimum qualifications for the course they want to take and have the promise of admission to an educational institution; and that there should be a student advisory service in each territory to give information on every aspect of study in Britain. There should also be comprehensive registers of students, providing full information of the courses taken and the qualifications obtained at home and overseas.

The functions performed by the Colonial Office and the students' units in regard to advice and placing should, it is recommended, be transferred to a central placing service, which might be a chartered body of the council of management of which there should be representatives of Colonial Governments and perhaps other bodies in the Colonial Empire. All Colonial students, whether recommended or not, should be eligible for help from the British Council.

More Hostels

There should be more hostel accommodation. A married student should as a rule be encouraged to bring his wife if his stay is to exceed nine months; and in the Colonies there should be more courses to inform students about life in Great Britain.

The valuable work of the Imperial Institute is acknowledged, but it is suggested that it could be increased by asking selected students to give talks about their own countries.

It is felt that the churches, missionary societies, and other voluntary organizations concerned with the welfare of Colonial students should re-examine their programmes to see whether there is a case for greater specialization, perhaps involving withdrawal from fields already adequately covered by other bodies, or for exploration of new fields.

The "conclusion" ends with this paragraph:

"There is one side of the problem that is outside the province of the various bodies connected with the education and welfare of the Colonial student. This is the complete indifference of the British public to their own great Colonial inheritance. Perhaps it is natural for an island people to set little store by the opinions and customs of foreigners, but when the same insularity is applied to the inhabitants of Colonial territories the dangers are obvious. The level of ignorance described in this inquiry remains as a standing reproach to the British educational system."

Delegation from Kenya Legislative Council

Visit of Immense Benefit, Says Major Cavendish Bentinck

KENYA'S DELEGATION of European, African, Asian and Arab members of the Legislative Council attended a meeting last week of the Executive Council of the Joint East and Central Africa Board, whose chairman, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, has expressed the view that their personal contacts with a large number of M.P.s. of all parties had done a very great deal to increase understanding of Kenya's position and troubles.

Major E. W. Cavendish Bentinck, leader of the delegation, said that the visit had been of immense benefit to him and his colleagues. His delegation had seen all corners of the island and all were convinced it is to make multi-racial government work. So far the expectations of all of them had been far exceeded. For instance, nobody could have thought two years ago that a delegation composed of theirs was would have been selected by the whole membership of the Kenya branch of the Council to come to London—and under a man with his record! The visit had certainly cemented personal friendships between them.

After the Emergency

All realized the extent of the aftermath of the emergency which would have to be faced. There were now 80,000 Africans under detention in Kenya, including those in the ordinary prisons, and among the 50,000 Mau Mau detainees there were some who were extremely dangerous and would have to be kept apart from their fellows for all time. To bring back into the ordinary life of the country those who could be released over a period would be a formidable task, but, thanks to the extreme generosity of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, progress could be made with ease, which had been worked out long ago for agricultural advancement in the African areas. All the calls made by the emergency that could not possibly have been done except for the £2m. so generously provided by the United Kingdom taxpayers. Nearly £1m. was also to be granted by the United States' Foreign Operations Administration. From her own resources Kenya would raise the total to £7m. In the anxiety to provide work for detainees and to give encouragement to the Kikuyu loyalists it was important not to overlook the tribes who had remained steadfastly loyal throughout the emergency. It had always to be remembered that those Africans who had stood by the Government did not much relish the idea of disproportionate expenditure on those who had assisted the Mau Mau rebellion.

Urban Problems

Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister of Local Government, Health and Housing, said that considerable stability in the political field had been provided by the establishment of a multi-racial Government, and that in tackling urgent economic and social problems first attention must be given to housing in urban areas. The surge of Africans towards the towns was constantly accelerating, and it was especially important to provide satisfactory accommodation for the married people.

Kenya's urban economy had been based on bachelor wages and bachelor houses. Nairobi City Council, for instance, had built houses providing for three Africans to occupy one room, each paying 13s. a month, which amount they received by way of housing allowance from their employers. So if a married couple wanted a room for themselves the cost was 39s., only one-third of which was provided by the man's employer.

It had now been found possible to build houses of punice concrete blocks three inches thick, which gave

better resistance to heat and cold than nine-inch brick walls at a cost of 15s. per square foot, compared with 28s. 6d. in the traditional materials.

The Minister of Housing was to build 5,000 such houses at £28 for the City Council, which would let them to Africans at not more than 60s. per month. Each house would have two bedrooms, a living room, kitchen and indoor sanitation, and many of the African tenants would be glad to pay the second half of the two other Africans perhaps for 30s. monthly. About half the balance would be paid by the employers, and the other half would be the cost to the man for having his home with his wife. Because wages were increasing so much it might not be long before many of the people would dispense with lodgers.

Effect of Dock Strike

Unhappily, the London dock strikers would delay the supply of cement for about six months. The Government was taking a risk in spending £21m. on this plan, and there were other serious class war repercussions in the air. There was no modulation had to be found for 3,000 families in Nakuru, with a very progressive local authority, was providing nice African houses for all.

Within the next couple of years the Central Housing Board would require another £2m. of capital, to be raised by the sale of a loan in London. About £1m. of that money would be spent by housing the African middle class in Nairobi. In the meantime they were earning from 40s. to 50s. a month and were willing to pay for better housing in a local area. Fully economic rents would be charged.

The Minister and Mr. Norman Harris emphasized both the desirability of decentralizing industry and the need to avoid discouraging any industrialists who were anxious to establish themselves in existing centres of industry. Nakuru and Eldoret were offering facilities, and it was hoped that the town populations could be limited to the numbers which could be economically employed. Mr. Alport interposed that in this country the authorities had been faced with that problem in respect of London since Queen Elizabeth I sat on the throne. Asked if agricultural wages were rising in sympathy with the increases in Nairobi, Major Cavendish Bentinck said that there had been a considerable increase in many areas, but that many farmers had found it possible to reduce their labour force by about 25%. Mr. Havelock mentioned that on farms not far from Nakuru there was no difficulty in getting labour at 50s. 10d. a month while double those figures are more were paid in the town.

New Job Every Month

Mr. Harris said that a quite recent development was the refusal of many Africans in Nairobi to work more than a month for the same employer. They would come into the towns (often to replace detained Kikuyu) take a job at perhaps 100s., quickly find another at 110s. a month, or a 120s., and so add to the instability which had developed noticeably.

Sheikh Mbarak Ali Hamawi, Liwali of the Coast, said that the Arab community had always been completely loyal and was not given to agitation or advertising points which ought to be considered as domestic matters.

Because the Arabs on the coast of Kenya were the subjects of the Sultan of Zanzibar, to whom the coastal strip still belonged, and because they had close family connections with Zanzibar, they were bound to be interested in and affected by the political difficulties which had developed in that island as a result of a demand for increased political responsibilities and facilities. Changes must come, and the sooner a proper investigation was made the better.

The right course had been taken, Sheikh Mbarak felt in asking Sir Keith Hancock to make an independent investigation in Uganda, and he hoped that similar action would be taken at an early date in connexion with the East Africans.

Dulverton Trust Gift

£25,000 HAS BEEN GIVEN by the Dulverton Trustees to the British Council of Churches' Inter-Church Aid Department in response to the appeal for funds for the two-year Kikuyu rehabilitation programme of the Christian Council of Kenya. The total received to date is £36,000.

East Africa Needs an Agrarian Revolution

Royal Commission Stresses Importance of Personal Contacts

IF THE STANDARD OF LIVING of the people of East Africa is to be raised, confidence established, and the source of wealth safeguarded, the best that must be made of the land and obstacles to it must be cleared away. These obstacles are customary land tenure systems, unsatisfactory farming, and other practices which no longer meet present needs.

In fact, something in the nature of an agrarian revolution is essential, a revolution in outlook and practice, and one in which all the people of East Africa are personally involved. The problem is bewilderingly parties, and the legacy of their grievances, real or imaginary, and their needs, must not be ignored. It is urgently necessary that we should now be clear, unprejudiced thinking and the formulation of a realistic policy for the future.

The African's way of life, sense of security, and livelihood are in his view bound up in the land and the way in the manner in which he uses them. His traditional methods of husbandry have evolved through the centuries as a result of hard experience and trial and error. Memories of famine are always with him, and it is no wonder that he is reluctant to change his way of life unless a better one is demonstrated to him. He knows that if he adopts new ideas and they fail to produce the promised results he will suffer real hardship.

A change which has everything to commend it technically may not appear to the peasant to meet his needs. The growing of a new and more productive type of grain may give more food, but it may not be the kind of food which he needs, or it may involve problems in harvesting or preparation with which he cannot deal. A new form of localizing manure give better economic results, but it may not provide for the varying needs of a family as it grows larger or smaller. Where people are living at a subsistence level there is little or no margin for experiment. Failure may mean not only loss of wealth but starvation.

New Techniques

In these circumstances it is essential that any new methods which are demonstrated must have been proved in conditions which are familiar to the peasant and which he can imitate with the means at his disposal. It is of no use demonstrating improved methods of husbandry which involve the use of buildings, machines, labour or techniques which are beyond the capacity of the people who are being urged to adopt them.

Individuals, moreover, are not only influenced by prospects of becoming richer, an increasing number want to escape from the communal life with its ties and restrictions, and many want only a peaceful life and to live well with their neighbours. They value leisure for their own sake, and this must be taken into account.

These are some of the main causes for resistance to change, and they are not peculiar to Africa. They are difficulties which must be recognized and overcome, because changes there must be, and it is the duty of Governments to assist this process. The difficulties of achieving change are not insurmountable, once the people understand the reasons for change and appreciate that they will profit on both sides and not have it forced on them, except as a last resort.

That so much has been achieved in areas where there has been concentration of effort such as Malawi in Lan-Anyika, Masakos, Kikuyu and Meru in Kenya, and Sigezi in Uganda, is a tribute to the devotion and persistence of these farmers.

These figures extracted from *Land and People* (H.M. Stationery Office, 1954).

sistence of the officers concerned and to the good sense of the people. It also shows that, if conditions are right, changes which are necessary can in fact be carried out.

With the ending of the war the momentum of Government activity increased. Plans designed to develop the natural resources of East Africa were everywhere drawn up, giving promise of greater prosperity and a rising standard of living, and in their train came the technical officers. They and their assistants penetrated to the remotest villages preaching the conservation of water, soil, and forest, the planting of more cash crops, mechanization, fertilization, immunization, and better education as they came and they went, and for often as they came and went so did the gospel change. Should a certain tree be felled? The representative of the forestry department would say "No," but the representative of the agricultural department might say "Yes." The villagers had to deal with a multiplicity of personnel who were ever-changing, as were only too often the administrative officers.

Nationalism and a Fostering

Demobilized African soldiers returned to their homes changed men after serving with people of many far-off countries, and new ideas and attitudes were disseminated. Nationalism was becoming a potent force. Their confidence in the good intentions of the administrations was shaken just at a time when these were making a special effort to improve the lot of the African by saving his land from destruction, by raising his standard of living, and by extending social services.

Yet this is a temporary phase. As the help and teaching of technical officers bears fruit and as the villager increasingly responds to economic incentives, so will he come to appreciate the technical officer more, even perhaps at the expense of the missionary and the administrator. At present, however, suspicion remains a great deterrent to progress, and if East Africa hopes to win the battle to create a prosperous community on the land everything possible must be done to overcome it.

The desire to move from a communal society to western individual society grows slowly. This is the first stage, the stage in which the district commissioner and technical officer must persuade, cajole, and if necessary impose. It is, however, a stage which has been passed through in the spheres of education and health and now the more progressive people clamour for the services which at first they were reluctant to accept. In agriculture, too, it has been passed in places where the immediate advantages of improvements have been demonstrated.

Change Coffee

Coffee-growing in the Tanganyika country and elsewhere, which at first had to be imposed, is now developing of its own momentum and the people are eager for more. The same applies in some degree to cotton in Uganda and to other cash crops. But the less spectacular side of agrarian change, which is even more important in the long run but of which the advantages are less immediately obvious, is still for the most part seen as a strange and unnecessary innovation by many of the outsiders.

As a man can learn to read and write in a matter of weeks, but it takes him many years to improve his herd.

Governments should now consider this as a long-term problem as well as an immediate administrative question; they should in their training institutions teach Africans to lead their own agrarian revolution, and they should initiate and encourage the activities of non-governmental advisory and extension agencies in suitable areas now. They should regard existing departmental measures only as an important but temporary means of improving agrarian conditions while they are helping Africans in every possible way to make the changes themselves with the assistance of non-governmental agencies such as co-operative societies, specialized assistance, and independent experts.

Charles ... induced the Chagga to grow coffee against their wishes when he was their district commissioner. It succeeded, and many years later a grateful tribe invited him to visit their country at their own expense to be faced and acclaimed as the founder of their prosperity. But reliance on compulsion cannot achieve the widespread changes in land usage which we believe to be necessary. The best results can be achieved at this stage only by patient propaganda, including demonstrations, and by persuasion.

Where the best results have been achieved, these are the methods employed, but their effectiveness varies with the quality and number of staff available and with the degree of continuity of posting and policy, as well as with the nature of the people and problems concerned. A robust approach, by men of character and responsibility who are individually known to the people, and especially to their leaders, whether of the new or old schools, is the key to success.

Persuasion and Compulsion

The most Africans who are called upon to "kick the habit" are more likely to be converted to new land use and land tenure practices by men of their own race, but that they must be well-trained men who can win the respect and trust of the people.

Finally, where compulsion is unavoidable it should be exercised by the enforcement staff of the administration or of the local authorities, and not by the extension staff, for they have had to persuade they may no longer be able to persuade. It may be that the work of the district team is mainly concerned with predominantly African areas, but even where this is so it would be useful to bring leading and interested Europeans and Asians, including farmers and missionaries, into the teams. They will often have an intimate knowledge of the particular potential of particular areas and the much valuable experience of some districts of Kenya. Specialization officers have been assigned much to the development of African areas, but more use should be made of them everywhere, because it is of fundamental importance that the people should play the largest possible part in planning and stimulating development.

We therefore recommend that, where possible, leading officials of all races should be invited and encouraged to sit together on district teams. In particular, it is suggested that local government bodies should be represented at team meetings to prepare co-ordination of effort.

The time has come to revise the division of responsibility between veterinary and agricultural officers. We recommend that the veterinary departments should now normally confine their activities to the pastoral areas and also to disease control and surgery, leaving the agricultural officers to concern themselves with all aspects of cultivation and animal husbandry in the agricultural areas.

The needs are continuity of posting, sufficient staff, and close personal contact with the people. If these requirements can be fulfilled, if land to take the surplus population from the congested areas are being rehabilitated can be found, and provided that the policy to be followed is clear and understood, we believe that changes can be brought about on reasonable times until they are taken up and achieved by the people themselves.

District Administration

Where a district is big and densely populated it is desirable to place sections of it under the control of different district officers, as has been done at Machakos and in the Kikuyu country. In this way the administrative officers can become thoroughly acquainted with the people and with their problems, and what is perhaps more important, the people can get to know the administrative officer as a human being. The importance of this personal factor was brought home to us repeatedly and, mainly for this reason, all classes of witnesses urged the importance of continuity of posting and of the learning of vernaculars by the officers concerned.

Although local government and non-governmental agencies should play an increasing part in achieving agrarian change, in present circumstances the main burden will in most parts of East Africa continue to fall on the administrative and local field staff. Apart from continuity of service, it is on the quality and supply of such men that much will continue to depend. We are well aware of the difficulty of recruiting and the high cost of employing a sufficient number of key men of the quality needed, but we urge that no effort be spared in attracting and paying for more men of the right type of all races, and in training suitable Africans to assume increasing responsibility.

We were impressed by the very high quality of the men now in the districts. They are doing a magnificent job, but they have too much to do and almost everywhere more of them are needed if the agrarian problem is to be effectively tackled as well as the numerous other important tasks which they are called upon to perform.

We have stressed the importance of personal contact between

individual officers and the people whom they serve, and all of these being, for example, five departmental field officers all dealing with the whole of an area from five different angles, each should deal with, say, one-fifth of the area from all angles, guided by district technical officers.

It may be objected that one man cannot possibly be an expert in all aspects of development, but the repository of the specialized knowledge is the supervising trained technical officer whose duty is to guide those who are in more intimate contact with the people in the villages. If the work required of the field officer of the kind we recommend is too specialized and difficult for him to learn, then it is certainly beyond anything the average African farmer can at present be expected either to understand or carry out. Indeed, the field officer should have the all-round qualities of the successful farmer.

We obtained many views on this subject during our travels. In the light of the evidence we received and of our own observations, we recommend that Governments should gradually build up a field staff, where it does not already exist, on the lines we describe in the following paragraphs.

Below the district level it should not normally be necessary to employ highly trained technical officers, except for special purposes, such as a veterinary officer for dealing with outbreaks of disease or an agricultural officer for doing research or experimental work. What is needed is a larger number of field officers working for the district organization.

Structure

First, the district should be divided into areas, each with a field officer, and each area should then be subdivided into sub-areas, under assistant field officers. The size of the areas assigned to individuals must depend on such factors as the density of population, the staff available, and the nature of the problems, but it is better to have adequate staff in the more important and heavier areas than inadequate staff everywhere too thinly on the ground.

This will be found more effective than the departmental system which has grown up in so many districts. A station administrative officer who has had experience of both the departmental and the field officer systems summarizes the advantages of the latter as follows: (a) The peasant has a better knowledge and understanding with the officer through whom all his requests emanate; (b) a better co-ordinated programme of work is achieved; (c) many small desirable projects are achieved, which would otherwise be overlooked, because they are no department's responsibility; (d) the peasant can get a balanced understanding of the Government's policy and public relations are improved; (e) a general balanced advance in economic development is achieved.

Apart from these advantages, a man who is concerned with every side of development is more likely to obtain a true picture of the needs of a rural community than one whose interest lies only in one aspect of them.

A field service of this kind dealing with all aspects of agrarian development under the district team will play a very important part, and the qualities most needed for the work are those of character and initiative. Academic or technical qualifications will not matter so much. The conditions of service should be such as to attract good men of all races and to give them the prospects of advancement. The field officers will be in the front line of progress, and the service is to attract the right men, they must be able to receive a high level of remuneration in the field.

Reason for Failure

A reliable African assistant agricultural officer attributed the disappointing progress of an agricultural development scheme in one area to inefficient and inadequately supervised field officers with untrained assistants. Such a service should attract some of the best men of all races, but it is mainly to the Africans that the Governments will have to look.

Professor Fergus Wilson, vice-principal of Makerere College and in charge of agricultural training there, who has had much experience as an agricultural officer in the field, expressed the view that the best hope of achieving agricultural change was to train locally-born field officers in the School of Agriculture at Makerere. He foresaw no difficulty in attracting the very best students, provided that adequate facilities for teaching were maintained and extended. The School of Agriculture at Makerere is planned to provide both diploma and degree courses. Suitable men who have taken the diploma course at Makerere could find excellent careers as field officers.

Not every man who has a diploma or degree will be suited to be a field officer, for he will need something more than technical training. He will have to be carefully selected. Professor Wilson emphasized that his students would have to be trained in the field to take full responsibility.

We agree with these views and recommend that the Govern-

(Continued on page 1623)



*"When the flute is heard in Zanzibar,
all Africa East of the Lakes must dance"*

This old Arab saying neatly summed up Zanzibar's position in East African affairs in the 1800's for Arab traders from Zanzibar had, for many years, pierced the "Dark Continent" in search of ivory—black and white—establishing as they went varying degrees of subservience to the Zanzibari Sultanate. It was therefore perhaps appropriate that the growth of the National Bank of India in East Africa should have started with the opening of a branch in Zanzibar in 1893. From this beginning grew the Bank's present system of branches covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in the first two of which colonies the Bank is proud to hold the position of Bankers to the Government. All those interested in trade, travel or settlement in British East Africa are cordially invited to make use of the services provided by the Bank.

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Sudan Rebukes Egypt 'Fabrications' and Breach of Promise

SAVED KHIDER HAMEDY, Minister of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power in the Sudan, has issued a statement in Khartoum which charges the Egyptian Government with breaches of promise and with "fabrications" in suits of its own conveniences.

The Minister's statement was presumably endorsed before publication by his colleagues, for it has been given great prominence in the Government newspaper, which published it under a seven-line heading across three columns.

He recalled that the Prime Minister, Sayed Ismail Azhari, had said publicly in Cairo on his way back from the Bechuanaland Conference, that Egypt had offered to divide the balance of Nile water equally with the Sudan, and that technical experts were to discuss when and where such a division should be made, and that Egypt had promised to send a written offer through the Inspector-General of Egyptian Irrigation in the Sudan, Sayed Khalil Ibrahim.

No Documents

An official returned to Khartoum without the written offer, and another Egyptian representative later met the Prime Minister and Minister of Irrigation. They still presented no document but spoke as if a preliminary agreement had been reached.

The Prime Minister thereupon reminded them that, as he had said explicitly in Cairo, there was no agreement, but a problem for technicians rather than politicians. It was therefore essential for the technicians on both sides to have Egypt's promised written communication.

After a long review of the whole subject, the statement by the Minister of Irrigation says:

"The Egyptian side has not fulfilled its promise; it has not presented a written offer, and what the Inspector-General described as a record of a meeting in Cairo was inaccurate, and was not agreed by the Sudanese present."

"This is the way Egypt meets the cordial attempt by the Prime Minister to ease the situation. It does not only break a promise but goes on to mention unfounded things—It puzzles its propaganda methods that never solve a problem, clarify an atmosphere, or serve a useful purpose. This is the position now."

"It is quite clear that the Egyptian Government has not made an offer. All that is said in this connection is a mere fabrication. The claim that an offer has been submitted to the Council of Ministers and that the Council has agreed to it is also a fabrication, meant to convince the Egyptian public opinion that the Sudan is aggressive."

Egypt's Dependence on the Nile

"The Sudan is fully aware that the life of the Egyptian peoples depends on the Nile water, and the Sudan would in such case never act to the detriment of the Egyptian people's interests or deprive them of what they now enjoy. The Sudan is prepared to allow Egypt even more than they previously had of the Nile waters."

"We shall take our right, but we shall not harm the Egyptian people's rights to the water of the Nile. We would even give their preference over ourselves; for we never forget the favour of that nation upon us and their support to us. We shall not snatch the loaf from their mouth, as stated by section-mongers, but we would prefer them to even give them what we have as a sign of fidelity and loyalty."

"But the rulers of Egypt do not like us to live peacefully, and to allow both peoples to exchange sincerity and cordiality. Why do they prefer separation and difference. Illustrate the Sudan in the shape of an insectivore, while she does not devour more than her fair share which enables her to live?"

"The Prime Minister of Egypt, Lieut. Colonel Nasser, still believes that the Sudanese will vote for a link with Egypt, and he refuses to admit that the present Sudanese Government has abandoned that policy."

Mr. Anthony Mann, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, told Colonel Nasser in Cairo the other day that Mr. Azhari had assured him that there would be no link.

"It is true that there has been some change in attitude among the National Unionists," Colonel Nasser replied, "but I am sure that it is not fundamental. The Party still stands for some kind of Egyptian link, though there is a good deal of confusion about its exact nature."

Allegations of Egyptian activity in the Sudan, near the non-Arab southern provinces, were without foundation. "Really, all this talk about 'niggers' is rather foolish," said the Prime Minister.

When the correspondence faced about the present position of General Neqash, Colonel Nasser replied that he was under house arrest in a comfortable mansion, and that it was difficult to see how else the problem could have been solved.

Labour Party's Shadow Cabinet

Ex-Ministers Responsible for Colonies

THE PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY has now its new "Shadow Cabinet." For last week Mr. Ailes announced the names of socialist members of the House of Commons who had been allocated "departmental duties" as leaders of specialist groups which are studying various subjects. Mr. James Griffiths and Mr. Cecyl Jones are former Socialist Secretaries of State for the Colonies, and to share concern for the Colonial Office, and Mr. Gordon Walker, the last Labour Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is again made responsible for affairs concerning that department. Mr. George Brown is to deal with Supply and is also one of three members who are to concern themselves with Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food. Mr. C. R. Hobson will share with a colleague interest in the Post Office. Mr. Bottomley is to help a senior ex-minister in respect of the Board of Trade. Mr. Marquand is one of two members appointed to deal with Pensions and National Insurance, and Mr. Richard Stokes and Mr. John Strachey are forming a four-man team entrusted with Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry responsibilities. All the above have visited East or Central Africa.

Conquered by the Congo

King Baudouin on His Visit

KING BAUDOUIN addressed the Royal African Club (Cercle) in Brussels last week on his recent visit to the Congo, saying that he had been "conquered" by that Colony and its peoples.

The essential question was that of human relations between the Europeans and the Africans, and the Belgians had understood that their most important task was to prove themselves a civilizing force. But it did not suffice to give a country wise social legislation and sound economic equipment; in day-to-day relations whites and blacks must demonstrate full mutual understanding.

Decent family dwellings were the first need of the large African urban populations which had broken away from tribal institutions. King Baudouin said that he had therefore decided to create a special fund, to be called The King's Fund, so that the African peoples of the Congo would remember that the monarchy was concerned to increase their welfare and prosperity.

"United Opposition"

A "UNITED OPPOSITION GROUP" has been formed between Mr. A. R. Denny Young, Federal M.P. and leader of the Confederate Party, and Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden, who recently resigned his seat in the Federal Parliament to fight a by-election in his Kafue constituency. The pact has been designed to establish an effective opposition to the Federal Party "for at least the term of the present Federal Parliament."

Sir Edward Twining

THE QUEEN has approved an extension of the term of office of Sir Edward Twining as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika for a further two years, until June 17, 1958. Such an extension of his Governorship was predicted by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA some weeks ago.

Rhodesian Successes at Bisley

Mr. E. Hallauer Seventh in the Queen's Prize

RHODESIANS have reason to be very satisfied with their successes at Bisley this year. In the competition for the Queen's Prize, Mr. E. Hallauer, of Northern Rhodesia, came seventh with a score of 280 (against the winner's 286), winning the N.R.A. badge and £10; Sgt. J. S. Skoofs, of Southern Rhodesia, was 13th with 278, and Mr. J. U. Swiegers, of Northern Rhodesia, 19th with 277, receiving the N.R.A. badge and £5; Sgt. E. H. Riddle, British South Africa Police, was 29th with 275; Mr. F. J. Dales, of Northern Rhodesia, 39th with 274; and Mr. J. I. de Smidt, of Northern Rhodesia, 42nd with 273, winning the N.R.A. badge and £3 each; and S/M. P. Littleton, of Southern Rhodesia, 80th with 268, winning the badge and £2. Captain D. P. Mason, of the Sudan, came 25th with 276, winning the badge and £5.

Other Triumphs

Other triumphs were Mr. Swiegers winning the Gold Cross in the competition for the St. George's Vase, with 71; Lieut. P. Riley, of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment, first in the Lederer Cup with 98; and tying in the Queen's Veterans' competition with the same score; Sgt. Riddle, second in the Overseas Teams Fuld with 137; Sgt. G. Holdingworth, of the British South Africa Police, winning the Daily Telegraph competition with 600 yards; Southern Rhodesia second with 1,100 and Northern Rhodesia fifth with 1,092 in the Kolapore Imperial Challenge Cup; Mr. A. Dahl, first in the Sticklebush with 38; Lieut. H. D. Kirby, of Southern Rhodesia, second in the Northland with 145; S.M. Cook of the 1st Bn. The Royal Rhodesia Regiment, winning The Times, 200 yards, and Southern Rhodesia fifth with 1,025, and Northern Rhodesia sixth with 1,021, in the Mackinnon Challenge Cup.

In the Junior Mackinnon Bernet Cup the Sudan was first with 338, Kenya second with 306, and Nyasaland third with 293. Captain Mason won the Fletcher Trophy with 70. The Junior Kolapore Daily Telegraph Imperial Challenge Cup was won by Kenya with 537, the Sudan being third with 531, and Nyasaland fourth with 529.

Centenary Celebrations at Livingstone

Explorer's Great Granddaughter Official Guest

THE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, in commemoration of the discovery of the Victoria Falls in 1855 by David Livingstone are now in full swing.

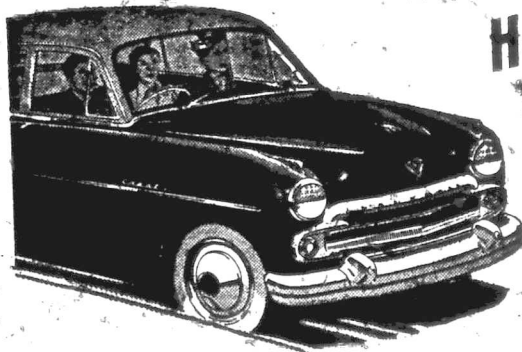
This month's events include a drama festival staged by amateur dramatic societies, a rally of African girl guides, a regatta on the Zambezi, an agricultural and industrial show, an air rally at Livingstone airport, and orchestral concerts.

Lord Maxwell, Governor-General of the Federation, said in a centenary message:

Just 100 years have passed since David Livingstone discovered the Falls. What changes there have been in the country from then to now! They were no quarries, but now so many schools; no modern houses, but now many; no industries, but now many. They have far better health, far better houses, a considerable number of schools, large mines and industrial undertakings which provide by the wealth that they create the amenities now enjoyed. In Livingstone's day the Falls were months and months away from the centre of the Empire; now it is less than a weekly flight from Livingstone to London.

An official guest at the celebrations is Miss Diana Livingstone-Bruce, a great-granddaughter of the explorer, who during a short visit to Salisbury, showed through the Livingstone papers to the press a souvenir programme, produced by the Livingstone Centenary Celebrations Committee, whose chairman is Mr. G. C. Baldwin, contains an illustrated article on Livingstone's discovery of the Falls by Dr. J. Desmond Clark, curator of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum.

The celebration will end on November 16 in a Day of Commemoration when Livingstone's monument on the Island where he first saw the Falls will be unveiled and re-dedicated. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Arthur Benson, and Lady Benson, visited Livingstone last week.



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PERSONALIA

MR. A. J. WAKEFIELD has arrived in England on leave.

MRS. RATNER has been elected Deputy-Mayer of Nairobi.

MR. P. J. MONKHOUSE, joint editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, will shortly revisit East Africa.

MR. T. C. CHOPRA has arrived in London from Tanganyika Territory on a brief visit.

MR. G. A. L. RICHARDS, Resident in Buganda, back last week from his visit to London.

MR. C. W. M. FOOTMAN, Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, will arrive in his own country on leave.

MR. R. S. COOPER and MRS. COOPER are on holiday on the Continent on their way to England from Kenya.

MR. W. URSCHART, Deputy General Manager of East African Railways and Harbours, will leave London tomorrow to return to Nairobi.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, and LADY BARING have made their first tour of the Northern Province.

MR. J. M. HENDERSON and MRS. A. M. HENDERSON have left Nyasaland for about 18 months during which they plan to visit many countries.

DR. JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN, an American ornithologist, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia. He is the author of the four-volume "Birds of the Belgian Congo."

MR. WALTER SCOTT, manager of the Nakuru branch of Barclays Bank D.C.O., MRS. SCOTT and their two daughters have arrived in this country from Kenya on leave.

MR. P. J. ROGERS, chairman of the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., and MRS. ROGERS will sail from Mombasa in the s.s. *UGANDA* on August 4 to spend several months in the Eastern Kingdom.

LORD MALVERN, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of London on November 24.

MR. B. A. MACARTHUR DAVIS, first Director of Surveys in Nyasaland, who is on leave pending retirement after 33 years in the Colonial Service, is to become chief surveyor to the Government of Iraq.

MR. & MRS. J. S. BEVAN, SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, SIR WALTON and LADY SELBY, and MR. A. P. VAN DER POST are passengers for Cape Town in the *EDINBURGH CASTLE*, which sailed from Southampton last Thursday.

MR. R. H. KEATING, since 1950 a judge in the Somaliland Protectorate, who has been appointed a puisne judge in Uganda, joined the Tanganyika Legal Service in 1937 and became a resident-magistrate in Kenya seven years later.

MR. B. SETHI has been elected chairman of the Society of Yorkshiremen in Uganda.

MR. J. M. SILVESTER, who had been secretary of the East African Professional Hunters Association for 19 years, has been presented with a silver salver as a token of affection and gratitude.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERSKINE was received by the Queen last week upon his appointment as Aide-de-Camp General to Her Majesty, who invested him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

ATO ABREBE RETTA was received by the Queen a few days ago upon the relinquishment of his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for Ethiopia at the Court of St. James'. He left by air for Addis Ababa at the week end.

MR. G. C. JONES, Acting Development Secretary, and MR. D. B. HALL, Acting Administrative Secretary, took the oath of allegiance as new members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council at the opening of the present session.

G. HEATON NICHOLS, who is a young man who served in the Civil Service of Northern Rhodesia, and who was for some years High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, has arrived in this country from Natal on a visit.

MR. W. W. DUFFY, who has been appointed deputy chief accountant of the Uganda Electricity Board in Scot., who served during the war as a lieutenant, R.N.V.R. Latterly he has been on the staff of the Accountant-General in Uganda.

MR. E. S. HARDING, a ventilation engineer at the Nkana mine, has been nominated by the Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association to be a governor of the Copperbelt Technical Foundation. His alternate is Mr. L. S. MCMONAGLE, assistant chief of the study department at the Nchanga mine.

Colonial officials on leave in this country include Messrs. J. R. BROWN, Commissioner of Local Government in Northern Rhodesia; J. S. R. COLE, Attorney-General; H. FORRESTER, Comptroller of Customs; J. A. HUNT, Chief Geologist; and A. C. MEIKLE, A.D.C. to the Governor, from the Somaliland Protectorate; J. F. SPRY, Registrar-General from Tanganyika; and S. R. TURBS, Administrative Secretary, from Zanzibar.

CHIEF JOHN GRIBALL SILAS, the eighth chief to be appointed under the scheme for the closer administration of the Mombasa district, was born in that town, educated at the Rabai and Buxton schools, and after six years in the Public Works Department was for a time in the Veterinary Department and then for a similar period in the welfare department of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. He has been treasurer of the Railway African Union.

CAPTAIN CYRIL WILLIAM ARCHIE GOODING HAMLEY, who has been appointed a temporary nominated member of the Kenya Legislative Council in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. C. H. G. COVENTRY, first went to the Colony in 1928 in the cruiser H.M.S. *ENTERPRISE*, and 14 years later was moved to Kilindini as King's harbour master and captain of the dockyard. After he was Captain Hamley became port manager of Mombasa for the Railways and Harbours Administration, and later Superintendent of Ports and Lights. He retired last year. Captain Hamley was keenly interested in the work of the British Legion, the St. John Ambulance Association, and Mombasa Rotary Club, and in yachting, railway institutions, and municipal affairs.

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E.A.W.L. Garden Party in London

Duchess of Gloucester Present

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, patroness of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, presided at the annual garden party last week which was again held on the premises of the Victoria League in Chesham Place, London, S.W.1.

Mrs. Rawson, president of the branch, received the Duchess, to whom a number of presentations were made.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Fisher were among those who were unable to attend but were represented by their respective emissaries.

Those present included:

Mr. & Mrs. T. de V. Allen, Mrs. Angus, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Balch, Elizabeth Countess of Haddington, Mr. George & Lady Bedford-Stuyck, Miss Boulton, Group Captain and Mrs. J. R. Briggs, Colonel & Mrs. Brooke, Anderson, Mrs. Christian Campbell, Mrs. J. Campbell, Mrs. Gately, Mrs. Cavendish, Mrs. Richard Chaplin, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Connell, Miss

Edlton, Mrs. Allen Davis, Mrs. Dray, Mrs. Duncanson, Mrs. Fairley, Mrs. Fawcus, Mrs. Flynn, Miss E. Ford, Mrs. Grant, Miss Grant, Lady Hall, Mrs. G. A. H. Hamilton, Lady Gandy, Hamilton, Miss Harland, Mrs. C. Hawker, Mrs. Charles Hemsted, Mrs. J. Z. Hill, Mrs. J. Hill, Mrs. J. Hills, Dr. & Mrs. Jewell, Mr. F. S. Johnson, Miss Kémani, Miss A. M. Keyser, Mrs. H. Lewis, Mrs. K. C. Lindsay, Lady Lockhart, Mrs. Lyford, Mrs. Maslin, Mrs. R. Mathias, Mrs. Meyer, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Mullins, Mrs. Ness, Dr. Norris, Mr. Ohanga, Miss Owen, Mr. A. B. Patel, Mrs. H. Pedraza, Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. M. V. Pitt, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ponsonby.

Mrs. Raymond, Lady Rhodes, Miss Rickwood, Mrs. Ridley, Mrs. Clifton Roberts, Sir Reginald & Lady Robins, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Doreen, Lady Sanford, Mrs. Schluter, Mrs. F. Shaw, Mrs. & Miss Foster, Sutton, Brigadier & Mrs. Swetnam, Mrs. & Miss Pitt-Judal, Mrs. P. Usher, Mrs. Usher, Mrs. Vahl, Mrs. S. Walker, Miss E. Watney, Miss P. Watney, Sir Henry & Lady Webb, Lady Wilson, Mrs. J. F. Wood, and Sir John & Lady Worlicke.

Obituary

The Rt. Rev. W. Wilson Cash

THE RT. REV. WILLIAM WILSON CASH, D.D., O.B.E., D.D., Bishop of Worcester since 1941, who died on Monday at the age of 75, had been one of the great missionary leaders of his age. As a young man he went to Egypt as a missionary, and after serving in the Middle East throughout the 1914-18 war became secretary of the C.M.S. mission in Palestine, Egypt and the Northern Sudan. Six years later he was appointed general secretary of the society in London, where his influence quickly made itself felt.

He was one of the leading authorities on Missions, andism, of which he wrote several books. Perhaps the best known of his works was "The Missionary Church".

MRS. THOMAS ALBERT KIMBLE, a former member of the Southern Rhodesia Parliament for Gatooma, has died in Salisbury after a long illness, aged 67. Born in Buckinghamshire in 1888, he went out to South Africa as a youth, and in 1910 settled in Rhodesia as a constructional engineer. In 1929 he joined the Labour M.P. for Gatooma, being at the time president of the Rhodesia Labour Party, president and chairman of the Rhodesia Small-Workers' and Tributors' Association, vice-president of the Rhodesia Mining Federation, and a member of the Phthisis Board. Following a split in the Labour Party he joined the United Party.

THE REV. HENRY WALTER SPURLING, who collapsed in church in Victoria, Malé, in the Seychelles, and died in hospital shortly afterwards, joined the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in 1900 and served in Tanganyika until 1915, when he became an Army chaplain. From 1919 until 1946 he served the mission in this country. Returning to Africa in 1946, he spent the next five years in Tanga and other stations in Tanganyika. In 1951 he left the mission, but continued in the ministry in West Africa and the Seychelles. He was 82.

MRS. MARJORIE VERNALL, wife of Mr. E. P. Vernal, a well-known Salisbury business man, has died in that city. She was widely known as "Aunt Marjorie" of the Salisbury broadcasting station's programme for children. She helped start the seaside Holiday Fund, and was also connected with the Queen Elizabeth Clinic, the Girl Guides, and the Sons of England Women's Section. A Londoner, she went to Rhodesia with her husband in 1928, after service in France with the V.A.D.

MR. MAXIMILIAN BENIES, who has died in Kenya, had since 1939 managed Mpaña Farm, in the Nanyuki area, which is owned by Princess Hilda Schwarzenberg. Mr. Benies, an Austrian, who had been outspokenly anti-Nazi, escaped to England when Hitler took Czechoslovakia, and a few months later went to East Africa. He had become a naturalized British subject.

MR. S. E. BLACKBURNE, a well-known architect, who went to Kenya in 1927, has died in the Colony at the age of 58. Not long after his arrival Mr. B. Rand-Overy and he jointly won the public competition for a design for Nairobi municipal market. He leaves a widow and son.

GENERAL SIR BEAUVILLE DE L'ISLE, C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., who died in London last Saturday at the age of 90, served in the Sudan during the campaign of 1885. He was then awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in dispatches.

MR. JOSEPH PYKE, C.B.E., who died in London last week, was Consul-General in Laurencô Marques from 1926 to 1931.

MR. ROBERT ST. PATRICK NEWETT, who farmed at Mazoe for many years, has died in Salisbury, aged 70.

Passengers for East Africa

Among the passengers outward-bound for East Africa in the British India liner KENYA, which sailed from London last Friday, are:—

To Mombasa. — Squadron leader & Mrs. R. H. Adams, Mr. H. N. Albone, Mr. & Mrs. R. Alexander, Mr. D. J. K. Bamford, Mr. & Mrs. G. T. W. Blake, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Bouette, Sir Thomas & Lady Bowen, Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Brock, Mr. W. T. L. Brown, Major-General & Mrs. Bullard, Mr. & Mrs. J. Burrough, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Burton, Mr. K. E. Butler, Mr. & Mrs. A. Cawley, Mr. T. H. Cobb, Mr. A. C. E. Cole, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Daly, Mr. P. H. Dean, Mr. & Mrs. T. G. "Dodd", Mr. G. P. A. Dutt, Mr. & Mrs. O. G. Eaves, the Rev. M. Errity, Mr. C. D. Gee, Mr. & Mrs. H. T. F. Geiershoefer, Mr. M. A. B. Harlow, Mr. A. G. Harvey, Mr. A. C. Hoey, Mr. & Mrs. O. Hughes, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. G. Lane, Mr. T. A. Long, Mr. & Mrs. L. E. "Lucy", Mr. & Mrs. J. G. McCulloch, Mr. & Mrs. W. McGinness, Mr. & Mrs. D. T. Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. B. Monahan, Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Monkhouse, Mr. & Mrs. J. Mudd, Mr. D. P. Petrie, Mr. & Mrs. D. Pritchard, Mr. J. H. Radford, Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Rothschild, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. P. Scannel, Mr. W. A. Schwartz, Mr. & Mrs. T. J. Scott, Sir Alfred and Lady Sheenan, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Skillings, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Stamp, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Mr. S. A. Walden, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Weaver, Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Weaver, Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Whitehouse, Mr. & Mrs. P. Whiteing, and Mr. & Mrs. Wotherspoon.

Dr. es Salaam. — Mr. & Mrs. R. Collier, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Dye, Mr. & Mrs. D. N. Foster, Mr. C. W. Hodges, Mrs. J. G. Mallam, Mr. W. P. Smith, and Mr. & Mrs. H. Swider.

Sudan Agent in London

DR. ALI URO, the first Sudanese to hold the post of Sudan Agent in London, has just entered upon his duties, in succession to Mr. G. Davies, who is on leave pending retirement after 3 years in the service of the Sudan Government, the last nine in London.

3,400 Terrorists Forfeit Their Land Mau Mau Among the Maragoli

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has published records of more than 3,400 Mau Mau terrorists. On Monday it published a list of 3,097 rank and file terrorists, who were declared to have been deprived of their land; last week a list of 324 names was issued.

Fifty-one terrorists were killed and 16 captured last week and a further 12 were killed on Monday.

Three days ago a British Army officer was shot dead near Nairobi by an ambush of his own men who do not recognize him as he advances through the forest.

The self-styled "General" Rusinga has been sentenced to death for what Mr. Justice Rodwell described as the most brutal murder he had ever encountered in Kenya.

Another Mau Mau "general," Karioko wa Kiriagu, was sentenced to five years recently for being in possession of firearms and ammunition.

Nairobi Cells

Hooped informers employed in screening prisoners last week identified 30 men of the Maragoli tribe as members of Mau Mau cells in Nairobi. Mr. A. Hannabill, district commissioner at Nairobi, said that limited infiltration of Mau Mau had occurred into tribes of the Nyanza Province, particularly the Maragoli. The Nairobi cells all had Kikuyu leaders, who had now been arrested.

In the past fortnight in Nairobi about 1,000 Africans had confessed to associations with terrorists, and about 200 of them were of tribes other than Kikuyu, Dabai and Meru. He believed that many of the Nyanza Africans in the city had taken baths as a form of insubordination, but there had been cases where they had actively participated. No anxiety was felt for the province itself.

Twenty-two Luo tribesmen confessed to Mau Mau associations at a recent meeting. They are thought to have been influenced by developments in neighbouring Uganda.

One hundred Kikuyu were deported from Uganda a few days ago in a heavily guarded train and handed over to the Kenya authorities. They are believed to be Mau Mau fighters.

A Kenya Government spokesman has said that the bodies of 136 loyal Africans and £2,500 of Mau Mau funds have been recovered as a result of confessions in recent months.

22 Die in Launch Accident

THE COMMANDANT of the Mau Mau prison on Mageta Island in Lake Victoria, 17 prisoners, seven warders, a warder's wife, and two children lost their lives last week when a motor launch capsized only 10 yards from its destination. The boat met with strong currents when approaching the pier, causing it to sway. The passengers panicked, and the vessel overturned. Because of crocodiles rescue was impossible, and no other boat was anywhere near. Twenty-eight passengers managed to reach the shore. Chief Officer S. C. Martin, the commandant, an Australian, had been in Kenya since 1952. His wife lives in Perth.

Military Awards for Kenya Forces

APPOINTMENTS AND AWARDS made by the Queen in recognition of distinguished military service in Kenya, which appeared in Tuesday's *London Gazette*, include a C.B. for Major-General W. R. N. Hinde, Deputy Director of Operations, an M.C. for Major Venn Fey, of the Kenya Regiment, one D.C.M. and two M.C.s for members of the Kenya Regiment, two Bars to M.C.s for African warrant officer platoon commanders in K.A.F., and 42 mentions in dispatches. A full list with citations will appear next week.

Prince Aly Khan Cautions Horses Not Running to Form

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT has appeared in the Racing Calendar:

Newmarket, July 17 meeting: Princess of Wales's Stakes.—The stewards of the Jockey Club (Major-General Sir Randle Follen acting for Lord Willoughby de Broke) inquired into the above case at the registry office in London on Friday, July 8, and again at Ascot on Wednesday, July 15.

After evidence from Prince Aly Khan, who informed the stewards that he was the absolute owner of Cobetto, and C. De Gombay, the driver, and P. P. P. P. P. jockey who had ridden the horse in France, and from the Jockey Club handicapper and the senior race-capper to the Société d'Encouragement, the stewards were not satisfied with the explanation offered by the Prince Aly Khan.

The stewards reminded him that discrepancies in form shown by horses running under the Rules of Racing compared with their running outside the jurisdiction of the stewards would not be tolerated. The stewards on this occasion cautioned Prince Aly Khan as to the future running of his horses under the Rules of Racing.

The Jockey Club inquiry was a sequel to the action of the Newmarket stewards, who referred the case to the stewards of the Jockey Club. After Cobetto had won the Princess of Wales's Stakes at Newmarket on Thursday, June 30, the local stewards inquired into the running of the horse in that race as compared with his previous running in France.

Kenya Settlement

MR. A. STORRAR, Assistant Director of Agriculture in Kenya, who with Brigadier Channer, of the European Agricultural Settlement Board, has been on a 10-week tour of the United Kingdom to interest possible settlers in farming in the Colony, said on his return that he believed that about half of the 190 men whom they had interviewed would go to farm in Kenya. About 25 of them had a capital of some £10,000 and another 50 had sufficient to satisfy the minimum requirements. If the minimum capital had been £3,000 the response would have been four times as great. Mr. Storrar estimated the capital which might be invested in the Colony as a result of the visit at £450,000. They had, he said, more of the pioneering and adventurous spirit than had been expected.

Colonial Road Research Committee

A COLONIAL ROAD RESEARCH COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Dr. W. H. Blayville, Director of road research in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, has accepted the chairmanship. Colonial Governments have been invited to nominate representatives. The United Kingdom members will be Sir George Burd, Mr. R. L. Eyr, Mr. G. H. Hargreaves, Mr. R. U. Law, Mr. S. Mohaw, Mr. F. W. Parker, Mr. J. D. Phipps, Mr. J. Ransinor, Mr. R. W. Taylor, Professor Gilbert Walker, Sir Hubert Walker, and Mr. F. H. P. Williams.

Interest by the people in local government matters is being closely tied up to the pace of economic development. In a tribal area increased wealth often stimulates interest in improvements and in the means of securing them. In urban areas economic advance runs along individual lines and corporate interest in public affairs dwindles. — Annual report on the Eastern Province of Tanganyika.

Amnesty Offer Proved a Flop Trickle of Disheartened Terrorists

THE FAILURE of the end-of-war offer of the Government of Kenya to induce the Mau Mau terrorists to surrender has been the subject of comment in a number of British publications.

Time and Tide wrote last Saturday:

"It is sad but not surprising that the Kenya Government's offer of an amnesty to the Mau Mau gangsters proved a flop. A small but steady trickle of disheartened men has been coming in, but the bulk of the surrender of hard-core gangsters for which the security forces had hoped once more failed to materialize."

"Intelligence circles, who have done a fine and courageous job in keeping contact with dangerous and treacherous gang leaders, believe that they nearly pulled it off. But the fanatics won the day. The gangs were disorganized and the Government seems nothing for it but to hunt down these well-armed cunning and resourceful thugs one by one or gang by gang."

"The prospect is depressing and the cost will be high. But the information which has come out of the forest since the tide turned against Mau Mau — and the information more copious and detailed it proves over and over again that those who from the first professed disbelief in the prospects of negotiated peace had the facts on their side. The fault of the Government was to persist for too long in negotiating the Mau Mau leaders as misguided, wicked, but, at bottom, reasonable men. They are unguided and wicked, but not, on our reckoning, reasonable; or, rather, they base their reasoning on premises so utterly different from those accepted by European civil servants and politicians that any negotiated settlement is impossible."

Cave Cabinet

The whole set-up of the Kenya Parliament, which functioned in a cave with a Cabinet and Ministers, its Speaker and its Hansard and long loads of documents, the head-marshals and military hierarchy, the medals and pointed nose-pieces and high-sounding titles, the demand for martial law as a stage in self-government, all these reveal a most extraordinarily immature and naive but functioning in a world of their own. One might as well try to negotiate with the Red Queen as with the leaders who have invented this world and see how dedicated to it.

The strategy of the Government has been for some time to draw a line between the gangsters, now officially recognized (at long last) as real outlaws, and the rest of the population, including non-supporters of Mau Mau and the much larger passive wing who support but do not join the gangs. It is on the success of this that everything now hangs.

Quite a lot of progress has been achieved, mainly since the policy of concentrating people in villages has been vigorously pursued. Nevertheless, even fairly recently some of the new villages have been found to be heavily contaminated. The gangs may be on the run, but the spirit of Mau Mau is far from dead.

A note in the *Economist* said: —

"The expiry of the time-limit for the surrender of Mau Mau terrorists is a grim and saddening event. While the amnesty offer was in force it brought the submission of nearly 3,000 savages; it seems unlikely that yet another comparable offer could be made, for it would be open to the chief conspirators to hold their followers with the argument: 'Hang on and kill some more; and if things really become impossible, there will still be another Government offer to spare your lives.'"

Bitter Tailpiece

"How many terrorists remain to be hunted down is a matter of conjecture; conjecture ranges from 3,000 to 5,000 or more. It is not a pleasant prospect. The setting up of a semi-permanent man-killing department of the Kenya Government would be a bitter tailpiece to the emergency; it can only be hoped that the Mau Mau terrorists will not long stay on the run. General Lathbury has hazarded the forecast that the emergency will be over by the autumn; but by this he probably means that it will not be necessary to maintain large regular forces after that time. A running fight between police and political banditti is only too likely to continue."

"The main object of the terrorists now must be to inculcate the myth of patriotic resistance. It is far too soon to say that they will not succeed. Although there have been remarkable recent recantations of Mau Mau oaths by men, Kikuyu women and children remain inscrutable. The Government continues to be faced with the old problem of what to do with the detainees; to return them to their normal occupations and settlements, to return them to their normal occupations and settlements around Nairobi would probably restart Mau Mau in a new

form. Yet the means to employ them usefully elsewhere is still lacking. It is at this point that Britain must continue to help not only with money but with men and expertise.

"It is urgent that plans for afforestation and other productive projects to employ ex-Mau Mau should go forward, gigantic as the task of employing with 30,000 prisoners, whether black, white or grey, may be. To this problem Mr. Russett must now give as much attention as to leading the European community towards a multi-racial outlook."

Round Table Conference

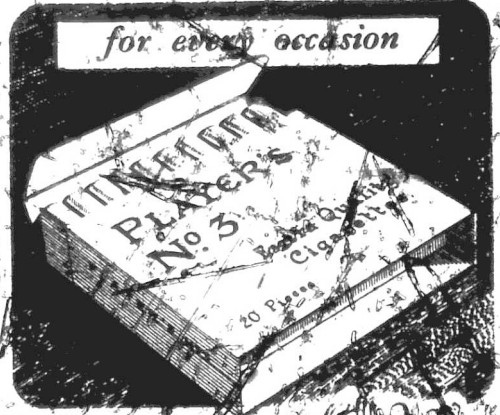
MR. A. VASEY, Minister for Finance and Development in Kenya, suggested last week that a round table conference of representatives of the three areas should meet to provide Kenya with a decade of peace, stability and prosperity.

The emergency had, he said, cost £27,614,000 to the end of June, and Kenya would have to continue to rely on H.M. Government in the United Kingdom because apart from heavy expenditure on rehabilitation and absorption of the Kenyans into the life of the country, there would be no rapid decrease in the costs of the emergency, for many of the services created would become a permanent feature of Kenya's expenditure.

Representatives of Kenya would have to visit London within the next few months to accept a £100 million assistance could be given for 1956-57, and the country would have to rely more for future development on her ability to raise loans locally and in London.

Some sections of the community said Mr. Vasey had been misled by the new taxes, and where taxes were defeating their own objectives he (the Minister) would try to review the situation. Revenue was buoyant, but there would be a deficit for the current year, and it would be wrong to hold out hopes of large tax reductions in the foreseeable future.

It seems certain that the emergency costs in the current financial year would exceed the £14m. estimated. It would be necessary to draw on the £4m. interest-free loan offered by Great Britain.



PLAYER'S No. 3

The Quality Cigarette

Enhancing the Status of Chiefs

Secret Ballot to Counter Extremists

Mr. H. J. ROBERTS, Member for Health, Lands and Local Governments, and leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, said in the debate on the address of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia that the five African townships on the Copperbelt were models of their kind and good examples of how Africans could be their own affairs in urban areas. The people must be encouraged to run their own homes, and he looked forward to the day when a more realistic charge for or a housing in the country. The introduction of economic rents for African housing was a great stride forward, and he hoped that Africans would take advantage of the loans available to build their own dwellings.

Mr. W. F. Rendall, member for Northern Rhodesia, supported the view that the salaries of chiefs should be increased. They ought, he said, to be paid more than doctors or clerks. Mr. Tucker, member for Mufumbira, welcomed the plans to develop towns in the areas, and emphasized that an essential ingredient of rural development was cheap and efficient road transport.

Chiefs Not Paid Enough

Mr. John GAUNT, member for the Midlands, said that after visiting rural areas in the Northern and Eastern provinces he was convinced that there were as good men in the provincial administration as ever before. African chiefs were not being paid enough; a paramount chief should get at least as much as African members of the legislature. Good work could not be expected from Native Authorities and chiefs if they were paid no more than boys on the mines. Drunken and incompetent chiefs should be removed, making way for progressive and good chiefs who should be given their rightful place in the community.

The decision not to extend the railway from Broken Hill to Tsumankwa had been a tragic error, and that line had been built for Northern Province would have become one of the most prosperous parts of the Federation.

Mr. Gaunt said that he had greatly enjoyed attending the African provincial councils in the Northern and Eastern provinces, but that those councils were to be really worth while their decisions should be taken by secret ballot. At present when there was any motion of a political nature the members were frightened to vote against the views expressed by the extremists.

European Settlement

Mr. H. A. WATMORE, member for the Northern Area, asked that European settlement in the Abercorn and Mkushi blocks should be encouraged, for it was from example that the African would learn how to use his land to the best advantage. The Northern Province could carry large numbers of cattle and, given the man and the money, rapid strides could be made in the development of the rural areas.

The Rev. Father FIRMEN welcomed the basic plans for rural development and supported the view that greater respect for the lawful authority of Native Authorities and chiefs must be the basis for all rural development. When African townships were established in rural areas he hoped that small business men would be given every encouragement, and not be washed out by large trading companies and combines. He urged members of Council to visit rural areas, where they would find that very considerable changes had been brought about by the Africans themselves.

More technicians were not necessary at this stage of the country's development as more and better roads. More money should also be spent on water development.

The country could not go without the spiritual background which the missions provided, and missionaries played a large part in education and the teaching of trades and crafts. Mission stations were, in fact, development centres, the work of which was essential. The missionaries were the genuine friends of the African people, whatever some Africans might think.

Mr. L. H. NORTON, member for the Midlands, said that the key to rural stability lay not in the development of small urban townships but in the reconstruction of chiefs' headquarters

into proper and permanent townships, with schools, hospitals, shops, market squares, farmhouses, and the like.

Mr. K. M. NABULAYO, another African member, stressed the importance of good transport services, and the need for improved roads. Speaking of Barotseland, he said that he had been much impressed by the work done by the Nyasaland development headquarters. The Barotse people were slowly embracing the development schemes.

Mr. P. SOKOTA declared that the African people could not appreciate the idea made by the Member for Health, Lands and Local Governments that the servants should be allowed to own land and that, other than during their working years. This would be contrary to Colonial Office policy in other Colonies. Mr. Sokota had no objection to officials remaining in Northern Rhodesia to retire after their retirement.

East Africa Painting in London

EMILY V. G. MATHIAS, East African Commissioner in London, welcomed the guests for Tuesday at a private view at the Imperial Institute of an exhibition of oil paintings in the month of East Africa by Mr. R. McCallan O'M., the artist who has been resident in Kenya for some years, besides being art master at the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi. He has executed several important commissions, including the four panels for the stand at Blackpool Agricultural Exhibition; they form part of the present collection. Mr. McCallan's paintings representational earth with a fine sense of rhythm and colour harmonies. His subjects, though mostly landscapes, include good studies of human and street scene. East Africans would enjoy his exhibition.

B.O.A.C.

SIR MALCOLM THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A.C., has written in an article in *Truth* that the Mark IV Comet, details of which are expected in about three years, will fly from London to Johannesburg with stops only in Cairo and Nairobi. The aircraft is intended to carry 58 passengers on a stage length of 2,870 miles against 40 m.p.h. headwind. Within a year the turbo-prop Britannia should come into service, carrying 83 passengers as a first class liner or 92 when used for tourist travel purposes at reduced fares. Its introduction will be on the route from London to East, Central, and South Africa. In each of the past four years B.O.A.C. has made an operating profit. This year ended will show a net surplus of about £200,000 after payment of interest on capital.

Rhodesia University Council

THREE FURTHER APPOINTMENTS to the Council of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have been announced. Mr. B. M. Pechey, chairman of the Rhodesia Loan Board of Barclays Bank, Ltd., and of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, and a member of the Central African Currency Board, has been nominated by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. H. R. Fines, administrative vice-president of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., has been nominated by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia. The Rev. A. B. Doig, European Federal M.P. representing Nyasaland African interests, has been nominated by the Governor of Nyasaland.

Uganda Forests

EXPENDITURE of the Uganda Forest Department increased by 14% to £160,000 in 1954, but a budget of £90,000 was only 11% higher. During the year proposals costing £234,000 for the period 1955-60 were approved. The annual report (Government Printer, Entebbe, 3s.) records that the first commercial pressure timber impregnation plant was installed last year; further plants were on order, and that the first commercial artificial seasoning kiln was in course of erection. Local authorities established 470 acres of new wood and fuel plantations, bringing the total to 8,700 acres. The forest revenue of local authorities was £18,000 and their expenditure £40,000.

Royal Commission Report

(Continued from page 1616)

ment should support the development and extension of schools both of agriculture and natural resources at Makerere, which should include the teaching of agricultural economics and which should play an increasingly important part in providing the staff needed for both Government and non-government

A more important function of Makerere should be to train teachers with a sense of mission to make all of them aware of the realities of East African life and its problems. Especially these are economic and the land.

We were impressed by the fact that those officers who were responsible for the slow pace of the work in accomplishing the changes were so confident that they could be achieved within a few years if the necessary high-quality staff and continuity were available. The District Commissioner, Kisumu, after acknowledging the magnitude of the task of replacing traditional systems of land tenure and farming by a system of economic, demarcated smallholdings cultivated according to the accepted principles of good husbandry, piece-meal farm fragmentation and subdivision, wrote: "Given adequate funds and adequate staff, but above all given staff of the right calibre and determination directed with energy and imagination and used where necessary by the law, I believe the desired results could be achieved in a reasonably short time." Similar optimism was expressed by other experienced officers.

Women Advisers

We were impressed by the success which had attended the efforts of the Agricultural Department of Kenya to employ local women of standing to instruct their neighbours in better methods of farming. Women of standing in a location are instructed in their own areas and are then employed to go from garden to garden giving advice. They do this while still living in their own homes. It is a method which might well be extended to all areas where the population is not too scattered. It is by personal instruction by someone she knows and looks up to that the woman with the nose is most likely to accept change in her time-honoured way of cultivating.

Racial Problems in Tanganyika Danger of Mutual Withdrawal

The Rt. Rev. E. E. Stradling, Bishop of South West Tanganyika, says in the course of his annual report on the diocese:

"It would be untrue to say that we have no racial problems, but, when we compare our lot with that of neighbouring territories, we thank God who has given us also so great a measure of peace. So far there is no sign of the Mau Mau troubles coming to us though our people know a lot about it and ask many questions."

"The chief danger here would seem to be in the mutual withdrawal of Europeans and Africans. The European tries to adjust and adjust he does, but the African, if he does not take the language and understand them

"Now the increasing number of Europeans, the majority of whom never learn an African language, insufficiently well to be able to converse in it, together with the improved standard of living, cause the European to withdraw more and more into the comfort of his own home or club and the society of his fellow

"The African has lost his innocence, and he is trying to find his own way through the strange new life that we have brought to him. All this is natural and it is not fairly to be deplored, but the great mutual withdrawal could eventually be disastrous.

"Here, the missionary has an increasingly important part to play for we are convinced that it is only by close touch with our people, and our shortage of funds relieves us of the temptation to live at anything but a simple level."

"One pleasing feature is the extent to which communal labour has assisted the various local governments in the Chagga area of Tanganyika. In fact, it is easier to obtain a voluntary communal turn-out than to engage paid labour for short periods." — Annual report of the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

UAT



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Parliament

The Situation in Kenya
Improved Prospects of Peace

REPLYING TO A REQUEST for a statement on the prospects of restoring order and peace in Kenya the Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. T. LENNON-BOY, said in the House of Commons last week that there had recently been a marked improvement in the general security situation in the Colony.

That was shown, he continued, by the transfer to the Administration and Police of responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in the Fort Hill and Thika districts and by the decision of the Kenya Government to facilitate the establishment of African district political associations.

Mr. H. HUGHES (Lab.) asked if the Minister had received the delegation from the Kenya Government which was now so usefully visiting this country.

Mr. LENNON-BOY: "I am in constant touch with the delegation, whose arrival in this country has been so warmly welcomed by every section of the community. I am confident, as they are, that the combination of a liberal policy and the determination in military answers to terrorists are yielding good results."

Mr. J. CURRIE: "In view of the improved position, will the Minister consult with the Kenya Government on the possibility of modifying the emergency laws?"

Mr. C. J. M. ARBUTHNOT asked how many changes in the appointment of district commissioners in East Kenya occurred between January, 1950, and May, 1955, and the average tenure of office by successive commissioners.

THE MINISTER OF STATE replied that there had been five changes, the average period of office being 11 months.

Mr. ALBERT: "Will the Minister, aware that these frequent changes make efficient administration almost impossible? Has he any plans for ensuring that the tenure of office of administrative officials shall be longer than has been the average

in many parts of the Colonial Empire during the last years?"

Mr. HORNIBSON: "There were special circumstances in this case. Two of the officers were moved on health grounds and another asked to retire. Both the Governor of Kenya and the Secretary of State are very conscious of the need to maintain continuity in the appointment of district commissioners and district officers in a district for a period of five years, but there are particular difficulties in Kenya connected with the emergency which make it difficult to carry out what we hope will become normal practice."

Mr. DODDS asked the Under-Secretary of State for air for details of the performance of the Bristol Sycamore helicopter in Kenya.

Mr. WREN: "The Bristol Sycamore helicopter in Kenya has carried out 11 missions to date, casualties of which were inside the forest area. Tests have been made to find out the maximum height from which casualties can be lifted and one trial has been completed successfully at a height of 10,000 feet."

Translating Royal Commission Report

COMMANDER MATLAND asked into which of the main East African languages it was proposed to translate the full text of the East Africa Royal Committee Report.

Mr. LENNON-BOY: "So far as I am aware the question of translation of the report has not yet been considered by the East African Government, although it would be a formidable task to translate a report containing such technical complexity into several of the very widely used vernaculars. But I am consulting the Government."

Mr. J. JOHNSON asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the growing volume and complexity of colonial affairs, particularly in the African continent, he would consider recommending the appointment of an additional Minister of State.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I do not contemplate any such appointment at present."

Mr. JOHNSON: "May I ask the hon. gentleman to think again about this matter, because 12 months ago we had a Minister at all in the House and we had to have questions answered by the Minister responsible for Commonwealth Relations? Is the Prime Minister aware that at least four delegations from Uganda — one Colony alone — are in this country? If he will not listen to me, will he look at his colleague the Secretary of State for the Colonies and think of his health in the future with all this work?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I assure the hon. gentleman that I have given thought to this matter. It is the almost universal experience of Ministers that they are hard worked — at least, I hope so — in this Administration."

Mr. DUGDALE: "Will the Prime Minister be in mind that there are a very large number of remote territories scattered all over the world which never receive a visit from any member of H.M. Government; that it is most desirable that first should receive such visits; and that they cannot receive them unless there are sufficient Ministers?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I agree with the hon. gentleman. I am as much in favour of such journeys as he. On the other hand, one has to strike a balance between the duties to be performed and the number of Ministers which this House would willingly tolerate."

Seretse Khama

Mr. FOLEY asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what reasons now prevented the return of Seretse Khama to Bechuanaland.

Mr. DOUGLAS DODDS-PARKER: "In a statement made in both Houses on March 27, 1952, H.M. Government explained that they had decided that the return of the Late Government to recognize Seretse Khama should be made permanent and that the good order and well-being of the reserve required that he should absent himself from the Protectorate until an alternative chief had been finally established with his own administration. It has been made clear on a number of occasions that this decision is final and H.M. Government are not prepared to depart from it."

Mr. HADFIELD: "Will the Minister realize that in these circumstances we are liable to take leave to depart from H.M. Government? Is he not aware that the original Labour decision was made in 1949 for five years, so that that has expired? Is it not rather contemptible to keep us in the back to the previous Government? In view of the fact that the statement was made in 1952, does the Minister inform us if there is no further consideration has been given to it since 1952, and does that mean that the Government are not in any circumstances reconsider the matter?"

Mr. DODDS-PARKER: "The hon. member cannot bring up the responsibility of the former Government for making a decision which was supported by us and was implemented in 1952 and supported by Parliament."

Service for Visitors

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

DAR ES SALAAM
Maji Street (opposite the harbour)

KAMPALA
Shimani Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

MOMBASA
Kilindini Rd. (entrance to Dock 20)

NAIROBI
Hardinge St. (opposite bus terminus)

All enquiries should be addressed to the INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A., P.O. BOX 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In Kenya the Association is represented by The Visitors' Office, Grand Buildings, Market Square, W.C.

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

In RHODESIA information is available from East African Airways Corporation, 177 Pitt Street House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

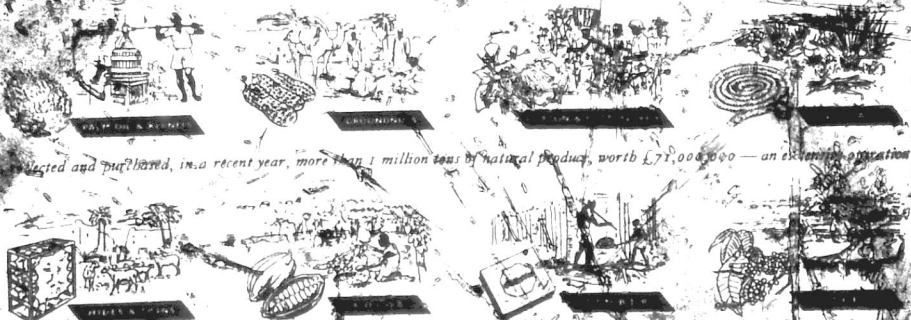


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Tanganyika Executive Council

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES among the non-official members of the Executive Council of Tanganyika Territory has now been made. In response to the invitation of the Governor to "interest" themselves in departmental affairs, Mr. Charles Phillips has taken Communications and Works; Mr. L. C. Chopra, Labour and Water Development; Mr. G. W. Houry, Agriculture, Veterinary, and Forestry; Mr. D. P. K. Malwaisi, Land and Education; and Chief Adam Sapi, Local Government. When his health permits Mr. V. M. Nanzali will, it is hoped, be able to interest himself in the affairs of the Medical and Health Services. The official and non-official members of these arrangements are not to be interpreted as the introduction of the ministerial system; the intention is "to build up a strong body of informed opinion among the members of the Government Bench not holding office."

Education Exhibition

EXHIBITION of pictures and diagrams illustrating the expansion of education in the Bukoba district of Tanganyika since 1947 is to tour every Haya chiefdom. The number of primary schools has risen, therefore, the number of children tenfold, and the number of girl students 10-fold. Emphasis will be laid on the fact that the central Government is spending on education in the Bukoba district twice as much as that district pays in poll taxes for all purposes.

Payments to Sudan Officials

A BILL has been presented in the House of Commons to provide for the payment of gratuities to certain former officials of the Government or Parliament of the Sudan and to increase the superannuation allowance of Sir Robert Howe, lately Governor-General of the Sudan.

UGANDA AGRICULTURAL AND TRADE SHOW, 1955

at
Nakivubo Stadium, Kampala

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for an Agricultural and Trade Show at Nakivubo Stadium on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th December, 1955.

In addition to African produce, livestock, and land exhibits there will be cycle races, a football match, band shows, and other entertainments.

A number of stand sites are available to host exhibits; these sites are 15ft x 15ft, 30ft x 15ft, and 30ft x 30ft. Arrangements can be made to accommodate a limited number of exhibitors with special requirements outside these dimensions on application.

Trade exhibitors will be required to erect their own stands on the sites allocated to them; charges for these sites will be notified on application.

Applications for stand sites should be submitted as early as possible, and not later than the 15th August, 1955.

The Secretary
The Agricultural and Trade Show 1955
P.O. Box 1859, Kampala, Uganda.
Telephone: Kampala 438.

Central African Publications Bureau Wholesome Reading Material for Africans

THE IMPORTANCE OF PROVIDING proper grammar and dictionaries of African languages and the inability to produce them without financial assistance is stressed in the annual report for 1954 of the Publications Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Government Printer, Lusaka, 1s.).

The Bureau, which regrets that the 42s. edition of the White Fathers' Bamba Dictionary has beyond the reach of most Africans, notes that the English vernacular phrase books selling at about 2s. are extremely popular with them.

The policy is to publish a steady output of books of general interest which provide "select reading material for the African public." Sixteen new books or reprints published during the year ranged from "Lepie Customs and Traditions" by the Rev. S. D. Gray to Mr. H. W. Chafulumira's "Khimbi: Not an African Slaves and Mastered a Successful Slave Room." Mr. Chafulumira headed the list of the bureau's best sellers in 1954 with his "Our Family Group," which (written in Nyanja) sold over 10,000 copies. A detective story set in the Copperbelt and a brief biography of David Livingstone, both in Bemba, also sold well.

FOR MISS. SUBMITTED

More than 100 manuscripts and suggestions for books were submitted last year, mainly by African authors. Original contributions in English, English-Bemba, Bemba, Tonga, Lenja, Lozi, and Malabwe were largely stimulated by periodic competitions.

One of the most "exacting tasks" was that of translating the "Moffat Restatements" into Bemba, Nyanja, and Tonga.

Net receipts from sales of bureau books in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were £6,815 (137,531 volumes including 1950 grammars and dictionaries) compared with £5,140 (50,000 volumes) in 1953. The bureau operated 100 days of sales-promotion touring.

The United Society for Christian Literature is the chief agency in Northern Rhodesia for the distribution of the bureau's books. In Nyasaland the African Book Centre in Limbe fulfilled the same office.

The director of the Bureau is Mr. G. H. Wilson.

Malaria-Proof Barrier

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S HEALTH AUTHORITIES are to begin a new spraying campaign in October which they hope will create a malaria-free barrier round Southern Rhodesia and protect three-quarters of the Golden Mile from malaria, including the areas of greatest importance, Dr. D. M. Blair, Director of Medical Services, has said that last year Southern Rhodesia spent £21,000 in malaria control measures which directly protected 800,000 people for about 64d. a head. In time, he hoped it would be possible to discontinue spraying against malaria and just have two or three malaria-fighting teams standing by in case of new outbreaks.

Youth Organisations

AT THE END OF LAST YEAR there were 92 African youth clubs, boys' clubs, and girls' clubs in Northern Rhodesia with a membership of 2,400 in urban locations. There were also 5,385 (including 787 non-African) Boy Scouts and 3,263 (867 non-African) Girl Guides. These facts are given in the annual report for 1954 of the Protectorate's Social Welfare Department.

£30,000 for Nyasaland

THE BEIT TRUST has made grants of rather more than £30,000 to Nyasaland—£17,000 for three bridges at Mozimba, Nkhosha Bay, and Njakwa, £4,500 for Newlands Home for Elderly Europeans, Limbe, £4,450 for a school for the blind at Lilwe, near Port Herald, and £720 annually for five years to provide 72 scholarships of £10 each to African secondary schools.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A multi-racial club has been started at large Uganda Nakuru Municipal Council to spend £100,000 on flats for higher paid employees.

Federal Government officials are examining ways of preventing a repeat of the confusion in Federal elections of 1954, when 100,000 voters from one of the Rhodesias to the other.

We have been asked to inform you that we have had a letter from the British Consulate in Nairobi asking for information on the progress of the process of Mombasa.

More than 20,000 Somalis are expected to arrive in Harare to welcome the delegation which recently returned from this country after protesting to U.M. Government against the Africanisation.

Over 1,000 runs were scored in the Nyasaland v. Rhodesia Annual cricket match last week. The match was ended in a draw with central batting being done by M. J. G. and W. J. S. and S. and S. and S.

Over 500 African supporters of the African National Congress who attacked Government posts in the Eastern Provinces in 1954, are under appointment of a local chief. Early local appointments made.

One foot deep of wounds and one policeman was injured last week when a mob of about 4,000 Africans in the Morogoro district of Tanganyika demonstrated against a local chief who had supported the district commissioner at a meeting advocating anti-soil erosion measures. The chief was taken under police protection after tear gas had been used.

Career Service

Mr. BRADLEY'S "Career Service" is a reprint of "A Career in the Civil Service," and is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office at 2s. 6d. This little book, which has not only enthusiasm for the experience of his subject, should be read by all who are considering entering the service.

African Resettlement

During the next five years the Native Affairs Department of Southern Rhodesia will move between 6,000 and 7,000 African families from their present homes in the Bulawayo, Mafikeng, Ove Ove, Chipinga, Eslovale, Matobo, and Harare to new homes in the Northern, Gwanda and Waterbush districts.

Stabilising African Agriculture

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA intends to spend about £64m. within the next five years on a programme of stabilising part of the African population in their own areas. It is hoped that the annual value of their produce, marketed by Africans will increase within that period from about £10m. to £14m., and that within the next eight years the value will rise to about £17m.

Bandits Arrested

SEVEN MEMBERS OF A GANG believed to have raised the East Midlands branch of Barclays Bank D.C.O. and to have absconded with more than ££4,000 have been arrested by the local police, and about ££3,000 have been recovered. The bandits are reported to have entered the bank masked and to have escaped in a waiting car.

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**North Charterland Exploration Report
Transport Operations**

THE NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION CO. LTD. has earned a net dividend/profit of £15,878 in the financial year 1954, compared with £34,978 in the previous year. £14,000 has brought back from general reserve, and taxation absorbs £11,327, leaving a balance of £29,207 to be carried forward and added to £12,914 brought in.

The stated capital of the parent company is £74,698 in 100 shares of £746 each. The company's reserve fund stands at £22,007, revenue reserve at £11,205, and general liabilities at £1,000. Shareholdings are 59,823, a majority at £12,087, and circulation at £10,924, including £24,810 in cash.

Transport operations in Nyasaland resulted in a profit of £18,867, trading, garage, farming and land sales in Northern Rhodesia in a loss of £11,178, and farming in Southern Rhodesia a loss of £2,650.

The directors are: Major-General J. Dee (chairman) and Messrs. H. Mitchell (alternate), G. Breach and C. Paul White (managing director, alternate), G. J. Barlow, who also secretary.

The 18th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on August 11.

Tanganyika Holdings, Limited

TANGANYIKA HOLDINGS, LTD., earned a profit of £140,000 for the year ended June 30, 1954. The issued capital is £40,000, in shares of £1. Revenue reserves stand at £6,163, loans at £820,000, and current liabilities at £98,251. Fixed assets appear at £4,875, Northern Rhodesian exploration at £52,000, and current assets at £917,591, including quoted investments at £255,399 (market value £432,418), and cash at £94,921. The directors are Messrs. G. C. Hutchinson (chairman and managing director), Mr. T. W. Easty (assistant managing director), and H. C. Newby.

Northern Rhodesian Company

NORTHERN RHODESIA CO., LTD., reports a profit for the year ended May 31 last of £10,270 after paying £3,506 taxation, compared with £10,191 in 1954-54 after taxation of £3,929. The directors recommend a dividend of 7½% and bonus of 5% both less tax, absorbing £7,187 net. Last year there was a dividend of 7½% and a bonus of 2½%, together requiring £5,500.

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

SOUTH AFRICAN TOBACCO SALES in the 14 weeks to July 14 totalled 14,282,500 lbs. for £14,853,300 at an average of 48,392 per lb. The 1954-55 7 buyers for the U.K. market had obtained 4,212,300 lbs. or 34.37% of the leaf sale. Australian buyers had taken 6,625,313 lb. and South Africa 7,545,887 lb. There has been an easing tendency in the lower medium and dark leaf grades, which are now about 25% off in the past fortnight.

Price and quality of leaf has improved between Rhodesia and South Africa.

Rhodesian Vineyards

RHODESIA MAY SOON have vineyards if the experiment undertaken by Dr. L. B. B. proves successful. The area between Rumpu and Bimtal, where no rains is generally suitable for growing vines, has been planted with 2000 vines and it is hoped that the vines will yield a crop of half a percent, mainly export in the form of brandy and wine grapes. The vines were planted as temporary immigrants on a three-year permit. If the scheme succeeds more families will be brought in. To find the best vines for local conditions will take several years, but then development might be rapid.

E.A.R. & H. Hotel

East African Railways and Harbours Administration has bought the Irving Hotel, Tanganyika, for £12,000, and expects to spend a similar sum on furnishing and re-arranging. Iringa is a night stop for through passengers between Dar-es-Salaam and Mbeya on the road service. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford, at present engaged at Dodoma Hotel, will take over the management.



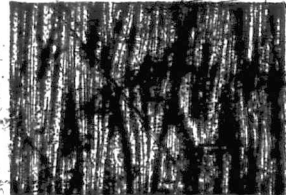
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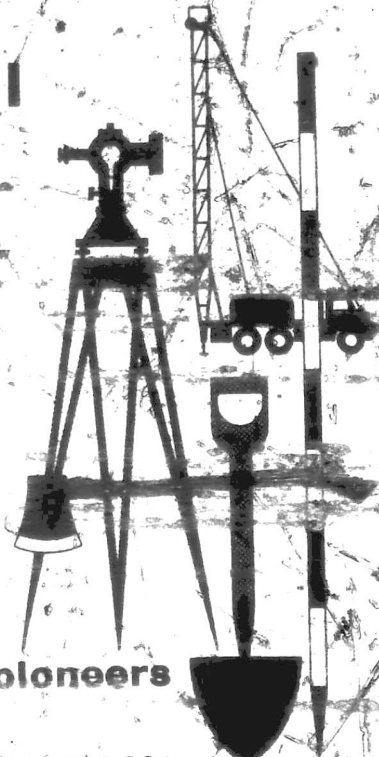
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Of Commercial Concern

The new railway from Bannockburn in Southern Rhodesia to Lourenço Marques in Portuguese East Africa, will be opened to public traffic on August 1. When making this announcement, Rey Welensky, Federal Minister of Transport, said that the rates would be the same as those from the Federation to Beira. The line has cost about £53m. to build.

Juan de Nova, a French island in the Mozambique Channel, is to supply more than 22,000 tons of guano a year to the Federation. Mr. O. S. Ford, Secretary of the R.C.A. company which has signed an agreement with commercial interests in Madagascar, has said that the first shipment of guano should arrive at the end of this month.

Mombasa Phasing

Mr. C. Small, chairman of the Mombasa Port Phasing Committee, said recently that the basic phased tonnage has been increased from 35,000 tons for July, to 49,000 tons for August and 45,000 tons for September. Unless any unforeseen setback occurred, the basic quota there should be about 60,000 tons or more per month.

A highly mechanized clothing factory capable of producing 3,000 garments a month, has been opened in Nairobi by the Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya. The company of which Mr. Velji Shah is managing director, has a capital of £50,000. Its purpose is to manufacture cheap clothing for Africans.

Beira Chamber of Commerce has been officially informed that the surfacing of the Beira-Umtali road is the "number one objective" of the Public Works Department of Mozambique.

Final estate weights of the current sugar crop in Mauritius totalled 498,560 tons, and total exports at June 30 were 475,538 tons, of which 358,251 tons were consigned to the U.K. and 965 tons to the Seychelles. Estimated production for 1954-55 is 500,000 tons, with 480,000 tons for export.

At the auctions in London last week 7,097 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 2.56d. per lb. compared with 7,355 packages averaging 3s. 1.28d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 3s. 5d. for a consignment from Kenya.

Lusaka Building Plans

The municipal valuations of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, is now nearly £2m. Building plans valued at £21m. were approved last year, when for the first time private building exceeded that of Government.

Despite drought during 1954, African dairymen in the Kiambu district of the Coast Province of Kenya collected about £30,000 from sale of milk to the pasteurization plant at Mariakani.

Young farmers' clubs now being started in the Lake Province of Tanganyika are believed to be the first in the Territory. They are being financed by the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board.

Five branches of the India office of the National Bank of India have been established in Uganda and Kenya, Uganda. They will be open on Tuesdays and Fridays respectively.

Of 54,355 Africans in paid employment in Nyasaland on a recent date nearly 52,000 worked for members of the Nyasaland Employers' Association.

A new office of the Standard Bank of South Africa will be opened today at Suffolk House, Park Lane, London, W.1.



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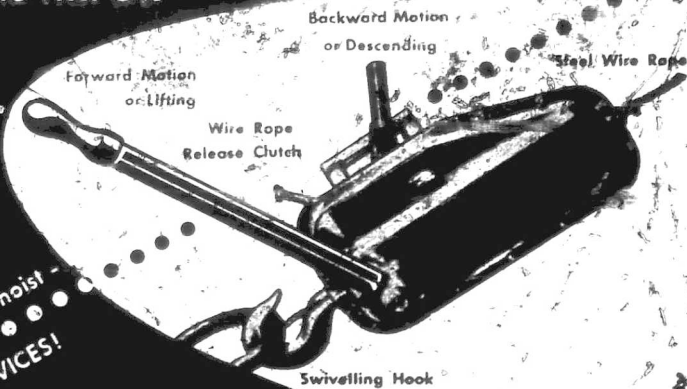
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MINING

Anglo American Rhod. Development £2.5m. Loan to be Raised in Holland

THE DIRECTORS of Anglo American Rhodesian Development Corporation, Ltd. announce that arrangements have been concluded in Holland with the Amsterdamsche Bank N.V. to grant the corporation a 15-year sterling loan of £2.5m., carrying interest at 4% and redeemable in par in 10 equal annual instalments starting in 1961, subject to the corporation's right to accelerate redemption in whole or in part at a premium of 1% during the years 1961 to 1965, and thereafter at par. The loan will be secured by the assets of the corporation which will be offered for public subscription in Holland at 84% of a par value of Dutch bank guilders. The prospectus will be published towards the end of next week.

After providing for the expenses of raising the loan the corporation will receive a net sum of approximately £2,340,000. Payment of interest and repayment of capital will be made in U.K. sterling.

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. has undertaken its guarantee the payment of the principal and the interest on the loan.

Mr. Oppenheimer on African Advancement

THERE WILL HAVE to be advancement for Africans employed on the Copperbelt which would give them real and substantial benefits, said Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, deputy chairman of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., at a Press conference in Salisbury last week. He added that the corporation thought that advancement would be achieved with the agreement of the European Mineworkers' Union.

TV in F.T.

IN ORDER TO PREVENT SMUGGLING of diamonds from Di J. Williamson's mine at Mwaabi, Tanganyika, a miniature television network is being installed, by the diamond-handling parts of the mine. By this means a watch can be kept by the security staff on important sections of the work.

Magundi Copper Mines

MAGUNDI COPPER MINES AND MINERALS LTD. has received permission to de-list its shares in respect of 800,000 shares of 5s. each. The company has interests in Northern Rhodesia. Hitherto the shares had been quoted only in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Johannesburg.

Tanganyika Mineral Production

PRODUCTION OF MINERALS in Tanganyika rose to a record value of £5m. in 1954, an increase of about 15m. over the previous year. Gem and industrial diamonds rose from £4.75m. to £3.1m.

Tin Prices Rise

THE PRICE OF TIN reached £751 10s. last week, the highest quotation for almost a year.

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Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Reports

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO. LTD. incurred a loss of £2,299 on mining last year, compared with a loss of £8,901 in the previous year. A debit balance of £7,251 is carried to the balance-sheet. The issued capital is £1,622,500 in 100 shares, and the accumulated debit balance is £47,890. Current liabilities stand at £15,976. Fixed assets amount to £176,361 and current assets at £13,738, including £125,623 in cash.

Production, which was entirely from the Murie mine amounted to 304 tons, against 23 tons in the previous year derived from the Murie and D.S.O. mines. The Hopefield property is now being worked under a tribute agreement with option of purchase for £50,000 before September 3, 1957. Royalties on 10% of the gross value of production are being received. The D.S.O. mine is on a care-and-maintenance basis, and Rosey Brook is unworked.

The directors are Messrs. T. Dye (chairman), A. P. Harman, A. Hornby, and P. H. Harman (managing director). The 20th annual general meeting will be held at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, on August 4.

Phoenix Prince Gold Mining

PHOENIX PRINCE GOLD MINING CO., LTD. earned a profit of £37,860 in the year ended March 31, last, compared with £37,860 in the previous year. Rhodesian and U.K. taxation amounts to £12,860. A provision of £8,487 is made for depreciation, and £10,000 is transferred to general reserve, leaving a carry-forward of £12,822, against £12,800 brought in. The issued capital is £300,000 in shares of 10s. each, and the total assets are £45,293 and current liabilities £16,761. The profit is shared at £28.63 and current assets at £33.63, making a total of £62.26 in cash and bullion. The directors are Mr. G. G. Davie, chairman, Mr. J. H. Younger, Mr. G. G. Davie, Mr. J. H. Younger, Mr. Richard Seagden, and Sir Ronald M. Reid. The secretary is Mr. J. Priest. The 20th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 28.

R.S.T.'s Tin Venture

RHODESIA SELECTION TRUST, LTD. has taken a year's option on three tin mines about 30 miles north of Deet. This is the company's first venture in Southern Rhodesia. The mines, the Luvuvu, San and Jay, cover 63 blocks (3,780 acres). The Luvuvu mine comprising 27 blocks, is managed by Mr. J. W. Hopkins. In the last two years it has produced lithium ores (amblygonite) and beryl, besides tin and tantalum concentrates. The San mine, covering 20 blocks, is managed by Mr. S. E. Harner, and the Jay, 16 blocks, is owned by Mr. S. J. Sauerman.

Geological Mapping

PROGRESS IN GEOLOGICAL MAPPING in Southern Rhodesia last year was not so rapid as in 1953, but the area covered in detail was 2,978 square miles, and reconnaissance mapping accounted for a further 300 square miles. The detailed work was done in the Chiroroma, Lomagundi, Marandellas, Salisbury, Unfuta, Umtwenyie, and Victoria districts, and the reconnaissance mapping in the Inyanga district.

Beryl from Bebers

THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT of beryl from the small and Protectorate has been shipped to the United States. Mined in the Berberá district, it weighed 18,000 lbs.

Progress Reports for June

Falcon. — 13,900 tons of ore were treated at the Dalny mine for 2,321 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,058. The corresponding figures for the Gonaca mine were 2,920 tons, 593 oz., and £592; and for the Bay Horse mine, 1,174 tons, 281 oz., and £57.

Coronation Syndicate. — 7,550 tons of ore were treated at the Debekwe mine for 1,062 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,630. The corresponding figures for the Murie mine were 3,590 tons, 1,331 oz., and £10,050; and for the Acturus mine 3,021 tons, 270 oz., and £3,449.

Globe and Orient. — 6,000 tons of ore were treated for 3,520 oz. gold and a working profit of £23,980, compared with 3,814 in the previous year.

The Rhodesian Broken Hill. — Output consisted of 4,700 tons of lead and 7,072 tons of zinc, compared with 2,800 and 6,265 tons respectively for the March quarter.

Progress Report for June Quarter

De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. — Net sales of gem diamonds were valued at £12,209,324, and of industrial diamonds at £5,804,704, making a total of £18,014,028. For the first half of the year the respective figures were £11,448,378, £4,941,824, and £16,390,202, against £11,397,207, £4,861,981, and £16,259,188 for the first half of 1954.



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Vol. 31

No. 1607

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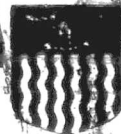
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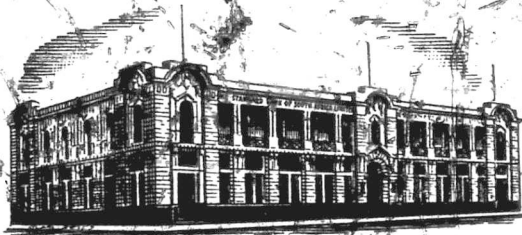
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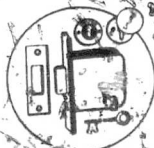
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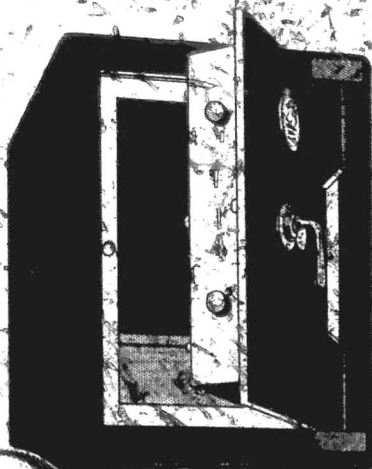
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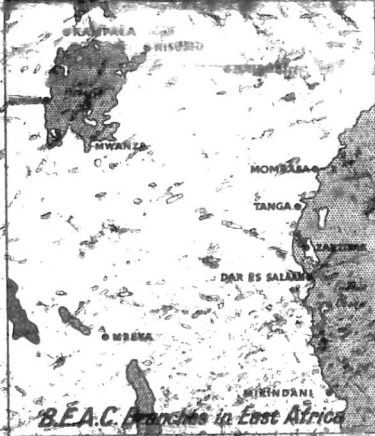
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LOOKING DOWN ON KILIMANJARO



Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika, some 19,565 feet, is the highest mountain in Africa and an extinct volcano. It was first seen by Rehman and Krapf in 1848. Although German by birth, Dr. Ludwig Krapf was a British missionary.

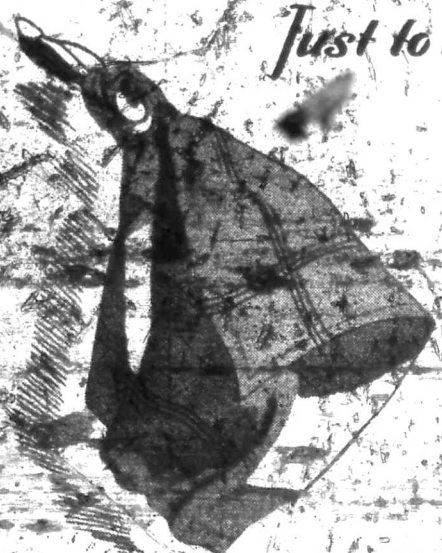
From 6,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. the mountain is covered with forest. With the exception of the north side, there are highly successful coffee and maize plantations at from 4,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. The forest belt varies from 5 to 7 miles wide. Kibo, the western summit, is called "Ngaje Nga," the House of God, by the Massai.

Professor Hans Meyer and Ludwig Purtscheller reached the highest point of this summit in 1889. The ascent of Kilimanjaro does not call for mountaineering experience, although great physical endurance is required. It is symbolic of the times that East Africa is now looking to the aged Kilimanjaro to provide its sulphur needs from the crater of the extinct volcano.

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Founder and Editor

F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1953

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NOTHING COULD BE WORSE than to draw up a profit and loss account of the transactions during recent weeks between representatives of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and delegates of the Lukiko of Buganda. Yet that is what British and African politicians and journalists are inevitably tempted to do. They have been set a good example by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was clearly bent on achieving the best practical results, not on scoring mere debating points or finding a nice balance in the give and take of the negotiations. While frankly concerned to facilitate the Kabaka's return because he judged that course to be desirable in the circumstances, he firmly resisted the pressure of the Africans against the plan to appoint an Asian Minister in the Protectorate Government. Mr. Lennox-Boyd inherited more trouble from Uganda than anyone would have thought possible a couple of years ago, and though he has done everything that any man in his position could have tried to do, it would be ingenuous to pretend that his efforts have succeeded. Time alone can give the verdict, which must depend upon the good faith of the Baganda. Only if it matches the trust shown by H.M. Government will the course now taken stand justified by history. The hope of the British Government is that the Africans of Uganda will give an example and set a pattern which could help to solve similar problems in other parts of the world. The fear of many men who know the Baganda well is that political careerists among them holding extreme views will prefer agitation to constructive service and so jeopardize a new start which, if fairly and wisely used, could restore the good relationships which had been normal in Uganda a few years ago.

Since he was exiled to England at the end of 1953 the Kabaka has borne himself with dignity and circumspection. His firmness with his people may well be greater at the moment than it has ever before, but that does not mean that the new conception of his rôle as that of a constitutional monarch will appeal to the tribe. Very few of them can have any understanding of such an idea, which may be repellant to all but the handful of politicians who might gain by becoming the repositories of the power which the ruler is to surrender. The Kabaka himself — who had appeared to find some of his functions irksome — may experience extreme difficulty in keeping entirely aloof from the politics of his kingdom, for almost all his subjects will look to him as the fount of action. If he seems to justify their expectations he will risk being charged with breach of faith to the British Government; and if that be completely excluded by his constitutional correctness he may offer unscrupulous self-seekers undue scope for their machinations. The Kabaka's lot will obviously be difficult and for a considerable period at any rate it may in practice differ substantially from the position as political pundits in Great Britain have been pleased to imagine it.

Theory and Practice: man ever before, but that does not mean that the new conception of his rôle as that of a constitutional monarch will appeal to the tribe. Very few of them can have any understanding of such an idea, which may be repellant to all but the handful of politicians who might gain by becoming the repositories of the power which the ruler is to surrender. The Kabaka himself — who had appeared to find some of his functions irksome — may experience extreme difficulty in keeping entirely aloof from the politics of his kingdom, for almost all his subjects will look to him as the fount of action. If he seems to justify their expectations he will risk being charged with breach of faith to the British Government; and if that be completely excluded by his constitutional correctness he may offer unscrupulous self-seekers undue scope for their machinations. The Kabaka's lot will obviously be difficult and for a considerable period at any rate it may in practice differ substantially from the position as political pundits in Great Britain have been pleased to imagine it.

The Baganda, and the wider world, will be less concerned than they with the legal niceties of the situation at its various stages. To Africans it will appear that the Kabaka's exile has ended as a result of their pressure. They will dismiss the inconvenient fact that the High Court held that the Government was entitled to remove him, but that, by the culpable carelessness of law officers who still retain their appointments, the wrong clause of the 1900 Agreement was

Dire Consequences of Culpable Carelessness: a result of their pressure. They will dismiss the inconvenient fact that the High Court held that the Government was entitled to remove him, but that, by the culpable carelessness of law officers who still retain their appointments, the wrong clause of the 1900 Agreement was

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involved for that purpose. That's surely technical blunder provided the reason for reversing the declaration of Lord Shand (then Mr. Oliver Lyttelton) that the Kabaka could never return. The necessary and incautious use of the word "never" inevitably won support for the Kabaka, who must at times have felt embarrassed by some of those who championed his cause, for they included men who had campaigned against him while he was still on the throne, but found themselves unwilling to fight for his restoration after he had been deposed. Such partisans can scarcely be considered reliable, especially as their group leadership is still undeniably bad. That, unhappily, increases the risk of foolish activity when the great need is for the quiet alleviation of recognizable difficulties.

The dispatch on constitutional development in the Protectorate as a whole is quite as important as the statement about the Kabaka, for the two decisions are inseparable from one another. **Genuine Co-operation** and **The Real Need of Uganda** are other upalata Baganda politicians. The two documents declare the two main decrees—that the

Kabaka shall return and that an Asian shall be appointed to the Ministry. Discrepancy on both sides and the face-saving device of a transitional agreement have made it possible to agree terms for the early restoration of Mutesa II; but it should be noted that the Baganda delegates nevertheless feared to accept the responsibility for such a settlement and sent back three of their number by air to obtain the assent in private session of the Lukiko. In the matter of the Asian Minister the Secretary of State has said to say that he will not accept the racial discrimination for which the delegates pleaded. It now remains for the Baganda to discharge their obligation to make the new system work satisfactorily. Genuine co-operation to that end would bring great benefits to the whole country, and to East Africa in general by removing that spirit of localism which has done so much harm. Some of the most capable and influential Baganda will now sit in the Legislature, and the determination to work harmoniously with Europeans, Asians, and their fellow Africans from the rest of the Protectorate, the prospects will indeed be bright. It is for that development that the Secretary of State and the Governor have striven in London during the past month.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Brockway's Simplicity

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY considers that Jomo Kenyatta was not guilty of the charges on which he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour. Not content with that serious statement, he adds that even more important is the question of British guilt. The grounds on which the chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom bases his belief in the innocence of Kenyatta have been stated in the Left-Wing Socialist weekly *Tribune*, and are quoted on another page of this issue. They are likely to strike East Africans as naive. The first "reason" is that Kenyatta at no time gave Mr. Brockway a hint that he contemplated anything in the nature of Mau Mau. But is it likely that a man so astute as Kenyatta would have confided any such intention to any European, and, in particular, to an M.P. who knows so little as Mr. Brockway about Africans and talks so freely about them?

Unreasonable Reasons

THE SECOND "REASON" is equally odd, for it implies that a man planning violent action by Africans would not have concurred in a programme which encouraged them to look towards the British Parliament. Why not? That would have been a sound diversionary tactic. The same may be said of the monster meeting which is mentioned, whether or not the white stock which Kenyatta carried was understood by the audience to mean that his words should not be taken seriously. The fourth "reason" strikes me as equally silly, for the fact that Kenyatta was arrested before Mau Mau came

into serious action" is not proof that he was not the real instigator and organizer of that seditious and bestial movement. It may well be that Kenyatta had by no means completed his plans and that impatient subordinates took premature action and so jeopardized the designs of more astute and less impulsive minds.

Outrageous Suggestion

A LESS CONVINCING CASE could scarcely have been presented by Mr. Brockway, who concludes characteristically: "I believe the balance of evidence is that Kenyatta was innocent. But there is a more important question: What of our own guilt?" The charge against Kenyatta was that of managing Mau Mau. So Mr. Brockway must mean by that question that the British authorities in Kenya were guilty, if not of managing, at least of causing the development of Mau Mau. A more outrageous suggestion it would be difficult to imagine. He would presumably say that Kenya's rulers are guilty because their policy caused such a sense of frustration among the Kikuyu that Mau Mau was the natural result. But even the absurd assumption be made that the Government of Kenya committed every possible error in Native policy, the argument would still not be valid, for the policy, however bad, applied equally throughout the whole country.

Devil's Brew

YET IT WAS THE KIKUYU ONLY, fewer than one-fifth of the total African population, who rebelled and resorted to wholesale murder, mutilation, and abominations not mentioned to describe. How then can any rational person talk of British guilt in connection with

Mau Mau? It was the devil's brew of a group of Kikuyu schemers who were ready to use any means in order to acquire political power. Whether Kenyatta be guilty or not—and I imagine that every reader of this newspaper will prefer the verdict of the High Court to the flummery of Mr. F. Kenway—what purpose does he think to serve by trying to indict the British people and Government of the Government of Kenya? It is shocking that a public man should thus couple responsible officials of his own race with a Kenyan

Park Lane—KENYA tells me that he decided some time ago that the wages paid on his farm ought to be related to those in neighbouring townships, where 60s. a month is the basic minimum for unskilled African labour. He therefore made his minimum the same, 35s. being paid in cash, and rations and housing being worth 20s. 20s. and 3s. respectively. That scale was above the normal in the district, but he has nevertheless discovered some cases of near hardship, and therefore considers that there should be urgent reappraisal of the farm wage structure generally. He does not favour increases on grounds of length of service but for acceptance of responsibility and higher productivity. Thus an employee who refused the offer of a job as a sub-headman did not get an annual rise. On the other hand, those who do more than the average amount of work get well above normal rates of pay.

Better Work

FOR INSTANCE, when he took over the farm, nine Africans shared one part of the work. When anyone left his job wages were offered to the remainder if they would do his work in addition to their own. The result is that five men now produce as much as the previous nine. This settler, who employs many Kikuyu, finds that they do better work on the whole than they did before the emergency. He attributes this to the fact that better control over them has now exercised, that they are anxious to avoid the risk of dismissal, and that increases in the number of men of other tribes has made them realize that they are not indispensable, and that they have to justify themselves now if they are to keep their jobs when the present troubles pass.

Park Lane Nervous

ATTRACTIVE PREMISES in Park Lane have been leased by the Standard Bank of South Africa for a new West End branch, which has been opened for the convenience of visitors from South, Central, and East Africa who stay in that neighbourhood when in London. Several of the largest hotels are within easy walking distance, and during the year they must together accommodate hundreds of clients of the bank—whose other West End office in Northumberland Avenue is, I have been told, "bursting at the seams". This new office at Suffolk House, quite close to Marble Arch, has a delightful outlook and the atmosphere of a luxurious residence rather than that of a business establishment, as was proved on Thursday evening when the rooms were filled with guests. The chairman of the bank, Sir Frederick Leitch-Koss, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, a director, Mr. C. F. Hill, the general manager in London, Mr. W. G. Hall, the secretary, Mr. H. W. Jeffrey, assistant general manager in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, Mr. H. R. Jewes, manager of the new branch, and some of their colleagues were hosts to a large "stag" party, among whom were many men interested in East and Central Africa.

Nyasaland's Public Relations

NYASALAND'S neglect of public relations work has been the repeated subject of comment in this newspaper. The new budget of that Protectorate provides the

magnificent sum of £481 for expenditure on such services during 1955-56! That contemptuous attitude should be seriously challenged by the non-official members of the Legislative Council, who, as representatives of the public, ought certainly not to accept so derisory a situation. Do they know, I wonder, that even the Somaliland Protectorate does more than Nyasaland to keep the outside world informed about the work of its Government departments? It is quite safe to say that no mainland territory between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan inclusive has been so badly served as Nyasaland from the public relations standpoint. How, I wonder, have the wise men of Zomba decided to expend this magnificent allocation for public relations? A member of the Legislature might well ask for a detailed breakdown of the figure. Fortunately for Nyasaland the Federal Information Department has recently begun to work in and from Zomba, a development which cannot be other than beneficial to Nyasaland. But it would still be in the public interest to know what is expected to be done with £481.

The Choice before Kenya

WHETHER EUROPEES IT OR NOT, the European in Kenya must admit the growing political consciousness of the African, said Mr. P. Vasey, Minister of Finance, in an address in Nakuru, which is reported in other columns of this issue. The European community could either co-operate with loyal Africans, he emphasized, or by reluctant concessions from time to time forfeit their confidence and face bitter political strife. Declaring that there could be no hope unless the final objective was a land in which men of ability of all races would have equal opportunity to make their way to the top, Mr. Vasey pleaded for inter-racial agreement now on a ten-year plan for stability. No man in Kenya is in closer contact than he with the political leaders of the Africans and Asians, and Kenya would do well to heed his advice to seek a solution mutually satisfactory to the moderates in all the races. So many opportunities have already been lost that this initiative ought not to be wasted. Who could better preside over a round-table conference than Mr. Vasey himself?

Disapplication

CIVIL SERVANTS continue to mangle the English language. The latest horror to come under my notice is "disapplication"—used, I regret to say, during the budget debate in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland by the Secretary for African Affairs, Mr. J. H. Ingham, who announced that "the Government intends to invite landowners to apply for disapplication of the Africans on Private Estates Ordinance". He explained that it was intended to "disapply" that ordinance on all estates which had no resident Africans. I trust that he and his colleagues will henceforth disapply the term disapplication, and substitute "exempt" or some other word in general use. Applications for exemption are normally "invitations to apply for disapplication" seem to me to be a quite unnecessary infliction on a tolerant public. Mr. Ingham, who was senior secretary to the East Africa Royal Commission, did excellent work in that capacity, as he had done previously in Kenya, and many people in that Colony and in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory—and doubtless already in Nyasaland—expect him to go far in the Colonial Service. It is to be hoped, however, that he will not litter the upward path with linguistic monstrosities.

"To the vast majority of people in Uganda life is still essentially the placid routine of peasant subsistence, rich in leisure if not in worldly goods. Increased incentives to greater production can come only from fundamental changes in this concept of life."—Annual report of the Department of Commerce in Uganda.

Kabaka of Buganda to Return Very Shortly

Agreement Reached between H.M. Government and Baganda Delegation

MR. A. J. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the following statement in the House of Commons last Friday.

"I have now reached agreement with representatives of the Buganda Lukiko on the draft of a new Buganda Agreement to supplement and where necessary amend the Agreement of 1900.

"The draft agreement, which the Buganda delegates have asked to recommend to the Lukiko, is acceptable as soon as it can be translated into Buganda, is based generally on the report of the committee appointed by the Lukiko to examine the Agreed Recommendations of the Namirembe Conference.

"The main problem in our discussions has been to reconcile the wish of the Baganda that the Kabaka should bring the new agreement into force by signing it in Buganda with my statement of November 16 last that before H.M. Government could agree to the Kabaka's return a new situation must be created in which the new constitutional arrangements for Buganda were in full operation. We have found a solution.

"The delegates, after consulting the Lukiko, have accepted my proposal that the new arrangements should be brought into force by a transitional agreement which will run until the main agreement is signed in Buganda by the Kabaka on his return. This transitional agreement will be in the same terms as the main agreement, apart from the transitional provisions, and after approval by the Lukiko will be signed by personal representatives of the Kabaka.

Transitional Arrangements

"Six weeks after the appointment of Uganda Ministers and the Buganda representative members of the Legislative Council under the new arrangements, I will authorize the Kabaka to return to Buganda where he will sign the main agreement and perform such inaugural ceremonies as may be wished or required. I am circulating in the official report the text of a statement agreed between myself and the Buganda delegates which sets out in full the arrangements proposed. They are, of course, contingent on the Lukiko's acceptance of the new agreements.

"I know that hon. members will share my satisfaction that the way now seems clear for a new start in Buganda and that the reconstruction of the Protectorate Executive and Legislative Councils, approved last November, can now take place in the confident hope of early Buganda participation.

"The representatives of the Buganda Lukiko have put clearly before me the views of the Lukiko on the composition of the Executive Council and have maintained these views. I have taken these views into consideration, but this is a matter affecting the whole Protectorate on which constitutionally the decision must rest with H.M. Government alone.

"The Governor, who with his advisers has been closely associated with myself in all these negotiations, is now on his way back to the Protectorate, and I have authorized him to bring the central reforms into effect on his return. Early next week a dispatch which I have addressed to him on this subject will be published.

"The statement agreed between the Secretary of State and the delegates of the Lukiko was in the following terms:

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies has now completed his talks with the delegation appointed by the Buganda Lukiko under the chairmanship of His Highness the Kabaka. He has also completed his discussions with the drafting committee appointed

by the Lukiko to take part in the preparation of a new Buganda Agreement, the legal advisers to the Lukiko (Mr. Kenneth Diplock, O.C., and Mr. R. L. McEwen) and for questions affecting His Highness the Kabaka personally, His Highness's legal advisers (Mr. Dingle Foot, O.C., and Mr. Flegg). The Governor of Uganda, with the Attorney-General of Uganda, and the Resident, Buganda, took part in both sets of talks.

New Buganda Agreement

"(1) The discussions with the Buganda drafting committee have produced the draft of a new Buganda Agreement in a form acceptable to the Secretary of State, and the drafting committee have agreed to recommend the draft for acceptance to the Lukiko. The draft is based generally on the report of the Kintu Committee appointed by the Lukiko to examine the Agreed Recommendations of the Namirembe Conference. The draft agreement supplements and where necessary amends the 1900 Agreement.

"It lays down a constitution for Buganda, sets out the functions of the Kabaka, the Buganda Ministers and the Lukiko, and defines the relationships between the Protectorate Government and the Kabaka's Government. The agreement also provides for the participation of the Kabaka in the Executive Council of the Protectorate at all times when provision has been made (as is proposed) for all the members of the Legislative Council, other than the President, to be elected three-fifths of the representative members being Africans, of whom one-third will represent Buganda.

"(2) The draft agreement will be presented to the Lukiko and published as soon as the Luganda translation is ready.

"(3) The arrangements for the timing of His Highness the Kabaka's return to Buganda have been fully considered at meetings between the Secretary of State and the Governor under the chairmanship of the Omuwanika and the arrangements for signing and bringing the agreement into force at meetings between the Secretary of State and the Buganda drafting committee.

"It is my intention to reconcile the wish of the Baganda that the Kabaka should return as soon as possible and bring the new agreement into force by signing it in Buganda with the views of H.M. Government that the new situation envisaged in the Secretary of State's statement to the House of Commons on November 16, 1954, must be created, by bringing the new constitutional arrangements for Buganda into full operation before H.M. Government can agree to the Kabaka's return.

"Subject to that, the Secretary of State informed the Buganda representatives of the desire of H.M. Government that the Kabaka should return to Buganda at the earliest possible date, and the arrangements set out below go as far as is possible to speed up the Kabaka's return consistently with H.M. Government's announcement of last November.

"(4) There will be a main agreement which will be brought into force by its formal and ceremonial signature in Buganda on the Kabaka's return, by the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty and by the Kabaka on behalf of Buganda. In order to enable the constitutional arrangements to come into force without delay, there will also be a transitional agreement in the same terms as the main agreement, but with transitional provisions. Provided that the main agreement and the transitional agreement are accepted by the Lukiko when presented to it, the following arrangements will be made:

Appointment of Regents

"(a) His Highness the Kabaka will appoint personal representatives who will immediately sign this transitional agreement on his behalf. This transitional agreement will remain in force until the main agreement is signed on the Kabaka's return to Buganda.

"(b) During the period when the transitional agreement is in force the personal representatives to be appointed by the Kabaka will be Regents; the transitional agreement provides for their appointment by the Kabaka as Regents.

"(c) As soon as the transitional agreement has come into force, new Buganda Ministers will be elected by the Lukiko and appointed in the manner provided in the new Constitution, the appointments being made by these Regents on behalf of the Kabaka, but, until the appointments have been completed by the Kabaka with the traditional formalities after his return, the Ministers will have acting status only.

"(d) The Secretary of State will authorize the Kabaka to return to Buganda six weeks after (1) the Buganda Ministers have been appointed with acting status in this way, and (2) the members representing Buganda on the Protectorate Legislative Council have been appointed as members of that Council, and the Governor will appoint them as soon as they have

been elected in accordance with the agreed electoral arrangements.

(5) On his return to Buganda H.H. the Kabaka will make a declaration in the manner provided for in the constitution and will sign the main instrument as explained above. He will also perform such minor ceremonies as may be wished or required.

(6) The delegation under the chairmanship of the Omuwaniika and the Buganda drafting committee, having consulted the Lukiko at its meeting on July 16 through delegates sent for the purpose, have informed the Secretary of State that the arrangements set out in paragraph 5 are acceptable to them. The Secretary of State has also accepted these arrangements on behalf of the Government.

Restraint and Mutual Satisfaction

After Mr. Lennox-Boyd had made his statement in the House, Mr. James Griffiths, former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, said:—

"May I express, without any doubt, the feeling of both members on both sides of the House, how very much we welcome the successful outcome of this new approach? I should like to express my appreciation of the efforts that have been made in order to bring about this happy result."

"I particularly express my appreciation of the restraint and co-operation shown by the Governor and His Highness the Kabaka in a very difficult situation, and also particular appreciation of the work of Sir Keith Hindle. I was in East Africa when he was engaged on this task. He has done very great service to Buganda and to this country."

"I note that the new constitution which marks a very big legislative advance is to come into operation forthwith. I have noted the reference to the views of the delegates of the Lukiko on the composition of the Executive Council. I hope very much that they will be able to accept the new constitution, for I believe that it marks an important step in the political advancement of Uganda as a whole."

"Now that we are making this next important step, will the Secretary of State reaffirm that the ultimate objective of policy in Uganda remains as was affirmed by H.M. Government some time ago. If the right gentleman does this—and I hope we will be glad to do it—it will assist in ensuring that the new settlement is accepted fully. I should like again to say how very much we welcome the success of this new approach, which we supported when it was made."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am grateful to the rt. hon. gentleman for his generous words. I fully assure him and the House that the undertakings made by H.M. Government remain absolutely

unaltered, in particular the undertaking made by my predecessor in February, 1954, and repeated by the Government."

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES (Liberal): "May I also add my congratulations, warm and sincere, to the rt. hon. gentleman for the successful issue of these long negotiations? He has been patient, conciliatory, and obviously genuinely desirous of arriving at an agreement satisfactory to all. But so also have the representatives of Buganda and the representatives of the Kabaka, and I should also like to congratulate them most warmly."

"I hope that this agreement will lead to a closer understanding, having for its object the general welfare of the people concerned. Might I also express the hope that this will have an effect far beyond Uganda and Kenya, that it will have an effect through the continent and that it will be an example to other parts of Africa of the spirit in which to co-operate with one another and never to give up."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am grateful also to the right hon. learned gentleman for his equally generous words, and with him in saying how much I appreciate the restraint and dignity shown by H.H. the Kabaka and the conciliatory way in which the delegation have met me and discussed the matter, and what a pleasure it has been to work with such people."

MR. FENNER BROOKWAY (Lab.): "We are welcoming this agreement and congratulating all those concerned for bringing it about, whilst particularly rejoicing that the Kabaka is to return within a comparatively short period, whilst so appealing to the people of Buganda, who in this respect are generally of British origin, and assuring them that many of us have shared that feeling. I am glad that the Secretary of State wishes to give the right hon. Lord Brough a better situation in Uganda by reconsidering the new constitution which is proposed and which is so unpopular. I mean the constitution at the centre has been postponed. Will the rt. hon. gentleman reconsider the timing of that constitution in order to get full co-operation and good will?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, sir. The answer has remained as I have just given it."

MR. E. L. MALLABEU (Lab.): "Whilst adding my congratulations to the rt. hon. gentleman for the part he has played in all this, may I ask whether he appreciates how much the people of this country have appreciated the restraint of the people of Buganda during all this time? After all, they might have started and confined riots, but they did, in fact, so in for a law suit."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It has, of course, been the tranquility that has prevailed in Uganda and the spirit of conciliation and good sense which has been shown that has made it so much easier to come to an agreement."

H.M. Government's Decisions on Constitutional Changes

Full Text of Secretary of State's Dispatch to the Governor of Uganda

DURING YOUR RECENT VISIT TO LONDON I discussed with you the arrangements for bringing into force the changes in the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Protectorate which were announced in our statement published last November. At that time I informed Parliament that your recommendations were accepted by H.M. Government, who proposed that they should be put into effect as early as possible.

Your proposals provided for an Executive Council of 15, with nine official members other than the Governor, six or seven of whom would have the status of Ministers; and five Ministers drawn from the public, of whom three, including two Africans, would have executive responsibility but would concern themselves with particular spheres of Government activity. In addition you proposed that there should be two African Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, who would form part of the Government but would not be members of Executive Council.

You have now informed me of your detailed proposals for the allocation of portfolios at the start; these will naturally be subject to review in the light of experience.

** This dispatch from Mr. A. G. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies to Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, was dated July 20. It was published in London and Entebbe on Monday.*

I will deal first with the official ministers, of whom you now propose that there should be six. The Chief Secretary will continue to be the Governor's principal adviser, and in the Governor's absence will be his deputy. He will lead the Government side in the Legislative Council and will be responsible for general co-ordination between Ministers. He will deal with defence and security, information, external affairs, and the civil service.

The Attorney-General will have ministerial status as the Government's principal legal adviser, but will not have executive responsibility. The Minister for Finance, in addition to dealing with the country's finances, will have general charge of economic policy; he will also be responsible for liaison with the commercial community, and for this purpose a Board of Commerce will be set up.

The Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources will deal with the agricultural, veterinary, forestry, game and fisheries and insect control departments, and also with geology and rural water supplies; he will be the Minister responsible for the development of the resources of the land. The Minister for Local Government will deal with rural and urban local government, and through his responsibility for the Lands and Survey Department, also with land tenure. The Minister for Social Services will deal with health, education, labour and African housing. In addition, there will be three

other official members of the Executive Council without ministerial status.

Non-Official Ministers

I return now to the Ministers drawn from members of the public without necessarily mentioning them in order of precedence. Your proposal that there should be a Minister of Rural Development dealing with the co-operative movement, community development, and its implementation through the Community Development Department, and in other ways, of the policy set out in the Report of the Commission of Enquiry is a very good one. You enter this Ministry in your Annex.

There will be a Minister of Works dealing with the Public Works Department, buildings, roads and road transport. You propose to offer this Ministry to a European.

In accordance with your statement of last November, the third of these Ministers with executive responsibility will be an African, who will be Assistant Minister of Social Services and a full member of the Executive Council of equal status to the other Ministers.

Of the two Ministers without executive responsibility, you propose that one should deal, in co-operation with the Minister for Local Government, with the reform of African land tenure, on which much consultation with the various authorities throughout the country will be needed. You propose to offer this post to an African.

You propose that the other Minister without executive responsibility should be concerned with the affairs of the statutory corporations, the Uganda Electricity Board and the Uganda Development Corporation, and with Uganda's interest in the East African Railways and Harbours, Posts and Telegraphs, and civil aviation. You propose to offer this post to an Asian.

In accordance with your statement of last November the two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries will be Africans; and you propose that one should be in the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

To Be Chosen on Grounds of Merit

Although the Ministers and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries will be drawn from different sections of the community, you have made it very clear that they will not in any sense be appointed as representatives of those sections of the community. They will be appointed as men fitted to promote the welfare and progress of the Protectorate as a whole. This is a point to which you rightly attach much importance.

I have authorized you to proceed as soon as you return to Uganda with the appointment of the Ministers and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries on the lines proposed. You have explained that, although you will make most of the appointments immediately, you will not wish completely to fill the posts at the start.

In your statement of last November you said that the Governor would choose the Ministers on grounds of merit, either from the representative side of the Legislative Council, at which you would look particularly, or from the cross-bench or from outside the Council. In view particularly of this statement, you will naturally wish to know who the representative members of the Legislative Council from Buganda are, and, while you are not committed to appointing the Ministers from the representative members, you have explained that you will wish to wait before filling all the appointments until the Buganda-Lukiko has decided whether to agree to participation in the Legislative Council, and, if it does agree, until the representative members from Buganda have been elected.

I must now comment on the opposition expressed by Africans to the appointment of an Asian as a Minister in the Protectorate Government. I think that this opposition may have arisen partly from a misunderstanding of the present constitutional position in Uganda.

At the present stage of constitutional development, the Governor, as head of the Executive, must be responsible in his discretion for choosing the Ministers and allocating portfolios. As I have explained already, you will not choose the Ministers as representatives of any tribe or any race; you will choose men whom you think fitted to promote the advancement of the country. If the members of any particular tribe or race were to be regarded as debarred from appointment as Ministers or Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, that would amount to tribal or racial discrimination, and would be entirely contrary to the whole policy of the Government. I do not accept it would be a position which the Government could neither accept nor defend to Parliament or to British public opinion.

Asian Community's Claims

The Asian community in Uganda, by its pioneering work in the economic field, laid the foundations of economic progress throughout the country, on which Africans are now beginning to build up their own resources. The Asian community, performing an essential service in the economy, and leading Asians have given valuable public services. The majority of the Asians in Uganda are of Indian origin. Many of the country, many of them having been there for three generations. They have no other home and are closely identified with Uganda. The great majority of them are British subjects or British protected persons. Immigration into Uganda from India or Pakistan, as well as from all other countries, including this country, is strictly controlled. It is all the more necessary that those Asians who are genuine residents of the country should have proper political rights.

The African people of Uganda have a political future which, in my judgment, is absolutely secure, and, in their attitude to the political rights of the minority communities in Uganda, they can, I believe, give an example and set a pattern which will help to solve similar problems in other parts of the world.

Asian membership of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Central Government is no new thing. For many years there have been Asian members of the Legislative Council, and when, in 1946, a non-official member of the Executive Council was appointed for the first time, he was an Asian. Since 1952 there have been two Asian non-official members of the Executive Council, as well as two European and two African non-official members (although some months ago one of those Africans became an official).

Now, instead of non-official members of Executive Council, there are to be Ministers on Executive Council drawn from non-official sources, but they will have the same constitutional function as the existing members of Executive Council of advising the Governor on policy. Now there will be three Africans and two others instead of two Africans and four others.

With this substantial increase in the number of Africans with the official membership of the Council, and with the determination of all members of the Council to promote the advancement of Africans, we are making certain that African interests will be fully protected.

Responsible Government the Ultimate Aim

Looking ahead to the eventual achievement of self-government, you said in your statement of last November, with my approval, that the ultimate aim of constitutional development in Uganda is a responsible Government answerable to an elected Legislature, with proper safeguards in the constitution for the rights of the minority communities resident in Uganda. When that time eventually comes — and it is not possible to say at present when it will be reached — the Executive Council, or Council of Ministers will consist of persons commanding the support of the majority party or parties in the Legislature; on whatever basis or programme those parties have by then been constituted. Until that final stage is reached, and so long as the Governor has the responsibility for the selection of Ministers, it would be quite wrong to debar him from selecting Ministers drawn from any community or race.

I am glad now to have the opportunity of setting out in dispatch for the information of the general public the attitude of H.M. Government on this subject.

Some time ago the changes in the composition of the Legislative Council. You proposed last November that the two representative members from Buganda should be increased from three to five, provided that the Great Lakes Agreement that Buganda should participate fully in the Legislative Council. The Lukiko will shortly be considering the draft of a new Buganda agreement which makes for greater participation; if the Lukiko agrees, you will have the position to take the necessary action to arrange for the election of representative members from Buganda.

You also proposed that Busoga, the district with the largest population outside Buganda, should have one additional member on the assumption that the Busoga District Council will elect members to Legislative Council, and that one of the other most heavily populated districts outside Buganda should have an additional member and that the district with the highest population after Busoga should have one additional member. You will no doubt approach the authorities concerned in Busoga and propose to make the necessary arrangements regarding these additional members.

These additions would bring the number of African representative members in the Legislative Council up to three-fifths of the total number of representative members; the number of European and Asian members will be reduced from 12 to 8. The number of African representative members from the Government side will be increased by two without enlarging the size of the Council.

Government Side of Council

On the Government side of the Council you proposed that there should be 10 or 11 official members, instead of 17 at present. In addition there will be the five Ministers drawn from the public and two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries who will draw from the representative side of the Council will be replaced there by other members drawn from the same section of the community as the present 17 or 18. On the Government back-bench, which will be substituted by the present cross-bench, there will be members being people of experience who will be free to speak and vote as they like in the Council, except on a motion introduced by the Government as a motion of confidence.

You propose that there should be 12 Africans on the Government side of the Council, including three Ministers and two Under-Secretaries, thus bringing the total number of Africans on the Council to 30, or half the total membership excluding

the President. I should be grateful if you would take the necessary action to bring this arrangement into force.

No further Changes for Six Years

I have one final point to make. With the changes made in the Legislative Council in 1954 and those now to be made, and with the changes also now to be made in the Executive Council and the introduction of the ministerial system, important new powers and responsibilities are being given to people drawn from public life, particularly Africans. Important new powers and responsibilities are also proposed for the Uganda Government, and the Native Government and Administrations throughout the country are also having increased powers and new responsibilities. Time will be needed to absorb these great changes, and it was no doubt with that in mind that the Nankembe Conference recommended last year that, in order to secure a period of stability for the country, no major changes in the constitution should be introduced for a period of six years from 1955, after which time the position should be reviewed. I am sure that that is a sound recommendation and it has the full approval of the Government.

In making this decision I should like to express my success to the how Executive Council and Ministers regard to the reformed Legislative Council. I have no doubt that the members of both bodies will play their full part towards ensuring the success of this further stage of constitutional evolution and in guiding the forward progress of the country.

**Mr. E. A. Vasey Proposes Round-Table Talks in Kenya
Minister's Survey of the Economy and Call for Self-help**

IT IS JUST OVER THREE YEARS since I accepted the portfolio of Finance and Development. The country was then in a healthy financial position, able to make contributions towards development from its recurrent revenue, and, as my first budget emphasized, I had decided on a policy of easing the burden of taxation, to allow more money to become available for private enterprise and the individual to use for development, and for Government development to be carried through to a much larger extent on loan finance. I was sure that that was the policy best designed to increase our wealth.

Rebellion Has Cost £27m

Since September, 1952, however, the shadow of emergency expenditure has fallen darkly across our financial position and fiscal policy. Issues for emergency expenditure from then to June this year were £27,600,000. Towards this we had to place our surplus balance of about £9m. We were able to obtain from the Government assistance amounting to £11m. Of this £9m was a free grant and £2m. an interest-free loan.

H.M. Government, in granting us assistance on this high order, expected that we would make every effort to contribute to the very limit of our ability to the cost of the restoration and maintenance of law and order in our country. Mr. Lyttelton said on December 9, 1953, when announcing to the House of Commons the decision to make these grants:—

"The Government and the people of Kenya are naturally to take such steps to increase their revenue as they can without disrupting their economy or their means of inflow of capital which is so badly needed."

Being a slightly abbreviated version of the address delivered in Nakuru by the Minister for Finance and Development.

allowance has been made for that, they will not be able, unaided to continue to bear the burden of the emergency expenditure and at the same time press ahead with essential social and economic development.

In 1954, the Secretary of State said:—

"I have made it clear to the H.M. Government that they will be expected to take all practicable steps to increase their own revenue in order to meet their continuing commitments."

Earlier this year, after my visit to the United Kingdom when H.M. Government agreed to provide further grant of £10m. and a further interest-free loan of £2m., Mr. Lennox-Boyd, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, said:—

"This assistance would be called upon only to the extent that it proves to be needed, and the Kenya Government will be expected to continue to take every possible step to increase their own revenues in order to meet their commitments."

Importance of U.K. Assistance

Those statements underline two important points: (1) that it is against the background of the need to convince H.M. Government that we are indeed bearing our fair share of the burden that any policy must operate during the present period; (2) that without the high level of financial assistance provided by H.M. Government, taxation in Kenya would have had to be raised to a level which would have crippled enterprise and development for many years.

What additional taxation was introduced in the 1954-55 budget the total increase in revenue is estimated to bring in a revenue of about £1,850,000. The measures included, among others, 75 cents surcharge on income tax in the middle ranges of income, an increase in the income tax, and the imposition of an export tax on coffee. These measures, together with the increased return from previous years, enabled us to contribute during the year some £34m. towards emergency expenditure. We are still left with a deficit for the period of about £4m., covered to a large extent by a grant and loan from H.M. Government.

The increased personal tax, felt especially by the lower income groups of the Asian community, has not been met, but I felt

that every citizen must make some contribution towards the provision of general services and the maintenance of the emergency. The coffee tax has been the subject of much and at times bitter discussion, but I do not think that any further increase is justified in the economic or financial interests of the country. I have already stated that the Government will not refer to all cases in the coffee industry where the tax can be shown to be causing hardship. I am keeping a close watch on its effects, and if the price level falls to an extent and the long-term development of the industry seems likely to be seriously hampered, the position will be immediately reviewed. It is unlikely, however, that I shall be able to sacrifice this revenue without replacing it from other sources. During 1954-55 the issue of emergency expenditure was in the neighbourhood of £10m. and during the present year, if there is no further increase in the level of expenditure, it is not likely to be higher.

In my budget statement on April 27, I estimated that the amount of the 1955-56 to be received from H.M. Government during 1954-55 should have a debit on the exchequer account, including the emergency, of £13,999,000. In the event the deficit revealed is £12,939,000, showing an improvement of £960,000 in its overall position. It is possible that the actual deficit may be reduced to something of the order of £12m.

reached a higher level than anticipated. Customs duties were thought to cover £104m. and income tax over £1m. The only disappointing feature in respect of African poll tax, where we failed by nearly £200,000 to achieve the revised estimate. This can be largely attributed to the fact that many thousands of people who would normally be liable for poll tax are in detention camps and are almost completely deprived of normal life in the Likuyu areas in the Central Province. The revised estimate of expenditure of £36,750,000 was fairly accurate. I was faced with a deficit estimated at about £14,750,000. To help in meeting this H.M. Government agreed to make a three per cent grant of £10m. and the Government introduced additional taxation measures to bring in just over £1,300,000.

Supplementary Estimates Must Be Avoided.

I have endeavoured to impress upon my fellow Ministers, on heads of departments and all Government officers the need, not only to avoid supplementary estimates of expenditure, but to direct savings wherever possible into the estimates already approved. The public must also co-operate in this. It must stop pressing for new and additional services which, desirable though they may be, and in some cases essential though they may appear to be, we cannot at present afford, for they can be achieved only at the expense of already existing services or through the introduction of further taxation.

We are very near the limit of taxation which a young and developing country can afford without discouraging investment and the inflow of the capital so necessary to that development. New hospitals, new schools, and tarmac roads are wanted, but the country must learn to manage with what it has until the strain of emergency expenditure is behind it, and the expansion of our economy enables us to provide the money.

Often I hear people say: "But if we do this this we would really save money." Often that statement is correct. When I was young and things were difficult I often had to buy tea in penny packets. I was quite aware that I could have been wiser and cheaper to buy it by the pound, but I hadn't got money, the only way I could get tea was by buying it in penny packets. That is the position of Kenya today.

But the receipts for 1954-55 have considerably exceeded anything that we could have hoped. Provided there is no falling off in economic activity we can hope to see the receipts from the main heads of taxation reach a new high level in 1955-56. It would be wrong of me to hold out any hopes of large reductions of taxation in the foreseeable future, although I shall keep the position well under review and be prepared to take whatever action is necessary as far as possible if I find that any particular tax is imposing too heavy a burden on any section of the economy and thus defeating its own object.

In this year's budget I began the process of absorbing some of the emergency expenditure, which is likely to be of a permanent or semi-permanent nature. To date we have absorbed £800,000. When the active side of the emergency has died away we shall still have to maintain a policy of expenditure much larger than the 1952 level. Present indications are that that will cost over £1m. more annually, in addition to the amounts already absorbed. We shall have to continue, if necessary, the present level of administration, for closer administration will be needed throughout the Colony to guide, assist and direct our African peoples during this period of rapid development. It will be some time before prisons expenditure can be expected to return to normal levels. There will also be the cost of rehabilitation and reabsorption. The residual costs of the emergency will mean that somewhere between £34m. and £35m. will have to be added to our annual ordinary budget with some time before this cost can be borne by Kenya. It is not a question of increases in taxation as would cripple our economic development, and it is only through an expansion of our economy

can hope to produce the revenue necessary to carry this level of expenditure.

In that position I placed before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the United Kingdom Government during my recent visit. I was met with the greatest sympathy and understanding and assured that they would continue to give us financial assistance during that interim period to the greatest extent possible. This will naturally ask for two things: (1) that we shall bear as great a share as the burden as is economically possible, and (2) that the strictest financial control of the economy shall be observed in relation to our own expenditure. I am sure that with those two points agreed, they will not interfere with our general financial policy, and that we shall keep clear of the difficulties of becoming a grant-aided Colony in procedure as well as in fact.

Financial Independence of Kenya

The first object of our financial and economic policy must be to become financially independent once again. That can best be achieved by hurrying forward as far as possible with the expansion of our economy until it reaches the level where it can support itself without great a strain on the level of expenditure to which we are committed. It was so that that the Development Plan for the present period was directed. The Government took as its broad guide priorities in the following order: (1) security measures; (2) economic development, health, and other services; (3) general services. It is a political and social measure it is not always possible to adduce any other example.

Education is a typical example. The desire for primary education amongst the African peoples has grown to a factor of prime social and spiritual importance. They also regard it as one of the chief roads to their material and economic advancement, and to deny them a measure of continuing, though controlled, economic sense, expansion, would be to cause great discontent amongst those Africans who have so loyally supported the Government during the present trouble.

In so far as the European and Asian communities are concerned in education, the Government has certain statutory obligations which it must endeavour to meet, but the balance of the plan within the limits of the money available is directed towards agricultural, water, land development and local government loans, etc., towards economic expansion.

On the side of African agricultural development we have the £5m. from H.M. Government, plus the money we are receiving to that purpose, and the magnificent but recently made by the United States Government. I was also able last year to make available to the Agricultural Land Bank an additional £750,000 of capital. During my recent visit to London I began negotiations which, if brought to a successful conclusion, will have every hope they will be able to provide a large sum of additional capital for the European Agricultural Settlement Board. I have, however, still to find the additional £1m. necessary to finance the completion of the Mombasa water supply. After recent discussions in London I believe it is in sight.

Loan Money is Limited

For our development we must rely more on our ability to raise loans in London and in Kenya. Raising money in London today is not only a matter of credit worthiness, though naturally investors look with great care at the economic and political stability of a country, present and future, before they invest. It is also very largely a question of competition for the capital available. Only so much money from London is likely to be channelled each year to lend to Colonial Governments, and Kenya, like all other Colonial territories, has to stand in the queue and argue its case on the grounds of need and benefit. The amount of money that we are likely to be able to raise from external sources is limited by these two factors.

It is important therefore to develop our local money market, so that we can raise as much as possible of this loan money from our own sources. We have made a good beginning, but we shall need to do more. We shall be assisted in this by the decision of the Secretary of State that a proportion of our Currency Board funds can be invested for local purposes. That to us was a very important decision. I am heartened also by the fact that the deposits in our own Post Office Savings Bank continue to increase rapidly. Thus the process of expansion is going forward very encouragingly.

The present programme carried forward the Government task of the provision of basic services on which private enterprise can build and without which private enterprise and individual development cannot take place in a country like ours. I believe it is the recognition of this fact, a recognition of the determination of H.M. Government to help us through our present financial difficulties, and of the fact that the Government's economic and financial policy is directed as far as possible to the assisting of development, that has kept the flow of capital into the country running at a good level.

despite emergency troubles, an index which is reflected in that 1954 increase in our national income which took place in 1954 as compared with 1953.

With the greater part of our Development expenditure, with the money being made available for African and European agriculture, with the money we hope to make available to the Agricultural Settlement, and all directed to increasing national production, and consequently the national income, there is every reason to believe that capital will continue to seek investment in Kenya and that our economy will continue to expand.

It is important that it should do so, for economic stability is vital to the progress of Kenya and, indeed, to the whole community, for whatever may happen in the political sphere, the claims to influence of the European community will rest largely on the contribution it makes to the economy of the country as a whole, and in this country as a whole is concerned, we must remember that as with individuals so with nations, a country that cannot pay its way cannot expect to control its own affairs.

The potential strength of our country has been underlined during the troubles of the past three years, but economic progress has not been achieved in an atmosphere of political peace and stability, a point to which investors will soon be attracted. We have to strive for it, that peace and stability, and in that striving we, the European community, have a great opportunity and a great responsibility.

Are we prepared to seize that opportunity, face that responsibility, by recognizing and managing circumstances, by creating the necessary steps to attain that atmosphere of peace and stability, and by ensuring that the economic benefits that will follow in its train?

African Aspirations

Every citizen in this country, whether he likes it or not, must accept the growing political consciousness of the African, his desire to see his leaders participate to a greater extent in the discussions which lead to the decisions that guide and control the country's affairs. We see either other opportunities to that rising opinion, to those groups of Africans who have been so loyal to us throughout the emergency, or we can make concessions

from time to time, each of them seemingly freed from the bitter debate and struggle, leaving us with enemies rather than friends, leading to a long period of bitter political and inter-racial strife, besetting no one. Surely there is little hope for any of us unless our final objective is a kind of stability when all men of ability have equal opportunity to make their way to the top.

Challenge to Leadership

I believe it would be wise today, as a community, to sit round a table with the leading representatives of other races and say: "This is our plan for the next 10 years. This is how we visualize your increasing participation with these decisions and decisions vital to all. Agree upon these and let us equally agree on a basis of political stability for that time. We have, I think, enough moderates in the other races to say to us that a possibility. If it could be achieved, then in an atmosphere of stability we could go forward with economic planning on a basis which would bring benefits to the country as a whole and to its people as individuals."

The present Government — inasmuch as it does representatives of all peoples — has taken a first step in that direction. It has made discussion of the problems possible in a reasonable atmosphere, but we, as a community, must not stop there. Our leaders to anticipate events, to see the helping hand, not wait until it is asked for, to be ready to offer opportunities, to wait to make concessions. If we do that, I believe it will be many years before the leadership of the European community in Kenya is seriously challenged, and Kenya will continue to benefit in the future, as in the past, from that leadership.

What is more, our country will develop our economic strength of which we know it is capable and which we all so much desire.

Capricorn Society Seeks a New African Patriotism

Common Citizenship But No Lowering of Civilized Standards

THE CAPRICORN AFRICA SOCIETY'S HANDBOOK, advance extracts from which have appeared in recent issues of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, was published last week.

Its preface reads —

"We, people drawn from all races, members of the Capricorn Africa Society, have come together in free association to define a new African patriotism to which we can all give our undivided allegiance, setting us free from our loyalty to the conflicting aspirations and nationalisms of our different races which threaten the stability of our part of the continent.

"We believe the soul of this new patriotism lies in the creation of a citizenship in the responsibilities and privileges of which members of all races can share. The qualifications for its attainment must safeguard its cultural and spiritual concepts of Western Christian civilization. For this citizenship to endure and for it to be valid in the eyes of all African peoples, the task of drawing up the qualifications and defining the code of loyalty to which all citizens would be subject must be undertaken by members of all races.

"In striving towards its goal of a common electorate and common citizenship, the society is determined not to risk lowering civilized standards. We hold that it is as morally right to protest these standards as it is morally wrong to maintain the colour bar.

"We maintain that a ladder must be set up whose bottom rung is within the reach of every person. He must be given opportunity and encouragement to climb towards the latter's top and towards the right to enjoy the full fruits of citizenship.

"When all human beings in Africa can aspire to the full status of citizenship, we believe we shall have achieved a living partnership between the races, and only then will Capricorn Africa fulfil its destiny."

Misconception Dispelled

Colonel David Sirling, president of the society, has written the following message to readers of the handbook —

"This handbook provides a full account of the purpose and programme of the Capricorn Movement and although a complete study of all questions that arise in it will enable its readers to assess the society's objects accurately, it takes the opportunity to dispel certain misconceptions about the society which we see prevail widely held.

Misconception 1: "The society is rushing its fences, it is trying to push non-European advancement at too quick a pace." **Comment:** It is the society's intention to press for the earliest possible enactment of the Capricorn Citizenship Bill in each territory. This Bill will put on the ground, so to speak, a ladder of advancement and opportunity with all the rungs in its position, and the bottom rung within reach of the least advanced African. The speed of his advancement will depend on the individual himself.

"Certainly the society is in a hurry to place the ladder in position, but it does not suggest that any member of any race should be allowed to fall from the rungs. Many people consider the society's determination to hasten the setting up of this ladder with the indiscriminate setting of non-European advancement without regard to maintenance of standards.

Misconception 2: "The society is interfering with the prerogative of Governments on matters concerning citizenship and the franchise."

Comment: This question of specifically defined legislative responsibilities is beyond all readers who have handbook (Questions E8 and E9). It bor all readers who have legislative responsibilities to read these two questions and

papers with special attention, and indeed suggest that they should study these prior to reading the handbook as a whole. **Conclusion 3:** The society in promoting the idea of the multiple vote is sponsoring an untried political system.

Comment: The society is peddling the principle of the high franchise and to the effective interpretation of Rhodes' dictum, 'equal rights for all civilised men.'

The society during the course of its five years' study of the problems facing it on this issue reached that there was no test which could satisfactorily determine the degree to which a man is civilised.

However, there are certainly tests which can determine an individual's capacity for quality for the responsibility of the franchise. The average rough life he provides plenty of evidence of his capacity for responsibility for this responsibility. For instance, a bus driver is displaying a greater capacity for responsibility than a digger of trenches, and a High Court judge more than a bus driver. Nevertheless, it is possible that tests would show the digger or ditcher (who might be a Greek scholar) to be as responsible as the judge.

Multiple Vote System

The society's citizenship committees, many of which are present stating the multiple vote as convinced that it is practical to devise a multiple vote franchise system which takes into account the differing capacities for responsibility.

When the importance of the inclusion of the multiple vote into the high franchise system is to make possible the broadening of the base of the vote in terms of numbers without diluting the overall standards of the vote in terms of responsibility.

The gravest defect of a high franchise system which does not incorporate the multiple vote is the same severity of penalty to the individual who does not quite qualify for a vote and the exaggerated award to the individual who qualifies by a narrow margin. The one vote system does not allow of any gradation — a fact which does not matter in a universal franchise but one which could be a fatal defence in a selective or high franchise system.

Conclusion 4: The Capricorn Africa Society is a secret society and does not operate on normal democratic lines. Civil servants and members of the Colonial Service are not permitted to join it.

Comment: The society is open to everyone provided they accept the guiding principles laid down in the handbook. The existing membership of the society has already over 5,000 and in spite of the fact that we are not at present actively soliciting membership, it is continuously moving upwards.

The accusation that the society is undemocratic in its practices implies that we do not abide by our constitution. We have therefore attached at the end of this handbook a summary of the society's constitution to which all members must adhere.

The society is not a political organization, and there is no bar laid down in any territory against civil servants or members of the Colonial Service joining it.

Another publication which will provide a comprehensive account of the society's policies and aims is shortly to be published. This is a book written by Dr. J. H. Oldham, chairman of the society's constituency committee in London.

Special Inquiries

Questions and answers E8 and E9 to which Colonel Stringer has directed special attention, are the following terms:

E8. — Various territorial Governments are considering the appointment of either a special committee or a Royal Commission to investigate the whole question of a franchise in their territories. Would not the setting up of such bodies provide more appropriate machinery for such investigation than could be provided by the society?

Answer. — It is possible that a Select Committee or a Royal Commission appointed for this purpose might come to a very similar conclusion to the Capricorn citizenship committees. There is, however, an immensely important difference in the way that such committees will be viewed.

A Select Committee or a Royal Commission would presumably be predominantly European in composition, or at least its members would be appointed by an official European authority, whereas the Capricorn citizenship committees are largely non-European and appointed by the society's multi-racial executive. It is necessary, therefore, to face the fact that the recommendations of the former, however similar they might be to those of the latter, would tend to be regarded by the African and Asian as a device to maintain the European in power.

The recommendations of the society, however, would tend

to be accepted by them as a proper and justifiable method of protecting civilization standards and of determining a notion of such fundamental importance to their future as that of the franchise.

It is impossible to over-rate the psychological importance of this factor. The society has suggested to all the Governments concerned and to the Colonial Office that they should make no pronouncements on the qualifications for the franchise until after the society has held its Capricorn Convention.

After wide publication of the citizenship document, recommendations by Governments or by the Colonial Office on the franchise which conform to those in the document will no longer be subject to suspicion. Rather, members of all races will welcome the evidence that the official (i.e. European) law is no longer to be subject to the Capricorn citizenship committees.

The present is a question of the society's ability, in a technical sense to produce competent recommendations on the franchise. It is convenient that the availability of the evidence and the numbers of witnesses available to the society from within Africa are of a wide range from which they will come to be comparable to that of any official body. Moreover, the society has access to the best expert overseas consultants who will help in drawing up the society's citizenship document and subsequently the citizenship pilot Bills.

The Federal Government of Central Africa has placed itself to examine all aspects of citizenship. Should not the society wait until the Federal Government has made its own inquiries?

Answer. — No. It is not clear from any statement made by the Federal Government that it has the scope of its inquiry into the question of citizenship in the Federation. If the purpose of this inquiry is limited to clearing up the various technical anomalies which exist at present, the society need have no fear of its outcome. If, however, its purpose is to make pronouncements on the franchise and on the citizenship oath, allegiance, etc., then all the factors outlined in answer to E9 will apply with full force to this question.

Mr. Brockway on Kenyatta Thinks He Was Not Guilty

MR. FRANK BROCKWAY has said in an article in *Liberal* that he thinks Jomo Kenyatta, the Kikuyu leader, was innocent of the charges on which he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He wrote: —

"My reason for thinking Jomo innocent are those — (1) I knew him intimately in England for many years before the war and spent much time with him in Kenya in 1950. There was never the least suggestion that he was contemplating anything in the nature of Mau Mau.

"(2) In Kenya in 1950 I worked out in detail with Jomo and the other leaders of the Kenya African Union a programme of political action. It included a gigantic petition on the land question to the House of Commons. This was exactly at the time when Jomo is alleged to have been initiating Mau Mau.

"If he was really engaged in preparing to turn the minds of Africans from political to violent action with the object of driving the Europeans from Kenya, would he have concurred in a programme which encouraged them to look towards the British Parliament and the co-operation of British politicians?

"(3) Kenyatta, too, the initiative in 1952 in organizing a vast demonstration, attended by 40,000 Africans, to denounce the methods of Mau Mau. The Minister for Law and Order informed Leslie Hale and me in November, 1952, that Jomo carried a white stick to indicate to the audience that his words were not to be taken seriously. This explanation was given at the trial. Instead, Jomo is supposed to have said, in an aside: 'Take a pinch of snuff.'

This strikes me as very far-fetched. Kenyatta's speech was recorded on tape and film and formed a part of several official broadcasts. When Jomo called the meeting he must have known that its effect would be to weaken Mau Mau.

"(4) It is argued that no African but Jomo had the influence or ability to organize Mau Mau. In fact he was arrested before Mau Mau came into serious action. Its subsequent history has shown that there must have been other master organizers.

So, whilst I would not be prepared to swear on oath that Jomo had nothing to do with Mau Mau he did, I do not know absolutely. I believe the balance of evidence is that he was innocent.

But there is a more important question: What of our own guilt?

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]

Northern Rhodesia's Phenomenal Rate of Development

Points from the Budget Speech of Mr. H. C. Ballingall

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S REVENUE for the past year was £610,000 above the estimate of £13,848,000 and Government expenditure at £12,911,000 was £812,000 below the estimate, said Mr. H. C. Ballingall, Acting Financial Secretary, when introducing the budget for 1955-56.

In the course of his address he said:—
 "For our main financial work—the accumulation of funds for European Civil Service pensions, the bill for the coming year, some £365,000, bears no relation whatsoever to the liability we are accumulating for the future pensions of our present staff. We must provide money to meet it as we go along. The principle of such a funding was accepted in 1950 when we established a pensions reserve, to which, after consultation with the Standing Finance Committee, I have appropriated £1m. bringing the total to £1,550,000. I shall endeavour to arrange for a larger portion of this money to be invested in the development of the territory, either by direct loan or participation in Government and local authority stocks.

"I have set aside a further £250,000 from the 1954-55 revenue for financing future expenditure under the Development Plan, thereby raising our contribution from the year's revenue to £1½m.

Benefits of Federation

"It is early to attempt an assessment of the benefits to our economy from federation, although certain elements are already apparent. Coal supplies, for example, are more abundant to the copper mines, though certain not yet to other consumers. We no longer suffer the recurrent fuel crises which were such a disturbing feature of our economy a year or two back. The general picture is very encouraging, reflecting the confidence engendered by federation and by the policies which the Governments of the Federation are pursuing.

"The net national income of Northern Rhodesia, excluding dividends and profits remitted abroad, which totalled £16m. in 1945, had increased to £89m. by 1953 and £105m. by 1954. This is a phenomenal rate of increase.

"The net domestic output in the money economy of Northern Rhodesia increased from £15m. in 1945 to £108m. in 1953 and nearly £124m. in 1954—more than an eightfold increase in a decade. It is not surprising that the members of the International Bank mission who visited us earlier this year formed the conclusion that this was one of the fastest developing areas in the world.

"Capital continues to be attracted. In year 139 new companies were incorporated, as against 111 in 1953. In the first quarter of this year 40 were incorporated.

"Building societies have continued to expand, and their outstanding loans totalled £3.1m. on July 1, 1955, as against £1.8m. a year ago. Loans on this scale give a satisfactory indication of the volume of savings of the community.

"By the end of last year 224 factories were in production in Northern Rhodesia, as against 239 at the end of 1953. Demand for power continued to outstrip supply, despite the fact that the total electricity generated rose by 124%. The highest rate of increase in the whole Federation was 29% at Lusaka followed by 21% at Livingstone.

"Mining, which was responsible for 73% of Northern Rhodesia's net domestic output in the money economy in 1951, was by 1954 responsible for only 66%, and this was during a

period when the value of the output from the mining industry itself increased by nearly 25%. Other industries, not including agriculture and the railways, which had accounted for about 9% of the net domestic output in 1951, accounted for something like 15% in 1954.

"Maize production for sale increased from 725,000 bags in 1951-52 to an estimated 1.2m. bags. Whereas the average yield is now six bags per acre, some of the more progressive farmers are able, by the correct use of fertilizer and other means, to achieve a complete crop yield of 15 to 20 bags. Their achievements indicate that, in some instances, possibilities which our progressive farming practices have made possible among all good producers.

"Tobacco production has been maintained, and a considerable improvement in quality has been achieved. Production of fresh milk by European farmers increased from 57,000 gallons in 1953 to 890,000 gallons in 1954. We have been fortunate in obtaining a quota of 500 grade dairy cows for the current year, and are making arrangements for the importation of 3,000 foundation breeding cattle for distribution.

Immense Possibilities of Fishing Industry

"Another food production industry which has immense possibilities is the fisheries industry. It has been aided, on the importation of fish into the Federation in 1954. The annual market value of fish produced in Northern Rhodesia is now of the order of £1m. and efforts are being directed towards the conservation and rationalized exploitation of our resources. The establishment of a Fisheries Development Board in the near future will give an added impetus to this work. The board's manager-designate has already started work. Timber and wood products imported in 1954 were valued at £2m. in the country of origin, their delivered value being, of course, very much more. Wood produced in the territory under licence by 445 European licensees was sold for £2m. As a long-term policy we should develop the timber production industry, which appears to be a legitimate and in the long term, very profitable field for private enterprise.

"Copper production totalled 372,000 tons in 1954, as against 362,000 in 1953. The new Chibuluma mine is expected to come into production in the last quarter of 1955, and when in operation will produce 10,000 long tons of copper and 220 long tons of cobalt annually. Considerable progress has been made at Bancroft and Kansanshi, and it is noted that both mines will come into operation in January, 1957, with an annual production of 88,000 tons of copper and 1,000 tons of cobalt respectively. The new electrolytic copper-cobalt refinery at Ndola is expected to come into production in 1957. Then there will be a greatly increased production in the territory of the most valuable electrolytic copper.

"Cobalt production increased from 1,500 tons in 1953 to 1,820 tons in 1954. Lead increased from 1,000 to 15,000 tons, manganese ore from 7,000 to nearly 17,000 tons, and zinc from 25,000 to 26,000 tons. Limestone production increased from 231,000 to 287,000 tons. The many other minerals produced in the territory include gold, silver, iron ore, selenium, tin, vanadium, beryl, mica, silica, and graphite. They indicate the possibilities of diversification.

Next Mining Prospects

"There are interesting new possibilities, such as the possible development of NROMBITE, a soft carbonite, from which pyrochlore can be extracted. We hope that the activities of the Geological Survey Department will result eventually in a considerable expansion of the scope of mineral production, particularly of coal. A further encouraging factor is the opening of diamond prospecting by the State at Broken Hill. Exploratory work is going forward at the King Edward prospect in the Lusaka district, and in addition the British South Africa Company has granted explosive prospecting rights over large areas. Last year 63 mining locations were registered, of which 45 were for copper.

"I must mention the formation of Chartered Exploration, Ltd. with a capital of £1m., which intends to conduct prospecting operations over wide areas of the territory using modern methods and equipment. This was a most significant event. With this ever-increasing tempo of prospecting by large companies there is a good reason for optimism.

"I welcome on behalf of the Government the proposal of the Anglo American Corporation, together with the Rhodesia Anglo American, to establish a new development company whose object will be the provision of funds for the develop-

most of the natural and other resources of the Federation. This will result in still more of the big profits now being enjoyed by the copper mining companies being returned to the territory for its general development.

Our budget planning has taken account of the fact that we are bound to arise if copper sales prices fall to any extent below their present levels and because of the consequential loss of revenue to be placed by the fruits of economic expansion. We must run our affairs so that at such a time it will not be necessary to increase taxation to any extent in a year to meet the costs of the ordinary Government services.

How Revenue is Spent

Of every 100s. we shall spend, it is proposed to appropriate 20s. to the capital fund or the pensions reserve. The balance of 80s. will be divided as follows: today will be 20s. for the future share of the most costly departments (African education is 2s. The Police Department costs 1s. 11d. and the Judiciary and Attorney-General's costs together just over 2s. P.W.D. will cost 1s. 31d. and will get another 64d. from the capital fund. The multifarious duties performed by the provincial administration cost us 11d. the African administration itself costing 30s.

Agrarian services total 2s. 14d., divided between the Water Development and Irrigation Department with 8d., Agricultural Department with 74d., Forestry with 3d., and Veterinary Services with 3d. Executive and Legislative Councils will cost the taxpayer 12s. The Government's 14s. 4d. Surveys 44s. 10s. 21d. and Labour 20s. Printing and Stationery and other costs each cost 21d., Audit 1d., and the Resumptions 10s. 11d. Some hon. members may say that we should economize on the 34d. provided for the Secretariat. These departments together cost 1s. 80d. The balance of 3s. 11d. provides for non-departmental recurrent charges.

Charges on account of public debt cost a meagre 3d., but their share will increase year by year, since we shall have to borrow for our Development Plan. Pensions cost 64d., and local government grants which include provision for payments in lieu of rates on Government buildings in municipal areas, will cost 7d. Maintenance of our buildings, roads, plant, and vehicles is provided for in the P.W.D. vote, which claims 1s. 74d., and the miscellaneous services vote costs 11d.

We are saving about 20% of what we receive and spending 10% on law and order, 10% on education, 12% on agrarian services, 9% on administration and other service departments, 17% on other departments, and 22% on non-departmental services.

I propose no change in taxation but two proposals which have minor fiscal implications will be submitted. The Companies (Amendment) Bill seeks to reduce the stamp duty payable on the transfer of shares, thus bringing our rates into line with those of Southern Rhodesia, and the Stamp Duty (Amendment) Bill seeks to increase the fee payable on the issue of a passport and to abolish the fee payable on affidavits.

Revenue Estimates

Our revenue from income tax and the surcharge on companies at the same rates as last year has been estimated by the Federal Government at £8,460,000. My forecast of revenue from mineral royalties is £4,927,000, an increase of nearly £600,000 over the original estimate for 1954-55 and of £37,000 over the revised estimate for that year.

The Government's long-term investments now total some £18m., including investments in various statutory bodies and industrial concerns of over £6m., reserve fund investments of £3.6m., and loans to local authorities of some £84m.

Income tax including territorial surcharge will provide 12s. 11d. in each pound of revenue. Motor vehicle licences bring in 34d., and other licences, taxes and fines 8d. Mineral royalties produce 2s. 9d., interest on loans made by the Government 1s. 14d., and reimbursements by the Federal Government for services rendered to us 1s. 11d. The balance of 1s. 14d. is made up of receipts for a miscellaneous collection of small items, 50 64s. 0d. on licence fees, and taxes, 14% from mineral royalties, 20% from Federal Government reimbursements, 6% from interest on loans, and 6% from minor items.

There has recently been a revision of civil service salaries in East Africa following the publication of the Livery Report, which has in certain respects raised salaries in these territories substantially above those their opposite numbers enjoy here. Officers, particularly allocated, are new entrants to the professional and administrative grades and officers on superscale salaries.

This discrepancy between East African salaries and our own is giving us great cause for concern. With regard to new entrants we are already experiencing difficulty, particularly the recruitment of new professional and administrative staff

in competition with East Africa. Now that the East African Governments have accepted the Livery Report these difficulties are bound to increase, since until a change is made, our starting points will, even taking into account the higher cost-of-living allowance payable in this territory, be about 50 lower. In addition, we are being to East African territories experienced senior officers whose inclinations are to stay here but who find it difficult to raise their greatly increased

Members will also have noted the announcement by the Southern Rhodesia Government that its civil servants will henceforth receive salaries at the same level as those paid by the Federal Government. It is, I think, virtually certain that we shall have to take steps to correct this position, in regard anyway to the professional and administrative grades, during the forthcoming financial year. We are also considering the consolidation of part of the present cost-of-living allowance as part of any review of salaries which is made.

Trade Pact with South Africa Federation's Substantial Advantage

THE DEPARTMENT of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to abandon the idea of a complete customs union with South Africa, a quest which South African Ministers have pursued for some years, is still the subject of widespread discussion in Central and South Africa.

According to the *Rand Daily Mail*, the advantage of the new arrangements lies with the Federation. The Johannesburg newspaper has written:—

"The advantages which this country gained from the former provisional customs union agreement have all been wiped aside but — and the but is most significant — the Federation will maintain many of the benefits which Southern Rhodesia formerly enjoyed in its trade with the south."

"In contrast with duty-free entry which the Union will have in respect of manufactured goods, many manufacturers in the Federation will find South African markets still open to them. The Federation's manufacturers have the advantage of cheaper labour, an important consideration in labour-intensive industries which have been springing up particularly in Southern Rhodesia."

"The objection is that South African manufacturers are in danger of losing ground in what has become this country's largest single market."

"In former days pan-Africanism was in the air; the Union looked north. The present agreement draws a line at the Limpopo. It is part of a policy which seeks to establish Federation outlets through Portuguese territory rather than to complete the Beit Bridge-West Nicholson rail spur."

"The Union is being isolated; the Federation is drawing away from its closest neighbour, and while it is building up its industrial potential — a very real and impressive potential when the possibilities of the Kariba and Kafue projects are taken into account — the young territory is turning its back to Britain."

Dr. van Rensburg, Minister of Economic Affairs in the Union, said a few days ago that "mutual access to our respective markets has had to be qualified in various ways, but there is still scope for a large volume of reciprocal trade."

King's African Rifles

MAJOR GENERAL W. A. DIMOLINE, Colonel Commandant of The King's African Rifles, and G.O.C. of East Africa from 1946 to 1949, has completed his month's tour of East Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, during which he visited 10 battalions. Before departure from Nairobi he paid tribute to the part which K.A.R. battalions had played in the emergency in Kenya. Living conditions for the troops he said, varied considerably, he hoped that when circumstances permitted better quarters would be provided in Kenya. He was concerned at the possibility of losing good African N.C.O.s in the East African battalions because of the present rates of pay and lack of pensions, which compared unfavourably with those of Central Africa, where pay and pensions were similar to those of the police.

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KAMPALA

Splendid Work against Mau Mau Europeans Impersonate Africans

SPLENDID WORK against the Mau Mau — in some cases by officers and men who were disguised as Mau Mau terrorists — is recognized by appointments and awards announced last week in the *London Gazette*. They cover services from October 21, 1954, to April 20, 1955.

Commander of the Bath — MAJOR-GENERAL (TEMPORARY) WILLIAM ROBERT NORMAN FIDEL, C.B.E., D.S.O., late Royal Artillery Corps, Deputy Director of Operations.

Brigadier (Temporary) JOHN REGINALD HENRY ORR, O.B.E., late Infantry, Commander 70th Infantry Brigade and Brigadier (Temporary) GEORGE TAYLOR, D.S.O., late Infantry, Commander 49th Infantry Brigade.

O.B.E. — LIEUT. COLONEL (TEMPORARY) PETER BERNARD GILLET, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

MAJOR GERALD WILFRED SMALL, The Devonshire Regiment; **CAPTAIN POLAND KELVIN GUY**, The King's Royal Rifle Corps; and **CAPTAIN (ACTING) WALTER STUART GASH**, The Kenya Regiment.

For gallant and distinguished services in Kenya from October 21, 1954, to April 20, 1955 (with citations), **British Empire Medal**.

SERGEANT VICTOR CLENDINNING, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

"He has served for 18 months with the 1st Bn. in Kenya, and has at all times shown great determination and enthusiasm. He has constantly been on patrol, both in the forest and in the reserve, and has always displayed outstanding qualities of leadership, endurance and resolution, which have been an inspiration to the other members of his company.

For more than six weeks he operated from a platoon base in the forest. Numerous parties have been led by him and the results achieved reflect great credit on his R.C.O.

In January, 1955, whilst following a group of terrorists in the forest, his patrol encountered a herd of elephants. In spite of the patrol being charged and scattered by this herd, Sgt. Clendinning gathered his patrol together and pressed home his attack on the terrorist gang. His actions sustained the courage and confidence of his men and finally resulted in the death of one terrorist and the wounding of several others.

"This non-commissioned officer has always used every possible pretext to get to grips with the terrorists without regard for his personal safety, and the above incident is just one example of his intrepid spirit."

SERGEANT (ACTING) THOMAS KERR, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

"Throughout the battalion's operations in Kenya he has displayed exceptional initiative in pursuit of an elusive enemy. For a large part of the time he commanded a platoon in action, and has led innumerable patrols in the forest. At times he has shown complete disregard for his own safety, and has been a magnificent example of endurance and determination under the most exacting conditions.

"He has had several successful contacts with the enemy, the result of many days of unrelenting and exhaustive work in the forest. On one occasion, having been summoned to help in the evacuation of a casualty many miles in the forest, Sgt. Kerr inspired his party to almost superhuman efforts, carrying medical supplies and patients, his men covering a distance of more than seven miles of difficult country at an altitude of 8,000 ft. in under an hour and a quarter. They carried the wounded man back to base.

"At another time, when his patrol had been ambushed and was under heavy fire, it was Sgt. Kerr's prompt and fearless action which reversed the situation and resulted in the destruction of the enemy. He refused to take cover, and, in effect, made a one-man counter-attack.

"Sgt. Kerr has served 22 years with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Most men in his position would consider that they have done a job more in keeping with their age and service than commanding a platoon on active service in such difficult country. Sgt. Kerr has always steadfastly refused ease of employment, and consistently volunteered for the most difficult patrols."

Military Cross

2ND LIEUT. CHARLES WILLIAM EGECOURT COOPER GARDNER, The Gloucestershire Regiment.

"He has operated consistently against the terrorists, display-

ing the greatest determination, bravery and courage since May 9, 1954. His cheerfulness and indomitable courage have led to many successful contacts, both under the most adverse conditions. He has accounted for several terrorists personally.

"On February 5, 1955, on the occasion of a raid on Kagio village, he with three trackers tracked the gang that night and most of the following day over extremely rough and broken country. He made contact in a well-concealed and defended hide, to which there was one approach through a tunnel. Under fire from a precision weapon he led his men into the hide. The gang had dispersed, leaving all the articles stolen from Kagio and the terrorists' blood stains.

"On February 11, 1955, he received information of the theft of 20 cattle from Lagumo in the Embu division. He tracked the gang in a most determined manner over approximately nine miles of reserve and then some miles of forest, over most difficult country. He effected his attack on successful contact, killing two terrorists, taking 10 rifles and 28 rounds of ammunition, and all the cattle.

"Through his complete disregard of adverse conditions, his boldness and extremely skilful handling of his attack, he has inflicted heavy casualties on the terrorists. He has constantly displayed the highest qualities as a leader, and has been an inspiration to all with whom he comes in contact."

CAPTAIN (TEMPORARY) RUPERT VAN FEILD, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (attached to pool of military intelligence officers).

"Beginning with nothing in August, 1954, Captain Feild built up an intelligence organization second to none in Kenya. He has achieved this by his imagination, organizing ability and unflinching energy. He has worked for 16 hours both by day and night. Through the information obtained by his organization and by his willingness to spend long hours on patrol, he has been largely responsible for the breaking up of the Mau Mau gangs around Fort Hall. In consequence, the passive wing supporting these gangs was rendered completely ineffective.

"In March, 1955, this officer led a mixed European and African police patrol deep into the Mount Kenya forest. The patrol, including Captain Feild, was disguised as Mau Mau gangsters to the last detail. By the end of the first day this mixed patrol of two Europeans and eight Africans had succeeded in capturing two gangsters and killing two others. Superbly led by Captain Feild thanks to his excellent disguise, the patrol succeeded in entering a Mau Mau camp without detection although the sentries were in full view some 25 yards away. A meeting was being held within the camp and the European part of the patrol was able to advance to within 10 yards of the meeting before opening fire, killing three Mau Mau and severely wounding six others as well as capturing a quantity of arms, ammunition, and documents.

"The hazards of an operation of this kind in broad daylight are obviously immense and success depends largely on nerve, courage, and coolness of the leader. The slightest mistake by this small force would have meant instant death for all concerned."

"The above is only one example of many similar hazardous operations involving impersonation, which Captain Feild has carried out in the past. His example and high sense of duty combined with cool courage both by day and night have been an inspiration to security forces, and are truly remarkable for an officer of his years. He has helped to build up a spirit of co-operation between all branches of the security forces. Captain Feild's hard work, courage, and cheerful example have been directly responsible for the success obtained in the Fort Hall area in the fight against Mau Mau."

MAJOR (TEMPORARY) VENN FEY, Kenya Regiment: — In September, 1954, Major Fey, after giving most valuable service in Kenya Police Reserve, was commissioned into the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) and given command of the newly formed 49th Independent Infantry Brigade Combat Tracker Group.

"Since October, 1954, he has proved himself an outstanding leader in forest operations. He has commanded his combat tracker group with great gallantry, unflagging zeal, and the greatest determination, constantly harassing the Mau Mau gangs under the most adverse conditions of terrain and climate. He is a leader who is ever foremost in action at considerable personal risk.

"On many occasions he had in close combat accounted for a large number of the enemy, and his leadership and gallantry were particularly outstanding in the following actions:—

"(1) From October 18 to 30, 1954, whilst he commanded two combat tracker teams of the 1st Bn. The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers and the 4th Bn. The King's African Rifles with skill and tenacity, culminating in a fine action on October 28 in which he led the assault group into the attack on an enemy hide occupied by 30 or more terrorists. Six were killed and many more wounded. Six escaped, heavy blood trails being seen in numerous directions. A large quantity of ammu-

nition, food, and clothing were captured. (2) During 'Operation Hammer' in January, 1955, operating 3,000 yards ahead of the main body of the brigade and working across the grain of the country in the Aberdare Forest his group killed 12 of the enemy and on January 17, 1955, he accounted for five of these himself.

"His courage and great skill have been an inspiration to the British and African soldiers in his command."

Distinguished Conduct Medal

WARRANT OFFICER CLASS II (ACTING) JOHN AUSTIN MILLER, Kenya Regiment (attached to pool of military intelligence officers).

"During the course of his duty it had been discovered that a large Mau Mau settlement on certain farms in a certain settled area had been established as a base for a gang in the area with a view to obtaining the enemy's secrets and breaking up his organization. The execution of this plan was left for the most part to Miller.

"During the period February 1 to March 21, 1955, disguised as a terrorist, he attended, with his mock gun, a number of meetings of the top Mau Mau committee. He also managed to eliminate some active terrorists, including one well-known leader. In addition, he was responsible for the recovery of a number of precision weapons.

"On March 21 he again attended a meeting with all the active Mau Mau office holders. In the course of which he successfully directed a police patrol on to the scene so that an 15 Mau Mau members were killed or arrested.

"For the whole period Miller showed immense courage combined with careful planning and resource. One slip at any meeting would have resulted not only in the failure of the scheme but obviously in the deaths of Miller and his party, which was always very weak in numbers. In addition, the danger of directing a police party on to a meeting in which he was taking part should not be underestimated.

"Miller's conduct was of the highest order throughout and rivals in cold courage anything achieved by the security forces during the emergency. These incidents, therefore, stand as a highly successful career as a military intelligence officer and are by no means the first occasions on which his courage has been noted."

(To be concluded next week)

Constitutional Changes in Nyasaland

THE QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP and integrity, and not race, should determine an individual's claim to play a part in the Government of the territory. That "elementary truth" was stressed by Sir Geoffrey Colby, Governor of Nyasaland, at the opening of the seventh session of the Legislative Council.

He said that the recent constitutional changes were not the last word in constitutional reform and that further reform must be sought in due course—but not by way of extension of the present system, which inevitably fostered a racial attitude to politics.

Since it was only six years since Africans had been given seats in the Legislative Council, there was no basis for any complaint that the British Government had not met the aspirations of Africans.

"It is my conviction that the vast majority of Africans will accept that there must and should be European leadership in Nyasaland for many years to come," said the Governor.

Sir Geoffrey pointed out to Africans that political maturity is not achieved by holding "noisy meetings" and passing irresponsible and unconsidered resolutions. The Government hoped that the first general election for universal suffrage could be held about March next year.

In order to allow African enterprise to flourish, he asked people and public bodies not to press for federalization (thus or that activity until the Federal Government had been given time to consolidate.

Nyasaland dark-fired tobacco growers must be assured of a reasonable return. "We ask therefore that a reasonable remunerative price should be paid on the auction floors, with no wide price variations." Nyasaland's fine-cured tobacco growers did not secure the true value of their tobacco crop, because of the low Rhodesian prices. "This is a serious situation. If it persists with the rising cost of production, I fear the fine-cured tobacco industry is destined to early extinction."

Sir Geoffrey said that substantial deposits of pig iron had been investigated and that details had been sent to the Federal Government in the hope of attracting commercial exploitation.



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PERSONALIA

SIR ULICK ALEXANDER has arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia.

LORD MILVERTON has been elected a vice-president of the Empire Art Council.

THE EARL OF GOWRIE, V.C., a director of Dalgety & Co. Ltd., left £7,478 net.

BRIGADIER S. K. THORNTON has joined the board of British Overseas Ltd.

SIR EDIS will arrive in London from Rhodesia towards the end of September.

MR. O. S. WALLACE, of the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived on leave.

MRS. MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL is now executive officer in the Nairobi office of the Voice of Kenya.

MR. P. J. BURKE, since 1946 a puisne judge in Kenya, has been appointed Chief Justice of Sierra Leone.

MR. P. F. FOSTER is chairman and MR. C. H. PATEL the new deputy chairman of Mombasa Municipal Board.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, left London Airport on Friday to return to Government House, Entebbe.

MR. ALAN PATON, author of "Cry the Beloved Country", is paying a holiday visit to Lake Nyasa with his family.

MR. V. G. H. KENWARD has joined the board of Oceana Consolidated, Co., Ltd. in place of MR. S. V. R. TALBOT, deceased.

MR. GEOFFREY S. HUNTER, lately general manager of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., has been elected to the board and appointed managing director.

AIR COMMANDER ARTHUR DOUGLAS MESSINGER, who has been appointed Air Officer Commanding in Hong Kong, went to East Africa Command in 1942 on signals duties.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. D. A. WILLIAMS, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, flew back to Nairobi at the beginning of this week after about a month in England.

MR. J. F. PRIDEAUX, a director of Argusnot Latham and Co., Ltd., John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd., and other companies, has been elected to the board of the Westminster Bank.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, left London by air on Saturday at the start of an extensive tour of Colonial territories in the Far East, beginning with Hong-Kong.

MR. A. H. FISH, secretary of the Namulongwe Cotton Research Station in Uganda of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, is in London for a short stay. He will fly back to Entebbe in a few days.

DR. ARTHUR PHILLIPS addressed a joint meeting last Thursday of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London on "The Legal Factor in a changing Africa". COLONEL CHARLES BONSONY presided.

CAPTAIN G. A. SPIERS, chairman of the Kenya Farmers' Association, is due in London in the latter part of August. MRS. SPIERS has recently arrived by air. They will return to Kenya at the end of October.

MR. JUSTICE WIRHAM, since 1950 a puisne judge in Kenya, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Zanzibar, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1930 and joined the Colonial Legal Service in Palestine two years later.

MR. H. D. BAIN, manager of the Ntola Branch of Barclays Bank, D.C.O., is on leave from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. W. JEFFREY, assistant general manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, who has paid a short business visit to London, is fishing in Norway for a few days before flying back to Salisbury.

MR. M. H. PEER GROVES, a member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, has joined the staff of Hunt Motors, Ltd., Kampala, and its subsidiaries, Car Hire (East Africa) Ltd., Entebbe, and Debenhams (Uganda) Ltd., Kampala.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD had an audience of Her Majesty last week on his appointment as High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India, and Mrs. Macdonald and he then lunched with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

A defended divorce petition between MR. HENRY ARTHUR DAIRYMPLIE-WHITE, B.L., of Kisumu, and his wife appears in the latest list of cases for hearing in the Divorce Court. The suit is brought by LADY (MARY) DAIRYMPLIE-WHITE.

PRINCE AYE DE LJONE has been elected chairman of Ururira Minerals, Ltd., in the vacancy created by the recent death of Mr. R. Brasseur. MR. W. PEARCE MORRIS has been elected alternate to Prince de Ligne, and M. JEAN L. J. E. BERTHELOT has been appointed an additional director.

THE EARL OF SWINTON has rejoined the board of Broadcast Relay Service, Ltd., of which he was a director from 1939 until 1942, when he resigned on his appointment as Cabinet Minister Resident in West Africa. He has since held various ministerial posts, lately as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

MR. MARTIN OSTERFIELD WRAY, who has been appointed Resident Commissioner in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, joined the Uganda Administrative Service in 1935 and was transferred to Zanzibar as Administrative Secretary 14 years later. He has also served on the staff of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, since 1952 as Administrative Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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SWITZERLAND. — Comfortable accommodation and good cuisine offered by young couple in their large and wonderfully situated Chalet in sunny Alpine valley above Montreux. Facilities for families with children. Beautiful view, walks and flowers, tennis, riding, swimming, fishing, min. golf. Private car tours. Winter Sports. Ski-fields, ice rink on doorstep. Ski-lifts, Ski-schools. Brochures — C. B. Wilmot-Alistone, Chalet Bon Accueil, Château-d'Oex.

Obituary

Dr. J. B. Christopherson

Dr. JOHN BRIAN CHRISTOPHERSON, C.B.E., who has died in his home in Gloucestershire at the age of 87, was the first Director of Medical Services in the Sudan, whither he first went as physician to the Governor-General in 1902. In 1909 he resigned both appointments to become director of the civil hospitals in Khartoum and Omdurman, a post which he held until 1915. He was with a Red Cross unit in Serbia, where he was taken prisoner. Released in 1917, he served in France as a military medical officer, being transferred to the Command of the 2nd Medical Battalion.

After the war he progressed as a consultant in London and held several appointments, including those of physician for tropical diseases to the Royal Masonic Hospital, chairman of the medical board and medical adviser to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and head of the bilharzia clinic established in 1920 by the Ministry of Pensions.

Mr. Evans Bewin

Mr. PERCY EVANS LEWIN, M.B.E., librarian of the Royal Empire Society from 1910 to 1946, died on Sunday aged 79. When he took over the library it possessed about 40,000 volumes and pamphlets; he increased it to over 250,000 volumes and pamphlets. He was the author of "Geography of Africa", "The Germans and Africa", "German Rule in Africa", "The Resources of the Empire", and other works.

Mr. SAM INNES, a well-known Nyasaland tobacco grower and cattle breeder, has died in a hotel, aged 60. After serving in the 1914-18 war he went to Nyasaland in 1921 to settle, but he left soon afterwards for Australia. Returning to the Protectorate in 1926, he took up tobacco planting and some years later became manager in charge for a tobacco buying company. He also raised beef cattle on his estate. Latterly he had joined J. Conforzi (Tea and Tobacco), Ltd. He leaves a widow and a son.

MRS. E. K. F. SHEPHERD, widow of Dr. Richard Kenneth Shepherd, a former missionary at Mizima Hospital, Mombasa, and daughter of Archdeacon H. K. Binns, a missionary in Mombasa from 1875 to 1923, has died in Nairobi at the age of 72. Dr. and Mrs. Shepherd left Kenya in 1922 and settled in Cardiff, where he died 24 years later. At the time of her death Mrs. Shepherd was staying with her daughter, Miss Nancy Shepherd, of the Community Development Department of Kenya.

SIR FRANK PLATT, managing director of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, Ltd., who has died in Brighthelm, Cheshire, aged 65, was Cotton Controller in this country from 1941 until the end of the war.

MR. ROBERT ARTHUR WISEMAN, C.M.G., who has died at his home in Braunton, Devon, at the age of 69, was for many years on the staff of the Colonial Office and then of the Dominions Office.

MR. EDMUND RICHARD JOHN RAYCLIFFE COUSINS, C.S.I., C.I.E., who has died in Nairobi at the age of 67, was Special Commissioner of Lands in Kenya from 1949 to 1951.

MR. YOSIA KWAZZE, a former minister in the Buganda Government, and a member of the Hancock Committee, has died in Mulago Hospital, Kampala.

THE RT. REV. HARRY THOMAS, Bishop Suffragan of Taunton, who has died at the age of 58, was at one time a missionary in Zanzibar.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GRAZEBROOK, of Nairobi, has died suddenly in London. A memoir will appear next week.

MRS. A. RUBEN has died in Nakuru Memorial Hospital, Kenya.

Commissioner's Party for Delegation

Reception at East Africa House

THE EAST AFRICAN COMMISSIONER, Sir V. G. Matthews gave a party at East Africa House, Great Court Place, London, W.1, last Thursday evening for the members of the Legislative Council of Kenya who had visited this country at the invitation of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliament and Delegation. Among those who accepted invitations were:

Mr. & Mrs. P. de V. Allen, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Alford, Mr. & Mrs. Alport, Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Archer, Mr. & Mrs. Acher, Mrs. Alcher Baldwin, Mr. & Mrs. J. George, Lady Bence, Sir John Stooke, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Burrows, Mr. & Mrs. E. Bigwood, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Blythe, Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Bouslog, Mr. & Mrs. R. Briggs, Mr. & Mrs. B. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Burt, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. J. Burton, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. C. V. Caniz, Mr. & Mrs. I. Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. D. Carter, Major F. W. Carr, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Cassar, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Chaberton, Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Christian, Mr. & Mrs. Cox, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. E. Cocker, Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Crouch, Mr. & Mrs. P. Deane, Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Dean, Mr. & Mrs. H. Deschamps, Colonel & Mrs. D. Dodington, Miss Dodington, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Easton, Mrs. A. Ewcus, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. E. Hens, Mr. & Mrs. S. G. Johns, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. Norman, Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Hobbes, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Hobson, Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Hulton, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Hulton, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Imeson, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Joelson, Miss Joy Joelson, Mr. & Mrs. James Johnson, Sir Bernard & Lady Keen, Colonel F. H. W. Kightly, Mr. & Mrs. Kinners, Mr. & Mrs. W. Langley, Mr. & Mrs. Angus Lawrie, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Legge, Mr. & Mrs. K. G. Lindsey, Lady Lockhart, Major & Mrs. Lockhart,

Mr. Mallaby, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. C. Mathieson, Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Matau, M.L.C., Mr. & Mrs. N. Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs. Merland, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Mundy, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Mundy, Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. Nathoo, M.L.C., Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Neah, Mr. & Mrs. J. Norton, Mr. & Mrs. O. O. Ochieng, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. B. Osborn, Mr. & Mrs. Donald Parker, Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Paseman, Mr. & Mrs. B. Pawel, M.L.C., Mr. Graham Philipson, Sir Ebood Pirbhai, Captain & Mrs. C. R. S. Pinna, Colonel & the Hon. Mrs. C. Poynter, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Prieaux, Mr. & Mrs. C. Pritchard, Mr. & Mrs. A. Raffray, Sir Gilbert & Lady Rennie, Mr. & Mrs. G. Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Roberts, Sir Reginald & Lady Robins, Sir William & Lady Rook, Mr. & Mrs. G. Rybot, Lord Rennell,

Sir Frederick & Lady Seaford, Sir George & Lady Seel, Mr. & Mrs. R. McEllan Sim, Major & Mrs. V. R. B. Smallwood, Mr. & Mrs. H. Griffin Smith, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. G. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. H. Griffin Straight, Lady Straight, Colonel & Mrs. F. C. G. Stratton, Mr. & Mrs. A. N. Stuart, Mr. & Mrs. J. Sulkin, Mr. & Mrs. S. R. Tubb, Mr. & Mrs. B. Venables, Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Wakefield, Mr. & Mrs. H. Wakefield, Miss J. Waddington, Colonel C. W. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Watt, Sir Thomas & Lady White, Mr. & Mrs. P. E. W. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Wollaaton and Mrs. & Lady Worledge.

Garden Party Presentations

AT LAST WEEK'S GARDEN PARTY at Buckingham Palace Sir Gilbert Rennie, High Commissioner in London for the Federation, presented to Her Majesty the Queen Sir Arthur and Lady Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kettlewell, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Roberts, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Williams. Sir Arthur Griffin was general manager of Rhodesia Railways from 1947 to 1953, and then chairman. Mr. Kettlewell, Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, has been in that Protectorate for 21 years. Mr. Roberts has seen 29 years' service in Southern Rhodesia, where he is now Director of Irrigation. Mr. Williams was Director of European Education in Northern Rhodesia from 1949 to 1955. Mrs. Williams is a past-president of the Federation of Women's Institutes in Northern Rhodesia.

"Apart from African teachers, there are four African graduates in the Civil Service of Northern Rhodesia—two in the Department of Co-operative Societies and African Marketing and one each on the Department of Agriculture and the Information Department." Mrs. A. T. Williams, Chief Secretary, speaking in the Legislative Council.

Parliament

Capital Offences Reduced in Kenya
Three Emergency Regulations Revoked

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, announced in the House of Commons last week that the Government of Kenya had decided, with his full support, to reduce the number of capital offences.

The Minister, replying to a question by Mr. F. Brockway, said that amendments, which came into force immediately, revoked two emergency regulations (SA 1952) which imposed the death penalty for the possession of arms, ammunition and explosives (and reduced to life imprisonment the penalty under a third (SE 1), extorting supplies for the purposes of terrorism).

Mr. R. Stokes (Lab.): "I understand the Minister's reference to the trafficking in arms, but does that also mean that people will no longer be condemned to death merely for being found in possession of a few pounds of small arms ammunition?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The hon. gentleman knows very well the position taken in regard to a few rounds of small arms ammunition, but the unlawful possession of firearms, ammunition and explosives is not included in the list. In the view of the Kenya Government, it should be so included in the present state of emergency, but the Government of Kenya, which has shown throughout a realization of the need to keep the regulations under constant review, will, of course, continue to do so until this unhappy business is altogether at an end."

Proposals to End Fighting in Kenya

Mr. F. BROCKWAY asked for a statement regarding Government proposals to end the fighting in Kenya following the withdrawal of the surrender terms on July 10.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Following the withdrawal of the surrender offer, military operations have been intensified against the remaining terrorists, but there is still a way to the earliest possible termination of the emergency."

to those who may wish to surrender to take advantage of the 'green branch' terms of August, 1953."

Mr. BROCKWAY: "Does the Minister agree that the only possibility for the 100,000 Mau Mau terrorists who are now holding out is either to be killed by the hostilities or to be executed after surrender? Will he not try to seek some other way by which an end to the fighting can be secured without this appalling alternative?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "As the hon. member feels that he has considerable influence with people in Africa and elsewhere, I wish that he would be more accurate in his statements. He ought to study the 'green branch' terms before he makes that sort of observation. They provide very considerable opportunities, other than for those who have committed murder, and they should certainly be pondered. Many opportunities have been offered to the terrorists in Kenya."

Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS asked the Minister would publish the terms to which he had referred, and whether there were about 1,000 terrorists were left in the forest.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "It is always difficult to estimate the number of terrorists in a forest, either in Kenya or Malaya. I will circulate in *Harvard* the 'green branch' terms. I am certain that no opportunity has been given by the Government for bringing the details of these terms home to everybody."

Lokitaung Prisoners

Mr. HUNTER (Cons.) asked about African prisoners of Lokitaung in northern Kenya.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The six prisoners mentioned are in excellent health and are well housed. They are able to receive visits from relatives and permitted."

Mr. BROCKWAY: "Are Kenya and his colleagues among the six prisoners? Will the hon. gentleman allay the rumours which are widespread about their ill-health, so as to reassure Africans in Kenya?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Lema Kenya is among these prisoners. The hon. gentleman recently wrote to me about a suggestion that he was being employed in breaking stones and was in poor health. He is actually employed as cook for the other prisoners. He is in better health than when admitted."

Mr. B. BRAINE (Cons.) asked why, considerably less delay was experienced in getting shipments into the port of Mombasa when goods were shipped from Continental ports than when shipped from British ports, and what steps was being taken to ensure fair treatment for firms exporting from this country.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Shipping quotas for goods for Mombasa from British and Continental ports have been established on the basis of 1951 performance. The comparatively greater delay in shipment from British ports is caused by the fact that the demand for British goods in East Africa has increased more sharply since 1951 than the demand for Continental goods. Attempts to review the quota system would not, in my opinion result in more advantageous arrangements for British firms."

Mr. BRAINE: "Would the Minister look into this matter and if information is that the delay in shipping from Continental ports is about half that from British ports."

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "Of course, we have had conversations with the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. His view is that reconsideration of these quotas would not turn out to our advantage. The real answer is to increase the capacity of Mombasa. I am very glad to confirm the observations of the chairman of the Mombasa Port Planning Committee that there is a strong likelihood of this happening."

Political Development in Zanzibar

Mr. C. J. M. ALPORT asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he will make a statement regarding political developments in Zanzibar.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "The British Resident has had resumed discussions with representatives of the Arab community and hopes shortly to be in a position to issue a statement on the next stage in constitutional development in Zanzibar."

SIR IAN FRASER (Cons.) asked the Prime Minister whether he would introduce legislation to change the name of the Colonial Office to one more consonant with modern developments.

Mr. R. A. BUTLER, replying for Mr. FRASER, Edin., having said that he could not introduce legislation on this subject at present, continued: "I am aware of the underlying motives of the question and of the traditions and honour behind this title, to which I think we should also pay attention."

SIR I. FRASER: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that I am a Colonial and proud to be one, but a great deal of time has passed since I was a child?"

Mr. BUTLER: "The hon. member, like so many of the Colonial Dependences, has grown up and increased in stature and honour."



The Cigarette
of
Good Taste



"What's the M.O. suffering from?"

"He's trying to decide what he should recommend for the new Hospital. He's after his Committee for some really colourful floor tiles that will stand up to tropical conditions and give plenty of hard wear."

"Sounds like Semastic Tiles."

"They'll have to be very hygienic, of course, and they'll only be cleaned by unskilled labour."

"Semastic Tiles need no special cleaning techniques because they're completely impervious. Which means, too, that they're quite hygienic."

"How about white ants and termites—and mould and fungus?"

"Semastic Tiles will resist everything like that."

"Then there's heat and noise—he'd like to keep those down to the minimum."

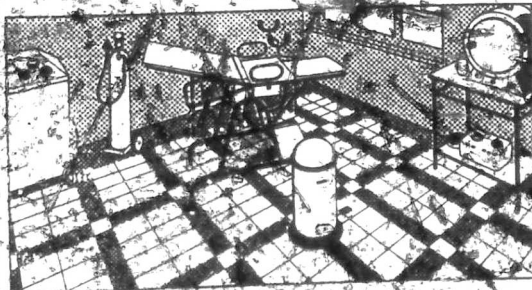
"The resilience of Semastic Tiles—light in weight, by the way—makes them very quiet and easy to walk on... and they're certainly cool."

"You know, structural sub-floor cracking sometimes occurs—how bad is the effect of that on Semastic Tiles?"

"Again, about as little as one could expect—Semastic Tiles are light in weight and conform to the surface of the sub-floor."

"Lightness and reduction of thickness are a great help in flooring multi-storey buildings, of course."

"Of course! In fact, in every respect Semastic Tiles—developed by Semtex Limited especially for use in tropical countries—are the best you can have."



SEMASTIC

DECORATIVE TILES

VINYL ASBESTOS TILES

DOMESTIC TILES

University for the Federation One of Africa's Exciting Experiments

Dr. WALTER ADAMS, principal designate of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in the course of a broadcast talk in last Friday's B.B.C. regional programme for Southern Africa:—

"How could the Federation claim to be independent and self-sufficient if it has no university of its own and has to train all its professions and leaders of public life outside its own borders? My impression from my recent visits is that the time is ripe for the founding of a university.

"The Federation is prospering, and developing at revolutionary speed, but its capacity to develop will be limited or conditioned by the availability of trained man-power and technical leadership of scientists, engineers, teachers, socialists, doctors, administrators, lawyers, and so forth. It cannot hope to import these experts, either as temporary visitors or as permanent residents, they are one of the world's scarce commodities. The Federation must train its own to meet its own needs.

Research Activities

But a university is much more than a teaching or training institution. It is a centre of learning. Its specific and peculiar task is concerned with things of the spirit. It tries to attract to itself in its student body the best brains in the country. It tries to attract to itself in its staff and as visitors the best brains in the world. It has a duty to provide intellectual leadership and to make contributions to knowledge. The research activities of the university will be at least as important as its teaching work.

"Fascinating research opportunities await our staff

and research students—in the chemistry of natural products, in entomology, in agriculture and horticulture, in linguistics, in psychology, in economics, and sociology, indeed, in almost every sphere of knowledge.

"We begin with many advantages. There has been and continues to be much valuable research, both Government and private, in such fields as agriculture, tobacco production, medicine, and public health. The statistical service built up by the Shell is recognized as one of the finest in Africa, and is an invaluable instrument for research by economists, demographers, and sociologists. The Central African Archives, built up by Mr. Miller, is a treasure-house for the historians and political scientists. In education the university college will be able to make one of its earliest contributions in reference to two professors of education have been appointed, Professor Rousseau and Professor G. G. Campbell, their services for educational research available.

Facilities

"What actually exists? A magnificent site of 500 acres within Salisbury given by the City of Salisbury but not a single building on it. There is a master-plan and plans of working drawings for some of the first buildings—the arts block, the science block, the library, two halls of residence, a students' union, and a small assembly hall, and we have somehow got to get those buildings up, furnished and equipped during the next 18 months. We have to build a learned library, the heart of any university, and the scientific apparatus and equipment.

"We have a constitution, created by Royal Warrant and Majesty the Queen Mother, but assembly has not yet met for the first time in September to carry forward the preliminary planning done by the inaugural board and provisional council under Mr. Holdson's chairmanship, and by the interim principal, Dr. Rolfo.

"The United Kingdom Government has given £100,000 towards the capital costs. The Federal Government has given a recurrent grant of £150,000 per annum for the first three years. There have been many generous private benefactions. Our resources are still far short of the minimum needed to make a worthy start.

"Teaching of degree courses will begin in March, 1957, in the faculties of arts and science. Agriculture will come next in later stages of development other faculties will be established in medicine, engineering, and law, but no doubt we can yet be seen about the priorities or time-table for these.

"We shall not begin as a university giving our own degrees, but as a university college, preparing our students for the degrees of the University of London. That will give the college an international guarantee of its standards, and the invaluable guidance of an experienced university, while we are building up our own independent institution.

"Student numbers will inevitably be small at the start. We cannot now prophesy whether we shall have 20, 50, or 80. We want only the best that the schools can offer, men and women, European, African, and Indian. For as a university we are committed to the principle of non-discrimination on grounds of sex or race in student admission, in staff appointments, or in any other way.

"I don't know whom I envy more — my colleagues on the staff or these first students, for they will all be starting in this adventure of helping to begin a new university, one of the most exciting experiments in Africa. If it is they, who will create the standards, the traditions, and reputation of the college, I think I envy the students more, for I can imagine no privilege or opportunity greater than to be allowed to be a member of that select body of pioneers, our first students."

Service for Visitors

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

DAR ES SALAAM
Main Street (opposite the Harbours)

MOMBASA
Kingling Rd. (Entrance to Back Gates)

KAMPALA
Bhimoni Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

NAIROBI
Hardinge St. (opposite Lusitania Hotel)

Written enquiries should be addressed to THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A., P.O. Box 2018, NAIROBI, KENYA.

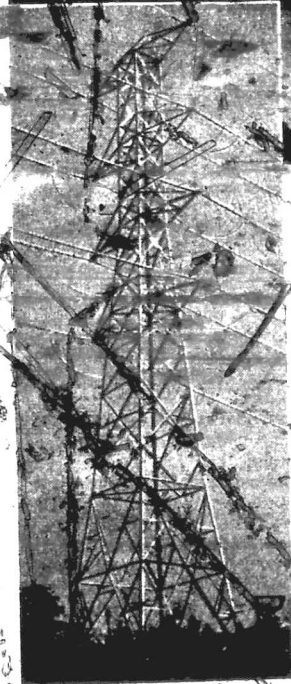
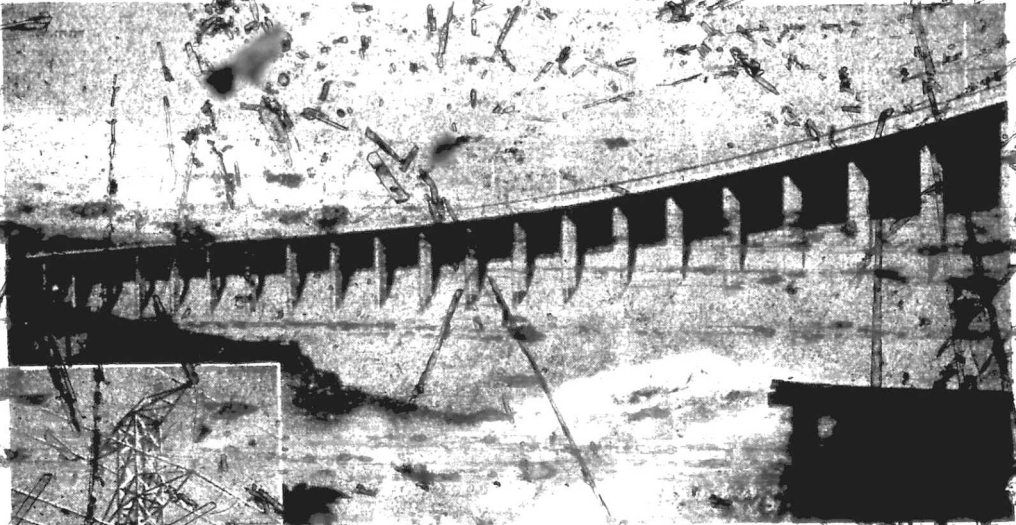
In LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our Representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 296-97 Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 117 Harvest Avenue, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

Journalists Protest

THE RHODESIAN GUILD OF JOURNALISTS has asked the Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs to remove a clause from the Public Order Bill now before Parliament which makes publication of false reports likely to cause public fear and alarm or to disturb the public peace punishable with imprisonment up to a year. The guild considers the clause unnecessary because adequate powers are provided by the Subversive Activities Act. It also feels that it could involve the suppression of information which had not been issued, confirmed, or approved by authority, and thus to Government censorship of the Press. If the Government will not delete the clause, it is asked to amend it by indicating that a journalist would be culpable only if he knowingly published a false statement with the intention of disturbing the peace.



The Owen Falls Hydro Electric Scheme, opened by Her Majesty The Queen in April, 1954, will ultimately provide 700 million units of electricity a year, bringing light and power by Overhead Transmission and Distribution Lines to many parts of East Africa.

The backbone of this system is the 120 route miles of 132KV Transmission Line recently completed by the BIC Construction Company—a member of the BICC Group—to carry power eastwards to Tororo and westwards to Kampala. The line to Tororo will be the means whereby power is transported from Owen Falls to Nairobi thence to be distributed to meet the ever-growing demand in East Africa. This contract is but part of the many hundreds of miles of H.T. and L.V. Distribution Lines completed for the Uganda Electricity Board and is typical of the work carried out by the BICC Group in many parts of the World.

The many miles of power distribution and control cables required for the first four Generators of the Owen Falls Scheme were supplied by BICC and installed by the BIC Construction Company. The BICC Group will also provide the cable equipment for Generators 5 and 6.

BICC

**OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION
in EAST AFRICA**

BRITISH INSULATED CALLENDER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED
30 LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2

Nyanza Tribes and Mau Mau

Death of Lieut. Colonel Brooke-Smith

FURTHER INFORMATION on the infiltration of Mau Mau among tribesmen from the Nyanza Province settled in and near Nairobi has been provided by confessions. Nearly 1,000 Nyanza Africans, mainly Luo, Bunyore, and Maragoli, are known to have taken the first oath, but it is more than a year since they did so, and then it was under intimidation before "Operation Anvil," while terrorist influence in the city was at its height. Of 30 Maragoli detained in a recent raid, only one, suspected of being a Mau Mau treasurer, was held by the police.

Mr. J. M. Swirry, an African assistant district officer, is undertaking special work among Nyanza tribesmen in the city and in the Kassarani quarry area of Ruaraka, where a Mau Mau cell was discovered. He has reported that the men were compelled to take the oath for fear of their lives in an area in which there was little protection; they alleged that the facts had been reported to their African employers, who took no action. No indication has been discovered of any renewed attempt to enrol who of other Nyanza tribesmen into Mau Mau.

The British officer who was accidentally killed by his own men last week during an ambush was Lieut. Colonel Gilbert Brooke-Smith, of the 1st Bn. The Shropshire Light Infantry. He had arrived in Kenya only five weeks before. He leaves a widow and three children.

Njatha Kagiri, a leading terrorist who took part in surrender talks with the Government in Nairobi this year, has been killed with 11 other gangsters.

Mr. B. J. L. Cronchey, manager of a farm near Kiambu and a recipient last year of the Colonial Police Medal for services as a part-time member of the Kenya Police Reserve, has driven off two terrorists, one of whom shot at him short range with a home-made weapon.

Fifteen police tracker dogs left Liverpool last week by sea to help in operations against terrorists in Kenya.

Cost of Kenya's Bad Roads

Need to Reach Bitumenized Standard

MR. P. J. ROGERS proposed at the last meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce that the Government of Kenya should be asked to appoint a committee to investigate road policy, and, in particular, to report on the best method of bringing Kenya's roads to a bitumen standard at the earliest possible moment. The motion, seconded by Mr. D. P. MacGregor, was carried.

Kenya, Mr. Rogers said, spent a smaller proportion of her revenue on roads than any other country. Expenditure on roads in Kenya was now only 4% of the total, whereas Rhodesia spent 7%. In the next two years Kenya was to spend 21% of her annual budget, while Southern Rhodesia would spend 24%.

It was estimated by owners of motor vehicle fleets that bad roads cost an additional 20 cents of a shilling per mile, which meant that the motorist averaging about 1,000 miles a month paid an extra £100 a year for his motorist. On account of the bad roads, it was calculated that about 50m. miles were run in Kenya last year, and if 75% of that travelling was done on bad roads, the additional consequential cost was about £31m. There was thus a clear case for a much more satisfactory standard of road building.

According to a spokesman for the Road Building Board, 100 miles of bitumenized road had been laid in the past 3½ years, but it would take only about 1,000 years to build the present road system. If a £6m. loan were raised for roads, however, 1,000 to 1,500 miles could be bitumenized within three years.

The traveller by rail did not expect two-thirds of the cost of his ticket to swell the general revenue of the country; but out of £1½m. paid in petrol duties and vehicles taxation only £500,000 was expended on roads.

The Way to the West

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WESTERN EXTENSION of the East African railway system from Kampala to the Mountains of the Moon has been effectively filmed in colour, and the picture, entitled "The Way to the West," was shown for the first time in England last week. Mr. W. Urquhart, deputy general manager of E.A.R. & H., spoke briefly before showing. The two greatest problems which the builders had to face were the 1,000-foot descent of the escarpments of the Western Rift Valley and the crossing of the northern end of the Lake George swamp. To build up a stable embankment with an average depth of 16 feet, some 18 million cubic feet of earth have had to be tipped into the swamp. Railhead is advancing at a rate of about 10 miles a month, and Kasere, the terminus near the Belgian Congo border, is expected to be reached early next year.

Warding to Kenya Police

MR. RICHARD C. CATLING, Kenya's Commissioner of Police, said in a broadcast talk at the beginning of this week that the better conditions and higher pay of the police demanded harder work, increased efficiency, and better discipline. Henceforth there would be no racial discrimination within the force, the only criteria being experience, qualifications, and merit. "Loyalty and good work will not go unrewarded, but I shall have no mercy on the law man, and particularly on those police who break the law," said Mr. Catling.

"Prophet" Sentenced to Death

THE SO-CALLED PROPHET who earlier this year sat in a tree near Kampala and caused disturbances and two other Africans have been sentenced to death for the murder of a police officer employed by the Buganda Government. The Uganda Nationalist Party's collective made for an appeal to the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa.



SALES AND SERVICE

IN
TANGANYIKA
AND ZANZIBAR

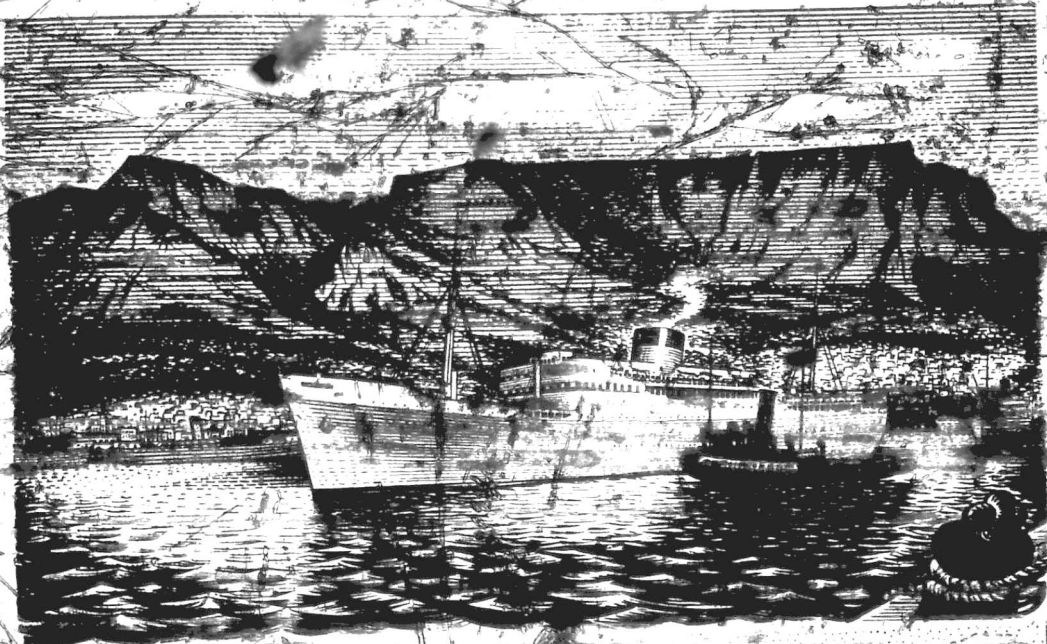


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three little ships. His task was to establish a small settlement where fresh water and green vegetables—to ward off scurvy—could be obtained by crews making the long voyage to India. Van Riebeeck's vegetable garden may be seen to this day, but it now lies in the centre of modern Cape Town, a city which boasts its own great University and bears the proud title of parliamentary capital of the Union of South Africa.

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



BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.



Prosperity in the Lake Province

Catering for Africans with Money

MR. S. A. WAEDEN, Provincial Commissioner of Lake Province of Tanganyika, addressed the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce just before sailing to resume his duties after long leave in this country.

He emphasized that this province contributed 50m. last year of Tanganyika's total exports of about £40m. This was mainly cotton being the chief contributer.

Cotton shipments of about 91,000 bales had a value of £31m. to the African growers, and he hoped that in the current season the output would top 100,000 bales for the first time, and lead to the division among the peasant growers of at least £4m. Mr. Waeden also mentioned the work of the Ukiguru research station in improving the quality of the cotton. Coffee production in the Bukoba area had reached 14,000 tons in 1954.

The speaker stressed the importance of giving Africans with so much money to spend a wider range of choice in their purchases. Many of them, Mr. Waeden said, were not buyers of luxury goods made in Europe, for which there was already a substantial market. The Bukoba area, for instance, had bought about 5,000 bicycles and 4,000 radios last year, and had spent large sums on European-type beer, cigarettas, and other luxuries.

During Railway Week, held in Uganda earlier this month, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration emphasized that it operates the largest railway system serving any group of Colonial territories. The main entrance to Kampala station became an exhibition hall for a display of photographs, and there was a device by which answers to questions about railway matters could be obtained by pressing a button.

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VIOL — THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

Kariba Hydro-Electric Loan

World Bank Agrees in Principle

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR Reconstruction and Development has agreed in principle to help in financing the £85m. Kariba hydro-electric scheme.

In the Federal Parliament on Monday the Prime Minister, Lord Malvern, said that he had now heard from the bank's president, Mr. Eugene Black, that provided certain conditions were met, economic considerations would not bar the bank from considering lending for the Kariba project. The terms, which the bank might soon be lending to the Government, and when the estimate became firmer and when it was known more precisely what national and external financial resources would be available to meet them, the Prime Minister said.

The next step, Lord Malvern continued, would be for the bank to make a technical appraisal of the Kariba project, so hoped to make that information available before the year was out.

The Prime Minister said that the bank had given him the hope that the Federation would keep its plans for investment in a minimum consistent with the development of the world's finance as little as possible with development of the terms governing.

"Mr. Black," Lord Malvern said, "closes his letter by saying that the bank looks forward with great interest to the prospect of continuing to participate in the Federation's economic development. I think members will agree that this is very encouraging."

It is expected that the bank will provide about £25m. for the Kariba project.

Mr. Holland-Martin's Election Invalid

Office of Profit Under the Crown

MR. C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN'S ELECTION as Conservative M.P. for Ludlow has been declared invalid because he held an office of profit under the Crown, but the House of Commons Select Committee recommend legislation to indemnify him from any penalties which he may have incurred and to validate his election.

The Select Committee is satisfied that Mr. Holland-Martin acted in good faith. Their report, published on Monday, states that he received £550 a year as a director of the London board of the Bank of New Zealand, whose shares are vested in the Crown, and whose principal board is appointed by the New Zealand Minister of Finance. The Attorney-General had ruled that Mr. Holland-Martin's directorship was therefore an office under the Crown.

The committee pointed out that if Mr. Holland-Martin had not himself raised the question the validity of his election might well have gone unnoticed, for the present chairman of the bank's London board was an M.P. until 1945, and was at that time a member of the board.

Mr. Holland-Martin is also a director of New Zealand Railways, L.S. and Central African Railways, Ltd. He has visited East and Central Africa on several occasions. For some years he was a director of the Uganda Co. Ltd.

Sudanese Reted in Cairo

DRESS TELEGRAMS FROM CAIRO report that little public attention was paid during week-end celebrations to the anniversary of the 1952 revolution to Saad Ismail El-Azhari, Prime Minister of the Sudan, whose views on the unity of the Nile Valley are now suspect in Egypt. He was accompanied by five of his colleagues in the Council of Ministers and four Under-Secretaries. Mohammed Fureidun, his chief antagonist in the National Unionist Party (whom he recently dismissed from the Ministry), also attended as a guest of the Egyptian Government. Many Sudanese were prominent in the celebrations. Each is to receive a booklet describing what the Egyptian Government has done for the Sudan during the past three years.

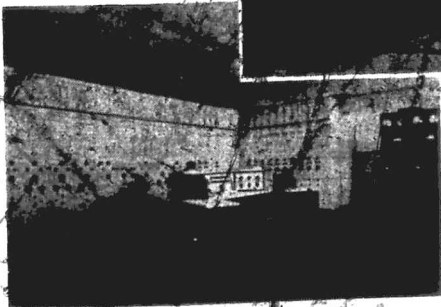


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ENGLAND

Nyasaland's Budget for 1955-56 Further Revision of Official Salaries

NYASALAND'S REVENUE for 1955-56 was estimated at £5,708,298 and her expenditure at £5,906,572, said Mr. W. Simmonds, Financial Secretary, when introducing the budget.

Capital projects, federal and territorial, would cost between £37m. and £4m., and federal loans of £900,000 would enable £156,951 to be spent on plant, vehicles and other mechanical equipment, £136,000 to be lent to Pemba, Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe townships, and £114,113 to be allocated for water supplies, principally in townships. Negotiations had almost been concluded for a £1m. loan from the Colonial Development Corporation for African urban housing.

The chief items in the budget are: £1,772,000 for Public Works Extraordinary; £439,213 for other Public Works requirements, and £251,910 for Public Works annually recurrent; £1,000,000 for the General Department; £375,117 for local government contributions; £6,581 for Police; £330,916 for Forestry; £327,294 for Education; £329,365 for public debt charges; £284,546 for provincial and district administration; £199,055 for pensions and gratuities; £166,500 for Veterinary Dept.; £103,921 for Geology; £82,636 for the Secretariat; £85,946 for printing and stationery; £82,636 for electrical services; £53,065 for Survey Dept.; £43,695 for Labour; £38,284 for Accountant-General; £34,499 for Game, Fish, and Tsetse Control; £28,469 for Judiciary; £22,161 for the Governor; £14,322 for Co-operative Development; £11,331 for the Public Health Dept.

£100,000 is provided for a further revision of salaries of officials.

Italy Wins Market from Nyasaland

Warning Disregarded by Government

NEWS THAT ITALY had agreed for arrangements to be made for about 50 tons of Italian-grown tobacco a month to be sent through Beira and Rhodesia to the Belgian Congo has been described by Mr. John Saunders, president of the Nyasaland Tobacco Exporters' Association, as an ominous sign of the loss to Nyasaland of important markets in the Congo, to which Nyasaland usually supplies about 2,500 tons of dark-fired leaf each season. This year, owing to decreased production, nothing like that quantity could be sent.

Mr. Saunders commented: "As the Belgian Congo cannot get all its dark-fired requirements here, it must get them from elsewhere, and Italy has moved in as the exporters recently told the Nyasaland Government that it would.

"Our only hope is to increase the crop next season and match Italian prices in the Congo. Unless we do it this year we stand in danger of losing all our important markets. I trust the Nyasaland Government will take note of this ominous sign, which indicates that Nyasaland is losing its markets through its inability to supply them by the infiltration of other growers.

Mr. Saunders added that Italy was also interested in supplying West African markets, traditional buyers from Nyasaland. Mr. Saunders also replied to the Governor's suggestion that African growers had been paid too little for their leaf at the auction, saying that the African Tobacco Board had never made less than £12,000 profit in any of the last six years, that profit being derived from the auction sales. If it were true that the growers had not been paid enough, he said, the board had not passed on to them a large proportion of the proceeds of their sales.

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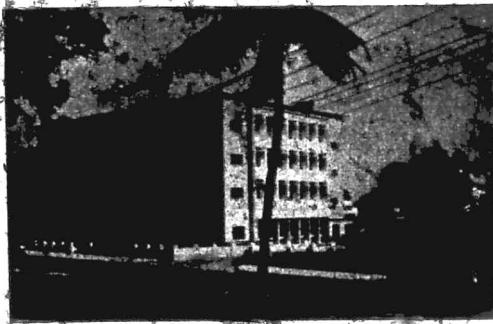
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Limbe Rejects Federal Plan

AT A MEETING LAST WEEK Limbe Town Council, Nyasaland, rejected plans submitted by the Federal Government for a £11,500 Asian school in the town. The Council objected strongly to the submission of plans after the contract for the building work had been placed, and rejected the plans because they did not conform to standards prescribed, and asked for a new set of plans embracing the modifications proposed by the health officer. The mayor said: "We are trying to improve building standards and an important body presents plans which fall very short of the standards holding in this territory. The competent authority's attention must be drawn to this deplorable state of affairs. This is a very serious situation."

British Motor Exports

INCREASED EXPORTS of British motor-cars and commercial vehicles to East and Central Africa during the first half of this year are revealed in figures issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. Cars exported to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland numbered 4,826, were valued at £1,896,552, against 2,960, valued at £1,195,644 in the corresponding period of the previous year, and 2,269 commercial vehicles valued at £1,236,151, against 1,530 at £1,090,379. Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika combined took 3,935 (2,432) commercial vehicles, valued at £2,233,918 (£1,509,485).



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 Africa Lakes Corporation, Mombasa; Nyasaland: Biddoch Motors Ltd., Harare, Tanganyika

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF Of Commercial Concern

A woman of the Kamboje tribe living in Kitui, Kenya, has claimed to have produced a leopard when he visited the district — which was in 1949.

The first of 46 "tribe" class locomotives ordered by East African Railways and Harbours Administration has been named "Bambani" in the Katikiro, Mr. Paulo Kanyomo.

Improvements in street lighting in African areas of Nairobi has cost £25,000 in the past few years, and £150,000 has been allocated for this work in the next two years.

Asian schoolboys in Mombasa have been expelled and 32 suspended as a result of the disorders which took place recently at protest against afternoon school. A number of teachers are to be transferred.

Kenya Kongonis

In a match between the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club touring team and the London staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa at Elmers End the home side scored 226 for eight wickets declared and the visitors 33.

On returning to Nairobi at the beginning of this week from a fortnight's tour of the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor, said that relations were extremely good with the Colony's Italian and Ethiopian neighbours.

A cargo of African animals arrived in this country on Sunday destined for sale in London, Chester, Manchester, Dudley, Birmingham, Bristol, Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Among the rarer animals were four gerenuks from northern Kenya and four Brazza monkeys from Mount Elgon.

The cotton research station at Ukiriguru, in the Lake Province of Tanganyika, has stated that its research team has obtained as much as 2,500 lb. of seed cotton per acre, and that 2,000 lb. is readily obtainable by modern methods of cultivation. The yield produced from the same seed by African growers in the same area is about one-third of that figure. The area under cotton in the province this season is just over 300,000 acres.

At last week's auction in London 37½ packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 2s. 2½d. per lb., compared with 2s. 1½d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price realized was 3s. 11½d. for a consignment from Kenya.

Loan Prospects

An Dutch banking syndicate, headed by the Amsterdamse Bank, has issued the prospectus for a £2.2m. 4½% loan in 15-year bonds to the African Rhodesia Development Corporation. The loan will open today at 93½%.

Stamp duty on cheques issued by banks in Kenya has been increased from 20 cents of a shilling to 30 cents. Uganda and Tanganyika are not affected.

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., has announced that shareholders took up more than 98% of the resale rights issue of 1.2m. 5s. ordinary shares at par.

Dividend

Lewis and Peat, Ltd.—Final 17½% dividend for 1954. Group profit £45,331 (£73,909) after deducting all charges including tax of £56,512 (£66,800).

To South and East Africa

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

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*Stirling Castle	Aug. 7
*Trotter Castle	Aug. 11
*Arundel Castle	Aug. 18
*Admiral Castle	Aug. 25
*Carnarvon Castle	Sept. 1
*Edinburgh Castle	Sept. 8
*Winchester Castle	Sept. 15
*Cape Town Castle	Sept. 22

*Via Madeira

†Via Las Palmas



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND-AFRICA SERVICES from LONDON and CONTINENT

	London	Southampton
*Rhodesia Castle	Aug. 6	Aug. 6
†Bloemfontein Castle	Aug. 17	Aug. 18
†Dunnottar Castle	Aug. 25	—
*Braemar Castle	Sept. 1	Sept. 2
†Warwick Castle	Sept. 22	—

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MINING

Advancement Copperbelt Africans

South African Mineworkers' Union

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINEWORERS' UNION is said in reports from Johannesburg to have offered to provide £1,000 a month for five months to help the Rhodesian European mine owners in their proposal for the advancement of Africans in the event of a strike by their employees. The offer follows a series of talks between the leaders of the two unions.

Tension on the Copperbelt, which was high last year, had appreciably lessened in May, and the immediate possibility of a strike is believed to have receded. The moderates in the union are believed to propose the resumption of negotiations with the Chamber of Mines, though that will entail dropping the demand that the union should have the right to veto any plan to promote Africans into jobs held to date by Europeans.

Union Leaders Survive

Mr. A. Clarke, president of the union, said early this week that in the course of discussion between himself and Mr. G. Prall, chairman of the Rhodesian Selective Trust group, the suggestion was made that an agreed number of European jobs should be made available to Africans immediately, that proposals for future advancement made by the Chamber of Mines should provide a basis for future negotiations, and that the veto demanded by the union should be shelved.

The proposals of the Chamber of Mines for the resumption of negotiations would involve the transfer to Africans of 13 categories of employment now reserved for Europeans, displacing 282 Europeans and making advanced jobs available to 582 Africans. Ninety-five of the displaced Europeans would

be promoted. All the others would be guaranteed employment on terms at least as good as those which they now enjoy. Union members allotted last week on the question of strike levies for fighting first. At Nchanga, a majority favoured a 10% deduction from earnings for that purpose. At Ntanga, opinion differed between a deduction of 5% and a higher 40% of the gross monthly wage. There were large majorities at Mufuire and Broken Hill for a motion of confidence in the general and executive committees of the union and for the raising of strike funds, but in both cases the question of the amount was left for later consideration.

Bancroft Mines

BANCROFT MINE, near the town of Mankwato, north of Mafikeng, that operations on the mine were suspended on two occasions. No. 1 shaft was sunk 275 ft. to a depth of 1,005 ft. and No. 2 shaft was sunk 300 ft. to a depth of 1,300 ft. and No. 3 shaft was sunk 344 ft. to a depth of 1,644 ft. Stations were excavated at the 530 ft. level.

Vermiculite in Nyasaland

A LARGE DEPOSIT OF VERMICULITE rock has been discovered in the Shire Valley by the Geological Survey Department of Nyasaland, which has stated that the deposit is so large that it is the best yet found in the world. The deposit is about 100 yards by an average width.

Tanganyika Minerals Report

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in the first five months of this year were valued at £1,846,751, compared with £1,732,000 in the previous year. May exports were £380,015 (£403,000).

Nitanga Consolidated

STATEMENTS OF THE REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF NITANGA CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD. will appear next week. The company's financial statements appear in a separate column.



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Company Report**Nobanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited**

(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)

Successful Year in Spite of Strike**St. Etienne Oppenheimer on African Advancement**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NOBANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES LIMITED was held at Harare, Northern Rhodesia, on Wednesday, August 17.

The following extract is from the statement by the chairman, Mr. ST. ETIENNE OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated with the annual report and accounts.

This has been a year of successful operation marked only by the unfortunate loss of African workers which lasted for a period of some weeks during the first half of 1955. The effects of the strike on production were mitigated to some degree by the maintenance of production on a limited scale.

This was made possible by the loyal support of all our European employees and of certain Africans, who remained at work throughout the strike. The loss of copper production at this time due to the strike is estimated at 16,250 tons, so that had the strike not occurred, a new production record would have been established.

After forgoing their wages for a period of seven weeks, the strikers returned to work at their old rates and conditions, having gained nothing at all by their very considerable sacrifices. Their claims were quite unrealistic and would never have been made by more experienced and responsible leaders. The companies had offered to submit the wage demand to arbitration, but this offer had not been accepted by the African union, who chose instead to submit their members to the trials and losses of a protracted strike.

Responsibility the Keynote

We have no quarrel with the existence of the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union; but, in the light of past experience, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the African trade union leaders have yet to appreciate the full measure of the responsibility which is placed upon them by virtue of their office. The employment of Africans in the Rhodesian copper mining industry involves serious problems with wide implications, over and beyond the domestic questions relating to wages and employment conditions on the Copperbelt.

The companies have an overriding duty to maintain their wage structures and their whole policy of employment within the Federation's long-term economic and social framework. As large employers of African labour we have obvious obligations to that section of our employees, and our recognition of this is shown by our desire to see the African advance in the copper mining industry to more responsible positions.

Advancement and Responsibility

The keynote of African advancement is — again — responsibility; this does not mean merely the acquisition of increased operative skill, but embodies as a fundamental concept the development of a sense of judgment and a measure of self-discipline. These are mental attributes which are not acquired overnight; they come only after extensive and intensive experience, and, so far as the African is concerned, must be achieved against an unfavourable background.

Unlike the European, the African is lacking in industrial discipline — he will not be bound up with the soil — he will not, therefore, am himself to the rigours of African advancement and I am certain that it will come about in a more and more certain way as the slow but evolutionary process.

Recent events have in fact confirmed how delicate and delicate is this matter. African advancement has been the subject of discussion between our companies and those of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, group on the one hand and the European Mine Workers' Union on the other, and these discussions have proceeded with interruptions over the last two years. Now I would say they have broken down.

Better Understanding

Nevertheless, during all these talks and negotiations we have come to have a much better understanding of one another's point of view, and in spite of all our disappointments I remain confident that in due course, and with the co-operation of our European employees, a practical solution of this problem will be found.

Official recognition was recently accorded by the companies to the new African Staff Association which was formed spontaneously more than two years ago; its main object, in terms of its constitution, is to advance the interests of African mine employees in supervisory or staff jobs. The companies consider that this association fulfils a long outstanding need, and that this counterpart to the European Salaried Staff Association will prove to be of great benefit to the employees concerned, and, in particular, that its recognition will improve in the long run the prospects for African advancement in the industry.

Copper Price

I do not propose to indulge in any specific prophecies regarding the price of copper but, statistically, the position appears to be reasonably sound, and the indications are that it will continue thus well into the future.

In January of this year your company, jointly with Rhodanese Corporation, Limited, publicly announced its decision to adhere to the London Metal Exchange price as the basis for its sale. This decision was taken after the closest study of suggested alternatives, and whilst I do not think it necessary to reiterate at length the reasons given for this decision, I should like to reiterate that in my opinion the London Metal Exchange provides the best mechanism for determining price in relation to supply and demand.

Whilst well known, aluminium is becoming an increasingly competitive with copper, but the price level at which this competition is effective varies considerably according to the end use, and I cannot subscribe to the view that any arbitrary method of price fixing, introduced now, will affect the longer-term position, which will be determined by economic conditions. If the tempo of industrialization, throughout the world, continues to be at a high and prolific pace, it does not seem unreasonable to assume that copper and aluminium will both be in considerable demand.

Expansion of Education Facilities

In March of this year, the four producing copper mining companies announced their decision to establish a foundation to promote technical education on the Copperbelt and to enlarge the scope of existing scholarship schemes. The growth of the Copperbelt towns has resulted in a demand for educational facilities, particularly of a technical nature, on a scale which the Federal Government is as yet, not in a position to

meet, whilst the assured expansion of the industry fore-shadows a greatly increased demand on technically trained man-power. I am very pleased that this interest of the industry has been endorsed enthusiastically by the European employee organizations.

Copies of the annual report and accounts may be obtained from the head office, Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, or from the transfer offices at 44 Mark Street, Johannesburg, and 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

Company Report

The African Mercantile Company, Limited

Mr. W. J. Saunders's Statement

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on July 26 in London.

Mr. W. J. SAUNDERS, the chairman and managing director of the company, presided.

The following is a summary of his statement circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1954:—

"Continuing the trend referred to in my last report, there was no decline in the total trade during 1954, but rising operating costs were mainly responsible for the fall of £24,504 in net profit, which totalled £124,644, subject to taxation.

Dividends

"Whilst it is the intention of the directors to pay interim dividends on the ordinary capital, whenever circumstances permit, and a dividend of 5% less tax was paid in February last, predictions as to the extent of the final dividend cannot be made when such interim dividends are declared.

"The directors feel, however, that additions to reserves are not at present required to the same extent as in recent years and, therefore, recommended the payment of a final dividend of 10% gross, amounting to a total of 15% for the year as before. After providing accordingly for the net cost of preference and said ordinary dividends, totalling £10,495, and making transfers of £7,500 to contingency reserve and £2,000 to staff provident fund, the amount carried forward is increased from £51,956 to £52,833.

Assets

"Current assets exceed current liabilities by £1,037,253 and continue to reflect a satisfactory liquid position. Fixed assets at £89,270 show an increase of £13,159,

but there were important capital commitments. These include the second and final instalment (£15,050—since paid) for the acquisition of further shares in a cement company in Kenya with which the company has been associated for many years past. The company is also requiring its offices on its valuable freehold site in Nairobi, and a loan equivalent to approximately 80% of the contract price and fees has been obtained for this purpose.

"During 1954 the company re-opened its branch at Mwanza and the general trend of the company's revenue from its trading and other activities in East Africa has shown a moderate improvement so far in 1954, although increased costs of living and local inflation have brought about rising staff costs, in common with all Government and commercial undertakings in the territories.

Kenya and Uganda

"Emergency conditions in Kenya have undoubtedly improved, although difficulties and political uncertainties remain both there and in Uganda. Further progress is being made by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration with plans for raising the capacity of its ports and other projects, but the backlog of goods awaiting shipment from the British Kingdom is nevertheless larger than a year ago.

"Towards the end of 1954 a local board was established in East Africa, to which five senior executives of the company in East Africa were appointed. I take this opportunity to acknowledge their loyal co-operation and that of the other members of the staff at home and overseas."

The report and accounts were adopted, and the final dividend was approved.

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Societe Miniere Du Becoka

(Societe Congolaise a Responsabilite Limitee)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF JUNE 21, 1955

Concessions and Lands

The number of deposits covered by exploitation rights has not altered. There is also no change in the area of land occupied for industrial or agricultural use, for the requirements of the national and foreign citizens, and for the development of the African and European personnel.

The production of industrial diamonds amounted to 162,877,000 carats in 1954, and 162,877,000 carats in 1953. The average production of nine mines were 18,100 carats per shift.

The production of diamonds in 1954 and 1953 was 162,877,000 carats. The increase in volume of spots and gravel removed (3,641,000 cubic metres in 1954 against 3,442,000 cubic mt. in 1953) was made possible by additional workers, which also enabled the production to be maintained at the 1953 level.

The production of small removed mechanically is about 94% and 95% of the total production of diamonds in 1954 and 1953 respectively.

The mechanization of our workings will be completed in 1955 by the bringing into operation of a powerful bucket-chain excavator, a rotary cutter and a new medium capacity electric shovel.

Three workings remained in operation. Production of industrial diamonds against 1953 was 162,877,000 carats in 1954.

The production of industrial diamonds against 1953 was 162,877,000 carats in 1954.

Production for the past four years was as follows:

1951	150,000,000		
1952	150,000,000		
1953	162,877,000		48,091
1954	162,877,000		19,450
1955	162,877,000	Lublash	68,848
		Lubash	68,848
1952	12,048,193	Lubash	
1953	12,048,193	Lubash	
1954	12,048,193	Lubash	
1955	12,048,193	Lubash	22,400

From the exploitation of the company to the end of 1954, 162,877,000 carats of diamonds were produced, 94% being industrial diamonds and crushed diamonds.

The production of industrial diamonds by geological methods has been in operation. Only the electrical method will be studied for future production.

The industrial reserves have been assessed. These are estimated to be greater than the reserves absorbed by working concessions and the Lubash-Lubash Company are producing their original deposits in certain parts of the respective concessions located above Port-Francoise and on the left bank of the Lutaia.

Interest in Other Concerns (Associated Companies)

The Société des Mines de Matonge - Department of the industrial installation has been continued in accordance with the established programme, power station, various maintenance workshops, new shops and living quarters for European and Native personnel have been constructed and are being completed.

The crushing - washing - screening installation has been assembled and put into operation. It is entirely satisfactory. Production by mining has been continued.

As a result of the extensive mechanization of the various operations, the quantity of machines are extracted in 1954 reached the normal level of 240,000 tons per annum. Transport of this production was satisfactorily ensured by rail and sea carriers.

Moreover, the company has enlarged its hospital installations and extended its educational and social welfare organization.

The 1954 financial year closed with a net profit of Congolese Francs 27,135,207, which, after transfer of 10,000,000 to the reserve fund, allowed the distribution of a net dividend of Congolese Francs 17,135,207. Royalty due to the Colony under the articles totaled Frs. 12,048,193.

Results for 1954 are also favourable

(b) Societe des Mines de Matonge - Sales have increased by over 30% with respect to those of the previous year. The increase was due to the high price of diamonds in Belgium and abroad.

ATM of allocation of Frs. 4,350,592 and allocation of Frs. 4,772,000 to the insurance fund and sundry reserve accounts, the balance sheet of the company is as follows: Total assets Frs. 2,929,969,310. Total liabilities and equity Frs. 2,929,969,310. Total shares 10,000,000 representing a capital of Frs. 10,000,000 and special reserve account Frs. 4,000,000 to the reserve fund and special reserve account.

The French associated companies closed their third year of operation on June 30, 1954. Their results are as follows: Societe des Mines de Matonge (1954) Frs. 11.4 - The improvement shown in the results of the distribution of profits for 1954 year was due to an improvement of approximately 15% over 1953.

The Societe des Mines de Matonge and Trading Co. - The dividend payments of these companies for 1954 are slightly larger than those of the previous year.

(d) Societe d'Etudes et de Culture en Colombie - The 1953 balance sheet showed a profit of Frs. 1,500,000, which was not sufficient to cover the cost of the 1953 year.

(e) Societe d'Etudes et de Culture en Colombie - The 1953 balance sheet showed a profit of Frs. 1,500,000, which was not sufficient to cover the cost of the 1953 year.

(f) Societe d'Etudes et de Culture en Colombie - The 1953 balance sheet showed a profit of Frs. 1,500,000, which was not sufficient to cover the cost of the 1953 year.

(g) Societe d'Etudes et de Culture en Colombie - The 1953 balance sheet showed a profit of Frs. 1,500,000, which was not sufficient to cover the cost of the 1953 year.

Profit and Loss Account and Distribution

Operating profits Frs. 44,527,228

Income from holdings in associated companies Frs. 278,212,738

Income from various holdings and from State funds Frs. 23,528,367

Interest, commissions, and tax refunds Frs. 23,528,367

Total Frs. 709,116,691

To be deducted:

Administrative and Sundry Frs. 52,449,840

Belgian and Colonial Taxes Frs. 1,952,186

Tax on stock of concessions Frs. 77,348,894

Export tax Frs. 2,929,969

Reserve for supplementary Colonial tax Frs. 60,000,000

Allocation to social welfare organizations Frs. 60,000,000

Stock adjustment reserve account Frs. 30,000,000

Royalty due to the Colony under the articles Frs. 12,048,193

Total Frs. 466,540,145

Net profit for 1954 Frs. 272,567,546

This profit, after the allocation of Frs. 40,000,000 to the reserve fund and after making the transfers prescribed by the articles of the company, power for the distribution in the financial year 1954 of a net dividend of Frs. 1,500 per share. Only of this amount an interim dividend of Frs. 450 was made payable on January 11, 1955 against Coupon No. 14.

Subject to your approval, the balance of this dividend of Frs. 1,150 will become payable to the registered shareholders as from June 23, 1955 by cheque or bank transfer against Coupon No. 15, to be detached from the bearer stock warrants, at the Banque de la Société Générale de Belgique. Payment will also be made in the Belgian Congo in the amount of Congolese Francs 1,150 up to December 31, 1955, through the Banque du Congo Belge at Leopoldville and at Elizabethville.

Brussels, May 18, 1955. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Balance Sheet at December 31, 1954

Asets		Liabilities	
I. Mining concessions and rights Not valued		f. Company's debit to itself Frs. 180,000,000	
Initial establishment not valued		Capital represented by 100,000 stock units of unstated value.	
From which must be deducted for depreciation Frs. 1,132,354,300		Reserve fund Frs. 160,000,000	
1,132,354,304		Renewal fund Frs. 400,000,000	
Revaluation of fixed assets (1947) Not valued		Stock adjustment reserve Frs. 320,000,000	
II. Realizable Holdings:		760,000,000	
(a) Interests in associated companies Frs. 119,973,716		60,000,000	
(b) Sundry interests Frs. 174,826,981		300,000,000	
(c) Belgian and Congolese securities Frs. 501,612,700		277,502,000	
Goods and mining products Frs. 10,245,450		V. Credit Accounts:	
Sundry debtors Frs. 648,263,287		Reserve for major repairs and replacements, and sundries Frs. 460,000,000	
1,454,942,184		Other credit accounts Frs. 860,000,000	
III. Available:		VI. Suspense Accounts:	
Cash in hand and at banks Frs. 1,414,568,541		Deposits under the articles of the company Not valued	
IV. Debt Accounts Frs. 24,438,394		Eventual creditors in respect of sundry current engagements Not valued	
V. Suspense Accounts:		Holdings for account of others Not valued	
Deposits under the articles of the company Not valued		VII. Profits and Losses:	
Deposits under the articles of the company Not valued		Profit - balance Frs. 272,567,546	
Sundry current engagements and contracts Not valued			
Third party holdings Not valued			
Frs. 2,928,969,310			

*The concession has been obtained by granting to the Colony a royalty of 50% of the profit (Art. 30 of the articles of association) and a quota of 50% of the balance of the net assets in the event of liquidation (Art. 37 of the articles).

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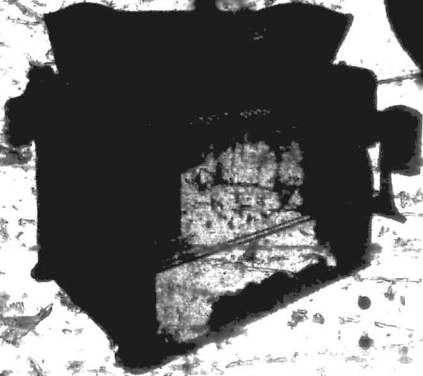
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