

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 1955

Vol. 31

No. 1606

30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper

Mining Machinery?



First ask **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.**

P. O. Box 390, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Suppliers of

Compressors—Rock Drills—Diamond Drills—Conveyer Systems—
Surface and Underground Locomotives—Excavators—Generating
Plant—Electric Motors—Underground Lighting Systems—Welding
Equipment—Diamond Drill Crowns—Concentrating
Plant—Concrete Mixers—Electrical Switchgear and Motor
Control Gear.

Explosives—Heavy Chemicals—Cyanide

Another Bill for Incompetence over

THE BANK LINE LTD.

ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD.

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



OPERATING

THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

EMPLOYING FAST TWIN-SCREW MOTOR LINERS WITH EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION
— DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS CARRIED —

between

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

Details of Freight, Passage, etc., from **ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO. LTD., 21 BURY ST. LONDON, E.C.3**
or from any **Bank Line Shipping Agent.**

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

*Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland*

(with connections at Dar-es-Salaam for Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail-Cars, with buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also provides an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail-Cars with buffet from Limpopo and Blantyre to Salima (for Lake Nyasa Motels) connect at Salima Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Hiala" for Lake Nyasa Ports to M'waya (for Mbeya).

Return first-class tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of the single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office, Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House,
129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

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

Telegrams: NORDCOM LONDON
Telephone: WHITFIELD 2045

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS
MADAGASCAR
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

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

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

ADVERTISED GOODS — THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE

**91,000,000,000
not out...**



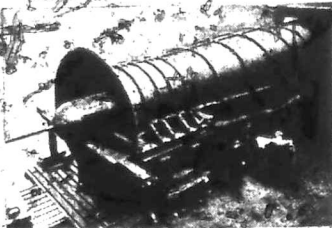
for reliability

The blade illustrated was recently received by us from South Africa, having been taken from a 95" diameter axial-flow fan, one of two such fans supplied by us to Consolidated Main Reef Mines, after being in continuous service for just under 15 years, our clients being of opinion that after such a long and useful life these fans merited a complete overhaul, even in the absence of any visible signs of deterioration.

The duty of each fan is 250,000 c.f.m. at 105" S.W.G. and 750 r.p.m. with a top speed of 311 feet per second. The estimated number of pulsations received by this blade during its working life totals 91,000 millions, which we admit is rather an unusual way of saying "once more".

YOU CAN DEPEND ON "SIROCCO" PRODUCTS

Photo of original blade as received from South Africa.



One of the fans mentioned under original test in our Works.

Fully illustrated sectional catalogue available on request from

DAVIDSON & CO. (Africa) (Pty) Ltd.

Box 180, Springs and 80/82 Marechal Street,
JOHANNESBURG

or through any Depot of

MESSRS. REUNERT & LENZ

JOHANNESBURG, CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, EAST LONDON,
BLOEMFONTEIN, PRETORIA, VERENIGING, PORT
SALISBURY, QUE QUE, NELSPOORT

DAVIDSON & CO., LTD.

Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast



**EDM. SCHLUTER
& CO. LTD.**

ESTABLISHED

LONDON

LIVERPOOL

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN

EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA

Tygan

the ideal mosquito gauze

The remarkable durability of Tygan mosquito gauze renders it particularly economical in use as it is unaffected by hot sunshine or moisture. Tygan is pleasant in appearance, the colours are fast and it is easy to keep clean, since it can be sponged over gently without harmful effects.



WIGGLESWORTH
COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED

DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI HOMBASA

London Associates: Wigglesworth & Co Limited, Trinity Street

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW, and BIRKENHEAD

to MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI, & NEWARA

also by arrangement,

RED SEA PORTS

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI & BERBERA

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

THE OWNERS

or

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:
STAVELAND TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL 2.

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.
LONDON, E.C.2.

LYKES LINES

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

Ship Name	Departure	Arrival	Notes
s.s. "Augh Lykes"	Aug 15	Sept 1	loading East Africa
s.s. "Mona Lykes"	Aug 22	mid Sept	late August / mid Sept.
s.s. "Aimee Lykes"	Aug 29	Sept 5	—
s.s. "Leslie Lykes"	Sept 5	mid Sept	mid Sept
s.s. "Verna Lykes"	Sept 12	early October	early October
s.s. "Elizabeth Lykes"	Sept 19	—	—
s.s. "James McKay"	Sept 26	mid/late Oct	mid/late Oct
s.s. "William Lykes"	Oct 3	October / early Nov	October / early / late November

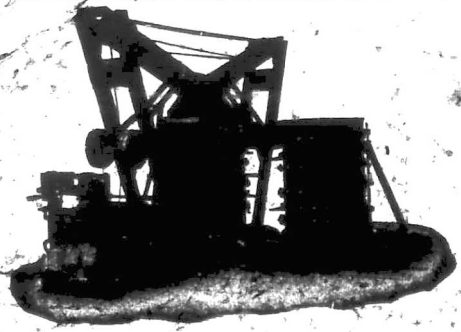
* If sufficient tonnage is available, the ship will be re-routed to the West Indies.

For further particulars apply to
LYKES LINES
LONDON, ENGLAND
LESLIE & ANDERSON
MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM, ZANZIBAR, PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI & BERBERA.
THE BEIRA, MOZAMBIQUE
SMITH & BARRETT, LINDI

"BIJOLI"

BALING PRESS

HAND, POWER, or ELECTRIC DRIVE
FOR MAKING COMPACT BALES IN ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS.



Simple in operation.

Also Manufacturers of Fibre Decorticating and Brushing Machinery.

Complete Sisal and Similar Fibre Factories supplied to order.

Special Machines supplied to Clients' Own Requirements.

SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.

ENGINEERS
LEITCHWORTH

Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LEITCHWORTH

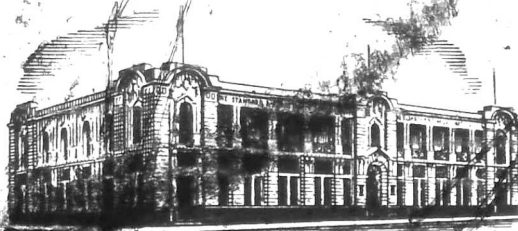
ENGLAND

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland



A Bank in a Bell Tent!

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



PRESENT BULAWAYO OFFICE

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd

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

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

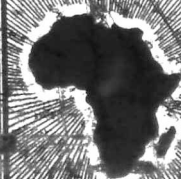
OVER 550 OFFICES THROUGHOUT SOUTH, EAST and CENTRAL AFRICA
AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

To South and East Africa

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

Proterus Castle	Aug. 11
Argo Castle	Aug. 18
Argo Castle	Aug. 25
Carnarvon Castle	Sept. 1
Edinburgh Castle	Sept. 8
Winchester Castle	Sept. 15
Capetown Castle	Sept. 22
Sering Castle	Sept. 29

*Via Madeira. **Via Las Palmas.



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES from LONDON and CONTINENT

Boemfontein Castle	London	Rotterdam
	Aug. 17	Aug. 18
Dormottar Castle		
Bullman Castle		
Warwick Castle	Sept. 27	
Durban Castle	Sept. 28	Sept. 29

†Out and Home West Coast.
‡Out East Coast from West Coast.
*Out West Coast home East Coast.

UNION CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 3 FINECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel. MAN 2550.
Passenger Dept. MAN 2114.
West End Passenger Agency: 125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. WH 1911.
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.
All callings subject to alteration without notice.

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED

Head Office: MOMBASA

Branches: NAIROBI, KAMPALA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM

General Merchants: Steamship, Insurance, and General Agents:
Shipping: Clearing and Forwarding: Airfreighting:
Transport and Warehousing: Manufacturers Representatives

Associated Companies

LESLIE & ANDERSON (COFFEE) LIMITED
KAMPALA, NAIROBI, MOMBASA

Shippers of all East African Coffees
Coffee Factory at Mombasa

LESLIE & ANDERSON LIMITED
(Established 1883)

CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.

Imports

Exports

Mark:
L
L&A
A

Mark:
L
L&A
A

Strong
are

the
strands

Twelve distinct strands make up the Crompton Parkinson organisation. Take them separately, and you will find, in each one, men who are thoroughly versed in a particular aspect of electrical equipment. Thus each strand is itself made up of strong, experienced fibre; but each strand is also part of the whole. Weave the strands together, and you have a vigorous interplay of ideas and experience, a flexible, powerful force which can undertake complete electrical installations anywhere in the world. That is Crompton Parkinson service.

When you want electrical equipment

It's best to go to

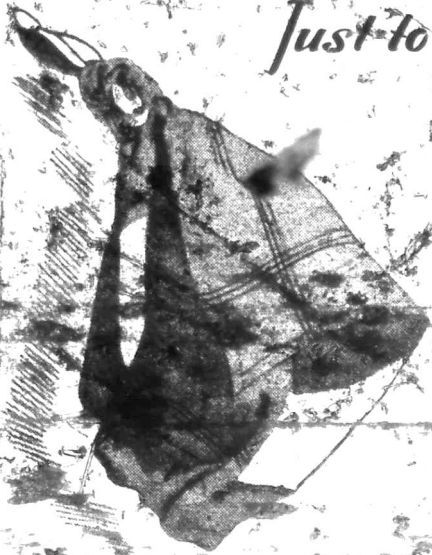
Crompton Parkinson
LIMITED



MAKERS OF ELECTRIC MOTORS OF ALL KINDS · ALTERNATORS · GENERATORS · SWITCHGEAR · B.E.P. TRANSFORMERS
CABLES · INSTRUMENTS · PUMPS · LIGHTING EQUIPMENT · BATTERIES · TRACKING EQUIPMENT · CEILING FANS

CROMPTON PARKINSON LIMITED has branches and agencies in all parts of the world. If you cannot readily make contact, please write direct to us at Crompton House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, England, Overseas Telegrams: CROMPARK LONDON

Just to remind you . . .



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



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

UNITY IS



STRENGTH

THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.

NAKURU

Branches and Depots at: Eldoret, Naivasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Nanyuki, Hoey's
Bridge, Lugard, Sotik, Lumbwa, Narok, Meru, and Bungoma

Managing Agents in Tanganyika—the Tanganyika Farmers' Association Ltd., with Branches and Depots at Arusha,
Moshi, Iringa and Uwemba

*Loans for
Homes*

*Safety for
Savings*

Generous advances granted
to Home buyers on most
favourable terms



Investments received on
Share or deposit at attrac-
tive rates of interest

General Manager
H. M. DOUGHTY

FIRST PERMANENT
(FORMERLY FIRST RHODESIAN)
BUILDING SOCIETY

Assets Exceed
£4,000,000

CHIEF OFFICE: PERMANENT HOUSE, Box 420, LUSAKA, RHODESIA

Other Offices in Tanganyika and Nyasaland

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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

Telephone: 5100 (Area 2245) Inland Telegrams: EASTAFRIC, Western, London

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1683	Parliament	1691
Notes By One Way	1684	Mau Mau	1694
East African Office Report	1685	Sereke Khama	1699
Payment for Sudan Official	1687	Archdeacon of Seychelles	1700
Uganda's New Ministers	1689	Latest Mining News Company Report	1709

Founder and Editor
F. S. Spetson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1960 Vol. 31 No. 1608 Published weekly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DEBATE in the House of Commons last week on the provision of funds for compensation for loss of office for those British officials in the service of the Sudan Government whose careers have been broken by "Sudanization" was a most unsatisfactory affair, as will be seen from the report in this issue. It can please those with knowledge of the Sudan only because speakers on both sides of the House seized the occasion to pay tribute to the old Sudan Civil Service. Their praise was well merited for Great Britain can never have supplied a finer succession of administrative and technical officials to any country than those whom she sent to the Sudan during the past sixty years. It used to be said that the British recruitment policy for the Sudan was to "pick Blues to rule Blacks." That was, of course, too much of a simplification, for although the athletic qualities of candidates had great influence with the selectors, they were also very much concerned with the character and mental equipment of the young Oxford and Cambridge men from whom they normally made their choice.

of their lives to its advancement, will hope for the development of high administrative and professional standards; and the prospect increased by the decision which has now been taken by the Sudanese Government to stake its life upon complete independence for the country, although it attained power by the slogan of "Unity of the Nile Valley." The likelihood of domination from Cairo caused many British officials to exercise their right to resign. Had they not been led to believe that more important matters were to be made subservient to political expediency and manoeuvring, and had they felt that departmental responsibilities would be entrusted to the most competent Sudanese available, not merely to opportunist politicians, some of them the puppets of Egyptian paymasters, many would have been willing to continue to serve a country for which almost all felt strong affection.

The pity is that Sayed Ismail El Amari and some of his closest colleagues walked the tightrope — admittedly with skill — for so long. Had they been prompter to lead public opinion in the direction now demarcated, and more friendly in their references to the

Traditional Quality Now Sacrificed.

How well they picked has become a matter of history. Even those who are most optimistic about Sudanese self-government recognize that there is no prospect within the foreseeable future of the creation from Sudanese manpower of a civil service which will be comparable with that which has been destroyed by impetuous politicians. Dilution of the very high standards set and maintained by the public service is part of the price which the Sudan has begun to pay for the ending of British rule. All well-wishers of that country, including in particular those who have devoted the best years

of their first-class Britons would almost certainly have decided to continue the careers in which they were absorbed, and in which they were giving to the Sudan a quality of assistance which cannot be expected from the replacements who are being sought in many parts of Europe. A heterogeneous collection of men of various nationalities can obviously not equal a homogeneous service imbued with a high tradition, especially when the latter represented a *corps d'elite* and the former must in the circumstances be of uneven quality, to put it mildly. The fact that about one thousand experienced British officials have left the

Sudan within a few months may have dissuaded many good men on the Continent of Europe from accepting vacancies offered to them, with the consequence that the representatives of the Sudan Government have had to reconcile themselves in many cases to the recruitment of second or third grade staff. So at the very time when many of the Sudanese promoted to the higher posts most need European colleagues of the highest character and quality, they will find that the calibre is often below that of the Britons with whom they have been accustomed to work.

In the debate in the House of Commons only one speaker, Sir Lynn Ungood Thomas, really emphasized the weakness of H.M. Government's case, which was the direct result of the failure — of Sir Anthony Eden himself while Foreign Secretary (though the speaker did not make that point) — to insist that one condition of self-government for the Sudan must

be an undertaking by that country to pay adequate compensation to all British officials who did not continue in its service. If the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had not been so concerned to appease Egypt quickly, proper protection for the employees of the Sudan Government could assuredly have been arranged. The Sudanese saw the justice of the principle, went a long way to meet the British suggestions, and would almost certainly have agreed about the remaining marginal negotiations had not been so indecently rushed. Sir Anthony was presented last week with a bill for £160,000. A member commented that that is part of the price which the British taxpayer has to meet for Sir Anthony Eden's very bad bargain with Egypt over the Sudan — a bargain which, as this newspaper predicted at the time, Egypt would not keep. Now all the world knows that that prophecy was true and Sir Anthony Eden wrong, but because he has become Prime Minister, almost nobody in the House of Commons will even mention the matter, and the Press, unfortunately, is not interested.

Notes By The Way

Was Bombing Justified

WHETHER R.A.F. BOMBERS should have been used in the operations against the Mau Mau terrorists has been a subject of keen debate in Kenya since the Lancet aircraft arrived early last year. The rebellion was then at its height in the Kikuyu tribal areas, and the strain on the ground forces was such that practically nothing could be done to harry the gangs when they withdrew to the forests. The heavy bombers, it has been claimed, made the forest lairs so unsafe that the gangs were kept on the move in very uncomfortable conditions. The critics replied that far more hurt was done to the big game than to the fugitives, who, indeed, were often provided with abundant meat rations by the killing of elephant, buffalo, and other animals. Some of these beasts, having been wounded or frightened by bombing, left the forest fringes for neighbouring European farms, where they did much damage and sometimes threatened the lives of Africans and Europeans.

Official Claims Disputed

THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN MOST CRITICAL of the use of the bombers when discussing the matter with me have been men who had themselves served for years in the Royal Air Force, knew Kenya well, and had consequently special qualifications for an informed judgment. Some senior military officers who have been engaged in operations against the Mau Mau have been equally emphatic in condemning the policy of bombing. Because of their expense, which has been heavy, the Minister for Finance must be especially glad to see the bombers depart. The War Council of Kenya, having been responsible for their employment, has naturally had to declare that aircraft have made a most important and effective contribution. I have very definite evidence that that opinion is disputed by people in excellent positions to form their own conclusions.

Week's Silliest Comment

THE SILLIEST COMMENT on any Central African subject which I ever recall reading in the *Spectator*, ought not to pass unnoticed. One of the regular diarists of that journal began an objectionable paragraph with the statement that he had always believed in the experiment of a Central African Federation because of the "statesmanship of moderate men like Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Blundell." So much for his knowledge! Mr. Blundell has been about as closely concerned with the affairs of the Federation as with those of Kamichan or Klondyke; and the *Spectator* might have been expected to know that Sir Godfrey Huggins was raised to the peerage months ago as Viscount Malvern.

Nyasaland Correspondent

THE WRITER whose own knowledge is so unreliable then quotes from letters received by a friend of his from a settler in Nyasaland who is said to have written: "Mails come in a funny way now, the Government insisting, on the urging of the Colonial Office, that niggers should be employed. Wherever possible our mails are up to maggots. Poor old England, what with being swamped with niggers and Yanks, etc., to have her better breed going stale on her. Well, it's the limit. Another war is indicated to stiffen them again." The diarist adds: "There is a lot more about the readiness of the whites and especially the European unions to resort to passive resistance, strikes and go-slow methods, in order to defeat any enlightened Government policy."

Clotted Nonsense

THERE HAPPENS to be no European trade union in Nyasaland. There are such unions in the Rhodesias, but not one of them has suggested any kind of action or inaction "to defeat any enlightened Government policy." The only threat of the kind has occurred on

the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia; where some members, not all, of the European union object to the Government's policy of copper mining companies, not of the Government, which is not involved. The Nyasaland correspondent is either a good (and surprisingly successful) leg-puller or an untypical European resident as it would be impossible to find in that Protectorate. Over the past 30 years I have known hundreds of European residents in Nyasaland, and I have never heard one of them use the word "nigger." The *Spectator* has found one who employs that objectionable word twice in two lines. It is fantastic to suggest that, as a result of Federation, the Colonial Office has insisted on the use of personnel in the Nyasaland postal service. The reference to "niggers" is absolutely incomprehensible, but that scarcely matters in a paragraph which is wholly nonsensical. If it had been cut out and shown to me without any indication of origin it would never have entered my head that it could have come from a reputable weekly review.

East African Office Report

UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST REPORT which has ever been issued by the East African Office in London, that published last week over the signature of the Commissioner, Mr. V. G. Matthews. The record for 1954 is a good deal more comprehensive than its predecessors, it has a number of most useful statistical tables, and, for the first time I think, a good map showing the railway, road and air communications and the new lines under construction. It is obviously difficult for anyone in Mr. Matthews's position to assemble material which will not seem to many readers to be out of date. A great deal of his survey has inevitably been published elsewhere, but even those who are steeped in East African affairs will find much more news in this 24-page brochure than they will have expected. If my own

experience is any guide, they will be carried along by the obvious enthusiasm of the writer. He states the reasons for his optimism, and gives many facts about the work of his office of which few East Africans will be aware. This report, which has some good illustrations, ought to be in the hands of everyone seriously interested in any aspect of East African affairs. Copies are obtainable on application to the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Mr. G. S. Hunter

A KENYAN has been appointed to a key post in one of the great commercial concerns of the Commonwealth. Mr. Geoffrey S. Hunter has been elected to the board of Debiery & Co., Ltd. and made its managing director. That is outstanding recognition of the work of a man who, brought up in Kenya, first went to Nairobi nearly 50 years ago and has given devoted service to his company since 1927. The son of Mr. W. C. Hunter, one of the well-known pioneer business men of East Africa, he was educated at Winchester and Magdalene College, Cambridge, and then joined what had been the family firm in which his father's first acquired an interest and then control. Within a few years he had become manager of the East African branch, but he made time to do his share of public work. Twice he served as an alternate member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and he also sat on the Railway Advisory Council. During the war he was controller of dairy produce, wool and pigs, until in 1944 he was asked to come to the London headquarters of his company as manager. Four years later he was promoted general manager. His success in that office is evident from the further mark of confidence now shown in him by a most experienced board.

Report of East African Commissioner in London

Points from Mr. V. G. Matthews's Record of Events in 1954

IN SPITE OF THE CONTINUANCE of the emergency in Kenya there was no decrease in the volume of inquiries received during the year from people interested in taking up agricultural employment on farms in the Colony.

Many such inquiries emanated from young men who had spent some portion of their National Service in East Africa and as a result had been attracted to what they had seen of farming conditions in the Highlands; some, indeed, had spent periods of leave with such farmers and arranged to return on demobilization as learner/assistants.

Farm Employees Promptly Placed

The demand for applicants from this country to go out under the farm employment scheme was greater than ever, and resulted in young men being placed on farms almost immediately their particulars were received by the board. This has been of great benefit to the smooth-running of the scheme.

Eighty-seven new farm employees, with 29 dependants, left for Kenya during 1954 in order to take up employment on farms. These figures include 19 employees and 13 dependants whose particulars were forwarded to the European Agricultural Settlement Board during the previous year. In addition to the above 12 new employees and 13 dependants were accepted by farmers and were awaiting passages. The number of new applications forwarded by the settlement

section to the board in Kenya was 127, compared with 125 in 1953.

The system adopted at the end of the previous year whereby only single men or married men without families were sent to the troubled areas was continued.

The presence of the prospective employer on leave in England is of great advantage in the interviewing of candidates, and during the summer very helpful co-operation was forthcoming from an increasing number of Kenya farmers in this aspect. On arrival in London the farmers requiring a manager or assistant contact the settlement section of this office and arrangements are made for an advertisement to be inserted in suitable publications. After the farmer concerned has interviewed likely applicants and selected his man, he passes back to this office the particulars of all the unsuccessful candidates, so that they may be placed elsewhere. The Colony thus benefits by not only the successful candidate for the post but by several other newcomers in addition.

Mr. J. F. Lipscomb's Visit

Mr. J. F. Lipscomb, chairman of the European Agricultural Settlement Board, spent four months in the East African Office in London during which time he advertised the various settlement schemes and made extensive lecture tours. He reported as follows:—
"Provided standards of wages and housing are offered in Kenya at a competitive level with those obtainable in other agricultural workers in the United Kingdom and other European countries, it is generally possible to obtain a suitable

man. From the prospective employer's point of view the difficulty is to find the capital needed to build the required standard of housing, and this is probably the major deterrent to the increased employment of European agricultural assistants.

The ample flow of private capital from the United Kingdom which Kenya enjoyed during the 1946-51 period would have declined appreciably even if there had been no emergency because of the conditions of agricultural security that have existed in Britain during the past three years, but the emergency has frightened away a very large proportion of that part of the flow that would otherwise have continued.

The end of the emergency is likely to see some renewal of the flow, but no great renewal is to be expected until political uncertainties about the future have been to some extent removed. In the interim the situation is one of security of the High Commission.

Settlement Board's Schemes

The executive officer of the European Agricultural Settlement Board reports that despite the emergency conditions further substantial progress has been made by the Board. Two more assisted owners paid off their loans and four tenant farmers exercised their option and purchased their farms. Two tenants evacuated their farms and two others died during the year. This left 148 tenants and 18 assisted owners under the original scheme. Of the four farms evacuated, two were sold during the year, one was re-let to a new tenant, and the other was sub-divided into two farms and re-let to two new tenants.

In respect of the revised tenant farming scheme, 22 tenants took up farms during the year, three of whom have already exercised their option to purchase. A total of 622 tenants are now farming under the revised scheme. In addition, one applicant was accepted as an assistant owner.

A number of applications are being received from prospective settlers who have rather more capital than the average tenant farmer applicants, and some of these are now being granted financial assistance to buy their farms under a similar scheme to the original ex-Servicemen's assisted owner scheme.

At March 31 last, 212 farms were leased by the European Agricultural Settlement Board to tenant farmers, the total area involved being in the neighbourhood of 400,000 acres. The board no longer makes loans to augment the tenant's own working capital, and they must provide a minimum of £5,000 themselves. The board is also anxious to encourage satisfactory tenants to purchase the improvements on their farms by means of loans repayable over a maximum period of 30 years.

About 1,500 Settled on the Land

Assuming that the average number of persons in each family settled by the board in one way or another is three, it is estimated that approximately 1,500 persons have been settled on the land due to the board's activities over a period of nine years.

Of the 25 sub-divisions into which the Mau Narok Estate was divided, six have now been sold and 16 leased to tenants, leaving three to be disposed of. This is considered to be particularly satisfactory when it is borne in mind that the emergency started almost immediately after the board purchased this estate and before any sub-divisions were available, so that the estate has been entirely settled during the emergency.

Fourteen farms comprising a total of 23,145 acres were purchased during the year at a total cost of £132,396 including improvements, and all of these farms are now occupied by tenants with the exception of four sub-divisions of one very highly arable farm which were sold to selected purchasers. The average price of virgin land purchased by the board (after deducting the amount paid for permanent improvements; crops, etc.) was approximately £4 per acre.

Negotiations were opened during the year for a

further five farms, four of which are already earmarked for occupation by specific accepted tenants, and the fifth being intended for subdivision into six or more separate farms.

For the second year in succession the number of inquiries regarding the agricultural courses at the Egerton Agricultural College were negligible, and only one man went out direct from England to the college.

A large number of miscellaneous inquiries relating to living conditions in East Africa continued to flow in throughout the year, and advice and information were furnished by personal interview, correspondence, and over the telephone. A total of 60 interviews were granted by the Settlement Officer, Mr. W. de V. Allen.

In Tanganyika the Land Utilization Board and its various provincial committees considered numerous applications for land in different parts of the Territory, and rights of occupancy were issued mainly for agricultural or pastoral purposes, over 91,672 acres of land.

The Kilombero Valley Land Use Survey was completed so far as intended and the large amount of data collected will doubtless prove invaluable when the future of this promising area is considered. In the Southern Province a number of farms were allocated during the year and an inspection was made of the area known as the Mpanda Highlands, but, possibly owing to its isolated position, only one unit has so far been taken up. A further 14,174 acres of land were allocated under 13 individual rights of occupancy in the Southern Highlands Province. In the Eastern Province approval was given to the allocation of 18 units totalling 15,797 acres.

Farms in Tanganyika

Towards the end of the year arrangements were made for a land use survey of the Lower Ruwu Valley in the Kisarawe-Bagamoyo district. Resulting from this survey it is hoped that a number of dairy farms will be made available during 1955. Pyrethrum and tobacco farms totalling 1,542 acres were allocated in the Southern Province.

Inquiries from professional men, doctors, architects, dentists, accountants, etc., regarding the possibilities of setting up in private practice or of obtaining employment in East Africa continued throughout the year. In addition, a very large number of men and women in the unskilled categories inquired about prospects.

As in 1953, inquiries from those interested in the Kenya Police Force were in particular evidence. The number of visitors, business men and others applying to the office for advice and information about local conditions in Uganda was well up to the figure for the previous year.

The number of new permanent immigrants into Kenya for 1954 at 9,006 exceeded the 1953 figure by 428. For Tanganyika permanent immigrants numbered 6,114, against 6,525 in 1953. Visitors from outside East Africa to Kenya exceeded the 1953 figure by 1,231. There was also a considerable increase in the number of visitors to Zanzibar, the recorded figures being 26,692 for 1954 against 16,686 for 1953.

Low Tana Hydro-Electric Station

THE LOW TANA hydro-electric scheme near Fort Hall 55 miles from Nairobi was opened yesterday by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring. He was accompanied by Sir Andrew MacLagan, British High Commissioner, Major C. M. Taylor, M. I. E. E., and other officials. Small, Mr. W. E. B. Dubois, M. I. E. E., and other officials. The works have cost about £1,000,000 and will generate 100,000 kwh. The Meriba dam, which will appear in next issue, will also be mentioned.

Compensation for Loss of Office in the Sudan

H.M. Government Providing £160,000 for Former Officials

A BILLS TO PROVIDE SPECIAL PAYMENTS TO British officials who have been hardest hit by Sudanization was given its second reading in the House of Commons last week.

Mr. R. H. TURTON, Joint Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said the Bill provided a maximum of £160,000 to be distributed to about 270 civil servants who could have been elected, but for the provisions of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement, to complete the full length of their pensionable service with the Sudan Government.

The additional payments would increase the maximum compensation payable by the Sudan Government to pensionable officials from £E8,000 to £E8,700—the limit from the two sources of the Bill and the Sudan Expatriate Officials Compensation Ordinance. Most other officials were under a contract containing a clause which awarded them a gratuity in the event of Sudanization.

The Bill also provided for an additional pension of £250 per annum and an additional lump sum of £750 to be paid to Sir Robert Howe, formerly Governor-General of the Sudan.

Process to Self-Determination

The Government, the Minister explained, was now discussing with the Egyptian Government the creation of an international commission to supervise the process of self-determination in the Sudan. It was expected that next month the Sudanese Parliament would ask the Government to set the process in motion. Within three months of that date British and Egyptian troops would withdraw. An elected Constituent Assembly would then make the choice between union with Egypt and independence, and draw up a permanent constitution for the Sudan consonant with that choice.

The transitional period had imposed a great strain on those responsible for continuing the good administration of the country. "I am sure that the whole House is deeply grateful to the Governor-General and to all British officials in the Sudan for the signal services which they have rendered during this period.

As an essential preliminary to self-determination, the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement provided for the Sudanization of the various branches of the Government machinery. This meant that no British or Egyptian official should retain a post which in the judgment of the Sudanization Committee set up under the Agreement might be influential and prejudicial to the free and neutral atmosphere of the Sudan if it continued to be held by a British or Egyptian official at the time of self-determination. These posts included all appointments in the Sudan Defence Force, the police, and the administration. Altogether about 1,000 British officials will have left the Sudan by the end of this month.

Governor-General's Assurance

The process of handing over to the Sudanese was one of considerable delicacy, especially in view of the little time in which it had to be accomplished. The Self-Government Statute which formed part of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement, while removing many of the powers formerly exercised by the Governor-General, placed a considerable responsibility upon him for the efficient functioning of the administration.

In the light of the Sudanization process, Sir Robert Howe, the Governor-General, took the lead in negotiating with the Sudan Government terms of compensation for expatriate officials whose careers were to be brought to an end.

At that time—March last year—the situation was very delicate, and indeed the very security of the British officials was threatened. In these circumstances the Governor-General gave the officials an immediate assurance that they would receive fair and equitable compensation. The outcome of the Governor-General's negotiations was that the Sudan Government agreed to make provision for the compensation of their officials.

These officials lost their posts as the result of an agreement to which the Sudan Government was not a party. The situation was therefore unique and altogether distinct from that which has arisen, or may in future arise, when a Commonwealth Colonial territory achieves self-government. The Sudan Government, nevertheless, accepted as a proper burden on their own exchequer the duty of compensating these officials for the loss of career.

Honouring a Pledge

The scale of compensation was laid down in the Expatriate Officials Compensation Ordinance, which came into effect on July 17, 1954, whilst by no means unanimous did not quite come up to the level which Sir Robert Howe had described as fair and equitable in his assurances. In view of the special conditions of the Sudan and the special responsibilities of the Governor-General, the Government consider that we have a duty to honour the pledge which he gave us. We are accordingly setting aside a sum of £160,000 to meet this expenditure. This sum will be distributed in such a way that it is estimated that officials who have been hardest hit by Sudanization but who were pensionable at the time of the agreement will be able to get full benefit from the Sudan Government.

Most of the other officials whose posts were prematurely terminated were serving on short-term contracts or contracts of long duration containing a clause awarding them a gratuity in the event of Sudanization. By making these additional payments we shall increase the maximum compensation payable by the Sudan Government to pensionable officials and women officials serving towards an annuity from £E8,000 to £E8,700. Calculations are at the rate of 100 pence per year.

The effect of the provisions is that if an official qualifies for compensation under the terms of the Ordinance, he will qualify for the additional gratuity under the Bill of H.M. Government. If he qualifies under the Ordinance, he will qualify under the terms proposed in the Bill.

During the whole of this difficult period, Sir Robert Howe was Governor-General in the Sudan. He was in a unique position in that he was serving two masters, Britain and Egypt—the co-defiant—whose Governments, unhappily, did not always see eye to eye. It was for this reason essential that there should be no break during these years in the office of Governor-General of the Sudan. Had there been such a break the whole outcome of history in this matter might have been very different.

Sir Robert Howe Lost Money

When for personal reasons he finally resigned his post in January this year, Sir Robert had served the Sudan for eight difficult years, for longer than seemed probable at the time of his appointment. In performing these exceptional duties he had, in fact, lost money. Throughout this period he has had to deal with a variety of very special situations, and I think the House would agree that he did a very good job indeed. In particular, he was able to remove a considerable amount of Sudanese suspicion of our intentions and finally to win the confidence of all sides in the Sudan.

The sincere sorrow expressed at his departure in March by the Sudanese, who had hoped that he would be able to stay amongst them until the Constitution came to amend, is another testimony to his achievement. In the light of all the special circumstances I hope the House will agree that an additional pension of £250 per annum and an additional lump sum of £750 should be granted to him, as is proposed in the Bill.

I would call attention to the condition in sub-section 2 d which makes it necessary for a person to have served either in the Sudan or in Cairo as his last post. That excludes those officials who are serving in London. The reason for this exclusion is that they are receiving a separate scale of compensation under the Sudan Ordinance, and the pledge made by Sir Robert Howe was not intended to include those qualifying under that part of the ordinance.

On May 12, 1953, the Minister of Defence said in the House: "I think they—meaning the British officials in the Sudan—can count upon the support of all hon. members in their endeavours to do their duty in these respects, and we intend to watch over their interests to see that they are fairly treated. This Bill fulfils that pledge, and will provide fair treatment for these men who have served this country and the Sudan well."

SIR LYONS LANGOED THOMAS (Lab.) said that the Sudan was another country which, under British

guidance, had now arrived at a stage where it could determine for itself its own future. We could rejoice at the successful development of the policy which led to this position. He associated himself with the Minister's tribute to the officials; the development of the Sudan had been due mainly to their great work.

The Opposition favoured the Bill as a whole, he said, but deplored the extent of the Government's failure to see that the Sudan Government should be the responsibility which the Minister of State now was taking and not ours.

Obviously, he continued, we must do just those things which are fair and give some compensation, and the Government must honour the pledge which has been given to them. I am certain that nobody on this side of the House will oppose a Bill which has such an admirable purpose.

Sir Lynn added that he was perturbed to find that the Governor-General had been asked to perform his duties as a ruler, performing his duties. "It really is lamentable if officials of this country, carrying out duties for this country in the interests of his country, find themselves out of pocket in doing so."

Mr. TURTON: "What I said was that the Governor-General had lost money by holding on for eight years—not that he was out of pocket in his post. If he had concluded his appointment after three years in the normal process, he would be drawing higher salary in appointments in similar places."

Sudan Agency Officials

SIR DAVID CAMPBELL (Cons.) referred to the case of officials employed in London in the Sudan Agency and hoped the Minister would reconsider their position and include them in the provisions of the Bill. Although they were covered by a Sudan Government ordinance which provided compensation, it was not as great as that which would be paid to officials who had been serving in the Sudan and in Cairo.

Do we wish to query that position. In view of the very special circumstances with which these officers have faced in the Sudan I think that they deserve compensation over and above that paid to the officials in the London office. However, the officials in London are entitled to fair treatment. I think we should examine the case of the London officials and see whether the compensation granted is adequate. If it is not adequate, which I believe to be the case, we should amend the Bill in committee so as to include the officials in the Sudan Agency in London.

MR. A. FENNER BUCKWAY (Lab.) said he was in the happy and rather unusual position of wishing to support a Bill introduced in relation to Africa. He joined with others who had already spoken in praise of the Sudan Service.

"If the test," he went on, "of the British Service, whether under the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, or the Commonwealth Relations Office, is to be the progress which is made towards self-government, then the Foreign Office Service in the Sudan stands highest in the whole of Africa. Already we have a Government there which is completely Sudanese, and next year we shall have a Government which has the right of full self-determination."

"At the last election a party which supported some form of unification with Egypt had a majority. I think it very likely that when the moment comes for self-determination the attitude of the Sudan will be in favour of independence rather than of unification with Egypt."

Africanization

"I believe that the attitude of our Service has contributed considerably towards the degree of good will which exists there. I have been to the Sudan, and have been tremendously impressed by the attitude of our Service there. The Sudan is probably the only territory in Africa where the schedule for the Africanization of the service has been exceeded; the schemes for the Sudanization of the service have gone forward more rapidly than they were scheduled to do. I know of no greater tribute that could be paid to the service of any country than that it should proceed faster in handing over its duties to the people of the territory than has been the record in the Sudan."

"In one sense the people of the Sudan have been fortunate. They have had both the British and Egyptian administrations competing for their support. Perhaps it is because there has been that degree of rivalry that progress in the Sudan has been greater than it otherwise would have been."

I remember an amusing instance of that when I visited the headquarters of the trade union movement in the Sudan, and to my astonishment, found a large mansion being built for the trade union federation. I asked the trade union representatives how they could possibly afford such premises. They answered that it was easy. They had gone to the British and asked what contribution they were prepared to make towards the cost of the premises. The British had answered that they would give £1,500.

They thanked them for that donation, and then went to the Egyptians and asked what contribution they would make. The Egyptians replied by asking what was the donation from the British. When they were told, they said: "We will give you £3,000." In that way the trade union movement was able to obtain the magnificent premises which it occupies. I can sense that the British have done a great deal for the Sudan, and I think that the Government should be prepared to consider a contribution representing two Government departments which has been a certain rivalry for some time. Bill of the Sudan.

Mr. Buckway's Tribute

"I want to pay any unqualified tribute to the ability and spirit with which the British Service in the Sudan has contributed towards the economic and political development of the country. If there have been any defects, they have not been the defects of our service. They have been the defects of our Government and Parliament here in Britain. The defects are in education—the other slow progress in education and in other slow progress of the medical service."

"One of the tributes that should be paid to the Sudan is of those concerned to work during the transitional period under Sudanese Ministers. I found the British medical officers there quite prepared to serve under a Sudanese Minister of Health."

"So one can speak of the Sudan without speaking particularly of the services given in connection with the Gezira scheme, the most inspiring economic enterprise in the whole of Africa, by means of which the standard of life of the peasants has been lifted beyond recognition and their education and health developed. The whole House should pay tribute to our service in the Sudan for its contribution politically and economically."

MR. ARTHUR HEAVE (Cons.), having recalled that the former Minister of the Foreign Secretary had in 1953 described the Sudan Service as second to none in integrity and efficiency, asked the Minister if he was satisfied with the progress of re-employment of those officials through the resettlement bureau established by the Foreign Office. He then asked the Minister to consider the position of officials compensated by the Sudan Government through the Gezira Board and those governed by the Bill.

"The maximum compensation allowed under the Gezira scheme is £9,000 (Egyptian) in comparison with £8,500 maximum under the Bill. Under the Sudan Gezira Board scheme, however, the officials do not receive the same pension rights. The negotiations were based on a post-service benefit scheme for the other employees, but that was superseded. They do not get that benefit extra to the compensation which had been promised to them. The scheme has been amended in a way which to many of them seems rather unfair. Can my right hon. friend say whether he is satisfied that the same moral obligations are being carried out towards those officials as to those under the Bill?"

"It is those who have had long service who are likely to suffer in comparison with the officials under the Bill. It is a little unfair that those who had such long service should have fallen between the stools—between the Sudan Gezira Board and our own Government, and may not have had suitable treatment."

Minister's Reply

MR. TURTON said in reply that the provisions of the Bill had certainly satisfied the officers who would benefit by it.

"The Bill is giving compensation for loss of future earning power to those who are Sudanized. As to the London office, I believe I am right in saying that nobody has been Sudanized. Their position is entirely different from those who left the homes to seek their careers in the Sudan, which has not cut short by Sudanization. There have not left their homes; they are here, and if any are Sudanized, then they are employed in this country. We are doing in fact to see that those who left this country and went to the Sudan are fairly dealt with."

Mr. FENNER BROOKS: "If at a later stage members of the staff of the Sudan Agency are Sudanized, will they come under the terms of compensation in this Bill?"

MR. TURTON: "I thought it made quite clear. Those whose last post was in the Sudan in Cairo are excluded from the Bill and I am going to explain why we are doing that. It is because this is a compensation for Sudanization — not pension — which means that men who left this country hoping to make a career in the Sudan and had it cut short are receiving compensation under the Bill. I submit to the House that it is quite wrong to mix up the position of those in the Sudan Agency in London, who in fact have been doing what was their normal job, with those covered by the Bill."

Mr. FENNER BROOKS: "I am considering the position of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is a British subject. It was that that I got over my mind. I am anticipating what he will say on this question: is it the fact that other employment is provided for any of those who come within the Bill taken into consideration in deciding what compensation they will get under the Bill, or is it completely ignored?"

MR. TURTON: "It is completely ignored. As I see it, the position is entirely different. If an Englishman goes into another country to work on a long-term contract, and then suddenly, by an Anglo-Egyptian Agreement, we cut short his career, we have an obligation to see that he had fair and reasonable compensation for loss of office. The position very often in the Sudan Agency in London, who have done very valuable work, is that they are Englishmen living in London and working there. If they were Sudanized it would be easier for them, without having to shift their homes, to get other employment."

Topping-Up

"What Sir Donald Campbell did not understand, when he talked about the Sudan ordinance, was that it must be remembered that this Bill is implementing a definite promise given by Sir Robert Howe that certain expatriate officials should receive compensation up to a certain figure, and when the Sudan Government did not give that figure, H.M. Government came in and honoured the promise given by the Governor."

"Sir Lyell thought that the Bill showed this figure had been arrived at. It is governed by the rate of salary on the date of termination and that is multiplied by a factor extracted from a table showing the age of the man at the time of the ordinance. It would be a pity if we complicated this debate by going into that question, but there will be a topping-up from the £ER,000 maximum to £ER,500."

"We are not here dealing with pensions in any sense, now dealing with compensation. The reasons of Sudanization, which is a different thing."

SIR L. UNGO-THOMAS: "Surely the Minister would agree that that would be a matter for negotiation when these matters were being considered, in exactly the same way as the pensions of those employed by the Government of the Sudan, are they? Surely the same principle applies?"

MR. TURTON: "These people were not being employed by the British Government."

SIR L. UNGO-THOMAS: "That is why, it is a Sudanese responsibility."

MR. TURTON: "It is between the co-ordinating committee represented by Sir Robert Howe and the Sudanese Government. The Government of the Sudan, I am sure, will do what it can for the Sudanese."

Unique Case

"I was asked about the payment to Sir Robert Howe. This is a unique case so far as I know there has been only one case of a Commonwealth man, and that is with the provision to exceptional. We are not here amending any superannuation statute; we are merely rectifying the fact that Sir Robert Howe is getting a pension annuity and a lump sum payment under the Superannuation Acts, which are at a rate worked out for those in the Civil Service who are in the same position. But because he has lost some years' seniority to the Sudan, he has been given the amounts of £2,500 per annum and £750."

"However, it will not be at an advantage to make that perfectly plain. There is no provision in any other Act of Parliament under which we could do this, and it was thought that the most tidy, honest, and fair way was to come and ask the House to make this provision."

"Mr. Neave asked about the Gezira Board. The officials were not employed by the Sudan Government. They were employed by the Gezira Board, which is something quite outside our province, and we cannot interfere with that compensation."

"Sir Paul has asked about judges. So far as I know, if there is a case of a judge being Sudanized, it would be covered by the provisions of this Bill. I think I am right in saying that the only judge who might possibly be affected is a New Zealander. Were he Sudanized, and the qualifications under these provisions, he would not be a barrister. It was read a second time."

Ministers Appointed by Governor of Uganda

Sir Andrew Cohen's Objections to Term Multi-Racial

THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA, Sir Andrew Cohen, has announced the names of the five Ministers whom he has appointed in the reconstituted Government of Uganda.

The six official Ministers are Mr. C. H. Thornley, Chief Secretary; Mr. A. J. G. M. M. M. M., Minister for Finance; Mr. R. L. E. Dreschfeldt, C.E., Attorney-General; Mr. Y. Y. Watson, Minister for Natural Resources; Mr. L. M. Boyd, Minister for Local Government (lately Secretary for African Affairs); and Mr. G. B. Cartland, Minister for Social Services. All the official Ministers had previously been engaged on corresponding duties.

Ministers appointed from outside the Civil Service are Mr. C. Handley, Minister for Works and Commerce; Mr. A. J. G. M. M. M., Minister without Portfolio (with special responsibility for the statutory corporations); and Mr. C. K. Muñgonya, Assistant Minister for Social Services.

Additional Parliamentary Secretaries

Two African Parliamentary Secretaries have been appointed: Mr. David J. X. Nabeta, for Local Government, and Mr. Joseph Oda, for Natural Resources.

Mr. S. A. S. S. S., Resident of Buganda, and Mr. C. C. S. S. S., Chairman of the Lint Marketing Coffee Industry, and two African Conditioning Boards, have been appointed as special members of the Executive Council.

The new Government will come into force on August 15. Mr. Handley has been in the Legislative Council for several years but has not been in business in Uganda. Mr. S. A. S. S. S., had been in business in Uganda for 24 years until his recent retirement. Previous to this he had been in business in Kenya and Nigeria.

Mr. Maini, leader of the Asian members of the Legislative Council, was born in Nairobi in 1911. He studied at the London School of Economics and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple. He was mayor of Kampala for five years until his recent resignation. At one time he was an acting member of the Legislative Council of Kenya. He has served on the board of most of Uganda's statutory corporations.

Mr. Muñgonya, Chief Minister (Engazizi) of Ankole for the past seven years, is regarded as one of the ablest Africans in the country. Educated at Makerere College, he was a high school master until he became treasurer of the Ankole Native Government. Later he was made a country chief. He visited the U.K. in 1949, at which time he was a nominated official member of the Legislative Council. He was made M.B.E. in 1951.

Busoga Traders

Mr. Nabeta, aged 33, who sits in the Legislative Council as a member for Busoga, was educated at Makerere College. After teaching for some time, he became a trader.

Mr. Oda, also 33, is the member of the Legislative Council for West Nile and Madi in the Northern Province, and is secretary of the West Nile African Local Government. He was a schoolmaster before becoming a divisional chief in 1950.

Two other African Ministers have still to be appointed. The Governor said in a broadcast talk last week: "What a long way we have travelled in the last three and a half years! When I came here at the beginning of 1952 there were only five Africans on the Executive Council and none on the Legislative Council. Now there are 29 Africans on Legislative Council, and under the new reforms there will be 30, that is the total."

Eleven of the 30 will be representative members, elected to represent the African people of the different parts of the country. I hope that Lukiko and the Busoga District Council will agree to the election of members to represent Buganda

and Busoga. The other 12 Africans will be on the Government side, chosen by myself as Governor.

Three of these will be Protectorate Ministers, who with the six officials and two other Ministers and two or three other official members, will form the Executive Council. In addition there will be two African Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, who will assist Ministers, and seven African back-bench members on the Government side.

These arrangements will do these things for you.

First, the representative members, elected by people from all parts of the country, will be able to put forward publicly in Council and to press on them the views and needs of the people they represent.

Secondly, members on the Government side, whether Ministers, Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, or back-benchers, will be able, through the position they hold and through their experience and knowledge of the needs of the people, to help make sure that the Government does the right thing for your advancement and that of the country.

Thirdly, Africans will for the first time have very important responsibilities for government policy. Government African Ministers will be concerned with the co-operative movement, community development, the progress of Africans in trade, and (with official Ministers) for education, health, housing, labour, and African land tenure. African Parliamentary Under-Secretaries and other official Ministers will be concerned with natural resources and local government.

Asian Ministers

"The Secretary of State's dispatch explains that the Ministers are not going to be appointed as representatives of this or that tribe or of this or that race; they are going to be appointed as good men."

"African opinion has expressed by appointing an Asian to be a Minister. I think you may have feared that we are going to set a precedent of communal representation in the Ministry by laying down the allocation of posts in the constitution as between different races. This is not going to be done. Nothing is going to be laid down in the constitution of the Protectorate to say that there must be a Minister of any particular race."

"I must go back to my statement I made last November on the communal nature of the country; it was made with the full authority of the Secretary of State, and it appears in Appendix 1 to the Niyemba Recommendations. I was talking about the position as it will be eventually when the Government comes, of course, I was not trying to say then, and I am not trying to say now, when I think it will come."

"I said 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 Uganda eventually gets a government there will be an elected Legislative Council, elected presumably on a common roll; the great majority of the members will be Africans, but there will have to be some arrangement to ensure that minority rights are safeguarded, probably by reserving a small number of seats on the common roll. When that time comes the choice of the Ministers will not depend on their tribe or their race, or on the Governor; it will depend, just as in Parliament, on the views of the leaders of the political party or parties in the majority in the Legislature. That, to my mind, is the pattern of the eventual future; the position is different now."

The Right to Choose

"So long as the Governor is head of the Executive and responsible for the Government of the country, he, as head of the Executive, just as in other parts of the world, must have the right to choose his Ministers. I have not heard anyone who has disputed that in the various discussions which have been going on."

"When I choose the Ministers I shall not choose things as representatives of this or that tribe or this or that race; I shall choose men who I think are going to work well for the progress of the country. Surely, this being so, you would not want me as Governor to be debarrd from choosing a man because he belongs to a particular tribe or a particular race. To debar any tribe or race from the field of selection would be a form of discrimination which would certainly be objected to by British public opinion, and I believe that once the point is clearly understood, you equally would object to any tribe or race being debarred in this way."

"It is a new thing having Asians on the Executive Council. There has been an Asian there since 1946, and two since 1952. Now there is going to be one only. Now, instead of the Ministers, members of Executive Council, there are to be Ministers drawn from the public. But they will still have the same responsibility under the constitution of advising the Governor on important matters. The difference is that each Minister's important matter to be considered with a particular field of work, although two of them, including the Asian Minister, will not

have executive control and direction of any Uganda Government department."

"Remember also that, although each Minister will have his own work, the decisions on all important and difficult matters will be taken not by the individual Minister but by the Executive Council as a whole."

"May I urge you to drop the term 'multi-racial Government'. I have never used it for Uganda and never intend to do so. The word does not give a correct description of what our Government is going to be. The officials, members of the Executive Council, are there because of Britain's responsibility for the Protectorate. They are there to help the people of the Protectorate forward, which is our reason and purpose for being in the Protectorate."

"Apart from the Ministers there are to be three African Ministers and two officials instead of two Africans and four official members at present) as Parliamentary Under-Secretaries. This is very largely African Government, apart from the officials. Let us call the term 'multi-racial' and think of the Government as a collection of men working together for the good of the country."

Everything to Gain

"Ask all the African people of this country to have faith in yourselves and your future. You have everything to gain from these reforms. Great responsibilities are being given to you, but I believe that people can take responsibility only by taking it. This is a great opportunity to you if you take it, and it will lead to further advancement and security for the people of this country."

"Those who serve in the Protectorate Government are determined to help you forward, and British public opinion will support and encourage us in this task, and you in your progress."

"If I had stood up three and a half years ago and told you that in the middle of 1955 we would have reached the stage which we have now reached I don't think that you would have believed me. We have indeed taken great steps forward in the past."

"In all of you know, I stand, and always have stood, for African advancement. But in this advancement of Africa, advancement we must be fair to all genuine residents of the country, whether they be Africans or others. By your attitude as Africans to the rights of others, you can, I believe, set a pattern for other people who have the same problem in other parts of the world."

"An editorial note in *Time and Tide* said, under the heading 'Rainbow in Uganda'—

"There are many good reasons for welcoming the new developments, which may mark the resolution of the crisis in Uganda. First, it seems possible that the settlement may last for a considerable time. In much of South Africa (Nyasaland, parts of Kenya, and the whole of South Africa) the problems seem almost insoluble. There a shortage of good land, combined with rigid racial and tribal intolerance, bodes ill for the continent's future."

Buganda's Traditions

"In Uganda the situation is different. The soil is rich and the people wealthy; some African farmers make as much as £6,000 a year. The Baganda people have a tradition of law, order, and education. In everyday life there is a minimum of racial friction. Trouble is not an inevitable part of the country's future. With good will on both sides the constitutional issues have always been capable of solution."

"Secondly, the Baganda have never abandoned religion and argument in presenting their case. It is true that at times the local administration of Buganda has come perilously close to breaking down; the Governor has been shouted down and the tribal assembly, the Great Lukiko, has been disrupted by a howling crowd. But, even during the most heated period the majority of the Baganda eschewed terrorism. Because of this moderation negotiation has been possible."

"The comment of the *New Statesman and Nation* was in the following terms—

"The return of the Kabaka to his kingdom is the result of the Baganda's belated realization that tribal feudalism and modern democracy are incompatible, and that the real way to a solution was pointed out by the Hancock Report. The new constitution, which is to be brought into operation as soon as a provisional agreement is signed by the Kabaka's personal representatives, and which the Kabaka himself will endorse on his return to Uganda, will leave the Kabaka as a monarch without the trappings of feudalism. Real political power is placed in the hands of his Ministers and elected representatives."

Parliament

Confiscation of Terrorists' Land in Kenya

Forfeited Holdings to be Used for Communal Purposes

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said in the House of Commons last week that the Secretary of State had discussed the report of the Royal Commission on East Africa with the Governor of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and that each of those Governments was now conducting its own examination of the document. A number of the advisory committees to the Secretary of State had also been asked to examine those aspects of the report which were of particular concern to them. Until the considered views of all those authorities had been received and examined no final decisions could be taken.

Mrs. FENNER BROCKWAY asked on what charges other than killing, the death penalty could still be imposed in Kenya.

MR. HOPKINSON: "Offences under the emergency regulations for which the death penalty is provided are unlawful possession of firearms, unlawful possession of ammunition and explosive in circumstances which raise a reasonable presumption that they are intended to be used for the purposes of terrorism; consorting with terrorists; sabotage of Government or essential services if done with intent or in the knowledge that it is likely to endanger life; administration of an unlawful oath to commit a capital offence; and administering or being present at and consenting to the administration of a Mau Mau oath."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked the acreage of the land which the Kenya Government had recently confiscated from the Mau Mau and 324 Mau Mau leaders.

MR. HOPKINSON requested a statement on the confiscation of terrorists' land in Kenya.

MR. HOPKINSON: "On June 8, when it was announced that the surrender offer of January 18 would be withdrawn on July 1, it was also announced that the forfeiture of Lands Ordinances would be amended to provide that the procedure for depriving of their land and land rights these terrorists who failed to take advantage of the offer and continued to resist the forces of law and order. This was done, and since July 10, orders have been made against 324 Mau Mau leaders and 3,097 adherents. The boundaries of the land affected are identified after the orders are made and the total acreage is not yet known. Forfeited land will be used for communal purposes."

Dangerous Precedent

MR. FERNYHOUGH: "Does the right hon. gentleman realize that this is creating a very dangerous precedent? Does he not appreciate that this is ennobled Communism? Could he give the House an assurance, for the sake of the peace of mind of the landowners of this country, that H.M. Government have no desire, either now or at any time in the future, to introduce a similar practice in this country?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "Is the Minister aware that in most cases boundaries do not exist on these holdings because, particularly among the Kikuyu, land is held in common lands units? Is it therefore not a fiction to talk in those terms? Is he aware that many people think this is another punitive action against the Mau Mau gangsters? Is he aware that since May, 1952, since the gangsters went into the forests, the women have been tending these holdings and that he will punish women and children by taking the land? Is he aware that much of the land is fallow? Is not it just a fiction to talk in these terms of confiscating these alleged holdings?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "This is an extension of a previous practice which was introduced last year—that of the forfeiture or setting aside of land of persons who have been convicted of certain offences. The Government of Kenya believe that it will reinforce the effect of the announcement of the withdrawal of the surrender offer. It is the case that many of these persons do not possess individual holdings, and they will lose their rights in the planned or commonly held land. The deterrent effect of this measure is expected to be very considerable."

MR. JOHNSON asked what public works by forced labour were being carried out in the Kikuyu Reserve.

MR. HOPKINSON: "Under the authority of emergency regulations, projects to improve communications and agricultural potential are being carried out by communal labour in all districts of the Kikuyu Native Land Unit. These projects

include land clearing and soil conservation works, protecting water supplies, and necessary protection works as a result of the emergency, such as ditching and fencing of cattle bomas and food stores."

MR. HOPKINSON: "Is the Minister aware that much anxiety has been felt by the Christian Church, particularly the Church of Scotland, in this matter? Women have been working long hours—from seven in the morning until the evening—and leaving their babies at home with consequent neglect and malnutrition. The Hon. Member for Hull asks that the ordinance means that the Government are taking away the powers and backing of the account of Kikuyu women? Does he mean that we are looking forward to a change in the actual conditions there?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "I have noted what the hon. member has said about this matter. We have discussed it together before. I will see that the points which he makes are brought to the attention of the Governor of Kenya."

Mrs. W. BEND (Lab.) asked how many civil servants owning land in Kenya were political officers, and how many were of the rank of district commissioner, and how many of the corresponding ranks in the Secretary of State's armaments.

MR. HOPKINSON: "The number of administrative officers in district posts (not head of posts) is 1,000. The number of officers of corresponding secretarial rank is 2,000. The number in the Legal Department of resident magistrates is 100 and upwards is six. Of these figures approximately 50% represent household properties and the remaining 50% residential farm properties of 20 acres or over. The figures refer to serving staff on the pensionable establishment."

Capital Offences in N. Rhodesia

MR. J. DUGDALE (Lab.) asked what right of appeal was possessed by those convicted of murder in a Northern Rhodesia provincial court.

THE MINISTER OF STATE, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, replied that persons convicted in a subordinate court had the right to appeal to the High Court, which in any case confirmed the sentence. If that appeal failed, or if without an appeal a capital sentence was confirmed by the High Court, an appeal lay to the Federal Supreme Court.

Mrs. DUGDALE: "Will the Minister guarantee that if a European in Northern Rhodesia should beat an African to death he will not be able to appeal and get his sentence reduced to one of culpable homicide with one year's imprisonment, as was done to the eternal disgrace of the British Commonwealth, in Southern Rhodesia?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "I understand that the right hon. gentleman is discussing some action on the part of the Federal Supreme Court. I am quite unable to say into it, as it is a matter within its competence. I am entirely satisfied of the integrity, efficiency, and ability of the members of the Federal Supreme Court."

MR. GEORGE CRADDOCK (Lab.) asked why the Government of Northern Rhodesia had referred to the earlier practice of referring to Africans as "Natives in official notices."

MR. HOPKINSON: "There has been no change. 'African' is normally used, except when reference to some older law or regulation makes the use of the word 'Native' necessary."

MR. CRADDOCK: "Is the Minister aware that many Africans believe that this is used as a term of contempt by Europeans?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "The position is that the word 'African' is always used in official correspondence, documents, and modern ordinances. The word 'Native' is employed only for the sake of clarity in referring to old ordinances in which the word 'Native' is used."

No Inuit

COLONEL H. OOMBE DUNBAR (Cons.) "Is the Minister aware that sensible people realize that a Native of a country is a native of that country, and that there is no insult in calling him such, whether it is in Kenya or in Scotland?"

MR. HUNTER asked why no African or European representative African interests had been appointed to the Land Board in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. HOPKINSON: "The African interests involved are adequately represented by the three officials on the board. The board is in no way concerned with Native reserves or trust land."

MR. HUNTER: "Does this mean that it is not the intention of the Government to lease Crown land to Africans?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "The Land Board deals only with Crown land, which is 6% of the total area of the territory. There are in fact, only three Africans who at present hold leases

of Crown agricultural land, and none has applied recently. The fact is that Africans can obtain land in the Native reserves or the trust land free of charge and unencumbered on far easier terms than they could under the Crown.

MR. HUNTER asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would give an assurance that the recently enacted Clause 30A of the Northern Rhodesian Police Ordinance which makes it an offence to loiter in a public place, would not be used to prevent peaceful picketing during an industrial dispute or boycott of business premises or shops which is the "four per cent."

MR. HOPKINSON: "Yes, sir."

Mrs. HOPKINSON told Mrs. ERENE WHITE that no chiefs or Native authority officials in Northern Rhodesia had been deported, dismissed, or officially threatened with deposition or dismissal because of their association with the African National Congress.

MR. HOPKINSON said that the maximum penalty for the publication of false reports of terrorism is a fine of £500 or imprisonment for three years.

Honorary Game Rangers

MR. ZILLIACUS asked why only Europeans were appointed honorary game rangers in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. HOPKINSON: "Native authorities issue game licences and make local orders, and are empowered to enforce game legislation. There has therefore been no need to appoint Africans as honorary game rangers."

MR. ZILLIACUS: "Does not the Minister think that, although there is no need to do so, it might be highly advisable to do so because the Native inhabitants resent the impression that they are not fit to be entrusted with this responsibility and consider that the game is much more theirs than that of the white inhabitants, particularly as some of the game wardens are Afrikaners, and Afrikaners have a bad reputation for poaching."

MR. HOPKINSON: "In fact Africans are already carrying out many of these functions, and there is nothing whatever to stop them from being so nominated. I think it is quite likely that some chiefs will be nominated in the near future."

MR. E. EDWARDS asked on what grounds the employment of children in the tobacco industry in Northern Rhodesia was permitted under Section 8 (1) of the Employment of Women and Young Persons and Children Ordinance.

MR. HOPKINSON: "The employment of young persons between the ages of 12 and 16 only is permitted on light work in tobacco grading establishments and sales floors because certain tasks at certain periods provide a useful and congenial occupation and training, usually under parental supervision, for young persons who would otherwise be idle."

MR. KANKIN asked how many Africans from Nyasaland were receiving education, other than higher education within the meaning of the Federal Constitution, with the help of bursaries provided by the Government.

MR. HOPKINSON: "Five Africans are receiving Government assistance while taking two-year courses at higher certificate level, four of them at Goromonzi Secondary School, Southern Rhodesia, and one at Mualali Secondary School, Northern Rhodesia. About 20% of pupils at secondary schools receive assistance from Native treasuries."

Education in Nyasaland

MR. KANKIN: "Is the Minister aware that the general level of education in Nyasaland is extremely poor? Although extra revenue can be raised by a territorial surtax for furthering the education of the children, would it not be a good idea if subsidies were granted by Southern and Northern Rhodesia to assist education in Nyasaland, in view of the help migrating labour from Nyasaland gives to both those countries?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "The hon. member will recall that during the course of the discussions and conferences leading to the Federation one of the things on which the Africans and the Governments of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia insisted was that primary and secondary African education should be kept in the hands of the territories. Apart from that, the Nyasaland Government's five-year plan for the development of African primary and post-primary education now provides for an increase from £86,000 in 1953 to no less than £130,000 by the end of the plan, so a great deal is to be done."

Mrs. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he was aware that the new Federal tariff on imported building material would increase the cost of housing for Africans in Nyasaland by 20%, and what steps were being taken to produce more materials locally or by other means to keep down the cost of this service.

MR. HOPKINSON: "It would not be proper for me to discuss the new Federal tariffs. I understand, however, that they will

not affect the cost of construction of African houses by the Government in Nyasaland, although they may possibly increase the cost of those built by contractors by 2% or 3%. It has always been the policy of the Nyasaland Government to encourage the use of local building materials such as timber, bricks, and tiles. A cement factory may shortly be established in Nyasaland."

Colonial Income Tax

In response to a request by Mr. Tilney, the Minister gave a table showing the burden of income tax on limited companies in Colonial territories. In five territories the company rate of tax is 9s. in the £100. In six 8s., and in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland 7s. 6d. Next of Eastern African territories comes the Seychelles at 6s. Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar all have a 5s. rate.

Mr. Tilney also asked for information about personal income tax rates on income from £1,000 to £5,000 a year in territories where £500 or more is carried in an unattached bank with two children respectively.

A married man without children earning £500 pays £22 in Dominica and in seven other Colonies the rate is between £19 and £14. They come the Seychelles at £12 and Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar at £11. In Nyasaland and Rhodesia there would be no liability. Single men earning £1,000 would pay £163 in Dominica, £68 in the Seychelles, £59 in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika or Zanzibar, £15 in Nyasaland and £12 in Northern Rhodesia. On an income of £1,500 Dominica would take £500, the Seychelles £400, Kenya £153, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar £160, and £75, and Northern Rhodesia £67.

From £2,000 the Government of Dominica would take £1,000, the Seychelles £352, Kenya £284, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar £252, Nyasaland £165, and Northern Rhodesia £137. From £2,500 Dominica would require £1,012, the Seychelles £530, Kenya, £450, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar £399, Nyasaland, £300, and Northern Rhodesia £250. On £3,000, Dominica's authorities would demand £1,237, the Seychelles £750, Kenya £647, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar £577, Nyasaland £487, and Northern Rhodesia £406.

On £5,000 the tax in Dominica would be £2,375, in the Seychelles £1,735, in Kenya £1,662, in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar £1,318, in Nyasaland £1,327, and in Northern Rhodesia £1,106.

African Defence

MR. PETER FREEMAN asked what negotiations were in progress with the South African Government with a view to establishing a defence organization for Africa; what representations had been received from other African Governments; and which other African Governments would be invited to participate on equal terms when negotiations concerning the defence organization for Africa took place.

MR. SELWYN LLOYD: "The terms of our understandings with the South African Government on all the subjects discussed with Mr. Erasmus are fully set out in the recent White Paper. I have nothing to add at present to what was said in that document and in the statement made by the Prime Minister on July 4."

MR. PETER FREEMAN (Lab.) asked what books, newspapers, and other printed publications were banned in British Somaliland and the reason for such prohibition.

MR. HOPKINSON: "The importation and circulation of the publications listed are considered by the Governor to be contrary to the public interest. All publications of Lawrence and Wishart Ltd., Pan African Brotherhood, Russia Today Society, Friends of the Soviet Union, The Marcus Garvey Movement, The Communist Party of Great Britain, The Communist International, The World Federation of Democratic Youth, The Women's International Democratic Federation, The International Union of Students, and The Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties; *The African, Blitz, Challenge, Daily Worker, Guardian, Labour Monthly, New Africa, The New Times, People's Age, World News and Views, Africa, Britain's Third Empire* (by George Padmore), *Majma'at-Qasaid, Al-Rabaa al Isma'ia, and Saba*."

MR. A. ALBU (Lab.) asked why the amount spent on research out of monies voted for Colonial development and welfare was reduced last year.

MR. HOPKINSON: "The amount issued in 1954-55 was £1,173,381 compared with an average annual issue of £1,263,888 over the three previous years. This does not reflect a fall in the amount of research carried out in or on behalf of Colonial territories. The difference in the amount issued is due in the main to a fall in the amount of capital expenditure required now that buildings for the larger new research organizations have been completed. Another factor is that some Colonial Governments are now finding it possible to assume a greater proportion of the cost of their research work."

The *NEW* MICHELIN

The
SILENT
car tyre

It gives —

TYRE SILENCE

The variable-pitch Zigzag pattern prevents second generation and corner squeal throughout the tyre's life and at all speeds.

LONGEST LIFE

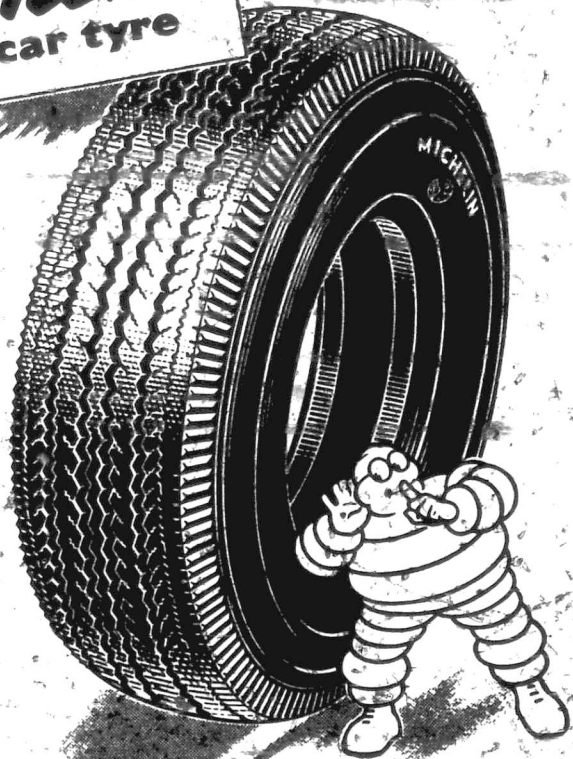
The deep tread is made of a compound, highly resistant to abrasion and is immune to the scooped wear usually caused by independent wheel suspension.

GREATEST SAFETY

Slits, shaped and slanted, add further to the multiplicity of gripping edges provided by the short-pitch Zigzag pattern.

PERFECT COMFORT

The unique suppleness of Michelin tyres protects passengers and car.



Awards for Service Against Mau Mau Bars to Military Medal for Africans

THE FOLLOWING AWARDS have been announced in the *London Gazette* to cover services between October 21, 1954, to April 20, 1955. A first list appeared in one issue of last week.

The citations read:

WARRANT OFFICER PLATOON COMMANDER KIBIRGEN KIPTO, M.M., The King's African Rifles.

"During the past six months Platoon Commander Kibirgen Kipto has carried out a series of very important operations against Mau Mau."

"Between October 21 and 8, 1954, his platoon, forming part of a force carrying out a large operation in the Aberdare Mountains, came upon a gang of 20 in dense jungle. He at once opened fire, killing one and wounding several more. He then split his force for an immediate follow-up, and after tracking for several hours in the densest part of the jungle inflicted three more casualties."

"On October 13, 1954, he was on patrol with his platoon in the reserve when they surprised a gang of eight terrorists. With remarkable speed he deployed his men, and leading an assault party in the face of enemy fire, charged down a bank and within a space of a few minutes had disposed of half the gang."

"During the period October 15-30, 1954, he made two further contacts with terrorists in the reserve, inflicting three casualties. In January, 1955, again operating in the Aberdare Mountains, he contacted two small gangs totalling six terrorists and killed four."

"Throughout operations, Kibirgen Kipto has shown outstanding ability. He is completely fearless in the face of enemy fire and always in the lead, with the result that the achievements of his platoon are unequalled in the battalion. He could not set a finer example in leadership."

WARRANT OFFICER PLATOON COMMANDER KITUR MARTA, M.M., The King's African Rifles.

"Since 1952 Platoon Commander Kitur Marta has shown himself a highly successful and commanding leader. In Malaya during 1952 and 1953 he gained a famous reputation for his daring and determined patrol work. During this period he was awarded the Military Medal. Since the return of this battalion to Kenya he has continued to lead his platoon with great skill. When a contact with the terrorists is made by his patrol Kitur Marta makes a rapid plan, which invariably ends with a 100% success."

"This battalion recently formed a forest operations company which consists of a number of tracker combat teams, one of which is commanded by Kitur Marta. During his tracker team's first operation in the Aberdare Forest he surprised a camp of six terrorists. He was leading his team of 10 men when he discovered tracks, which from his experience he knew to be fresh. He immediately halted his patrol and followed the tracks with his small reconnaissance group of three men. In a short distance, and by stealthy movement, he discovered the gang of six in a camp at the bottom of a ravine which was edged on the far side by thick bush making an easy escape route for the terrorists."

"Kitur Marta decided to place his reconnaissance group as 'stops' close to where he was standing and to lead the remainder of his team across the ravine so as to attack from the far side. If the terrorists were alarmed during the move, then the reconnaissance group was to attack immediately. So skilfully and quietly did the team work that Kitur Marta was able to move right round the camp without alarming the terrorists and lead the attack personally from where he had previously planned. Kitur Marta killed three of the terrorists himself, the remainder being disposed of by his 'stops'. One member of the gang was reported to be a self-styled general."

"This is only one of the many incidents in the forest and the reserve where Kitur Marta has shown his brilliance as a leader and planner in circumstances which require speed of action, stealth, determination, and vigour."

Military Medal

SERGEANT (ACTING) BENJAMIN RICHARD HATFIELD, Kenya Regiment (attached to pool of military intelligence officers).

"Since January, 1954, Sgt. Hatfield has built up an intelligence system in the Embu division of Kenya which is quite remarkable. To achieve this he has worked 12 to 16 hours a day for long periods both by day and night in all weathers. The results of his work have been shown by the large number of kills and contacts made, not only by himself but also by the security forces in his area."

"In the four months between October, 1954, and January,

1955, security forces succeeded in making five contacts and killing or severely wounding some 15 terrorists on Sgt. Hatfield's information. In addition, with his own team he has been responsible for killing 15 Mau Mau and wounding many others. He has also been responsible for uncovering some 200 Mau Mau passive members."

"The operations with his own team required close physical contact with Mau Mau gangs during the night, with a consequently high standard of coolness, courage and leadership. Sgt. Hatfield possesses these qualities to a very high degree. His example has been an inspiration to others in the organization, and his contribution to the fight against Mau Mau cannot be too highly commended."

SERGEANT (ACTING) VALENTINE JOHN SUMMERS, Kenya Regiment (attached to pool of military intelligence officers).

"In addition to building up a remarkably good intelligence network, Sgt. Summers has developed a team of Africans, who, by himself, which has been so much successful in the fight against Mau Mau. Living very much on his own in a dangerous situation, he has led his team four to six times a week, generally at night, for long periods."

"Despite the fact that the team only consists of three Africans and himself, on one occasion when a sweep by security forces had failed, his initiative enabled him to make a quick follow-up with his team. Though being he was attacked was 30 to 40 strong, he immediately attacked and destroyed Mau Mau. He has been personally responsible for tactically destroying 10 huts and the killing of many Mau Mau terrorists, not to mention the recovery of arms and ammunition. His personal courage is of the highest order."

"Despite the above night work, he still finds time to run his informant network and carefully record the information he receives. His relations with police and Administration are more than cordial."

"The cool personal courage and leadership of this young man, combined with his hard work and high sense of duty, have been responsible for a large number of the successes obtained in the Fort Hall area in the fight against Mau Mau."

Mentions in Dispatches

Mentioned in recognition of distinguished services in Kenya, October 21, 1954 to April 20, 1955:

Commands and Staff

MAJOR-GENERAL G. D. G. HEYMAN, O.B.E., C.B.E., COLONEL M. P. CARVER, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; LIEUT. COLONEL (TEMPORARY) F. A. BILLET, East Surreys; LIEUT. COLONEL (TEMPORARY) H. A. HOPE, M.C., K.R.R.C.; MAJOR R. C. MACE, N.B.E., R.A.; MAJOR J. N. HOLMES, N.B.E., R.E.; MAJOR J. P. LUCAS, Buffs; and MAJOR JOHNSTON, R.O.A.C.

Royal Armoured Corps

4th Hussars. — CAPTAIN J. M. PEARFIELD.

Corps of Royal Engineers

LIEUT. COLONEL M. W. PRYNE, O.B.E.; MAJOR D. KENWICK-COX, M.B.E.; and LANCE CORPORAL R. R. WHITE.

Infantry

Royal Scots. — MAJOR (TEMPORARY) H. G. T. EVANS. Queen's Royal Regiment. — CAPTAIN H. C. MILLMAN. Royal Northumberland Fusiliers. — LIEUT. COLONEL R. E. T. ST. JOHN, M.C.; MAJOR P. S. WARD; CAPTAIN A. M. H. SCOTT; and CORPORAL A. P. NEESON. Royal Scots Fusiliers. — MAJOR K. D. BRIGHT. King's Own Scottish Borderers. — MAJOR W. E. B. ATKINSON. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. — MAJOR (TEMPORARY) P. H. VAUGHAN; LIEUT. J. R. J. MOORE; and SERGEANT J. M. SIDES. The Gloucestershire Regiment. — MAJOR R. J. SYMONS. The Royal Hampshire Regiment. — LIEUT. COLONEL (TEMPORARY) W. B. THOMAS, D.S.O., M.C.; and MAJOR W. A. F. MAYNARD. The Black Watch. — MAJOR (TEMPORARY) J. D. STEWART. The Northamptonshire Regiment. — LIEUT. COLONEL P. W. D. GREEN, D.S.O. The Manchester Regiment. — LIEUT. COLONEL P. THOMPSON. Royal Irish Fusiliers. — MAJOR (TEMPORARY) S. J. HARDING. Kenya Regiment. — CAPTAIN J. D. HUMPHREYS; and SERGEANT B. D. MCCABE (attached 23 K.A.R.). Royal Army Service Corps. — SERGEANT (ACTING) S. MASSEY. Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. — CAPTAIN (TEMPORARY) B. RAINE; W/O. I. (ACTING) C. H. EADE; and W/O. II (ACTING) H. P. MCCABE. Royal Army Veterinary Corps. — STAFF SERGEANT (ACTING) K. BAILEY. East African Army Service Corps. — SERGEANT DENEVA KIMANI.

First Sudanese Professor

DR. MEKKI SIRRAIKI is the first Sudanese to have been appointed a professor. His nomination as Professor of History in the University College of Khartoum has been approved by London University, with which the college stands in special relationship.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the s.s. KENYA CASTLE, which sailed from London last Thursday via the Mediterranean, include:

Mombasa. — Mr. H. Allen, Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Baker, Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Ball, Mr. E. Barnister, Mr. S. J. Bates, Colonel & Mrs. J. F. Bellman, Mr. L. G. Bentall, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Berry, Mr. D. B. Birch, Mr. A. D. Blatcher, Mr. B. Beach, Mr. J. H. Wood, Mr. & Mrs. M. Bradley, Mr. N. Brownhill, Mr. & Mrs. A. Chapman, Mr. & Mrs. T. Cleary, Mr. & Mrs. H. Cleave, Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Clemenson, Mr. H. W. Clemy, Mr. & Mrs. E. Colmer, Mr. & Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. & Mrs. J. Dixon, Mr. & Mrs. J. Evans, Mr. M. E. Ewen, Mr. & Mrs. J. Falconer, Mr. H. Fitzsimmons, Mr. A. J. Ford, Mr. P. J. Foster, Mr. & Mrs. D. R. Gledhill, Mr. & Mrs. A. Good, Mr. & Mrs. M. Green, Mr. J. M. A. Herdman, Mr. & Mrs. I. Hodson, Mr. R. Hopes, Mr. & Mrs. J. Humphreys, Mr. J. P. Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. M. T. Kennedy, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. King, Mr. & Mrs. Lack, Dr. & Mrs. W. E. Lawer, Mr. B. Lawton, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. H. Liversidge, Mr. & Mrs. K. Lowrie, Mr. D. C. Luke, Mr. J. R. Lumsden, Mr. G. R. Lynch, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Manly, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. MacDonald, Mr. D. A. MacIntyre, Mr. P. R. McWaters, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Marsh, Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Mason, Mr. K. Matthews, Mr. O. G. P. E. Melmoth, Dr. & Mrs. A. Mowal, Mr. & Mrs. J. O'Donnell, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Owen, Mr. R. A. Palmer, Mr. D. Pasteur, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Peacock, Mr. & Mrs. I. Phillips, Mr. R. J. Picher, Mr. A. Pritchard, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Raeburn, Mr. & Mrs. N. Ralph, Mr. G. H. Rennie, Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Rowland, Mr. E. Russell, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. W. Sandall, Mr. & Mrs. N. Sanderson, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. L. Sands, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. P. E. G. Selby, Mr. A. E. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. V. F. G. Steeden, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Swinfield, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Taet, Mr. A. J. Tomlin, Mr. E. A. Wetherall, Mr. L. I. White, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. K. Witterind, and Mr. D. G. Worthy.

Dar es Salaam. — Mr. J. Beattie, Mr. & Mrs. H. Biron, Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Brockman, Mr. J. T. Christie, Mr. S. C. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Derrington, Mr. M. B. Dyson, Mr. & Mrs.

S. H. Ellis, Mr. A. P. Fabian, Dr. Sirley L. Ferris, Mr. & Mrs. G. Glendinning, Mr. R. O. Greenfield, Mr. & Mrs. M. Hanna, Mr. & Mrs. J. Hennessey, Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. J. Kirton, Mr. A. N. Marshall, Mr. E. M. Mason, Mr. G. C. Murdoch, Mr. & Mrs. H. Price, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Reddaway, Mr. R. S. Reed, Mr. & Mrs. J. Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Rowe, Mr. J. R. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Squibb, Mr. J. A. Whithead, and Mr. & Mrs. D. O. Willard.

Beira. — Mr. B. J. Allen, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Downs, Mr. W. A. Durand, Mr. & Mrs. G. Green, Mr. D. Forbes, Professor Euphemia Ilsey, Mr. T. A. Johnstone, Mr. & Mrs. C. Eden, Mr. W. E. A. Milward, Mr. & Mrs. J. Y. Morgan, Mr. R. C. Peake, Mr. G. J. G. Pickering, Mr. & Mrs. E. Sims, Mr. A. J. Smart and Mr. R. P. L. Wells.

Inquiry into Uganda's Health Services

Professor A. F. Brazier to be Chairman

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY into the medical and health services of Uganda, recommended by the Legislative Council in February, is to begin work on August 22. It is expected that about two months will be required for an examination of the problems on the spot. Professor A. C. Brazier, Professor of Pharmacology at Birmingham University, has accepted the chairmanship.

The other members of the committee are: Professor H. J. Croft, Professor of Surgery at Makerere College Medical School; Mrs. Florence Lubega, a member of the Council of Makerere College; Mr. J. M. Madhvani, a member of the Legislative Council of Uganda; Dr. I. K. Majugo, an African medical practitioner in the Protectorate; Captain H. M. Naylor, chairman of the Tord Tea Co., Ltd., Uganda; Dr. S. J. Scurlock, senior medical administrative officer of the Birmingham Hospital Regional Board; and Dr. Glycey D. Williams, of the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

7 reasons why... this thrifty BEDFORD is today's best buy

1. 135 cu. ft. capacity—10 cu. ft. more beside the driver.
2. Robust, all-steel construction reinforced to waist height.
3. Petrol-saving "square" engine for long, trouble-free life.
4. Doors slide outside the body, aiding doors don't obstruct footpath or roadway.
5. Exceptional manoeuvrability—semi-forward control with 35 ft. turning circle.
6. Independent front suspension; long, wide, rear springs; shock absorbers all round.
7. Easy service access cuts down maintenance time.



HALF-TON VAN

(Also available in a wide range of "utility" conversions—pickups—estate wagons, etc.)

P.O. BOX 951
BRUCE LTD
 NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by The Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd., Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakura, Eldoret, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, Iringa, Mtwara, Arusha, Morogoro, Kampala

PERSONALIA

ARCHDEACON K. E. STONE is shortly due in London from Kenya.

MR. T. A. L. PAYO returned on Friday from a visit to Rhodesia.

MR. R. M. M. KING, Solicitor-General in Nyasaland, has arrived on leave.

THE EARL OF POVSINGTON will arrive in London at the end of the week for a short stay.

MR. W. J. ST. JOHN, city engineer of Salisbury, and MR. JARVIS are in England on leave.

MR. NORMAN HARRIS, M.L.C., will fly back to Nairobi next week from his visit to Great Britain.

MR. and MRS. J. SULKIN, of Nairobi, will leave London shortly for Italy on their way back to Kenya.

COLONEL F. ADAM, an official of the Save the Children Fund, has recently visited the Somaliland Protectorate.

MR. J. F. KAPNEK is in London until the third week in August, when he will return in the ATHENE CASTLE.

THE COMTE DE WARREN, the French Consul-General in Salisbury, has left for France on transfer accompanied by his family.

MR. M. E. KAWALYA-KAGWA, a Muganda, has been appointed a governor of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, Nairobi.

MR. & MRS. J. A. FLORENCE, MR. & MRS. M. C. W. VAN ARENTHÄLS, and MR. & MRS. J. W. CLAPPERTON have arrived in England from Nyasaland.

SIR ANDREW MACTAGGART and MR. D. C. BROOK flew from London to Kenya last week to take part in the ceremonial opening of the LGW Tana hydro-electric station.

MR. A. Z. BARER, of Chicago, president of Rotary International for 1955-56, is to visit South, Central and East Africa. He is due in Salisbury from the Union on August 24.

PROFESSOR FRANCK, of Harvard University, who has been studying constitutional development in West, East, and Central Africa, is due to leave Nairobi for Karachi on Saturday.

SIR GEORGE BERESFORD-STOKE has resigned his appointment as one of the Crown Agents, but will remain chairman of the East African Currency Board and the West African Currency Board.

MR. A. J. RAYMENT, managing director of Car Mart, Ltd., left London last week to visit Southern Africa, in which the company has substantial interests. He is due back from Rhodesia in a few days.

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY has been re-elected chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society, and SIR HARRY BATTERBEE and MR. L. J. WILMOTH have been re-elected vice-chairmen.

MR. F. C. FERGUSON, president of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa, has spoken on stamp collecting at meetings of the Mashonaland Stamp Society, Bulawayo Stamp Club, and Zomba Stamp Club.

MR. S. W. VALENTINE, manager of the branch of Barclays Bank D.C.O. at 29 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.4, retires today. He will be succeeded by MR. A. E. A. OCKENDEY, the assistant manager of the branch.

MR. P. WATKIN-WILLIAMS, since January a senior resident magistrate in Uganda, who has been appointed a puisne judge in Trinidad and Tobago, was called to the Bar in 1924 and joined the Colonial Legal Service in 1946.

CHIEF INSPECTOR ELANGWA S/O SHADI, who has been promoted an assistant superintendent of police in Tanganyika, is the first African to attain that rank in the Territory, and is believed to be only the second in all East Africa.

MR. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, left Salisbury at the beginning of the week by air to visit the United States, Canada, and Great Britain.

MR. R. W. E. CRADDOCK, who has now opened a London office in Grand Buildings, Triton Square, for the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, will henceforth handle all tourist matter behalf of the East African Commissioner in London.

WHILE SIR TITO WINYI IV, Mukama of Bunyoro, came to London to receive the accolade from the Queen, the Katikifo, MR. MARTIN MURIDI, the Murampizi, MR. E. M. MUGANYA, and the Kaigo, MR. FWIZI KIJAMURUMI, acted as Escorts.

CAPTAIN PETER WRIGHT, who has been appointed commodore commander of the British India Steam Navigation Company's fleet on the retirement of CAPTAIN G. A. PETERSON, joined the company in 1919 and was promoted commander in 1935.

MR. INNES KOENEN, a civilian under contract to the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, who leads the United States Gravity Survey Team due to arrive in Entebbe tomorrow, will be accompanied by Mr. JOHN ROSE. Arrangements for the visit are being made by the East African Meteorological Department. They will leave for Nairobi on August 19.

MR. C. V. VEITCH has been elected president of the East African Hotelkeepers' Association, of which MR. J. BLOCK and MR. E. SHERRINGTON WALKER are the vice-presidents. The other members of the committee are MR. G. A. AMES, MR. E. R. BLOCK, MR. M. E. BRUNNER, MR. A. G. V. BELVELLE, MR. P. A. JOHNSON, MR. J. A. R. KING, DR. O. MAHNE, and MR. E. J. HOLLISTER.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EESLIE McNICOLL is to relinquish the office of chairman of Cable & Wireless, Ltd., at the end of January. He joined the court of directors in 1947, became managing director three years later, and chairman in 1951. An electrical engineer by profession, he was Chief Signals Officer during the last war to Field-Marshal Alexander, Montgomery, and Maitland Wilson and to General Eisenhower.

SIR ELLIS ROBINS has been awarded the Star of the Ordre Royale d'Etoile d'Anjouan in recognition of his work for the French pavilion during the Cecil Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in 1953. He has been made a Grand Officer of the Order, being the first Rhodesian to be so honoured. Sir Ellis was chairman of the board of the exhibition. MR. CEDRIC TILLEY, of Bulawayo, the architect who designed the French pavilion, has been made an officer of the same order.

Among Rhodesian arrivals in this country are MR. J. C. ALLAN, CAPTAIN F. W. W. BERNARD, MR. E. B. BLACK, MR. & MRS. A. O. BOSTOCK, MR. & MRS. J. BARKER, MR. E. BAGGALEY, MR. S. COLMAN, MR. L. F. FEREDAY, MR. & MRS. A. V. C. F. HURBAUD, MR. P. H. JOSELYNE, MR. M. MARGOLIS, MR. & MRS. E. G. G. MARSH, MR. & MRS. S. RABINOVITZ, MR. R. SHAW, MR. P. A. TAEFS, MR. & MRS. C. F. TURNER, MR. R. G. WILSON, MR. & MRS. W. P. WILSON, and MR. J. M. WRIGHT.

ESTATE AGENTS

S.E. SUSSEX OFFERS every amenity for leave or residence. For properties of all descriptions, coast, town or country areas, for sale or lease, consult C. S. PARKER & Co., Cooden Beach, Bexhill-on-Sea.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

SPEND YOUR LEAVE in England at ABINGWORTH HALL, near Stratford-on-Avon, in sunny downsland of Sussex. Warmth, comfort, good food. Seven acres grounds. Several ground-floor bedrooms, 11 miles from sea. Bus pass. Unlicensed Station. Bulbworth.

Obituary

Colonel Alistair Gibb

Services to East and Central Africa

COL. ALISTAIR MONTEITH GIBB, T.D., eldest son of Brigadier-General Sir Alexander Gibb, and senior partner of the family firm of consulting engineers, was fatally injured last Friday while playing a polo match at the Amberham ground, near Cowdray Park, Sussex.

Gibb captained the Cotswold Park team, collied with another player and his pony fell on top of him. He was attended immediately by three doctors who were watching the game, and an ambulance took him to Chichester Hospital, but he died on the way. Mrs. Gibb, a sister of Viscount Cowdray, was on the polo ground.

Alistair Gibb, who was 54 years of age, was educated at Eton and Pembroke College, Cambridge, and then received his training as an engineer with Sir Basil Mott, of Mort, Hay and Anderson, consulting engineers. Later he went with his father to visit engineering works in Newfoundland and India. In 1934 he went to Kenya to settle. Later he was elected chairman of the Pyrethrum Board. He became interested in public affairs, and also bought the well-known big game business of Safariland, Ltd., which he wound up during the last war.

Immediately it broke out he returned to England to rejoin the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, with which he served throughout in the Middle East and Italy, commanding it from 1942 until 1944. He took command at the battle of Alamain when the C.O. was wounded, and led the regiment through the campaign in Italy. Four years ago he became honorary colonel of the regiment.

Some months before the end of the war, on account of the important national work on which his father's firm was engaged, he was released from the Army. His general ability, and in particular his quick mind, ease in handling men, and capacity as a negotiator, quickly established his position in engineering circles, and within two years he had become senior partner in the business.

Under his initiative its connexions with East and Central Africa, and also with the Middle East, were rapidly developed to the point at which it became probable that the firm would be invited to act as consultants in any engineering project of the first magnitude. Thus it was invited by the Government of Southern Rhodesia to undertake the important survey of the Sabi Valley, by the East Africa High Commission to make a development survey of the country which would be served by a line connecting the railway systems of Tanganyika Territory and Rhodesia; by the Government of Uganda to act as consultants in connexion with the great Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme; and quite recently by the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to act as joint consultants with French experts in connexion with the great Kariba Gorge hydro-electric project. Gibb paid frequent visits to East and Central Africa to keep in touch with these and other matters.

When the United Central Africa Association established a London Committee at the time of the campaign for federation he was one of the original members, and when the Voice of Kenya found a London organization desirable he was asked to be its chairman. He was also the first chairman of the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council, and deputy chairman of that council. For some years he had been a member of the Joint East and Central African Board, and of the East Africa Committee of the British Empire Society for the Blind.

In the general election of 1953 he unsuccessfully contested Swindon as a Conservative candidate.

A first-class polo player, Gibb probably did as much as anyone to revive the game in this country after the war. He was president of the Cirencester Polo Club and captain of the Cotswold Park team, which took its name from his Gloucestershire estate, and he did much to encourage young players. At Cowdray Park he had often played with the Duke of Edinburgh.

Alistair Gibb will be widely missed, for he had a large circle of friends. He was a most capable business man, a practical manager, a man with a high sense of personal and public service, a man whose trust in his own qualities and quiet friendliness, his modesty, his ability to get things done, and his readiness to help any good cause.

The Hon. Mrs. Gibb, whom he married in 1944, was the eldest daughter of the second Viscount Cowdray and the widow of the Hon. Robert Gurdon, who was killed in action while serving with the Goldstream Guards. There is a daughter of the marriage.

Captain William Grazebrook

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GRAZEBROOK, C.B.E., M.C., of Nairobi, who died suddenly in London last week, had been well known in Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, and Kenya for some 40 years.

He first went to East Africa in 1912, and for the next two years hunted and traded in German East Africa (now Tanganyika), Ethiopia, Somaliland, Kenya, and Uganda, joining the East Africa Protectorate Forces as a private on the outbreak of war in August, 1914, he served throughout the "German East" campaign, being commissioned in 1915, mentioned in dispatches, and awarded the Military Cross.

On demobilization he became manager in Tanganyika Territory of the East African Agency, Ltd., and when that company went into voluntary liquidation in 1923 he formed Grazebrook, Bartlett & Co., Ltd., with headquarters in Zanzibar. The business was later incorporated in Tanganyika as a private company. He was one of the founders of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, and in 1923 he was elected chairman of the Zanzibar Chamber. When a Legislative Council was established in that Protectorate in 1926 he was one of its first non-official members.

From 1939 to 1949 he was temporary official in Kenya, being much of the time price controller; for services in that capacity he was made C.B.E.

He had been a director of Nyazara Salt Mines (Tanganyika), Ltd., from its incorporation, and later he had been both chairman and managing director. The dual office enabled him to do much to modernize the enterprise, in the prospects of which he had great faith.

Grazebrook was one of the best amateur cinematographers in East Africa. He was very knowledgeable about big game, he was most patient in observing wild life, he had an artistic sense, and his films were consequently exceptionally good. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to get away into the bush, watch and photograph. His next best recreation was to chat with old friends, then his sardonic wit and knowledge of men and affairs were given free play.

MR. E. LAWENDER, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 63, went to Kenya in 1913 and served in the K.A.F. in the 1914-18 war.

THE REV. ALEXANDER GROLLAU, a Roman Catholic missionary, has died in Zomba at the age of 72. He first went to Nyasaland in 1909.

MRS. G. G. W. HARRISON, a mistress in the Northern Rhodesia Department of European Education, has died at 63.

Full Independence for the Sudan

Ministry More Fully Committed

SAYED ISMAIL EL AZHARI, the Prime Minister of the Sudan, and his colleagues are now making many opportunities of propagating the idea of complete independence for the Sudan, and of discountenancing the policy (which they previously enunciated) of "unity of the Nile Valley."

The news sheets published by the Social Affairs Ministry have been used to arouse vigorous public opinion for the principle of complete sovereignty for the Sudan. Nearly all the front page and half the back page of the latest issue to reach London is concerned with that theme.

There are reports of enthusiastic meetings in cities, towns, and villages which have been organized by the Prime Minister and his colleagues, who are said to have been mobbed by enthusiastic crowds. Leading local notables are stated to have "backed the Government in its deeds and wholeheartedly supported its attitude towards the full independence and complete sovereignty of the Sudan, truly pledging to offer sacrifices for reaching that goal."

The Prime Minister and other Ministers "assured that people that, according to their wish and the wish of other people in all other areas they visited, the Sudan will have her full freedom and complete independence."

Thousands Delighted

Tens of thousands of people in Khartoum thronged with delight and loudly acclaimed the Prime Minister and the Minister of Communications, and started shouting patriotic slogans: "Long live Azhari and his national Government," and "Long live the free independent Sudan."

Thousands of people are also said to have been present in Berber when the Prime Minister made a strong speech in which he spoke about freedom and its sweetness and the struggle to the last breath for obtaining it.

In Wadi Halfa "thousands of citizens lined both sides of the train. The streets, houses, and shops of the town were decorated with flags and posters which bore slogans demanding full independence for the Sudan and welcoming the protector of her freedom. There the crowds shouted not only for "the independent free Sudan," but also "Down with the enemies of independence."

According to the official newspaper, the Prime Minister said in reply to speakers who had referred to the High Sudd Dam (which Egypt is anxious to build in the Sudan) that his Government "would not say yes or no before listening to the view of a delegation from Wadi Halfa people who are the most affected section of the population." He assured them that the view of this delegation will be binding to the Government, who would act accordingly.

Alliance Rumours Denied

Answering rumours that the Sudan Government intended to enter into military alliance with other States, the Prime Minister totally denied any such intention, declaring that it was neither his personal policy, his party policy, nor the policy of the Government to enter into an alliance with any State.

Sayed Yahia El Fadli, Minister of Social Affairs, stated:

"The unanimous cry coming from the bottom of the hearts of all Sudanese does not reach the ears of some certain people who serve their own interests. They have received Egypt as well as being deceived by the propaganda in Khartoum in which all people are misled. They are being deceived and misled and have not realized that they are being deceived and misled. They have wanted to enter into an alliance with other States, but they have not realized that they are being deceived and misled."

According to the official statement issued by the Prime Minister, he concluded by saying that "Egypt will soon know that the Sudanese are united and unanimous in their claim for independence, and she will yield to the Sudanese will to live a free, honourable, life in a fully dependent and completely sovereign Sudan."

Liberation Celebrations

It is now known that the Egyptian Government invited all Ministers and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries in the Sudan to attend the so-called "liberation celebrations" in Cairo on July 23. The Sudanese Council of Ministers decided, however, that the invitations should be accepted by Vice Ministers and three Under-Secretaries only, and that the invitations sent to Government officials, to officers in the Army and the Police, and to heads of local governments should be declined, owing to the pressure of official work at this important stage of the country's constitutional progress.

All British and Egyptian officials whose posts have been Sudanized had left the Sudan by the beginning of this week.

SAYED ISMAIL EL AZHARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, said in a speech at the Sudanese Council of Ministers on July 22: "I visited Cairo for the July 23 revolution festivities. We left no doubt regarding our determination to win our independence and to maintain the most friendly relations with Egyptian people. It is my duty towards the Sudanese and the Egyptian peoples to discharge my mission, in the face of many embarrassments and a good deal of unpleasantness."

He had, he said, urged the Prime Minister of Egypt, Colonel Nasser, to give his personal attention to relations between Egypt and the Sudan because they were so frequently disturbed by "irresponsible elements in the Egyptian Press and speaking from Cairo Radio."

The Sudanese Government had, he said, told the Governments of Great Britain and Egypt on July 6 that it was opposed to British or Egyptian representation on the international commission which would supervise the elections for the Constituent Assembly in the Sudan, for "my Government is determined to eradicate all forms of external influence and intervention in regards any individual or section of the Sudanese people."

Old Totalitarian Theory

EGYPT'S ARGUMENTS for union with the Sudan sound remarkably like the old totalitarian theory that the best way to achieve perfect freedom is to surrender liberty, said the *Manchester Guardian* in a leading article a few days ago.

The newspaper quoted one Egyptian speaker as saying: "If an independent Sudan chooses union with Egypt, union in this case will not be inconsistent with independence, but will be a way of protecting independence. The Sudan will be an independent State united with Egypt. Every independent State has to enter into a union with other States to protect its independence."

The leading article continued:

"Colonel Nasser has made the rather extraordinary statement that the Egyptian Revolutionary Council must treat the Sudan. In the same speech he also said that the Egyptian Army would not allow the revival of a party system. This offers a bleak enough prospect if the Sudan should be united with Egypt. Union would mean the destruction of the parliamentary system in the Sudan which has grown up during the last years of the British rule."

"Egypt's anxiety about whether its attractions are effective is shown in the expansion of its radio programmes to the Sudan. Thus the radio complains that the Sudanese Prime Minister, Sayed Ismail El Azhari, controls all the anti- and weekly newspapers in Khartoum and that the pro-Egyptian vote is therefore sagging."

The following passage from a talk from Cairo Radio shows how the Sudanese are being misled:—

"The subject of my talk is the accursed devil who stands before the north and the south and strives to bembuddle minds and consciences. Shall we let him go on or fight against him? I call the devil: 'You went to the Sudan to invade Egypt for British loot and under the Egyptian revolutionaries. They allowed you to wear stripes. Could you tell me the name of the suits and stripes you are angry about?' The Government of Egypt found feudalism, masters, and miserable peasants. It eliminated feudalism, and liberated the miserable peasants."

"The devil answered: 'You are a big stupid fool. It is the very action which has freed the Sudanese peasants and millionaires. Do they want to free the miserable? No! No! No! Now with the Sudan and long live separation, independence, twenty million people are dying...'"

Four persons were killed and 10 wounded last week when troops and police opened fire in Nzara, Zandeland, after serious rioting and looting, which occurred when the M.P. for Zandeland, Mr. H. K. Kuyi, was convicted by a Native court and threatened to kill local saltans who did not submit to his for unity with Egypt.

A sentence of two years imprisonment had been pronounced on hundreds of persons outside the court started to loot shops in the market. The police, assisted by troops, tried to disperse the crowd with tear gas. Next morning men employed at the cotton mills attacked the offices, breaking down windows and doors and assaulting the staff. Khartoum reports state that the demonstrators, who were armed with sticks, spears, knives, and axes, numbered about 1,000. On leaving the mills they attacked the market, where some merchants from the Northern Sudan were seriously injured.

Reports so far received do not indicate at what stage the casualties were sustained.

"You could feel the pulse of progress beating," Dr. A. J. R. van Riebeeck, South African Minister of Economic Affairs, commenting on his recent visit to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Case of Seretse Khama

Government Will Not Change Policy

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Labour Party passed the following resolution last week:

"The national executive committee of the Labour Party, having considered the Report of their Commonwealth Office, who has recently made investigations in Bechuanaland, is satisfied that the position of Seretse Khama should be reconsidered by the Government. The first step towards resolving the problem should be for the Government to invite responsible leaders of the Bamangwato, including Likheko, Baso, Bolei, and Keokoa, with their advisers and with representatives of the tribal headmen, to meet in order to discuss the situation with a view to the settlement of the matter with it. This object should be to bring the tribes together and to plan for the future development. There is good reason to believe that the interests of the tribes would be served by such an opportunity of consultation. The national executive committee has decided to urge the Government to make an attempt to find a solution to the vexed problem."

Lord Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, replied to Mr. Morgan Phillips, secretary of the Labour Party:

"I would thank my colleagues as well as the hon. member and several policy of Great Britain in the matter. As we made clear in the White Paper of March 1954, the Government have a wide responsibility in the welfare and good government of the Protectorate as a whole, and of the other High Commission Territories. In particular, they have in this respect a duty in matters of paramount importance that they must discharge. H.M. Government have, as you know, decided that this would government and the well-being of the Bamangwato Reserve require that Seretse should absent himself from the Protectorate until an alternative chief has been securely established with his own Native administration."

"I am satisfied that the outcome of any discussions with tribal representatives, such as you propose, would not justify any change in this policy. Indeed, it would only cause fresh uncertainty, and by stirring up old rivalries and kindling bitterness, it would do great harm. Therefore hold out no prospect of H.M. Government agreeing to discussions such as you suggest. I shall, however, be very ready to receive your deputations and suggest a meeting at the Commonwealth Relations Office on August 10th."

The Labour deputation will consist of Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., Mr. Wilfrid Burke, M.P., Mr. Sam Watson, Mr. Percy Knight, and Mr. T. Driberg.

All R.A.F. Bombers Withdrawn

THIRTY-FIVE TERRESTRIAL BOMBS were dropped in Kenya last week-end.

The last three Lincoln bombers of the R.A.F. were withdrawn from Kenya last Thursday. It has been officially stated that almost 6m. lb. of bombs were dropped on forest hideouts in 900 sorties.

Mr. Frank Lloyd, district commissioner in the Kiambu area, still one of those most susceptible to Mau Mau, has described the local position as much improved, and has made known that between the middle of June and the middle of July local villagers handed in 11 home-made guns, some 500 rounds of ammunition, about £2,000 of Mau Mau funds, and large quantities of Mau Mau documents. They also revealed the burial places of 35 Africans whom terrorists had murdered. Further confession meetings last week produced more firearms and about £700 of cash.

Education Problems

A WORKING PARTY on higher education is studying such problems in Tanganyika Territory. It is composed of Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders (chairman), Director of the London School of Economics; Sir David Keir, Master of Balliol; Professor E. Giffen, Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering at Queen Mary College, London University; and Dr. F. W. Hume, assistant adviser on the technical education to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The party began its survey in Dar es Salaam last week.

Tobacco at Its Best

SENIOR SERVICE
The Best of Cigarette Quality

Archdeacon of the Seychelles

Not to Return to the Colony

THE DECISION that the Archdeacon of the Seychelles should not return to the island at the end of his present leave is the subject of questions in the House of Commons last week.

MR. E. FLETCHER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it was with his authority that consultations had taken place between the Governor of the Seychelles and the Bishop of Mauritius, as a result of which the Archdeacon of the Seychelles, who had been informed, on behalf of the Governor, that he would not be allowed to return to the Seychelles.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs: "My rt. hon. friend is aware that the Governor has had correspondence with the Bishop of Mauritius on this subject. The question of Mr. Boach's return as archdeacon is, however, a matter for the decision of the Bishop."

Sensational Interference

MR. FLETCHER: "Is not this a sensational interference with freedom of speech in the Seychelles? It is so scandalous that the Governor of the Seychelles should use his influence, or attempt to use his influence, with the Bishop of Mauritius to prevent the return of the archdeacon merely because he has thought fit to criticize the administration of Government in the Seychelles? Is the Minister aware that a petition is being widely signed in the Seychelles against the return of the archdeacon?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "I do not think that there has been any question of criticism of the Administration. There is no doubt whatever that the archdeacon has criticized

a number of individuals, made allegations which have not been well founded in many cases.

MR. S. SILVERMAN: "How does the rt. hon. gentleman know that?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "But the point is that no formal request was made by the Governor to the Bishop for the archdeacon's removal. All the Governor did was to make it clear that in his opinion it was in the interests of the Colony and in the interests of the Anglican community that Mr. Boach should not return. I should like to say that everybody will agree that many of the archdeacon's good qualities, on his sincerity and courage, but at times he has certainly been lacking in wisdom and certainly lacking in tact in a Colony where the situation is of great delicacy."

MR. S. SILVERMAN: "Does the Government?"

MR. NICHOLSON: "How does the Governor come into the picture if the archdeacon is not to return? The archdeacon not understood as rt. hon. friend to say that the archdeacon has broken the law. It is not a most dangerous precedent that the Governor should intervene in Church matters, purely on matters of private opinion, when he has no legal right of status so to do? This is the way away Colony from the ordinary rights of freedom of speech and common sense should be observed."

MR. HOPKINSON: "This is not a question of free speech, but the Governor has had correspondence with the Bishop of Mauritius in the past on the subject of the archdeacon's return, and there is no doubt whatever that the Governor is entitled to express his opinion on perfectly private grounds about the archdeacon's return to the Colony and the Anglican community, which is greatly divided on this subject."

No Public Hearing

MR. DODDARNS: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman state exactly what it is of which the archdeacon has been accused? Has there been any public hearing into these accusations?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "No, sir. It is a question of any public hearing of accusations. This is a matter, as I said at the beginning, for the Bishop of Mauritius to decide."

MR. JONES GARDNER: "The Minister is leaving the matter in a rather unsatisfactory state. Are we to suppose that the man expressed views which were unwelcome to the Government and he is going to be deprived of the opportunity of a fair trial in the Seychelles, and is to be without any opportunity of meeting the charges?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "The archdeacon has had an opportunity of having these charges, which he has made against individuals, investigated in the past through the Governor, and he has also been in correspondence on the subject with the Colonial Office. They are allegations against individuals, and there is no question of the Governor's administration. But the fact is that he has stirred up a lot of trouble in a community where there has been very great delicacy between the different denominations, and there is no doubt whatever that he has caused very great difficulties there."

MR. FLETCHER: "On a point of order, in view of the most unsatisfactory nature of the reply, and in view of the very serious constitutional issues involved, I beg to give notice that I shall raise this matter on the adjournment at the earliest possible opportunity."

White Rhinos

THE LONDON ZOO now possesses a pair of young white rhinoceroses. They are believed to be the first examples of this species to be exhibited in Britain. They were obtained for the Zoological Society of London by Mr. John Seago while on a collecting trip in Uganda, where he was allowed to trap them in a game reserve. A fully-grown male white rhinoceros can measure 6 ft. at the shoulders and reach a length of 12 ft. or 13 ft. The animals, now strictly protected, are slowly increasing in numbers, and that allows an occasional export permit to be granted.

Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary

COLONEL E. H. M. CLIFFORD, British leader of the Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (who held the Somalia-Boundary Commission from 1931 to 1935), has told the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, that about 400 miles of the boundary have already been demarcated and that the field work will be completed at the end of August. The final agreement and the proved maps are not expected to be signed for another two years.

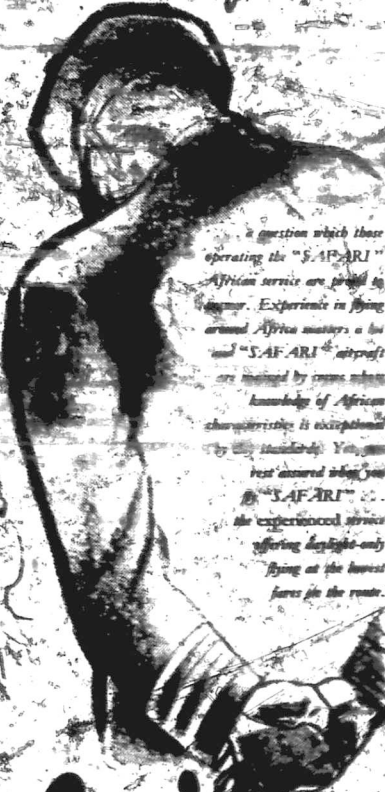


London Office Opened

The East Africa Tourist
Travel Association
has opened a London
office on the ground
floor of Grand Buildings,
Trafalgar Square,
W.C.2.

Mr. R. W. E. Craddock,
the London manager, will
welcome inquiries from
intending visitors to East
Africa

*How often have
I flown between
Britain & Africa?*



A question which those operating the "SAFARI" African service are proud to answer. Experience in flying around Africa makes a pilot "SAFARI" aircraft are trained by men whose knowledge of African characteristics is exceptional by the standards. You will be assured when you fly "SAFARI" ... the experienced service offering daylight only flying at the lowest fares in the world.

Safari

... the experienced service — direct to the United Kingdom

OPERATED JOINTLY BY
**AIRWORK LTD
HUNTING-CLAN**



FLY TO THE SUN
Office: Airwork, Salisbury, Wilt. 22868
8-12, Abingdon Road, 251 hours - Bristol
8-12, Abingdon Road, 251 hours - London
8-12, Abingdon Road, 251 hours - London
8-12, Abingdon Road, 251 hours - London
8-12, Abingdon Road, 251 hours - London

RETURN FARES TO LONDON	
MOGELA	£205.0
LUSAKA	£205.0
BECHUANA	£212.0
SALISBURY	£212.0

Reception for Rhodesians

SIR COLLEEN RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Lady Rennie held a reception at Rhodesia House, London, last week to meet visiting Rhodesians. Those present were:—

- Colonel & Mrs. Cedric Alington Mr. & Mrs. L. F. G. Anthony, Mr. T. V. R. Barbour, Major and Mrs. F. W. Cavendish-Bentick, Captain F. W. W. Bernard, Mrs. M. H. Finley-Bissett, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Brown, Miss C. E. G. Colson, V. H. Buxton, Mr. & Mrs. L. E. O. Cary, Commander & Mrs. G. A. R. Charraud, Sir Thomas & Lady Chegwidden, Mr. & Mrs. O. H. Cooke, Group-Captain & Mrs. W. A. K. Dalzell, Mrs. P. L. Day, Mr. & Mrs. D. Friedmann, Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Fynn, Miss C. A. Gordon-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. Gray, Captain and Mrs. A. Grith, Mrs. A. M. Hagelhorn, Mr. & Mrs. F. L. Harrington, Wing-Commander & Mrs. H. H. Higgins, Mrs. G. J. S. Holland, Miss H. Hodges, Mrs. B. J. Hunt, Mrs. J. Jacobson, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Jarvis, Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Joelson, Mr. J. A. Jansz, Miss M. M. Lamb, Mr. & Mrs. S. LeSieur, Mrs. I. A. Lewis, Mr. Henry Low, Mr. & Mrs. M. McBean, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. McCallister, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Maellaine, Miss M. P. P. Mahon-Dally, Mrs. H. Meredith, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. P. Mills, Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. E. Ormonde, Mr. & Mrs. G. Orr, Mrs. H. N. Parry, Miss Pegram, Mr. & Mrs. J. Pollock, Mr. & Mrs. G. Prentice, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Rennie, Mrs. A. J. Rennie, Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Ross, Miss Ross, Mr. R. Russmore, Mrs. J. Schlessinger, Mrs. J. Schiff, Mr. G. D. Sheary, Mrs. H. S. Sly, Miss Sly, Mr. H. Daly Stamford, Colonel & Mrs. L. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. K. D. T. Jones, Miss P. P. Walker, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Wallace, and Mr. & Mrs. G. Wolf.

New Sudan Agent

Dr. Ali Uro, the new Sudan Agent in London, was born in Omdurman in 1915, educated at the Sudan Memorial College, Khartoum, and graduated thence in medicine in 1941. After five years in the Sudan Medical Service in the Blue Nile, Equatoria and Kordofan provinces, he set up in private practice. He has been interested in politics since he was appointed secretary-general of the Sudan Graduates' Congress. When the Unionist parties amalgamated as the National Unity Party he was elected a member of its executive committee, and he was a member of the Unionist delegation which visited the United Kingdom and Egypt in 1952. A reception in his honour was held at Sudan House, London, last week.

Livingstone's "Tembe"

FOR MANY YEARS the most notable building in the Tabora district of Tanganyika Territory was the Agah house which had been put at the disposal of David Livingstone and H. M. Stanley. It stood for many years during the time of German administration and must have been visited by thousands of people. When it disintegrated some years ago a replica was built, and that has recently been badly damaged by fire. The Government has therefore decided to rebuild in permanent materials as close a copy as possible and to use it as a museum in memory of the great travellers. The original Arab doors are in the Johannesburg Museum, but excellent copies were not damaged during the fire and are to be used again.

Victoria League

RE-ELECTION of Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt as chairman of the Victoria League was proposed at the annual meeting in London by Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, who commended the league's work over the past 54 years. Sir Cecil urged members to ensure that every Colonial student who came to this country had an English friend to whose home he could go. Membership of the league, now 6,325, increased by 800 last year.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A Boy Scouts camp has been opened near Mosego, Tanganyika Territory.

A girrupa, of black cod, weighing 232 lb. has been caught by a member of Mafinga Fishing Club after an exciting struggle, in which the angler and a friend were rescued from a sinking canoe by a motor-boat.

The opera company and orchestra of La Scala, Milan may give performances in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi on their way back from a tour of South Africa. A performance in Mombasa has already been arranged.

The Anderson Commission on the General Hydro-Electricity Board has 101 members, convened in Salisbury that at the Kariba dam site there would eventually be a township with a population of about 10,000, of whom 1,500 would be European men, women and children.

Chest Clinic

A chest clinic costing £12,000 is to be built by the Salisbury branch of the Rhodesia Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The State Lottery Trustees have given £5,000, and the Federal Government will provide specialized X-ray equipment.

The Congress People's Party is being formed in Nyasaland under the leadership of Mr. Masopane Gondwe, a former vice-president of the Nyasaland African Congress, which had expelled him. The C.P.P. is to oppose the Congress.

The Somaliland National United Front has launched an appeal for £30,000 in order to send two representatives to New York in September to be present when the petition against the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty is placed before the United Nations Assembly.

A trip to East Africa is part of the prize offered in a competition for their staff organized by Messrs. J. Lyons & Co. Ltd., the catering company. The winner, Miss Patricia Stiles, of Ealing, London, will shortly go on safari in East Africa with Mr. and Mrs. Armand Denis.

Kenya Immigration

New permanent immigration into Kenya during 1954 included 4,904 Europeans and 4,021 Asians and Arabs. Permanent emigration figures were 2,358 and 1,042 respectively. For Tanganyika permanent immigrants were respectively 2,502 and 3,394 and permanent emigrants 770 and 339.

Two films of Southern Rhodesia are to be shown in the Imperial Institute programme during August — "Colony in Colour" during the first week, and "Rhodesian Spotlight No. 20" in the second. From September 12 to 18 "Rhodesian Spotlight No. 24" will be shown.

Nyasaland Labour in Rhodesia

Mr. R. S. GARFIELD, Deputy Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said recently that, with the full agreement of the Government of Nyasaland, the Government of Southern Rhodesia hoped in due course to bring the wives and families of Nyasaland Africans who were working in the Colony to join their menfolk. Such large-scale migration from Nyasaland of whole families was not now possible because Southern Rhodesia already faced a serious African housing problem, but the Prime Minister hoped that the movement would become possible within 10 or 15 years, within which period the whole labour pattern was likely to change. The Federation of Southern Rhodesia and Africa, about 10% of which more than 500,000 inhabitants live outside the Colony, and more than 100,000 from Nyasaland, would unite them with their families while they was at work would greatly reduce serious social problems.

Community Service

COMMUNITY SERVICE CAMPS lasting three weeks have been started in Northern Rhodesia for African school boys in the higher classes. Three such camps have been held this year. The purpose is to provide character training and to show the boys and the local community by practical example the value of self-help and team effort. The camps are sited where a community needs work done on a development project. At one camp 88 boys from Lusaka and Broken Hill cleared the site for a new tuberculosis settlement in the Chisamba area. At Katete 150 boys from four schools re-thatched the Kagora welfare hall, cleared an area for a football pitch, built three large dormitories for Kagora middle school, and repaired badly eroded village paths. An education officer or district officer takes charge of each camp and is assisted by African teachers.

Commonwealth Supreme Court

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS suggested at the closing session in London last week of the Commonwealth and Empire Law Conference that, because some member nations of the Commonwealth had a constitutional dislike of appealing to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the time had come to consider its replacement by a Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, with a rather larger panel of judges who would meet from time to time in each Commonwealth country. While sitting in such country it would call upon two or three of the best of its judges, who would sit with two or three other leading Commonwealth judges, including some from Great Britain. The Supreme Court would thus have the cream of judicial talent, it would avoid any offence to local feelings of independent nationalism, and it would save time and expense.

THE MANICA
TRADING COMPANY
LIMITED

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

BEIRA P.O. Box 14

SALISBURY P.O. Box 776

BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310

GWELO P.O. Box 447

BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460

LOURENÇO MARQUES
P.O. Box 557

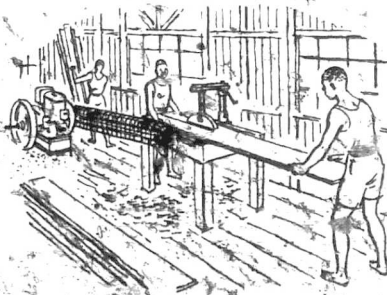
LONDON OFFICE: 61-62, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3

A wheel turns . . . and he is richer

Quick to perceive the advantages of the machine the African has eagerly accepted its use and, with an almost casual adeptness, has mastered it. Today, where once he toiled with heavy loads, his confident hands command the motor truck. From ancient ways of grinding corn he has turned to the small power mill. In every sphere of economic life he is ready to employ machines, or mechanical devices, to lighten his labour and increase its fruitfulness. In British West and East Africa, the Belgian Congo and French Africa, The United Africa Company takes a part in meeting the ever growing demand for light industrial machinery, power tools and vehicles, and make an important contribution to the mechanised development of the territories it serves.



Deriving power from the ubiquitous oil engine, African owned workshops, equipped with a variety of modern machine tools, are giving rise to new skills in West Africa, creating new standards of craftsmanship.



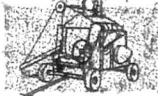
* Single cylinder stationary oil engines



Printing presses



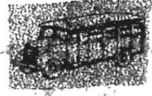
Palm Oil presses



Concrete mixers



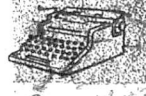
Bicycles



Motor cars, buses and trucks



Corn grinding mills



Business machinery



Industrial electric motors

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

UNILEVER HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.4. Telephone: Central 7474.

A MANY SIDED ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Of Commercial Concern

Mr. C. C. Spencer, chairman of the Uganda Coffee Industry Board, has suggested grading standards. There are at present three grades only—fair average (f.a.q.), undergrade, and triage. It is proposed to substitute six grades, to be known as 7, 10, 15, 25, 50, and triage, the numbers indicating the maximum percentage of defective beans in a consignment. Four grades are suggested for arabica coffee—7, 15, 30, and triage.

Exports of coffee tea, primarily from the high-altitude plantations in the Kivu Province of the Belgian Congo reached a total of 10,500 tons last year, compared with 8,050 tons in 1953. The free-on-rail value was about 482m. Congolese francs, compared with 245m. in the previous year.

Air France and C.A.A.

Arrangements between Air France and Central African Airways are in process for a regular air service between Southern Rhodesia and Madagascar. The Salisbury-Bell section would be covered by C.A.A. and the journey to Tananarive by Air France. The return fare of £25 compares with £140 for the flight via Nairobi.

At last week's auctions in London 11,299 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 4.64d. per lb., compared with 5,572 packages averaging 3s. 4.90d. in the previous week. The highest price was 3s. 10.1d. paid for consignments from Kenya and the Belgian Congo.

A new and simple system of fumigating maize in the stack with methane bromide is to be operated by the Maize Control Department of Kenya. Stacks of up to 4,000 bags can be treated at a cost of between 2d. and 2.5d. per bag.

A telephone service to Kota-Kota, Nyasaland, has been established.

Agricultural and Trade Show

Biggest of its Kind in Uganda

MORE THAN 500 sites are available for the four-day agricultural and trade show to be held in the Nakasongola Stadium, Kampala, in December. It will be "the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in Uganda," according to Mr. E. H. Weston, chairman of the organizing committee.

His colleagues are Major W. H. Edwards, Mr. K. Evans, Mr. A. G. Mehta, Mr. P. C. Minns, Mr. J. W. Smallwood, Mr. C. C. Spencer, Mr. K. K. Yule, and a representative of the department of information. The secretary is Mr. O. H. Flynn, of the Community Development Department. All possible help has been promised by the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division of the Secretariat.

The main aim is to show how money now lying idle could be profitably spent. The hope is that the show will be such a success that it can be repeated annually, perhaps with extensions to other parts of Uganda.

As subsidiary attractions there are to be daily shows of livestock and produce, cycle races, football matches, band performances, and a military tattoo.

Blantyre Blooming

MUCH BUILDING has recently been started in Blantyre, Nyasaland, and more is about to begin. A group hospital will cost about £750,000, a school £100,000, dwelling houses about £100,000, and there are numerous other projects. Rhodesia Cement Co., Ltd., contemplates a grinding mill for cement; the Standard Bank of South Africa is to build a new office; Barclays Bank, D.C.O. is to add two storeys to the present structure; United Tobacco Company (South), Ltd., and Messrs. Dave Williams & Co., Ltd., are to extend their premises; one garage plans a £45,000 extension scheme; Sunrho Ltd. will build a fruit juice factory at a cost of £8,000, mainly to deal with local granadilla production; and a bottling company will spend about the same sum.

Heavy Air Traffic

INCREASES IN AIR TRAFFIC in East Africa are shown in the survey for 1954, of the East African Economic and Statistical Bulletin. The monthly averages showed rises at Eastleigh in movements from 346 to 392, passengers handled from 7,300 to 9,400, and freight handled from 135,000 to 162,000 kg. At Nairobi West the corresponding figures were 527 to 574, movements, 3,300 to 4,000 passengers, and 66,000 to 102,000 kg. of freight; for Entebbe, 473 to 567 movements, 8,400 to 8,500 passengers, and 35,000 to 51,000 kg. freight; and for Dar es Salaam, 439 to 535 movements, 4,600 to 5,400 passengers, and 106,000 to 126,000 kg. of freight. All the above figures are monthly averages.

Better Prices for Sisal

THE BETTER MARKET FOR SISAL will be welcome news to growers in East Africa, some of whom have been operating at a loss in recent months. At the beginning of this year top grade East African sisal was down to £69 a ton, the lowest quotation for nine years. The London price rose to about £85 in March, but soon fell to £5. No. 1 grade, moreover, was slow of sale, the demand being for lower qualities, some at not much over £60. Now No. 1 is back to £85, No. 2 has recovered to £79, and No. 3 stands at £76. The destruction by fire in an export warehouse in Tanga of some thousands of bales of this fibre may have helped somewhat in the recovery in price, for no surpluses overhang the market.

Nearly 130,000 tons of timber were extracted from Kenya's forests last year, compared with 110,000 tons in the previous year.

Specialists
For
Design & Construction
of
Small Ships

ALDOUS
Successors Ltd.

THE SHIPYARD, BRIGHTLINGSEA
ESSEX, ENGLAND

Tel: Brightlingsea 1

Grams: Slipway, Brightlingsea

Oil means people

The Shell companies, in their operations across the world, pay the wages of about 250,000 people. Good wages for good work. People who make their careers with Shell seldom look over their shoulders for better prospects or better treatment in other jobs.

The Shell family is of all races, of all colours. Of the 250,000 on the payroll, more than 200,000 are nationals of the countries in which they work. Oil pioneering has often done much to improve and steady the economy of a country by providing revenue for its treasury, and employment, wages and buying power for its workers.

Finding, producing or refining oil in a hitherto uninhabited region can involve the creation of whole new communities with schools, churches, hospitals, social services, roads... and a real sense of civic pride. These social services may add greatly to operating costs, but that is welfare.

For every man or woman who works with Shell, another 4,000 depend on Shell to make the wheels of their world go round. The products of Shell Research equip your garage (oil and petrol), your garden (insecticides and weed killers), your kitchen (detergents and kerosine) and your dressing table (cosmetics and incense).

Shell employ people by the tens of thousands. They serve people by the hundreds of millions.

people matter to



THE SHELL PETROLEUM CO., LTD., ST. HELEN'S COURT, LONDON, E.C. 3

COMPANHIA INDUSTRIAL DO LOBITO

MANUBITO

Caixa Postal 17, LOBITO, ANGOLA.
Cables Maubito.

STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS

LINER AGENTS FOR

CLAN LINE	LLOYD TRIESTINO
HALL LINE	SOUTH AFRICAN LINES
HOUSTON LINE	ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL
CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN	S.S. Co., LTD.
SOUTH AFRICAN LINE	DAFRA LINE

AT LOBITO

Sub-Traffic Agents

BENGUELA RAILWAY
THROUGH B/L SERVICE U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A. VIA LOBITO
TO

BELGIAN CONGO

Genwarren, P.O. Box 1045, Elisabethville, B.C.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

H. Schulman, P.O. Box 67, Ndola, N.E.

London Office

LEOPOLD WALEFORD SHIPPING LTD.

48-50, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3

AVENUE 6212

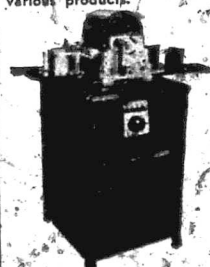
Cables: Welfship, London.

Ellams

PRODUCTS

British made throughout

For over 60 years the House of Ellams has been known for fine quality of workmanship in the manufacture of their various products.



M100 Electric Rotary Model
Guaranteed 10 years

The ELLAMS M100 Electric Rotary will produce up to 120 crisp accurately counted copies of the most intricate letters, folders or manuscripts per minute and is world famous for its new COPY CONTROLLED INKING SYSTEM.

Ellams also manufacture various other models from which to choose.

The highest quality materials are used in the manufacture of Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Stencils and Duplicating inks.

Write for brochure.

ELLAMS DUPLICATOR CO. LTD.

Bushey Heil Rd., Watford, ENG.

Should Agriculture be Federalized?

NO REASONED STATEMENT in support of the suggestion that non-African agriculture should be federalized has reached the Government of Nyasaland, said the Chief Secretary Mr. C. W. Footman, during the budget debate. He added that those who advocated such a policy ought to state a case for such a change before they expected the Government to examine the question. The three African members of the Legislature, Mr. E. A. Muvumba, Mr. A. K. Gondwe, and Mr. S. Kuna-kanga, all opposed such a change. Mr. Muvumba held that it would invite a new quarrel between the races, and the cause for European farming to be removed from the control of the Nyasaland Agricultural Department. Mr. Gondwe argued that Africans would not understand how non-African agriculture could be federalized while the land remained a territorial matter.

Industrial Loans

LAST YEAR the Northern Rhodesia Industrial Loans Board considered 27 applications for loans, 14 of which were refused. Loans granted to the 13 successful applicants totalled £139,125. Applicants included a baker and confectioner (£2,000), three brickmakers (£22,000), two hotels (£57,000), and a steel window manufacturer. Altogether, £618,294 has been allocated. The board's annual report for 1954 (Government Printer, Lusaka, 1s.) shows that in the territorial distribution Livingstone headed the list with 14 borrowers (£303,969), with Ndola next with nine (£147,200). Loan repayments during the year totalled £20,545.

The number of bicycles in the Kivu Province of the Belgian Congo rose last year from 21,351 to 29,401.

Mombasa Port Problems Need for Mainland Berths

THE CORE OF THE PROBLEM OF congestion at the port of Mombasa has been cracked. Mr. L. F. Manton and Mr. D. R. Thomson have reported to the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, by which they were appointed a sub-committee on port problems. Matters have improved since their initial report was made in April, but they consider that there is still room for improvement, particularly in matters of documentation, which calls for greater alertness by commerce and industry.

The general manager of East African Railways and Harbours told the sub-committee that he would be disappointed if the port throughput had not increased by at least 25% before the end of 1957. The main reason for this is that berth facilities could cater for the increasing cargo traffic, but that time, assuming two new berths on the island can be brought into use, but hereafter the traffic would exceed the capacities of the wharves unless extra berths were built on the mainland, even with two such mainland berths the cargoes would exceed the port capacity by about 10%.

The basic phased tonnage quota for Mombasa is 35,000 tons a month earlier this year. The sub-committee emphasized that even if it rose to more than 50,000 tons, half of the U.K. share would under present arrangements be taken by the Crown Agents and for cargoes sponsored by the Government. It recommended that such cargoes should be limited to a reasonable monthly tonnage, a discount from a percentage.

Limpopo Railway Completed

THE LIMPOPO RAILWAY connecting Southern Rhodesia with the port of Lourenço Marques was completed on August 1, a year ahead of the date first estimated. For the next two months goods trains only will be run; passenger services are expected to start early in October. Of the 660 miles of the line from Bulawayo to the coast, 340 are in Southern Rhodesia and 320 in Mozambique.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO., LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922 1938 1953

Underlinings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

1,904
million units
£70,000

Underlinings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

11,093
million units
£845,000

Underlinings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

22,219
million units
£2,951,111

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., Electricity House, Harding's Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 668. Telephone: 415/240. Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kisumu.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Tanganyika House, P.O. Box 48, Dar es Salaam. Telephone: 400/220. Branches: Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Tanga, Mwanza, Arusha, Zomba, Mpigi, Mbaraka, Mtwara, Pemba, Zanzibar.

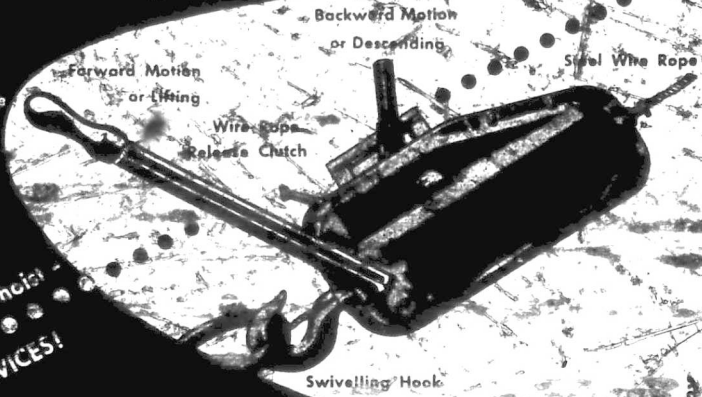
DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 236. Telephone: 400/220. Branches: Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Tanga, Mwanza, Arusha, Zomba, Mpigi, Mbaraka, Mtwara, Pemba, Zanzibar.

LONDON OFFICE

44, Cannon Street, E.C.4. Tel. 400/220. Telegrams: EASTAF. Cable: 2044. Tel. nos.: BUOTEA, LONDON.

The 6 Assets of the TIRFOR

- ➔ 1) Portable.
- ➔ 2) Quickly put into Action.
- ➔ 3) Unlimited Cable Tension.
- ➔ 4) Operating in any Position.
- ➔ 5) Load Movement Controllable to one-thousandth of an inch.
- ➔ 6) Safety Features: essential parts double.



I TIRFOR -
 combining winch and chain hoist
DOES 1000 SERVICES!

Weight: 42 lbs.
 Powers single sheave - 3300 lbs.
 with multiplying sheaves - up to 10 tons.

Exclusive Agents:

SUDAN: Mitchell, Cotts & Co (EA) Ltd.
 P.O. Box 221, Khartoum.

KENYA: Mechanised Handling Ltd.,
 P.O. Box 3382, Nairobi.

UGANDA: Twentsche Overseas Trading Co. Ltd.,
 P.O. Box 162, Kampala.

TANGANYIKA: Venn, Eglon & Machine (EA) Ltd.,
 P.O. Private Bag, Dar-Es-Salaam.

*Manufactured by
 Slegt 99 - Luxembourg*



P.O. BOX 210, MANSON HOUSE, NAIROBI
 KENYA COLONY. Cables: TANHOLD

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

UGANDA: AFRICAN GROWN COTTON CO. LTD., Jinja and Kampala
 AFROT LTD., Jinja, Kampala, Mbale

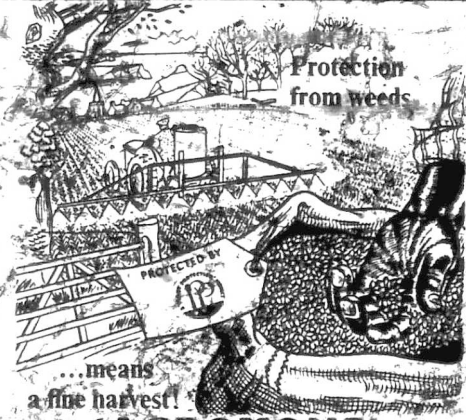
TANGANYIKA: TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. LTD., Morogoro, Dar es Salaam, Mwanza
 RUDEWA ESTATES LTD., Kimamba, Sisal Producers

KENYA: AFROT LTD., Maitoti & Mombasa

Importers of Building Materials • Exporters
 Insurance Agents • Clearing and Forwarding
 Agents • Secretarial Offices and Services

W. A. COLLETT (Genl. Mgr.) RETROUD and GIBSON
 17, Colaba Street, Liverpool

The science of plant protection



...means
 a fine harvest!

'AGROXONE'

This harvest is good because it had the protection of Agroxone the MCPA selective weedkiller. Agroxone will protect your cereals or maize from Wild Charlock, Ragweed, Wild Radish and other weeds. By using Agroxone you reduce your costs on mechanical and hand weeding and also ensure heavier yields. See that you use Agroxone this season both on your lands and pastures.

Write for full details to:
 African Explosives & Chemical Industries (East Africa) Ltd.,
 Box 220, Nairobi.

Plant Protection Ltd



MINING

Copper Price Effect on Royalties

Influence on Chartered Company's Revenues

IN AN ANALYSIS of the effect on the earnings of the British South Africa (Chartered) Company of the decision of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group to sell their copper at an arbitrarily fixed price, the *Financial Times* has written:

"By far the greater part of Chartered's income is drawn from royalties on minerals produced in the Copperbelt. The royalties are based on an average price (leaving out for the moment the question of the minimum amount fixed). When the price is above £80 it amounts to 5% of the price plus 10% of the amount by which the price exceeds £80. (The price of copper has been well above £80 for a long time. So in practice when there is any question of which price is the correct one the amount of income which Chartered stands to gain or lose by the change amounts to 15% of the difference.)

"At the moment, with the market price of copper about £360 and the R.S.T. price at £280, there is some £12 a ton at stake. If this differential were to persist for a year, assuming the combined Roan-Mufulira output of 160,000 tons — a figure approaching £2m. gross — would be involved — or over £12m. for Chartered after paying the 20% due to the Rhodesian Government. This figure compares with a total income from royalties and rents last year of £7.6m. and net available earnings of £3.3m.

Interpretation of Contracts

It is true this estimate is inevitably rough, but the R.S.T. scheme has been in operation for only three months, and that the Chartered year has still two months to run. But even a rough estimate is enough to indicate the size of the sum at stake.

"Negotiations are believed to be going on between Chartered and R.S.T. on the interpretation of the contracts. The phrase in question (to quote the *Financial Times*) is apparently that the royalty payable should be calculated by reference to the average London Metal Exchange quotation for standard copper for cash for that month. There is admittedly room for argument about the meaning of 'standard copper', but the real issue is whether Chartered's royalties should be based on the L.M.E. market price for copper or on an arbitrary price which the producer chooses to accept. The odds certainly seem to be on the former, but shareholders of every company concerned have a right to learn as soon as possible what the effect of Mr. Prain's policy on their company's income is likely to be.

North Charterland Exploration Co.

Mineral Concession to be Prospected

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT has been issued by the directors of the North Charterland Exploration Co. (1955) Ltd.:

"Agreement has been reached with Magundi Copper Mines and Minerals, Ltd. whereby the North Charterland mineral concession area in Northern Rhodesia will be subject to technical investigation and exploration by the Magundi company. The work will be conducted by Geophysical Surveys (Pty.) Ltd., under the personal direction of Dr. G. L. Paver. The period of the agreement is for one year, with the option to Magundi to renew the agreement for an additional period of one year. Thereafter any further renewal will be by mutual consent.

"In consideration for the above-mentioned rights, Magundi Copper Mines & Minerals, Ltd. will pay to your company £1,000 in respect of the first year and £1,500 in the event that consent is given to extend the exploration period for a further year. In the event of Magundi Copper Mines & Minerals Ltd. being entitled to explore any minerals found in the area, your company will be equally entitled to both vendor consideration and royalties. The concession block of approximately 10,000 hectares is situated in the north-east of the area, approximately 200 miles from the Portuguese East African border to the south, approximately 100 miles along the Nyasaland border to the east, approximately 90 miles along the Luangwa River to the west, and approximately 25 miles along the northern boundary."

Bechuanaland Exploration

TREASURY CONSENT has been obtained from the Government and control of Bechuanaland Exploration Co. has been handed over to Southern Rhodesia.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines

Net Profit Exceeds £1m.

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., after providing £6,180,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £10,331,940 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £8,842,547 in the previous year. Sales equalization reserve receives £875,000 and £11m. is appropriated for capital expenditure. Dividends totalling 36s. per unit, less tax, require £7,875,000, leaving a carry-forward of £2,830,732, against £648,792 brought in.

The issued capital is £7m. in stock units of £1 each. Share premium account stands at £2,578,621, amounts appropriated to capital expenditure at £2,213,000, and other reserves £1,769,138, loan to Rhodesia Copper Refining Corporation Ltd. at £1,600,000, and current liabilities at £1,689,149. Fixed assets are valued at £13,447,200, of which £1,200,000 appears at £1,546,235, stores at £2,572,733, Bancroft Mines, Ltd. at £14m., and current assets at £15,905,762, including £7,136,600 in cash.

During the year 2,437,077 (2,431,057) short tons of ore were mined, 2,498,200 (2,437,000) tons milled, and 29,235 (40,000) long tons of blister copper, 84,278 (60,000) tons of electrolytic and 41 (54) tons of concentrates. Total tonnage milled in April 1 last was calculated at 142,000 tons, and the total average copper percentage of the ore milled was 1.02% oxide.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), K. C. Acutt, D. D. Beckingham, W. H. W. Bruce, W. Marshall Clark, H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), J. M. F. Phillimore, K. Richardson (alternate), D. A. B. Watson, H. Rissik, and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins. The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Barling, W. E. Groves, A. C. Watson, and the Hon. H. V. Smith; and the Johannesburg committee of Messrs. J. Bond, H. F. Oppenheimer, and J. M. F. Phillimore.

The 18th annual general meeting will be held in Niaina, Northern Rhodesia, on August 17. Extracts from the chairman's statement were published last week.

African Advancement on Copperbelt

Rhoangio Group's Agreement with Union

TWENTY-FOUR CATEGORIES of work now done by European employees of the Rhodesian Anglo American group of companies are to be performed henceforth by Africans, in consequence of an agreement just signed between the companies and the Northern Rhodesia European Mineworkers' Union.

Transfer of the jobs to Africans will take place as soon as suitable men can be trained and the necessary administrative arrangements made.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., said on Monday that he was very glad that the deadlock on African advancement had ended so far as his group was concerned. He could think of no precedent for such generous and enlightened action by white workers in the mining industry in handing over jobs to Africans in order that they might progress.

Spirit of Partnership

"It is a practical example of the spirit in which the new Central African Federation has been founded, the spirit of partnership," said Sir Ernest. "We are confident that once this measure of advancement has been achieved, and it is demonstrated that the industry can accommodate such advancement without prejudicing the interests of any group of our employees, then the future course of African advancement will become much smoother."

The agreement provides that members of the union whose jobs are transferred to Africans shall be given alternative employment on terms and conditions not less favourable than those which they now enjoy. An independent firm of industrial consultants will during the next three years examine all the jobs performed by members of the union and prepare an objective analysis of their content, responsibilities, skills and training. Representatives of the companies and the union will then consider what further steps may be desirable.

R.S.T. Copper Price

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST GROUP has raised its price for copper to U.K. consumers to £350 a ton. For the past 12 months it had stood at £280. The present price on the London Metal Exchange is £160.

Company Report

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited

A Very Successful Year

Marked Economic Progress in the Union

Increase of Authorized Capital Approved

SIR FREDERICK LEITH ROSS ON THE CONTINUED EXPANSION OF BUSINESS

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY SECOND ANNUAL MEETING (BEING THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FOR 1955) OF THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED, was held on July 27 in London.

Sir Frederick Leith Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., the chairman of the Bank, presided.

The following is his circumstantial statement:—

"I have to report with much regret that, acting on medical advice, Mr. R. W. M. Arbuthnot, who became a director in 1945, resigned from the board in February last. We are exceedingly sorry to lose his help, and our hope is that with a lessening of his activities in the City his health may improve."

New Directors

"On the other hand I am pleased to be able to report that Sir Edmund Hall-Patch, G.C.M.G., and Mr. Holland-Martin, M.P., have accepted seats on the board. Sir Edmund has served the United Kingdom Government with distinction in many special assignments, and was until last summer the British executive director of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

"Since joining us Sir Edmund has undertaken to act as alternate deputy chairman in the place of Mr. Bell, who had asked to be relieved of these duties because of the weight of his other commitments."

"Mr. Holland-Martin brings to our board valuable experience of banking and commerce both in this country and in East Africa, being a director of Martins Bank, the Uganda Company, and Nyasaland Railways. You will, I am sure, agree that we are fortunate in having secured the services of these gentlemen, and you will be asked to confirm their appointments at the forthcoming general meeting."

"In order to keep us informed in regard to developments affecting the direction of the Bank's activities, it is desirable for members of the Board and senior executives in London to visit our overseas organization and for those in Africa to visit us in London as frequently as may be practicable."

Visits by Directors and Senior Executives

"Mr. Vilhers a few months ago made a tour during which he visited Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bulawayo, Salisbury, Nairobi, and Uganda. While Mr. C. A. Hill, our general manager in London, made an extensive tour of East Africa during the course of which he visited every branch save one and met the great majority of our staff in that area. During the autumn of last year I paid a visit to our agency in New York and took the opportunity of meeting the presidents and other senior representatives of our banking friends in the United States of America."

"Both Mr. Ralph Gibson, the chairman of the South African board, and Sir Ulrick Alexander, the chairman of the Rhodesian local board, have recently paid their usual yearly visits to London, and we have also had visits from other members of the local boards; while Mr. A. McK. White, the general manager in South Africa, and Mr. Jeffreys, the assistant general manager

Salisbury, have also been asked to come to London."

"In view of the increasing responsibilities which our local boards are assuming, I have asked Mr. G. H. R. Edmunds and Mr. K. C. Acuti to resign as the deputy chairmen of the South African and Rhodesian local boards respectively, and I am glad to say that they have accepted."

"The pace at which economic development is being taken place in South and Central Africa during recent years is probably as great as, if not greater than, that in any other part of the world, and it is a constant problem for the board and management to maintain that first-hand, up-to-date knowledge necessary with the changing conditions in the various territories in which we operate."

Expansion of Branch System

"You will have appreciated from the figures placed before you each year, how greatly the business of the Bank has expanded in the last 10 years, but perhaps our growth can best be illustrated by looking at the number of our branches and of our staff. In 1945 the total number of our branches, sub-branches and agencies was 399. Today that figure is 666. Similarly in 1945 our staff numbered 5,800, while today the figure is 10,750."

"It is true, of course, that some of this increase may be said to have been due to the shortage which developed during the war, but even so these two sets of figures are very striking. They show that with our growing organization, a young man with initiative and intelligence, as well as character, has excellent prospects of reaching a position of responsibility at a reasonably early age. In fact, it would be true to say that the expansion of our branch system is more likely to be hindered by the difficulty of finding suitable staff than by any other single factor."

"We now recruit a higher proportion of our annual intake from South Africa than we have ever done before. We still require, however, to find considerable numbers of young men in the United Kingdom, and I mention this fact in the hopes that some of our shareholders may be able at times to give some help."

The Balance Sheet

"The rapid increase in economic activity which has continued in the Union and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and some revival of activity in East Africa, has naturally been accompanied by proportionately increased demands upon the Bank for financial assistance. The changes in the balance sheet this year are mainly a reflection of the great assistance we have given to our customers and the manner in which we have found the resources to do this."

"You will observe that the figures under the headings 'advances' and 'bills of exchange purchased' are larger by £16 million and £1 million respectively. Another item which is a reflection of business activity is 'remittances in transit' and this you will see is about £5 million greater. Thus the facilities accorded to our customers have expanded, in the aggregate, to the extent of £22 million."

The resources for this expansion have been provided to the extent of about £10 million by the increase in current deposits and other accounts and, as regards the balance, by reducing other assets—bills discounted, which are mainly Treasury bills of the Union or the United Kingdom Government, have been reduced by more than £5 million, investments have been realized to the extent of £4½ million, and cash items are down by £3 million.

Before passing from the balance-sheet I should mention that it has been our practice hitherto to include a *per contra* item bills for collection on both sides of the balance-sheet, although in one of the Comptes Rendus it no longer does. Bills for collection are now an asset of the bank; we handle them merely as agents, and in agreement with our auditors we have now decided to omit the item. The comparative figures on the left hand side of the balance-sheet have been adjusted accordingly.

Profit and Loss Account

Turning to the profit and loss account it will be noted that, after making the usual necessary provisions for the balance of profit for the year amounts to £287,945, whereas for the previous year it was £235,817. There was the forecast improvement of £132,134. This improvement is a reflection of the general expansion in our business, assisted by the earnings after all provisions on the £4 million additional resources which were raised by the issue of shares in 1953.

The balance brought forward from last year's accounts was £338,133, so that we have £1,126,076 for disposal. An interim dividend of 1s. per share was paid in January last. This amounted to £250,000 gross, and after deduction of income tax at 9s. in the £ cost £192,500, and there remains £933,576 to be dealt with. After appropriating £30,000 to writing down premises, we are left with £903,576, and the board recommend the payment of a final dividend of 1s. 6d. per share which with the interim dividend already paid, will make the distribution for the year 2s. 6d. per share or 12½%.

This represents an increase of 3d. per share over the dividend paid last year, and will cost £61,250 more, which the board feel justified in recommending in view of the increase of profit last year and the favourable prospects, so far as can be foreseen, for future years. The amount of the final dividend will be £525,000 gross, and will cost, after deducting income tax at 8s. 6d. in the £, £391,875, leaving a balance of £133,125 to be carried forward to next year's accounts.

Bank's Premises

I should like to refer to the amount allocated to writing down the Bank's premises, which is reduced to £50,000 this year from £175,000 last year. You will recall that in my statement in 1954 I referred to the fact that for some years we had been faced with heavy expenditure in making up the arrears of building which had accumulated during the war years, but that the backlog had been largely overtaken.

In the absence of special projects, it is to be hoped that the expenditure on building will tend in future to be lower than in recent years. This being the case, there is less need to allocate so much to writing down our bank premises, which already stand in our books at a price substantially below their real value.

Moreover, in the Union, once a bank has written down the value of its premises, it is not permitted to write them up again, so that any sums allocated for that purpose become frozen, whereas, if they are retained in the carry-forward, they will remain available for any purpose. For these reasons the board feel that it is in the interests of the Bank to limit the amount allocated to premises, at any rate for the present, to the amounts

required in specific cases where a write off of expenditure is desirable.

The Bank's Capital

It is the intention of your board to make a further issue of shares for cash.

The Bank has had, as you will have seen, a very successful year. The expansion of our business in the Union, however, creates a problem for us in regard to our capital resources.

Reserves

You may remember that, when the last issue of shares for cash was made, I told you of our legal obligations in the Union or South Africa under the Banking Act of 1947. This Act provides that a commercial bank—such as ourselves—must maintain in the Union capital and unimpaired reserves equal to 10% of its net liabilities to the public. Only published reserves can be taken into account in calculating unimpaired reserves for the purpose of the Act. Our legal obligations under this heading have grown as follows:—

At March 31, 1943, they amounted to £1,000,000.

At March 31, 1953, they amounted to £1,500,000.

At March 31, 1955, they amount to £1,605,000.

You will see therefore that of an issued capital and published reserves of £14 million, some £10½ million is required for our business in the Union, leaving only £3½ million for our business elsewhere. The board feel that this disparity needs to be adjusted.

The bank has, of course, substantial reserves in addition to the published reserves shown in the balance sheet, and it would have been possible to meet the requirements under the Union Banking Act by making a transfer from these reserves to published reserves.

The board decided against this course. It has been their policy throughout the history of the Bank, and not least in recent years, to build up reserves as the primary defence against the changes and chances of our business; and, whatever the cost, the sums may hold for Africa, they consider that this policy of continually strengthening them should be maintained.

New Issues

Closely following on this report, therefore, shareholders will have received an invitation to take up additional fully paid £1 shares, in the ratio of 7 new shares for seven of the existing shares held (whether these are £2 shares, £1 paid, or £1 fully paid shares).

Shareholders will also be able to apply for any excess shares, in addition to the provisional allotment to which they will be entitled as of right. The terms of the issue have already been announced in the Press, and full details will be forwarded to shareholders in a circular which will be accompanied by a provisional allotment letter and form of application for excess shares.

After this issue of shares, there will remain, of the total authorized capital, only one million shares not yet issued. The board think it advisable to take powers to increase the authorized capital by a further £2 million to £17 million, thereby making a total of 3,000,000 shares available for issue, if and when necessary. A resolution to this effect will accordingly be moved at the annual general meeting; its terms will be found in the notice of the meeting on the page facing the report of the directors.

Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, Limited

Attached to the Bank's accounts will be found the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of our wholly

owned subsidiary, Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, Limited. The profit earned for the year by the Corporation, after making a transfer to contingencies account, out of which provision will be made for any diminution of assets, amounted to £21,087, i.e., £3,768 more than in the last year. The amount brought forward from the 1954 accounts is £57,580 and these will therefore be £78,667 for disposal.

The Corporation has now been trading for eight years, each year with slightly improving results, and the Board have decided to declare a modest maiden dividend of 1954, which, after deduction of income tax, will amount to 10%.

The cost of this dividend, less income tax at 8s. 6d. in the £, will be £14,375, leaving a balance of £6,712 from the year's profits to be added to the profit brought forward. The profit carried forward to next year's accounts will be therefore £78,667.

The purpose of forming this subsidiary company was to protect the Bank's operations and to furnish in appropriate cases longer term finance than it would be available for the Bank to provide by way of overdrafts. The result of the Corporation's operations is a measure of profit, but, as in the case of any other business, it cannot be measured only in terms of the profits made.

Review of Economic Conditions

In the past it has been my practice to include in this statement a somewhat lengthy review of conditions in the various countries in which we are established. This was necessarily somewhat out of date when published and related to the period of the Bank's accounts that had added some months.

I feel that this part of my statement can be much improved by the complete and up-to-date information to be found in the *Standard Bank Review* which we now issue monthly both in London and Pretoria. Any of our shareholders who desire to have this *Review* will be put on the mailing list on receipt of a request in writing to that effect. The same applies to any of your friends and business associates to whom the *Review* would be of interest.

Accordingly, the notes that follow regarding the economic position in South and East Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are intended to give a general picture of developments during 1954.

Union of South Africa

In the early months of 1954 progress in the Union of South Africa was affected by the unsettled international situation in the face of a possible recession in the United States of America. As the year proceeded, however, confidence returned and trading activity increased to such an extent that the year may be said to have been one of marked economic expansion. This improvement, which was reflected in both the internal and the external position, was achieved despite the continuation of trading restrictions in the form of import, price and other controls.

The increasing prosperity was evidenced by increases in the national income, gross domestic savings, agricultural production, mineral and manufacturing output, railway earnings, and exports of merchandise, all of which reached record levels.

The national income, continuing its upward trend, rose steeply to an estimated total of £1,375 million, and thus recorded a further improvement of 7% over the year before.

Record Gold Output

The value of the gold output rose to a record peak of £164.5 million from £147.5 million in the previous year. A large part of this expansion is the result of the increasing output from the Orange Free State mines, but the fast-growing contribution of the new mines in the

Transvaal was an almost equally important factor.

Official statistics also recorded an increase of £11 million — to nearly £15 million — in the shipments of 'prescribed materials', of which is understood to mean mainly uranium. It is expected that foreign exchange earnings derived from gold and uranium will continue to rise progressively for a number of years.

Farmers enjoyed their best season for many years, with a number of record crops. Not only was production amply sufficient to cover internal requirements, but large surpluses were available for export — particularly maize and sugar. These successes were primarily due to favourable weather, high standards of farm management, the expansion of the cultivated area, and greater mechanization of all operations. It is expected that production will continue to increase and to do so in the future.

The importance to the Union's economy of farming production can be seen from the estimated value of the output, which is given as £67 million in 1939, £179 million in 1949, and £343 million last year. The last season has also been favourable for the wool farmers, price being high, while production has also been good.

Secondary industries, in many cases, have been expanding turnovers in many cases, but some sections will have to improve their competitive position in the face of expected relaxations of import control. It is the Government's policy to encourage the establishment and expansion of manufacturing undertakings which are based on a sound economic foundation and they have announced their intention of providing some measure of tariff protection to 'worth-while industries, with due regard to the general interests of the country.

The post-war prosperity of the diamond industry continued. In the first quarter of 1955 the combined value of gem and industrial stones sold was a record for quarterly sales. Base metal production improved, and practically all sections of the engineering industry met with a steady demand consistent with the progress made in industrial and general industrial development.

The two limiting factors in industrial production have been the shortage of steel in a condition not unknown in other parts of the world — and the inability of the railways to deal with all the traffic offering, a difficulty which exists in varying degrees almost throughout Africa. Action is being taken by the Government to improve the transport situation, and it is hoped that some relief will be seen before long.

Government's Sound Financial Policy

An indication of the strengthening of the Union's economic position was the marked improvement in the country's balance of payments which, during the year, amounted to about £44 million in their favour. The exports of South African products (excluding gold) increased by £32 million, reducing the normal deficit in the external balance of trade, while the inflow of capital from overseas increased substantially.

Since the end of last year there has been some reduction in the foreign exchange reserves of the Union — due partly to the relaxation of import controls and partly to the effect on capital movements of the higher money rates prevailing in London — but the note coverage remains very strong.

The sound financial policy of the Government has been successful in curbing inflationary tendencies, and the price level of Union goods has remained relatively stable since 1953. All in all, the prospects for commerce and industry for the immediate future appear to be good, and it is confidently expected that 1955 will be a year of continuing prosperity for the Union.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Following the constitution of the Federation in 1953,

there has been a period of what may be termed political and economic stocktaking in these territories. The Federation has been fortunate in its political leadership, which has inspired a growing sense of confidence in its success. Despite some uneasiness amongst the African workers in the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt and transport difficulties which still persist, there has been no general slackening of trade and considerable further expansion.

This will be enhanced as the three year development plans of the Government come into fruition, involving a major hydro-electric project at Kariba, an expenditure of some £30 million over the period 1954-57 on the improvement of communication and transport and approximately the same total on a number of other schemes.

External Trade

Development that has already taken place can be seen by the growth in the external trade of the Federation. The aggregate value has risen each year from £137 million in 1952 to £277 million in 1954 with a favourable balance of trade amounting to £25 million. These figures reflect the rapid development that has taken place in primary production—particularly the output of mines and tobacco—but the importance of the sugar industry is steadily growing, especially in Southern Rhodesia, where it is now responsible for approximately one-third of the population gainfully employed.

For example, there are now over 90 clothing factories operating in the territory and they are so well established that they are expected to produce to the value of over £5 million a year.

In general, the progress and development during the past year has been most satisfactory and provided the necessary overseas capital for major projects is forthcoming, there is every reason to expect a bright future for the Federation. The business of our Bank has expanded with the general development of the Federation—the average level of our advances in the area having increased from £13 million in 1953 to over £17 million in 1954.

There is a constant demand for capital for industry requiring periods for repayment exceeding those of normal banking facilities, and so enable us to deal with some of their cases, we are proposing in the near future to extend the operations of our Finance and Development Corporation to the Federation.

East African Territories

The economy of the East African territories is gradually becoming more diversified, with the development of industrial and mining activities to supplement the primary agricultural production. The value of external trade (imports and exports together) of the whole area amounted to £219 million in 1954, as compared with £198 million in 1953.

The facilities extended to customers by our branches in East Africa similarly increased from about £13 million to £17 million in the past year. There were, however, considerable differences in the pattern of economic activity in the separate territories, the main expansion being in Uganda.

In Kenya the state of emergency still overshadows the economy, but, while the unfavourable balance of trade continues to increase, capital continues to be expended locally on office building, factories, etc. The Government are about to embark on a three-and-a-half year development programme, which it is hoped will result in an increase of £45 million in the Colony's income. The basic principle of the plan is that 600,000 African families will be provided with small farm units. Harvests during 1954-55 were generally good, coffee,

cereals and pyrethrum in particular recording satisfactory results.

Uganda's Buoyant Economy

Uganda continues to have the most buoyant economy of all the East African territories, and, despite political unrest, the year was one of marked economic expansion, with large crops of cotton, coffee and sugar. The income of the African farmers and the amounts paid out in wages continued to increase, and, as a result, the currency in circulation was also greater. The balance of payments continued to be very favourable.

The Owen Falls dam and power station was formally opened by Her Majesty the Queen in April, 1954, and the transfer from thermal to hydroelectric generation has enabled the electricity authority to reduce its tariff.

In Uganda Tanganyika's main adverse factors persisted, but 1954 may be said to have been a year of better economic progress. Speaking generally, the produce seasons were not good, and a further fall occurred in the price of sisal, although in recent months an improvement has resulted from overseas supplies replenishing their depleted stocks. On the other hand, the tea and cotton crops were records, it was a good year for coffee, and the sugar and tobacco crops were very satisfactory.

Port and transport delays have been a handicap to producers and traders throughout the East African territories, but recently conditions have improved. Some progress has been made in the programme for further deep-water berths at Dar es Salaam, and the first new berth is expected to be completed in the middle of 1955.

Tribute to Staff

The good results of our operations which I am able to report to you this year could not be achieved were it not for the hard work and unremitting attention to duty of our staff. The functions undertaken by a banker are constantly increasing and becoming more complicated, and they require a variety of talent and experience.

Operating as we do in rapidly developing countries, our man-power resources have at times been strained in the effort to maintain our expanding organization at full efficiency. We have been able to achieve this only by the loyal manner in which our staffs have responded to the calls made upon them. We are grateful to them all, senior and junior, men and women alike, and I take this opportunity to thank them on your behalf for the good service which they have rendered and which, I am sure, they will continue to render to the Bank and to its customers.

The report and accounts were adopted and resolutions increasing the authorized capital and amending the articles of association were approved.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

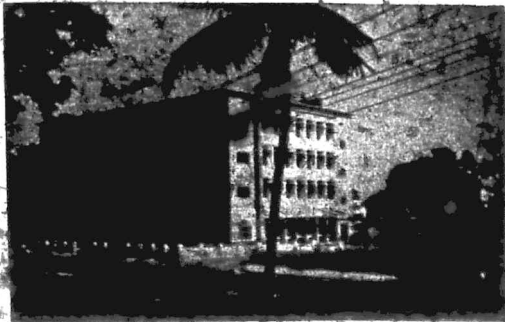
TO: EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

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

Name and Rank
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature



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

Branches:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Bukoba, Mikindani, Mbale, Lindi, Mwanza

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

Steamship Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
 St. Swithins House, 11-12 St. Swithins Lane,
 London, E.C.4.

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

*For Information regarding
 Trade, Commerce, Settlements,
 Travel and General Conditions
 apply to*

The Commissioner,
 East African Office,
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
 Telephone: Writtlehall 5701/2/3
 Telegrams: Esamittra, Papit, London Cables: Esamittra, Lond

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
 NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic
 to the Copperbelt

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

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
 FORCE LOBITO — RHODESIAN
 BORDER

Through Bills of Lading
 Issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

Benuea Railway
 Company
 Printers, Ltd.
 95 Gresham Street,
 LONDON, E.C.2.

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

from EAST AFRICA *to*

INDIA, PAKISTAN

with connections for

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

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



AIR-INDIA

INTERNATIONAL

P.O. Box 3006, Nairobi, Kenya

London Office:

35 CURZON STREET, LONDON, W

THE NAME



in UGANDA

MEANS CARS
TRUCKS
TRACTORS
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS



THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

FULL FACILITIES FOR ALL FORD PRODUCTS

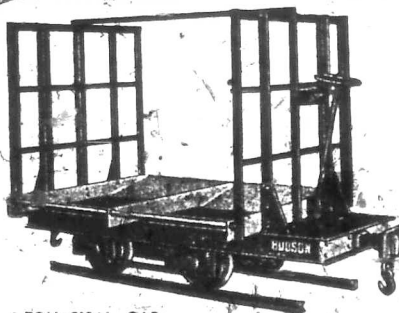
KAMPALA: P.O. BOX No. 1 (Tel: 2407/8) JINJA: P.O. BOX No. 79 (Tel: 353) MBALE: P.O. BOX No. 79 (Tel: 15)

FORT PORTAL: Private Bag (Tel: 21)

THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LTD., 14 BYWARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. (TELE ROYAL 646-73)

Hudson

THE ESTATE CAR BUILDERS
WITH
THE MOST EXPERIENCE



3-TON SISAL CAR

- CANE CARS
- TIP TRUCKS
- MINE CARS
- TURNTABLES
- CROSSINGS
- POINTS & TRACK

ROBERT HUDSON LTD

ROBERT HUDSON LTD., RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND

Telephone: 20084

Telegrams: Raletrux, Leeds

London Office: 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Telephone: ABB 9127. Telegrams: Raletrux, Soves
TANGANYIKA: Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 163, Dar es Salaam; KENYA: Railways
Roads Eng., P.O. Box 447, Nairobi; N. RHODESIA: Wilfrid Watson Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Ndola



Hudson

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

Works at Leeds, Benoni (N. Johannesburg), Durban and Calcutta

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 11, 1955

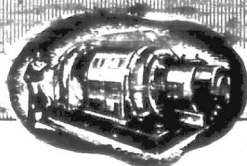
Vol. 31

No. 1609

30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Electrical Equipment?



First ask **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.**

P. O. Box 390, Nairobi, and throughout East Africa

Sole Agents for:

Laurence Scott & Electromotors Ltd.; Erskine Heap & Co. Ltd.; Legg (Industries) Ltd.;
Murex Welding Processes Ltd.; Oldham & Son Ltd.; Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd.;

Generating Equipment — Motors — Batteries — Rectifiers — Lighting and
Charging Equipment — Transformers — Arc Welding Equipment.

African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited

MOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of
machinery and spares for sisal, sugar and mining plants.

Estimates given free of charge

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd., General Managers

Head Office: P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

London Correspondents: GRAY, DAWES & CO., LTD., 122, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3. (Phone: AYEmur 4680)

Round-Table Talks in Kenya



FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between U.S.A. and
EAST AFRICA

also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA

and between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA

General Agents
in East Africa

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL
AGENCIES, LTD.

P.O. Box 323, Mombasa (Tel. 3889)

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN T. REYNIE, SON & CO., 1 BURY COURT, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON E.C.3

**TRANS ZAMBESIA AND
NYASALAND RAILWAYS**

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland

(with connexions at Dona Ana for Tete)

A daylight service between Beira and Nyasaland is operated weekly by Diesel Rail Cars with Buffet, leaving Limbe on Sundays and returning from Beira on Mondays. A weekly train also operates an overnight service with Restaurant and Sleeping Cars.

Diesel Rail Cars with buffet from Limbe and Blantyre to Salina (for Lake Nyasa Hotels) connect at Chipika Harbour with the Railways M.V. "Ilala II" for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mpeya) Tanganyika.

Return first-class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of the single fare, for passengers arriving by ship or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe.
London Office: City Walk House,
129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHOD" M LESQUARE LONDON
Telephone: WH10111 2048 Cables: "NORHOD" LONDON

**SCANDINAVIAN
EAST AFRICA LINE
of OSLO**

Regular Sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE



EAST AFRICAN PORTS,
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.,
22, Baiter Buildings,
London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCHANTS CO. LTD.

DALGETY AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on order.

SHIPPING Every class of undertakes and passage arranged. Sea and Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA

NAIROBI — Box 96

Mombasa
P.O. Box 20

Nakuru
P.O. Box 11

TANGANYIKA

Tanga
P.O. Box 89

Dar-es-Salaam
P.O. Box 572

UGANDA

Kampala — P.O. Box 1011

HEAD OFFICE:

65-68 LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams

"Dalgety, Fen., London"

Telephone

ROYAL 6650 (14 lines)

also branches throughout
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND



EDM. SCHLUTER & CO. LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1856

LONDON

LIVERPOOL

Coffee

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES IN

EAST AFRICA AND COSTA RICA

HEAD-OFFICE: "AFRIKAHUIS" SPUI 10A, AMSTERDAM.

BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT
MOMBASA, BEIRA, DURBAN,
JOHANNESBURG, PORT ELIZABETH,
AND CAPETOWN.

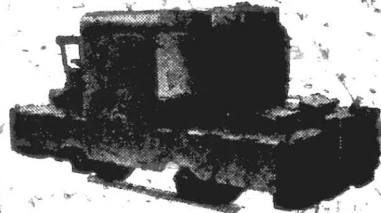


COASTAL SERVICES
IN
BRITISH AND
PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA

UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HOLLAND-AFRIKA LUN

AMSTERDAM



new power economy

20% more tractive effort in this new 50 h.p.
SIMPLEX DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE with
3-cylinder Diesel Engine. Range 5-7 tons.



DIESEL LOCOMS

Represented in TANGANYIKA-KENYA

by



WIGGLESWORTH

& COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED
DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA KAMPALA

London Associates: Wigglesworth & Co. Limited, Trinity Square, E.C.3

CLAN HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from SOUTH WALES, GLASGOW and BIRKENHEAD
to MOMBASA, NANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI, & NEWAR

also by arrangement,
RED SEA PORTS

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI & BERBERA

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

OF
THE AFRICAN MERCHANTILE CO. LTD.
MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:
TEMPERLEY, HASLEHUST & CO. LTD.,
LONDON, E.C.2.

 A vintage Lister tractor is shown in profile, facing right. The hood features a large, stylized 'Lister' logo. The tractor has large rear wheels and a smaller front wheel.

Represented by
GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD.
HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches at

- ELDORET
- KISUMU
- JINJA
- DAR ES SALAAM
- MOSHI & ARUSHA

The Standard Bank in Visitors' London



near the site of the Marble Arch there stood — from 1496 until about 1760 — Tyburn Gallows, place of many executions. From this spot, Park Lane runs along the Hyde Park (where Henry VIII indulged in stag hunting) down to Piccadilly — a name said to derive from the "pickadil", a starched ruff and collar.



Most of the stately houses in Park Lane have gone; in their stead are massive buildings. There remains, however,

Suffolk House,
number 17 Park Lane.



Here The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. has opened a Branch for the convenience of its customers from overseas who may stay in or near Mayfair — for so is named that part of the West End which lies between Park Lane and Bond Street.

The existing West End Branch, 9 Northumberland Avenue,
Trasfalgar Square, will continue.

To South and East Africa

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE

TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH
LONDON VIA DURBAN

From Southampton

"Amstel Castle"	Aug. 18
"Athlone Castle"	Aug. 25
"Carnarvon Castle"	Sept. 1
"Edinburgh Castle"	Sept. 8
"Winchester Castle"	Sept. 15
"Dorset Castle"	Sept. 22
"Dorset Castle"	Sept. 29
"Dorset Castle"	Oct. 6

Via Harare - Via Lusitania



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES

from LONDON and CONTINENT

London Durban

"Dunnottar Castle"	Aug. 25	
"Braemar Castle"	Sept. 1	Sept. 2
"Warwick Castle"	Sept. 8	Sept. 9
"Durban Castle"	Sept. 29	Sept. 30

Out and home West Coast
Out East Coast, home West Coast

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 3 BENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel. MAAN 2550.
Passenger Agency: 120, Strand, London, W.C.2.
Branch Offices in Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.
All fares subject to variation without notice.



Port Jesus, Mombasa



Delamere Avenue, Nairobi

Fly anywhere in East Africa

For fast, luxury travel in East Africa, fly by East African Airways 28-seater Dakota DC.3 services. A comprehensive network links the remotest centres of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, and in addition there are regular flights to South Africa, inland via Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia or coastwise via Portuguese East Africa.

Ask about the special business, holiday and family excursion rates that can substantially reduce your fare—full details from your nearest travel agent or airline office.

FLY—AND RELY ON

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Airways Terminal: Sadler House, Box 1010, Nairobi, Kenya



"In Uganda there is absolutely no prospect of Commerce. A little cochineal might be obtained but the Export trade will mainly be in ivory which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of the elephant."

Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in the House of Commons, July 27th, 1896, during a debate on the Uganda Railway Bill

Time, of course, has proved Mr. Labouchere hopelessly wrong. Uganda has become the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the second largest producer of Cotton. In 1953 she exported £11,558,000 worth of raw coffee and £13,892,000 worth of raw cotton quite apart from £5,018,000 worth of other items. Cochineal, incidentally, does not figure anywhere in the list of Uganda's exports and ivory hardly at all. For its part, the National Bank of India Ltd. is proud of its contribution towards confounding Mr. Labouchere's prognostications. Opening the first Banking Office in Uganda at Entebbe on November 1st, 1906, the Bank witnessed the birth and establishment of the Protectorate's cotton and coffee industries. All along, the Bank's services have been at the disposal of the pioneers whose foresight, endurance and skill have built Uganda's export trade from nothing to its present level.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2

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

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

Just to remind you.



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

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

UNITY IS



STRENGTH

THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.

NAKURU

Branches and Depots at: Eldoret, Naivasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Nanyuki, Hoey's
Bridge, Lugari, Sotik, Lumbwa, Naro Moru, and Rongai

Managing Agents in Tanganyika—the Tanganyika Farmers' Association Ltd., with Branches and Depots at Arusha,
Moshi, Iringa and Uweima

*Loans for
Homes*

*Safety for
Savings*

Generous advances granted
to Home buyers on most
favourable terms



Investments received on
Share or deposit at attrac-
tive rates of interest

General Manager
H. M. DOUGHTY

FIRST PERMANENT
FORMERLY FIRST RHODESIAN
BUILDING SOCIETY

Assets Exceed
£4,000,000

CHIEF OFFICE: PERMANENT HOUSE, BOX 100, NAKURU, N. RHODESIA

Other Offices in Tanganyika and Nyasaland

EAST AFRICA RHODISIA

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

Telephones: MOBILE 2244

Cables: SASTAFRIC, London

Inland Telegrams: SASTAFRIC, Western, London

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1719	Low-Tariff Legislation	1726
Notes By The Way	1720	Opened	1729
E.A. Royal Commission's Report	1721	Letter to the Editor	1729
Inter-University Council	1724	Kenya Police Standards	1732
		Latest Mining News	1746
		Company Report	1750

Founder and Editor:

F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1960

Vol. 21 No. 1609

3d. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE POLITICAL TEMPERATURE has been reduced in Kenya in recent weeks, but it could very easily rise again, for subjects capable of engendering heated discussions are not lacking. There is consequently a good basic Round Table Talks in Kenya. case for general acceptance of the proposal made by Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister for Finance, for round-table consideration of the major issues by representatives of all the races. He has urged the need to seek agreement on constitutional arrangements for the next ten years, in order to ensure political stability for a period long enough to enable the country to grapple practically with its economic and social problems. There are, of course, men who dislike and deride the idea of planning ahead; but if it did prove possible to achieve an understanding between Europeans, Africans, Asians, and Arabs for the next decade, or even for seven years, Kenya would certainly be well served. There has been a surfeit of damaging public controversy, and it will start again shortly as a prelude to next year's general election if it be not averted by private discussions between those who can speak for the different communities. Surely, therefore, the wise course would be to seize the first favourable moment, since the start of the Mau Mau rebellion for candid consideration of the hopes and fears of those of all races upon whom the future of Kenya must depend. To allow the opportunity to pass unutilized could benefit nobody, but those who prefer division to co-operation and schism to cohesion.

Some spokesmen for Europeans, Africans, and Asians have already begun to express general support for Mr. Vasey's proposal, though official endorsement in the name of a recognized political group has come so far only from the Asian elected members in the Legislative Council; they have resolved unanimously to lo-

all in their power to make the proposed conference a success. The only African member of the Council of Ministers, Mr. B. A. Obunga, has publicly expressed wholehearted acceptance of Mr. Vasey's idea, which will, he believes, be welcomed by Africans; this was pressing need, he said, for Africans to be given adequate representation in the Legislature and a proper place in the Government, but the details could best be thrashed out at a round-table conference, which might replace fear and suspicion with courage and sympathetic understanding. Mr. E. W. Mathu, however, the senior African member of the Legislature, while declaring that all his colleagues accepted the proposals, promptly weakened that support by announcing that he would never agree to stabilization of the constitutional position for more than two years. Such an attitude would wreck the conference from the outset, for it insists upon a stop-gap view when the whole purpose is to reach a long-term, or at least middle-term, compromise which is virtually acceptable.

The European Elected Members' Association has still to consider the question, but Mr. Stanley Ghersie, its deputy chairman, has expressed his personal agreement with the principle of planned political development; but though ten years seemed to him a suitable period in respect of capital commitments, he thought that it might be wiser to restrict political and constitutional planning to the next five years, since the Kyttelton Plan is still in its experimental stage. That is a much more responsible reaction than that of Mr. Mathu. Not all commentators have been so favourable, but nobody of standing in Kenya has yet voiced convincing objections to the general project. Surely, then, the right course would be to bring together the best possible representatives of all the communities, not to a rigid agenda, but for uninhibited study of the

fundamental issues which all have to face. The result would depend largely on the spirit in which such a conference is set and worked, and that could be powerfully influenced by good leadership. There could scarcely be a better chairman than Mr. Vasey himself, who has been an elected member of the Legislative Council, is now the holder of a key portfolio, has well merited influence with the Asians and Africans engaged in public affairs, and is far-sighted, practical, shrewd, and tactful. As he is on the point of leaving

Nairobi for a short visit to London, a delay of some weeks would be inevitable, but that would be an advantage, for several members of the Legislative Council who are still in this country will return next month, and their participation should certainly be helpful, for they have been discussing these problems with politicians of all shades of opinion and with other men with special knowledge of East Africa. Mr. Vasey's suggestion ought to be tested, and that could best be done under his own guidance.

Notes By The Way

Congress Ambitions

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS published in Kampala are debating the claims of certain Baganda to ministerial office in the Buganda Government, which, some of these prophets predict, will contain strong representation of the Uganda National Congress. A whispering campaign is, I am told, also very actively engaged in suggesting that the new Katikiro should be Mr. Ignatius Musazi. Congress having been consistent only in its high assessment of its own importance, it is perhaps not surprising that it should now even aspire to provide the Chief Minister for Buganda. Not long ago the very idea would have seemed absurd to almost everybody, and it is not likely to commend itself today to men of experience and judgment in Uganda, whether they be Africans, Europeans and Asians; but, in view of all that has happened lately, some of them may feel that even this might result from the activities of a strong, persistent, and ambitious pressure group.

Pointers

IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT that the African members of the Legislative Council and those appointed to responsible office in the kingdoms should be men of judgment, capacity, and character, for unless men of that type lead their fellows, further political troubles will assuredly develop in a Protectorate which has had more than its share of them in the recent past. Some of those who have been prominent in the National Congress, will almost certainly be elected to the Legislature or the Lukiko, and perhaps to both. It is to be hoped that those chosen will be the less irresponsible among them. Seven members of the Congress — which claims to be a non-violent movement — have recently been arrested, released, and rearrested in Busoga in connexion with disturbances. If the Congress hotheads have their way, breaches of law and order may become increasingly frequent. Did not Mr. Mayanja, as its spokesman, say without correction in the presence of seven of its other officers in a room in the House of Commons that Africans in Uganda would if necessary resort to arms in order to obtain self-government?

Commonwealth Youth Movement

BOYS AND GIRLS from East Africa, Canada, and the United Kingdom have spent the last six weeks in this year's "Quest," of the Commonwealth Youth Movement, and they will be together for another week or so. In the party are one European girl, two European boys, one Asian girl, two Africans, and one Gogo boy from Kenya, two girls and five boys from Uganda, and an Arab from Zanzibar. I talked to nearly all of them

when the whole contingent of 65 were entertained at a buffet luncheon by the Royal Empire Society, and there could be no room for doubt about the excellence of the relations between them and between the other participants in a project which has greatly impressed them all. They had a four-day conference in Canterbury and a special service in the Cathedral, they lined the route when the Queen visited Winchester, they have been to Windsor, Worcester, Chester, and York, and after 10 glorious days in London they have now left in high spirits for Scotland. Major Ney, the honorary organizer of the Movement, whose headquarters are in Winnipeg, has visited East Africa on several occasions, and this year's quest is considered a tribute to the memory of his only son, Michael Ney, an inspector in the Kenya Police Reserve, who was killed in the Colony nine months ago.

For God and the Queen

NOT FOR A LONG TIME have I met a pleasanter lot of young people, most of whom were between 17 and 21 years of age. Among them were Lorna Sands, captain of the Kenya Girls' High School, Anthony Hurrell, captain of St. Mary's School, Nairobi, and Paul Sayer, now at school in Ramsgate, who is the son of the mayor of Nakuru. When I asked some of them their special hobbies, only one had not an immediate reply; and he soon blurted out happily: "Oh, everything." One boy disclosed a special interest in automobile engineering, photography, oil painting, and music, which seemed to me pretty good for a 16-year-old. An Asian girl gave teaching, reading, and music as her conceptions of fun, and a still younger African girl from Uganda said simply that her chief interest was social service. To keep three score and more adolescents of such divergent origin happy all the time is a task which would defeat most people. It is Major Ney's delight, and he was able to say that there had not been a single instance of selfishness or other unpleasantness during the whole visit. Excellent work is evidently being done by this movement — whose motto is: "First unto God and then to The Queen."

"My deepest impression of Kenya is how in the bad areas, where there is still danger, European women are trying to help in improving living conditions among Kikuyu women. Despite what Mau Mau has done — and many of these settlers' wives have themselves suffered — there is no bitterness, just a desire to see a better standard of living." — Mrs. A. M. Berry, world president of the Associated Country Women of the World.

East Africa Must Depend on Capital from Outside

Royal Commission's Criticisms of Price Stabilization Schemes

DEVELOPMENT WILL DEPEND on the continued availability of external capital and enterprise, but it is important that the indigenous populations should participate as fully as circumstances permit in whatever future economic developments are accomplished and that they should participate both as beneficiaries and as contributors.

Capital is required for agricultural improvement, for the expansion of export production, for industrial and commercial expansion, and for railways, roads, water supplies, and other public services without which the basic resources of East Africa cannot be fully utilized. Access to external capital is certain to be necessary for a long time if these varied forms of investment are to be pursued on any appreciable scale.

The saving capacity of the local populations may be expected to increase as incomes rise, and, as it increases it should make its own contribution to the secondary phase of expansion. It is not to be expected that this increased saving capacity inside the territories will be reflected to any appreciable extent in loans to Governments or other public authorities. These borrowers will still have to rely in the main upon external sources of finance. But the greater saving capacity should be reflected in greater investment in agriculture and local trade and industry, although even in this field the dependence on external capital and organized ability will still be great.

Compulsory Saving

The inducement may be great for the Native populations to use their increased cash incomes to expand their consumption as much as possible, partly because their existing consumption standards are low, partly because the higher consumption standards of the other races appear to set up standards for emulation, and partly because of tribal or customary hindrances to new Native enterprise. If the inducement to use the increased incomes wholly for the purpose of increasing consumption is strong it is doubtful whether any institutional changes which are designed to encourage voluntary saving on the part of the African populations will be effective. The saving mechanisms which are familiar and acceptable to more sophisticated populations may not be readily comprehended by Native populations of the kind with which we are now concerned.

It is partly for this reason that it is frequently thought that a *prima facie* case can be established in favour of the employment of fiscal measures which would impose some compulsory saving upon the community. We are convinced, however, that there are dangers which lurk in an over-simplified statement of the case for compulsory saving.

There is fear that dependence on external capital will be accompanied by conditions which will impede the fulfilment of the political aspirations of the local inhabitants. If there should be substance in this fear there are other ways in which it may be obviated. Sometimes it is associated with an economic view that the payment of interest on external loans involves the payment of a tribute to the lending country and that the amount of this tribute reduces the income which is retained within the country. There is an element of paradox in the fact that those who urge this point in its political setting often wish to prevent further per-

• Being further extracted from the Report of the East Africa Royal Commission 1952-55 (Cmd. 9140), H.M. Stationery Office, £7s. 6d.)

manent immigration, overlooking the obvious fact that permanent immigrants who bring new capital into the country are more likely to retain within the country of their adoption the income which their capital has earned.

Value of Imported Capital

But when the remitting abroad of investment external capital is spoken of as a "tribute" it is often thought that the import of the capital has helped to create new income within the borrowing country and that the value of the new income so created is not in fact remitted abroad. Consequently, unless the investment of this external capital proves to be unproductive, the income which remains within the country, even after the so-called "tribute" has been paid, will be greater than it would have been if the capital had not been imported.

We are unable to support the notion of "tribute"; whether in its political or its economic interpretation, and we are convinced that were the territories and Governments of East Africa to give it credence they would condemn the local populations to an even longer endurance of their primitive poverty; and they would themselves be open to the charge that they were neglectful of their responsibilities for the well-being of the people.

The price stabilization schemes which have been operated in Africa for cotton, coffee, and other agricultural products have frequently been defended on the ground that they helped to provide capital resources for development which would not otherwise have been available. It has been argued that if the full realized price of cotton had been paid over by the marketing board to the cultivators, and the larger cash incomes of these cultivators had been spent on increased consumption, there would have been no capital assets built up out of the proceeds of the favourable movement in the balance of trade and the strong export demand for cotton. On the other hand, the withholding of part of the sale proceeds would represent a form of forced saving out of which some new capital assets would be obtained. Indeed, it is now frequently suggested that this constitutes the main justification for the accumulation of large reserves under these schemes.

Saving Potential

The argument rests on the assumption that among the African populations the disposition to save is undeveloped. In many cases this may be true, particularly where the level of real income barely sustains physical subsistence, but in these cases resort to compulsory saving is impossible. Once the search for income has attained some measure of success, however, the assumption on which the argument is based becomes less valid.

The fact that the African populations make little use of savings banks and know nothing of the facilities for subscribing to private or public loans should not be interpreted to mean that the willingness to save does not exist. They may be willing to save in order to acquire new but simple agricultural implements if they become aware of a suitable market for their increased output; they may be willing to contribute to the capital cost of new water installations; and we have been impressed by the fact that the African peoples are generally anxious to contribute substantially out of their small resources for medical and educational services.

The magnitude of this saving potential depends upon the size of the available income, irrespective of whether the saving is forced or voluntary, and it is for this among other reasons that we place so great an emphasis

on the importance of increasing the cash incomes which they soon enjoy. Unless we suppose that the Native populations will respond to new opportunities to acquire income we cannot predict for them any greatly improved economic future. On whose approach to this question of the same economic development of East Africa is governed by the assumption that the African populations will so respond.

The cash income per cultivator is low. Even in Uganda an area of high prosperity, the cash income from the 1951-52 season is only £1.25 per acre. The average of adult males, in the circumstances, a low rate of compulsory saving would give a small yield, but a rate high enough to give a large yield would act as a serious deterrent to new effort. In some years the price stabilization policy, as applied to cotton in Uganda, imposed upon the growers the payment of a levy equal to some 30% to 50% of the realized value of their produce, ostensibly as a premium or insurance against price fluctuations. Compulsory saving on people with small resources and at so large a rate is difficult to enforce. It would be surprising if there was no deterrent effect on production, and we observe, though there are other relevant considerations, that the cash output of Uganda has not increased despite the favourable prices which have been obtained in the export markets in which it is sold.

Uganda's Cotton and Coffee Funds

The forced saving technique was operated most conspicuously in Uganda. By the beginning of 1948 profits from the controlled sale of cotton and coffee amounted to approximately £10m. In June of this year it was decided to devote £4m. of this sum to the setting up of two price assistance funds: one for cotton, to which £425,000 was allocated, and one for coffee, to which £500,000 was allocated. The remaining £6m. was devoted to a variety of purposes—£11m. to the Cotton and Hard Coffee Development and Welfare Fund, £20,000 to grants for village administration, £2,625,000 of grants to reserve funds for post-war development, and £500,000 to a reserve for projects outside the Development Plan.

Any further profits from the sale of cotton and coffee were to be added to the amounts initially placed in the price assistance funds. The reserves of these two funds increased rapidly. In 1952 it was decided to limit the Cotton Fund to £20m. Therefore the Legislature could transfer any sum above this amount to a new African Development Fund, and £5m. was initially transferred. At the end of the 1952-53 season the Cotton Price Assistance Fund stood at £29½m. and a further £9½m. in addition to the £5m. already transferred was therefore available for transfer to the African Development Fund. No similar limit has yet been placed on the Coffee Fund, which at the end of the 1952-53 season stood at £13,900,000, but it is expected that this fund will be limited to £5m., so that a further £8,900,000 may be available for transfer to the African Development Fund this year. The total resources to £23,400,000. Of this sum rather more than £7½m. has been expended or approved for spending, not including £2m. which it was proposed to invest in an iron and steel project which has since been abandoned.

Heavy Burden on Africans

We thus get a measure of the forced savings which has been imposed upon the Native cotton and coffee growers of Uganda. From June, 1948, to the end of the 1952-53 season this has amounted to £4,447,000, or nearly 49m per annum—a sum nearly equal to the total African wage bill in Uganda in 1952 or to 23% of the total African cash income of that year. The burden of taxation and forced savings upon the African population of Uganda has been extremely heavy.

Where an industry is made subject to a special levy or where it is subjected to a special levy the proceeds of which are expended on some object or objects which are likely to be of direct benefit to those who are engaged in the industry, no great problem arises. It is not unusual for firms in an industry to form a joint research organization and to finance that organization out of a levy of this description. Similarly, in the circumstances of the cotton and coffee industries of Uganda it is not difficult to conceive of schemes for the industrial betterment of these industries which might legitimately be financed in a similar manner.

But where it is a question of employing the technique of finance projects which have little bearing upon the industries which provide the funds, the procedure is much more open to dispute, no matter what advantages to the economy as a whole may be claimed from the schemes which are so financed.

In Uganda, as in other parts of East Africa, there is a strong desire to push forward with projects for new industrialization. The abandoned iron and steel project was one of these. If successful this would have increased the territorial

income of Uganda and provided new forms of employment for Africans. But to finance such a project wholly or in part out of the compulsory savings imposed upon a large number of cotton and coffee growers with small incomes represents a procedure which we find it impossible to endorse.

A profitable iron and steel project should be able to attract to itself the capital which it requires for its development, and if, for some reason of high policy, the Government deems it desirable to give to such a project some special assistance, whether by guarantee, rebats, or remission of customs duty, or even by direct subvention, we think it important that the cost of that Government assistance should be carried squarely on the tax-revenue of the country, and not drawn from the proceeds of compulsory savings levied on the two industries in which it was imposed for quite other reasons.

This view is not inconsistent with the possibility that, for administrative or other reasons, it is convenient to impose a special tax on a particular industry. The proceeds of such a tax will be entered in the general tax-revenues of the country and be available to meet whatever public works are approved in accordance with public policy. Under such an arrangement the burden of the tax will be clear and easily ascertained.

But where, under a technique of compulsory savings, a number of special funds are created with titles which give no precise indication of the purposes for which they are to be used, where it is possible to raise these funds for purposes which were not contemplated when the funds were instituted, an elusive and unpredictable element is introduced into the finance which may well be all-ordinarily avoided.

Attempts to comprehend what is being effected, if simplicity in the presentation of the public accounts is desirable in countries which have sophisticated populations, it is much more important in so-called undeveloped countries whose Native populations are being encouraged to fix a more informed role in the pursuits of the State.

Kenya's Net Product Nearly Doubled

The geographical net product (including subsistence) of Kenya rose from £5m. in 1947 to £10½m. in 1951. The African income, included in these figures amounted to £2m. and £40m. respectively, leaving in the two years approximately £27m. and £6½m. of other incomes out of which voluntary savings on any scale might be expected to come. What proportion of this might be expected to be saved voluntarily may be a matter of conjecture but it is almost certainly less than 10%.

This Kenya's voluntary savings in 1951 were likely to be less than £6m. and might be somewhere between £3m. and £4m. On the same basis Uganda's voluntary savings might be between £4½m. and £3½m. These figures would include sums pledged to start farming on other business enterprises started in East Africa, local sums invested in new building construction, and East African funds invested in Government stocks and new commercial flotations. They would also include any voluntary savings made in East Africa but invested in the purchase of securities in other countries.

There does not exist in East Africa any large reservoir of investable resources which could ensure a rapid process of industrialization or which could provide for the investment in new social capital on the scale which is commonly desired. The capital required by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration for the developments which it has planned would of itself almost certainly exhaust the entire voluntary savings of the non-African sections of the population.

The economic objective of policy is to raise productivity and the standard of life of the African population, and this can most readily be achieved by taking advantage of external markets and utilizing external capital, skill, and enterprise. The political objective is to promote greater African participation in the political and economic life of the area, and this may mean the adoption of measures which are restrictive of the external co-operation which the achievement of the economic objective requires.

It may happen that the political objective has to acquire a priority over the other but we are not justified in ignoring the cost in terms of economic achievement which this priority involves. The more this possible conflict becomes real the greater becomes the risk factor to which external capital and enterprise will be exposed, and the greater will be the prospective return which will be necessary to attract that capital and enterprise to East Africa. But nothing is to be gained by prescribing conditions which would deflect potential external capital and enterprise into other fields of employment to which it has access.

The broad conclusion is that, having regard to all the facts and relevant factors and on the assumption that no new deposits of extractable minerals are discovered, the prospect for any substantial amount of new industrial development in Kenya is dependent on the production of increased income from the land. But even within the limits of increased collection it is still open to Governments, in the present state of their

policies to make the most of the opportunities which exist. We have observed a tendency to sectional approach to the possibilities of economic development. There is a search for new manufacturing industry, there is a concentration on agricultural improvement in the islands of Kenya, or there is an urge to effect changes in agricultural methods which will raise the productivity of the African areas. Each sectional approach looks for measures which will promote its own particular end. What we have not observed with equal clarity is an approach which sees the economy in its entirety and the mutual dependence which exists between its parts. In this report we have endeavoured to focus attention on a unified approach.

The measures which Governments may like to promote economic development resolve themselves into two groups — (A) those which are intended to remove existing disadvantages; (B) those which are intended to create special inducements.

In the first group might be included improvements in transport facilities, the provision of more regular water supplies where these are so unreliable that agricultural improvement is impeded, and the removal of restrictive regulations the deleterious influence of which is more pronounced than any advantage which may be claimed in some other direction.

In the second group might be included subsidies, tax concessions or monopolistic privileges which might be offered, particularly to overseas enterprises or immigrants, as an inducement to investment in East Africa rather than elsewhere. The magnitude of this inducement, if it is to be effective must be related to the weight of the discouragements which exist — namely, the unwillingness of new immigrants from settling in East Africa of their own unaided volition. If the prospects for new industrial development are not in themselves clear and substantial, and if in addition there should be a climate of opinion which is not obviously well disposed to a continued inflow of external capital and enterprise, the amount of the inducement to be effective would have to be correspondingly increased. If, furthermore, it can only be given for a short period of time, the weight of the inducement which is offered for this period would have to be still larger.

Capital's Strong Bargaining Power

Where it is a question of endeavouring to persuade an undertaking from abroad to initiate new industrial development, the issue is further complicated by the strong bargaining position which the undertaking is likely to enjoy. Apart from the fact that East Africa does not at present have great natural advantages to offer, there is the consideration that the economic importance of overseas capital and enterprise to East Africa is greater than the economic importance of East Africa to external capital and enterprise.

For these reasons the special inducements which would be required to encourage any large-scale promotion of new enterprise from abroad would have to be very great. When we have regard to the smallness of the East African economy and the meagreness of the resources at its disposal, we do not believe that the economy can afford to provide large and effective inducements to that end.

The forms of inducement which might be offered can vary, and we have to consider whether it should be an object of Government policy to provide special assistance to new industries, and, if so, what form that assistance should take.

Rebates of customs duty do not involve a positive outlay to the Exchequer and do not appear burdensome in the ordinary sense, but they are hardly likely to be of much significance except to an undertaking which has to import some dutiable raw material on which a high rate of duty is normally levied and the cost of which forms a large proportion of the total cost of manufacture. An open subsidy represents a measurable outlay to the Exchequer, and is on balance to be preferred to a protective import duty whose effects are less subject to careful scrutiny. The burden of existing taxation is already heavy, and we do not think that this method, having regard to the burden which it would involve, can be used effectively on any large scale.

The creation of monopolies or semi-monopolies, apart from any other drawbacks which may be associated with them, is likely to intensify rather than mollify any suspicions which may be generated by new external enterprise, and is particularly difficult to justify if it is done at a time when public policy is endeavouring to break down the restrictions which retard the development of the indigenous populations.

It is often argued that a form of special but temporary assistance may conveniently be given to a new industry during its initial stages of development. Industries which are protected in this manner seldom feel able to dispense with the protection. Temporary protection has a strong tendency to become permanent. In our view the terms of artificial assistance give a misdirected slant to public policy.

The main limiting factor on industrial development in East Africa arises from the smallness of the internal market, and it is on the enlargement of that market that policy should

concentrate. In relation to that major objective, special aids are largely irrelevant.

Issue of Licences

The East African Industrial Council, composed of one official and two non-official members from each of the three territories, has the task of authorizing the issue of licences for the manufacture of articles scheduled under the Industrial Licensing Ordinances which were enacted in each of the territories on identical terms. The object of this legislation was to encourage industrial development by avoiding what was called "uneconomic" competition. So far the articles which have been scheduled are limited to cotton and wool goods and industrial pottery. The legislation provides that no person shall engage in the manufacture of any article which is so granted without a licence.

Licences may be refused if the skill or raw materials available to the applicant are regarded as inadequate for the factories which already exist within the territories to have an actual or potential output which is deemed to be sufficient to meet the demands; or if the proposed factory site is deemed to be unsuitable. Licences may be issued for periods of five years but may be renewed. The effect of this policy, which operates at present on a very restricted scale, is to confer a position of monopoly on the successful applicant. Any apparent gain which accrues to the territories in the form of new industry may be offset by the loss of potential opportunities which are created.

We do not think that the policy has been operated on a scale which can be regarded as significant. If it were applied on a large scale it would be open to grave objection. Nor do we think that a body constituted in the manner of the Industrial Council can effectively apply the criteria by reference to which licences may be granted.

It is broadly true that industries flourish most in the proximity of other industries, and that industrial concentration in the geographical sense has positive advantages up to the point at which concentration passes into congestion.

Some measure of assistance to new industrial development can be provided by the public authorities in the form of factory buildings which can be rented by their users. This is often a considerable advantage to the small undertaking whose capital requirements are thereby reduced, while it gives the public authorities an opportunity to create a zoned industrial trading estate or a series of such estates which can be associated with public housing policy. We support the idea that the Governments of East Africa should, wherever it is convenient to do so, provide these facilities.

Apart from the general advantage from the angle of town planning in relation to industrial, commercial, and residential areas, the cost of providing roads, drains and common services for a given number of industrial establishments will be less than it would be if each undertaking had to incur its own costs or if the public authority had to provide these services for industrial establishments which were scattered more indiscriminately over a larger area.

Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia

Mr. Todd's Visit to North America

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in the United States, to which he travelled by air by Pan-American Airways. On Thursday last he received an honorary degree of Butler University and after four days in Indianapolis he went on to Washington, speaking engagements there and in New York being arranged by Mr. Lloyd V. Steers, American Consul-General in Salisbury, who is on leave in the U.S.A.

Mr. Todd is due to arrive in Toronto next Tuesday and to attend meetings of the World Convention of the Churches of Christ. On August 22 he will reach Ottawa as the guest of the Canadian Government, whose atomic energy project at Chalk River he will visit. On August 26 he will address the Rotary Club of Toronto and attend the opening by Sir Anthony Eden of the Canadian Exhibition.

He will be at New York from August 28 to September 4, and, among other arrangements, have discussions with the Ford Foundation. The Prime Minister will leave New York in a B.O.A.C. airliner on September 4 and will be in London until September 14, when he will leave for Accra for a two-day visit to the Governor. He will then fly to Johannesburg on his way back to Salisbury.

that the maintenance of high academic standards should be paramount. Consequently the staff-student ratio is high and the institutions require very large funds.

The council, however, has no doubt that its policies are sound. Colonial universities are fully accepted in the academic world; they were beginning to attract research workers and scholars because of the opportunities they offer, and their graduates were beginning to enjoy a reputation as the best in the world for their particular disciplines.

The council is confident that the universities should be given the opportunity to develop their own staff and to take full responsibility for their own affairs. It has failed to give them sufficient information to support this.

The £7m. allocated for higher education under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act have now been spent or committed. In addition, substantial grants from the Colonial Office have been made, for example, £15,000 has been granted for biochemical research at Makerere. There has been allocation for the modernization of a medical hospital, the teaching hospital for the medical school at the University College of East Africa.

The allocation of £7m. has been used almost exclusively for capital grants, most contributions towards revenue expenditure. They involved £1m. for the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and £1m. for the University of East Africa. Assistance from sources other than the U.K. Government has been "impressive magnitude." Makerere and the University of Khartoum have both received a total of £1m. by local Governments of more than £1m. each.

The council considers that there is a need for the continuation of the minimum amount of capital assistance from the United Kingdom. It estimates that £8m. will be required in the next five years, but that local Governments and private benefaction alone could meet this.

Among the endowments and capital gifts listed are of veterinary science at Makerere, endowed by the Government, £219,000 contributed by the three East African Governments for the faculty of agriculture, and £20,000 given for a physics laboratory by Dr. J. Williamson. The British South Africa Company, Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd. have each given £150,000 for the library of Rhodesia.

None of the universities is a completely private institution. In the British tradition, they are self-governing corporations incorporated by Royal Charter or local legislation. The senate or academic board has the control of policy. Their councils, composed mainly of laymen, have enjoyed the services of some of the most influential experts in the public service in their regions, whose devoted work in guiding the universities and colleges has contributed decisively to the position which they occupy in their territories. In their hands the future of these institutions is assured.

Special Relationship

At the six university colleges, including Makerere, Khartoum, and the new Rhodesia University, students pursue courses leading to the degree examinations of the University of London under an arrangement known as "special relationship." This is a temporary arrangement intended to safeguard their standards while they are establishing their reputations and until they are ready to take full university powers and award their own degrees. The first of the colleges to assume university status will be the University College of Khartoum, in 1955-56.

The essence of the special relationship is that it is personal. It is not a uniform scheme, but one developed separately for each college. London University has devised no fewer than 270 special syllabuses in this connexion.

In the universities and colleges there are now 960 full-time academic, library, and senior administrative staff. They include 24 from Australia, 15 from New Zealand, 12 from South Africa, seven from Canada, 11 from other Commonwealth countries, seven from Germany, seven from Holland, 12 from other European countries, and eight from the United States of America. The proportion of locally-born staff is slowly increasing. It is lowest in the University College of East Africa, four out of 100. The ratio of staff to the 448 students at Makerere is 22.3%; it is 15.5% at Khartoum, which has 882 students.

Discussion staff-student ratios, the report states, "A generous one is essential in the special conditions of Colonial higher education, where the universities are making good the deficiencies of secondary education, where the staff are tackling

novel problems of teaching and administration, and where most students are pursuing their studies through the medium of an acquired language.

Such colleges as Makerere and Khartoum, which have developed from higher colleges into university colleges, have continued diploma and certificate courses for students insufficiently qualified to pursue first degree courses, but as their ambition is to be first of their work that they may concentrate exclusively on degree studies as soon as the secondary schools are capable of taking it over.

Several of the universities and colleges have full departments of extra-mural studies. Makerere has made a beginning by appointing a tutor for Uganda, and hopes to extend its activities to the other East African countries. Khartoum runs an annual camp at El Fash as a study group experiment in adult education.

The chairman of the Council is Sir Alexander Galloway, founder-director of the London School of Economics. Walter Adams, principal-designate of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been its secretary.

Labour Views on Colonial Territories

The conference will be held in Margate from October 10 to 14, number 418. There are only three under the heading "Dependent Territories," and another three under "Aid to Underdeveloped Countries." Four denounce apartheid in the Union of South Africa.

The Electrical Trades Union (which is usually considered to be communist-dominated) has approved this resolution: "This conference calls for the disarmament of all armed forces from Colonial territories, and the granting to the Colonial peoples of the democratic right to elect their own Governments, and pledges its support to the Colonial peoples to obtain complete national independence."

Leicester South East Constituency Labour Party has submitted: "This conference calls upon the national executive committee and the Parliamentary Labour Party to prepare a five-year plan for the giving of self-government in British-controlled Colonies as a first step towards bringing about the practical application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which Britain was a signatory when there was a Labour Government."

Ormskirk C.L.P. This conference deplores the employment of conscripted men in present areas of political unrest such as Malaya, Kenya and British Guiana.

Raising Living Standards

Sheffield (Heeley) C.L.P.: "This conference believes that the question of raising the standard of living of peoples in underdeveloped countries is of the highest importance both economically and politically, and urges the Labour Party to pledge itself to a policy of giving substantially increased economic and technical aid to these peoples through such agencies as Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, the Colombo Plan, and the United Nations Organization."

Ilford (South) C.L.P.: "This conference instructs the national executive committee, in view of a possible scaling down of international armaments, (a) to prepare a plan for the transitional period from the abnormally high expenditure on defence, so that full employment is maintained; (b) to support the idea of a world economic conference designed at increasing world production and the standard of living in the backward areas."

Hornsey C.L.P.: "This conference, viewing with great distress the devalued condition of the Labour Party, and deploring the fact that the fight which should be going on to improve the lot of the underprivileged nations of the world is not in fact being pursued vigorously, urges that a stand should now be made to halt the heavy arms race. The Conference also urges that we should work towards reduction and a final abolition of armaments, and that we should pursue a truly Socialist policy of using all means in our power to raise the living standards of underprivileged people throughout the world."

Another £15½ m. To Be Spent on Hydro-Electric Power

Official Opening of Low Tana Station for Service of Nairobi

THE LOW TANA HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATION,

which is situated in the Kikuyu Reserve near Fort Hall, some 55 miles from Nairobi, was opened last week by Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya. The project has taken rather more than two and a half years to complete, has cost about £15½ million and is capable of generating 25,000 kilowatts of power from its two turbines.

One of the main features of the work is the concrete tunnel, a mile and three-quarters long, and built at an average depth of 150 feet below the surface to carry the waters of the Tana River to the power station. This is the first fully-enclosed tunnel to be built in East Africa for any hydro-electric scheme. It is 21 feet high and 10 feet wide, and about 75,000 tons of concrete was required for its construction.

The station itself is a concrete structure, 100 feet long and 20 feet wide, and is situated on a concrete foundation. The original Tana station, built in 1925, cost £64,000, extensions made 20 years later involved an expenditure of £116,000, and the Tana station added another £1½ m. to the total outlay.

The Wanji Scheme

The Wanji power station, situated a few miles away, is a further part of the same hydro-electric scheme. It makes use of the waters of the Maragat and Mathno rivers, tributaries of the Tana. The Wanji scheme has since built in three stages in the last three years at a total cost of £2,200,000. The Wanji and Tana schemes can together produce 11,800 kW of electrical power for Nairobi at periods of high river flow.

Messrs. Ballour Beatty & Co., Ltd., the contractors, had to face considerable labour problems, for the work had to be done in an area which has been badly affected by Mau Mau troubles. There were occasions on which screening of the Kikuyu labour by the police involved replacement of as many as 400 men at a time. At the peak period at Low Tana there were 70 Europeans (including wives and families) and about 2,000 Africans, almost all of them Kikuyu. Mr. W. E. Rolfo, as agent, and Mr. E. R. Allsop, as sub-agent, were in charge of the construction work.

The Wanji and Tana power houses, the corresponding civil engineering and subsidiary works, and the transmission lines to Nairobi are about to be taken over from the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., by the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., which will provide bulk supply from those sources — and in due course from the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme in Uganda — to the Power & Lighting Company as holders of the distributing licence for the Nairobi area.

Chief's Practical Loyalty

The Wanji scheme is named after Senior Chief Joseph Wanji of Kikuyu, to whom Mr. Andrew Macfarlane, chairman of the contracting company, presented a gold watch in recognition of his co-operation and assistance throughout. So that the project might proceed, Wanji presented the land which forms the catchment area and enabled the tunnel and the dam to be built. As a young man he was a Kikuyu war leader. Later he was for some years a teacher at the Jeanes School. He was appointed a chief in 1940, and until his retirement at the end of last year, did much to promote agrarian reform and improve social services. He has been a determined enemy of the Mau Mau terrorists,

and has made many gifts of land to the Government, to Christian missions, and for other public services.

At the opening ceremony Major Charles M. Taylor, chairman of the Power & Lighting Company, said that the project was a fine example of the Government's policy of development.

The commissioning of this 2,000 kW extension has resulted in a development which has been a success for the company's plan to develop the hydro-electric resources of Kenya. The project is a fine example of the Government's policy of development.

Embarked upon the project in 1934, the Government produced an initial plan which at various points was modified. The present scheme, which is a development of the 1934 plan, when the scheme was to be carried out in the interim stages of a more limited project.

It is a fine example of the Government's policy of development. The project is a fine example of the Government's policy of development. The project is a fine example of the Government's policy of development.

Prior to the construction of the station, the water had to be pumped to the station. The station is a fine example of the Government's policy of development. The project is a fine example of the Government's policy of development.

Consent and Support of Landowners

"In the planning and construction of both of these projects my company and our contractors have received the greatest help and co-operation from the officers of the Administration, together with all the chiefs and headmen in the sections of the Kikuyu lands in which our work was carried out. I particularly mention the assistance given to me by the District Commissioner of Fort Hall and Senior Chief Joseph Wanji, whose name has been given to the other new station on the Maragat River. In some respects the work has been almost unique in that it was carried out with the freely given consent and support of the landowners after friendly discussions and without any administrative pressure."

Site work on the Low Tana project began towards the end of 1952 and is a great tribute to the organization and skill of our contractors, Messrs. Ballour Beatty & Co., Ltd., and to their chief agent, Mr. W. E. Rolfo, that completion has been achieved today. Indeed, but for certain unavoidable delays in the works of the manufacturers of the principal machinery, local site work was sufficiently advanced by February of this year to have permitted completion at that time. It is interesting to note that Mr. Rolfo was the engineer in charge of the construction of the original Maragat River station 25 years ago.

Although the extended Tana station and Wanji beyond their capacity today for two-thirds of Nairobi's present load, and indeed each of these post-war schemes, when originally planned could individually have met the whole of the load at that time, both must now be considered only as preliminary part of the Colony's overall plans for the development of electricity supplies in Kenya.

We plan to extend through our associate company the Kenya Power Company Limited, some £2½ m. on a new station in Uganda, followed by some £12½ m. on the development of development at Serengeti Park. Not only is it a fine example of safeguard supplies to our present customers, but also to cater in advance for the maximum of new industrial and domestic development whilst maintaining an adequate reserve of electric plant.

On concluding the chairmanship of the company when I go back to England next week, it is a very happy to be handed over to Mr. E. J. Don Spence, who has been chairman

BAI FOUR BEATTY

AND COMPANY LIMITED

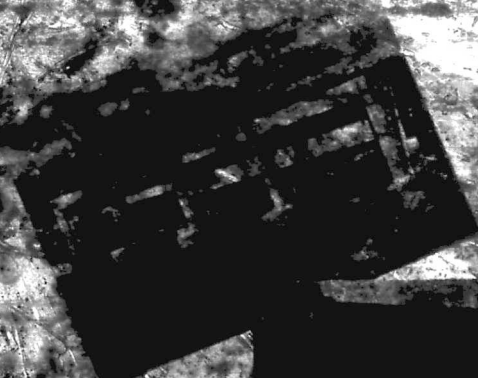
Designed and Constructed

THE LOW TANA

Hydro Electric Development

FORT HALL KENYA

For The East African
Power and Lighting Co.



MERULA BARRAGE



TANA POWER STATION



TRANSFORMERS
AND SWITCHING STATION

The Merula Barrage, top photograph, diverts water into the 1.5 mile long tunnel whence it emerges through the pipe line on the left of the centre photograph, to drive two new 1000 kW generators. The two pipelings on the right carry water from the Maragoua River to drive three generators already in use. The bottom photograph shows the switching station, situated next the power station, whence the power is transmitted to Nairobi, 55 miles away.

Head Office

66 QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

ALSO AT EDINBURGH GLASGOW BAGHDAD NAIROBI and TORONTO

and managing director. I am extremely glad that Mr. Rollo, as present in the strong capacity, and Mr. G. C. Reed are to become joint managers of the company, with Mr. Kyle Bower as secretary in succession to Mr. Reed.

Mr. Evelyn Baring said that the work had been remarkably free from interferences, though undertaken in one of the worst Mau Mau areas. He praised the fine co-operation of Chief Wanjii, and said that the hydro-electric project coupled with the new power line from Uganda, would involve an investment of between £10m and £15m. It was a very big project, but would be justified by future developments.

The Governor then opened the switches, operating two switches in the power house, one to start the second alternator and the other to send the power along the transmission lines to Nairobi. As a memento of the occasion he received from Sir Andrew Mountbatten an inscribed silver salver.

Sir Andrew, chairman of Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., Power Engineering Corporation, Ltd., and of the London board of the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., and Mr. Donald C. Brook, a director of Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., and a London director of the Power & Lighting Company, had flown from England to be present.

Major Taylor, Mr. J. M. Crabbe, chairman of the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., a director of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., and East African representative of Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd.; Mr. A. J. Don Small, managing director and general manager of the Power & Lighting Company; and Mr. W. E. Rollo and Mr. E. R. Allsop also accompanied the Governor.

Two days later Sir Andrew MacLaggan flew to Mombasa to inspect the Kipevu scheme, on which work started last October. By the end of next year two 5,000 k.w. turbo-alternators will provide Mombasa with additional power; one should be in commission early in the year. The cost of this development will be about £800,000. Ten years hence Mombasa's needs are expected to be between 16,000 and 18,000 k.w.

Misconceptions in Northern Rhodesia

Points from the Legislative Council

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT WAS VERY concerned about the rising cost of living, said Mr. W. G. Dunlop, Member for Commerce and Industry, in the debate in the Legislative Council in reply to the Governor's address (reported in our issue of last week). He pointed out, however, that price control was a responsibility of the Federal Government.

Mr. H. F. Franklin, Member for African Interests, said that it was extraordinary that Africans should sit in Legislative Council but not yet in municipal and township councils. He suggested that the ward system should be adjusted to allow Africans to become members of such bodies, provided they made a proper contribution to the rates.

Referring to a statement by the member for Livingstone, Mr. F. S. Derby, that the British had been chased out of Egypt and other countries, he said that that was a dangerous misconception to circulate in Northern Rhodesia, where a few African extremists believed it and might mislead their fellow Africans. The British conception was to bring minorities to self-government. It might be argued that in some places that had been done too fast or too slowly. Britain was never in Egypt or the Sudan in the same way as in Colonial Africa was the Gold Coast a parallel to Central or East Africa.

When the time came for self-government in Northern Rhodesia there need be no cause for concern so long

as the principles set out in the *Mohat Revolutions* were honestly applied, and if partnership between the races was a living thing. To achieve that state the greatest good will was necessary, and the protracted discussions between the mines and the European Mineworkers' Union over the vital issue of African advancement was not helpful. Mr. Franklin hoped that the mining companies would provide the same facilities for training Africans as they already planned to do for Europeans through a technical college, and that the Railway Administration would open more categories of jobs to Africans.

Education Visit

Rural development was a long-term policy. The big handicap was the backwardness of the great majority of Africans, who must also be given education and training. Education was vital, as the history of Great Britain showed, universal education could alone provide the basis for the attack on poverty, which had been a constant in the United Kingdom.

There was only one must prevail, but that was that the Government must defeat agitators who set out to lead the masses into a false and happy prospect, which could only lead to their ruin.

The Minister of Agriculture, said that rural development must be based on a progressive agriculture; if towns in this area were not based on the prospects of the agricultural community, they would mostly be artificial concentrations of population.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. Williams, said that although the Government took a very serious view of stone-throwing following local incidents, it would not be appropriate to use military force.

In a maiden speech, Mr. G. S. Jones, Acting Development Secretary, spoke about the production of Burley tobacco in the Petanake district, which Mr. P. Kibuka, member for the Eastern Area, had described as a "miserable failure." It was true, Mr. Jones said, that production had fallen during recent years for a variety of reasons, one of which was that similar and groundnuts, which were extremely profitable, could be grown more easily, but African growers in Petanake had grown no less than 300,000 lb. of Burley tobacco since 1930.

African Share-Taking

Mr. W. F. Stubbs, Secretary for Native Affairs, agreed with Mr. Malcolmson (Livingstone) that African leaders should condemn the practice of stone-throwing following accidents, and said that many leaders of African bodies had expressed strong disapproval of the practice.

Mr. Malcolmson had commended the African leaders who had deplored the disturbances at Broken Hills, but the Secretary for Native Affairs pointed out that it was the organization of which those Africans were the leaders which was responsible for teaching the pernicious practice of women taking part in demonstrations. Proceedings of women and demonstrations by women were quite alien to African thought and ideas, and making women stand the brunt had possible ill-effects of their misguided actions showed a lamentable lack of responsibility.

Government did everything possible to assist in the prestige of paramount chiefs. They were treated with the greatest respect but it was equally important that they should remain of their own people. It was, Mr. Stubbs said, only occasionally necessary to remove a chief, but that had come only after the Governor himself had given the warning, long and anxious thought, and only because the chief had failed to be utterly incapable and unfit to rule his own people, a matter which the Governor alone, on the advice of his Council, could decide, and it was therefore not possible to accede to the Ngindidi's request that Government should always first consult the people before removing a chief.

Replying to a point raised by Mr. Sokota, Mr. Stubbs said that it was Government's policy to give as much responsibility as possible to Native authorities, and that in practically every Native authority, the chairman was an African.

"We may teach the Colonial peoples all we can and shower on them all the benefits of the Empire, but if we snub or patronize or cold-shoulder them we shall destroy our Commonwealth."

Hemmingford.

Letter to the Editor

Multi-Racial Delegation from Kenya

Views of Mr. Shirley Cooke, M.L.C.

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In your current issue summing up the view of the delegates of the Kenya Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association on their visit to the United Kingdom you use these words: "Two years ago a delegation so composed would have been unthinkable." May I point out that four years ago a delegation from Kenya, equally composed of all races did visit Great Britain under the leadership of Sir Alfred Vincent? The members of that delegation were at all times on the best of terms with one another and had talks with politicians and others in London and then visited places as far north as Edinburgh. As a member I can bear witness to the friendship and amicability that prevailed.

It is in Kenya, however, that our battles have to be fought, and hence the necessity of ensuring that our Colonial Secretaries and our Governors, whoever they may be, shall do nothing and say nothing that will alienate any responsible opinion in this country, and above all that they shall be not only scrupulous but even fastidious to see that solemn promises and undertakings are kept. It was the breach of the undertaking on the question of a round table conference given by Mr. Griffiths, reaffirmed by Mr. Lyttelton, and repeated by Sir Evelyn Baring, that led to the political bitterness of the last 18 months. I am convinced that a large proportion of the European population here are not only prepared to, but see the necessity to, co-operate with other races. That co-operation, however, must be mutually agreed to at a round table conference, not foisted on us from outside, as was the Lyttelton Plan.

It is misleading to use the expression "multi-racial delegation," as it may give the impression that the delegation went home to discuss a multi-racial form of Government. That is not so. As a member of the executive committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (Kenya Branch), I can assure you that the visit was a courtesy one by one branch to another branch, and no member of the Kenya Branch had authority, either individually or collectively, to enter into any political undertaking.

Nairobi, Yours faithfully, S. V. COOKE.
Kenya Colony.

Our Reply

[The opinion that such a delegation as that recently in England would have been unthinkable two years ago was not that of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, as might be thought from the above letter. The leading article to which Mr. Cooke refers said: "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 do, however, reply: "Our delegation is the living proof of it. It could not be more representative of the different peoples of Kenya, with differing traditions, customs, and standards of knowledge and experience. Yet we at one on the main issues. Two years ago a delegation so composed would have been unthinkable."

That summary of the views expressed by all the members of the delegation, European, African, Arab, and Asian, was, we feel sure, intended by none of them to imply any invidious comparison, or any comparison at all, with the delegation under the leadership of Sir Alfred Vincent which came to this country four years ago. It would indeed be strange if there were no evidence of developing confidence across-racial differences now that representatives of all the races are engaged in the day-to-day activities of the Government machine in Kenya.

As to the second paragraph of the letter, long before there was any "Lyttelton Plan" this newspaper was pleading with the political leaders of Kenya to recognize the undeniable facts and set themselves to agree upon practical measures

which took them into account. Our argument was that the Secretary of State, of whatever political party, could no longer refrain from introducing some form of multi-racial Government in Kenya; that any Secretary of State, of whatever party, would prefer the initiative to come from Kenya; and that from every standpoint it would be better for Europeans, Africans, Arabs, and Asians in Kenya to face the issue frankly and make mutually acceptable proposals. The knowledge that whatever could be agreed in the Commons would be acceptable to Parliament.

We made that plea over a long period, mainly, but not entirely, in private talks and private correspondence with the people primarily concerned. Unhappy political courage in Kenya, particularly on the part of the European political leaders, did not match the opportunity which it became evident that the challenge was being met. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA published a number of leading articles and urged adequate action was taken and speedily implemented. A Secretary of State, Mr. Lyttelton, was appointed who what Kenya's leaders should themselves have done long before. These being the facts, it is scarcely fair to suggest that the Lyttelton Plan was "foisted on us from outside."

Only because those in Kenya had the opportunity and the responsibility of proposing a suitable next step procrastinated to the point of real emergency was a Secretary of State driven to act. Men in public life in Kenya (and those who tolerated their inaction) must be named. The Minister who had to provide the counter-attack is the one to whom they should be named.

As to a round table conference, the proposal has been discussed of wait until the next opportunity has been made by Mr. Vasey, Minister of Finance and Development. The moment seems more opportune, and it is to be hoped that the occasion will be taken.

It would astonish us to think that any member of the recent delegation had considered the idea of any political "undertaking" of the kind mentioned in the last paragraph of the letter. We have no objection to think that the nature of the delegation was misused in the last quarter in London. — Ed., E.A. & R.]

Equal Pay for Federal Civil Servants

African Demand Rejected, Says Lord Malvern

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT rejected last week a motion by M. Nauti Yamba, the Northern Rhodesian African member, that Federal Civil Service conditions should be adjusted to qualifications and regardless of race.

Although the House of Deputies adopted an amended version urging the Government to improve progressively the conditions of service for all races as economic and social circumstances permitted, it was adopted by 18 votes to eight. Those who voted against the amendment were the six African members and Sir John Moffat and Dr. Alexander Scott.

Lord Malvern, opposing the motion, said that if the principle of equal pay were adopted, it would simply mean "nothing for the Africans" for a long time to come. That was premature, he said, and could only harm the interests of the Government meant to carry out its obligations, but would not be rushed into taking all the decisions. The Prime Minister added that he was not prepared to "jump into the social revolution" at the moment.

Some certain members of the House of Deputies, who were opposed to about a few African doctors, but it was pointed out that there would be certain difficulties about providing a salary scale for the African to employ them who would not be mixed for the Europeans would not be. On the other hand, the African might show sufficient to become superintendent of a large African hospital. It would have to be paid the same as a European. The Government would produce the incentive to the Government to go for the best value.

"The only form of partnership that I understand," added Lord Malvern, "is the one that is based on myself. I started as a paid assistant, then as a partner, then became one of the seniors, and then as a partner. That is the only possible kind of partnership that is based on regard to the preamble to the constitution. It is not an equal partnership. It is a partnership where the federates would suggest that the Government should have the same opportunity as in regard to ability and regard to the different races. It will be a long time before we can achieve other than by making separate arrangements for the different races."

Self-Determination in the Sudan

Egypt Angry with Azhari

NEXT TUESDAY both Houses of the Sudan Parliament will meet in a special session to consider a resolution to be moved by the Prime Minister and submitted to the Government expressing the desire of Parliament "that arrangements for self-determination be put in motion forthwith." The debate is expected to be held in the afternoon and Parliament will then adjourn until October.

The Anglo-Egyptian agreement in regard to the Sudan provides for the withdrawal from that country of all British and Egyptian military forces once the Sudanese Parliament had adopted such a resolution; such evacuation must be completed within three months.

Elections under the supervision of an international commission will then take place for a Constituent Assembly upon which will rest the responsibility of deciding whether the Sudan should become a completely independent State or linked by some form of union with Egypt. The Sudanese have recently suggested that neither Great Britain nor Egypt should be represented on the international commission.

Party Officials Expelled

The present Sudanese Government was elected to achieve "Unity of the Nile Valley", but the Prime Minister, Sayed Isma'il El Azhari, and his closest associates have lately declared themselves in favour of complete independence. At the beginning of this week the Prime Minister announced that he had expelled both the vice-president and the secretary-general of his National Unionist Party because they had campaigned against other members. Mohammed Nur El Din, the vice-president, has led the group within the party which still favours union with Egypt, and on that account he was dismissed from the post of Minister of Works two months ago. The secretary-general is El Tayeb Mohammed Keir, who has also continued to show himself strongly pro-Egyptian.

The Cairo newspaper *Gumouriya*, which is controlled by the Egyptian Government, gave prominence last Friday to the suggestion that Mr. Azhari and his colleagues should resign and fight an election because they are disregarding the mandate given to them by the people to work for unity with Egypt.

On the same day two other Cairo newspapers featured articles about the Sudan. *Al Ahram* advised the Sudan to safeguard its independence by uniting with Egypt, which had enabled it to get rid of the British occupation and British civil servants. *Akhbar* accused Great Britain of having consistently supported the separatist movement in the Sudan.

All Cairo newspapers published reports from Khartoum that day which said that Mr. Azhari was engaged in negotiating an alliance with the Mahdi's Unionist Party to work for complete independence of the Sudan.

Alliance with Umma Party

They also recorded statements made at a Press conference called to meet eight senators and deputies of the Sudan Parliament who represent the Southern Provinces. All eight are said to have declared that the Prime Minister had ordered repressive measures in their constituencies against those who favoured union with Egypt; he was alleged to be "spreading a reign of terror". Some of the spokesmen suggested that Egypt should intervene in her capacity as a Condominium Power. Two documents alleging the personal responsibility of the Prime Minister for actions taken in the South were also reported to have been read.

Next day, representatives in Cairo of foreign newspapers were called to a similar conference.

It was officially announced in Cairo at the end of last week that while recently in the Egyptian capital Mr. Azhari had two long meetings with Major Salah Salem, Egyptian Minister for Sudan Affairs, but that no agreement could be reached.

The decision of the Sudanese Government that only three Ministers should attend the celebrations in Cairo of the third anniversary of the revolution is now known to have been rescinded at the last meeting of the Council of Ministers having decided after a three-hour discussion that the Prime Minister should be accompanied by seven of his ministerial colleagues and six Parliamentary Under-Secretaries. It has been officially explained in Khartoum that it was considered desirable that Mr. Azhari should be accompanied to Cairo by all Ministers accused by Egypt of supporting the cause of independence for personal reasons.

£84,000 Fine for Tax Fraud

Year's Imprisonment for Business Man

MR. ALFRED GRANVILLE ROSS, who had been engaged in business in Nairobi for many years, has been sentenced in the Supreme Court of Kenya to a year's imprisonment and penalties totalling £83,948 on charges which Mr. Justice Windham described as "large-scale income tax frauds committed over many years". A jury had found the accused guilty on 36 charges.

The judge said in passing sentence:

"It has been urged on Ross's behalf that a prison sentence should not be imposed in view of his age and ill-health. But these income tax frauds were committed on a large scale over many years, and I consider that the offences call for a prison sentence. In sentencing Ross to one year's imprisonment on each of the charges, the sentences to run concurrently, I take into account all the mitigating factors, including his age and health."

The pecuniary penalties, said the judge, were based on the tax lost through the returns made by the accused over the years 1941-49.

Notice of appeal has been given.

Fort Jameson Settlers

CAPTAIN ROBERTSON, M.P. for Luangwa, said in the Federal Parliament a few days ago that settlers in the Fort Jameson area of North-Eastern Rhodesia were deeply concerned and despondent as a result of the low prices received at the last tobacco sales, and that they were thinking of petitioning their Government to remove the remaining 85 European settler families to the line of rail or to provide temporary employment for them. He asked for a Federal Government economic survey of the area in order to save what had been the cradle of the Northern Rhodesian tobacco industry. The Prime Minister said that he had the greatest sympathy with the area affected, and would initiate discussions with the Government of Northern Rhodesia in the hope of finding a solution.

Buganda Agreements

THE RESIDENT OF BUGANDA and the drafting committee of the Lukiko have agreed upon the Luganda translations of the new Buganda agreements, which are now being printed. Before being published they will be presented to members of the Great Lukiko at a meeting called by the Katikiro, Mr. Paulo Kavuma, for tomorrow. They are expected to be accepted by the Lukiko.



Silent
as the **NEW**

MICHELIN
TYRE

that gives

still more **MILEAGE**

still greater **SAFETY**

still greater **COMFORT**



Police Standards Must Be Improved Commissioner's Challenging Statement

I INTEND ABOVE ALL THINGS to increase the degree of literacy among my African police," said Mr. R. C. Goding, Commissioner of Police in Kenya, in a recent broadcast talk from Nairobi. He continued: —

"While I admire the valuable work already being performed by the illiterate, we can no longer afford to have a large number of police who can neither read nor write. They must develop an interest in the country, and for this end I intend to do that as much as possible of our African ranks become literate in Swahili, and that a higher percentage are able to speak, read, and write in English.

"Serving policemen, even in the smallest and most remote outposts, must be given instruction by literates in their spare time. On my tours I am urging officers in charge of divisions to make arrangements for this. I am quite certain also that local school teachers will be willing to assist out of school hours, and we must enlist their help. The man who wants to progress will himself make an effort to learn, and I have been pleased to see such men in various places, even in the remotest parts of the Northern Province.

"As a result of the need to expand quickly, promotions have been made in some cases, particularly in N.C.O. ranks, without the training and testing which would have been insisted upon in normal conditions. We have broken the back of the expansion problem, and I intend to reintroduce refresher and promotion courses at the training school before the end of this year.

Training in United Kingdom

"I hope also to take greater advantage of training facilities in the United Kingdom for those men, mainly of the inspector grades, who are sufficiently advanced in English to be able to receive instruction in this language. Plans are also being made for training in Special Branch and C.I.D. duties, which should start as soon as suitable premises can be made available.

"Soon after I arrived I realized that the personnel of the General Service Unit had received little or no training for the arduous and difficult work they were required to perform; they had been in the front line of the emergency continuously since the formation of the unit. Through the help of the Army in training instructors and platoon commanders, four G.S.U. platoons are now being withdrawn each month for further training and re-equipment. The four platoons which completed their training last month have benefited a good deal from it.

"It was apparent to me that the G.S.U. was an unpopular branch of the police amongst Africans. With the emergency, a hard-fighting, highly mobile section of our police force is vital, and I am convinced that training will be necessary in Kenya for some time after the emergency. It was my opinion therefore to try to make duty in the General Service Unit more attractive to the African policeman, and to develop it so that those which would encourage men to transfer to it instead of out of it.

"I decided to do this in three ways — by introducing proper training for the duties which G.S.U. platoons were required to undertake; by granting an active-duty allowance in addition to normal pay to compensate for the difficult conditions under which they had to work and live; and by constructing a limited number of bachelors' camps to enable the men to have their wives and families close to them, and in which platoons in garrison could enjoy better amenities and at the same time remain.

"By the beginning of next year all G.S.U. platoons will have received one month's training, and the active-duty allowance of £5 3s a month for all ranks in the G.S.U. from 1st August to 31st August has been approved by the Government for the duration of the emergency. The first step was to make construction of Nyeri, and the second to make a similar construction at Nyeri, and the third to make a similar construction at Nyeri.

"In the current financial year approximately £30,000 is to be spent on new permanent bachelors' quarters at Nyeri to ensure that all police families are housed in permanent bachelors' quarters. The first step was to make construction of Nyeri, and the second to make a similar construction at Nyeri, and the third to make a similar construction at Nyeri.

obtained, and work on this scheme has begun at Nairobi, Nakuru, and Nyeri. Expenses are being started through qualified nursing sisters will advise you on all child welfare, health, and hygiene generally. The nursing sisters will then pay regular visits to stations and posts in the Nairobi, Nakuru, and Nyeri areas to see their wives and families, and do all they can to ensure that your children keep in good health. — All that I have said is a catalogue largely of things which are being done to improve the conditions of serving police officers in Kenya, to make your life easier, and to make it easier for you to render service to the people of Kenya.

"In return I expect to receive from you — in fact I insist on receiving — a higher degree of efficiency, discipline, and hard work than you have had in the past. A great deal of money is being spent on you, the Government is producing quality rather than quantity, and you must be placed in you. See that this money which is the country's money is not wasted, and that it is used to the best advantage.

No Mercy on Lazy Men

"I am determined that relations between the police and the law-abiding public shall be based on the basis of mutual co-operation and trust. As far as those who break the law are concerned, we shall continue with all our strength to try and bring them to justice.

"You must get to know the people of the area in which you are stationed — both good and bad. A man can be a good policeman only if he knows and deals with the good people in his area and is trusted by the good people, who in turn will provide him with the information so essential to his job.

"The emergency is not yet over, and accurate and up-to-the-minute information will assist us in bringing it to a successful end. You policemen are in a position to get this information, particularly through your relations with the public are what I require; and I expect you to get it and, having got it, to pass it on to your immediate superior officer, who will take prompt action.

"Since the back of Mau Mau has now been broken, and the law-breakers who remain are largely reduced to keeping themselves alive, making contact to try to capture them is difficult. This business of finding these scattered terrorists is most effectively achieved by special forces of highly equipped men who know the local country, and police patrols are ideal for this. It is in your own interests that you shall report quickly to your superior officer if you hear a large message of responsibility for bringing this to a close.

"If we all work together and try our best, the Kenya Police can become one of the best forces in the Commonwealth.

Self-Help

ALMOST THE ENTIRE ADULT POPULATION of a village located in the Kahiba Reserve of Kenya combined to transform the homestead of a struggling African farmer into a model smallholding. By the end of the year they had built a house for the family, a cattle shed, sheep pen, store, latrine, four bench terraces and two two-acre paddocks. This is one example of the success of seven community development teams working in the Machakos district, who have inspired more than 73,000 men and women to turn out for self-help farming in the western area. In the last six months, working from 8 a.m. until mid-day, they have plastered 177 houses, installed 310 windows, built 240 cattle sheds, 347 compost pits, and 100 latrines. A total of 25,000 yards of sisal hedges has been planted, and 1,700 acres of grass and 162 acres of Napier grass have been established.

Archdeacon Owen's Memorial

CAPTAIN J. ANDERSON has laid the foundation stone of a new reading hall and library at the Church Missionary Society's school at Mwasini in memory of the late Archdeacon W. E. Owen, who spent most of his 40 years as a missionary in the Nyanza Province of Kenya. The building is being undertaken by an African contractor at a cost of about £1,500.

Governor Criticizes Non-Officials

Whose Spokesman Asks for Official Efficiency

Sir Andrew COHEN, Governor of Uganda, criticized the commercial and planting communities when he spoke at the annual luncheon of the Uganda Planters' Association.

On the previous day the Governor and Mr. T. J. Wilson, Minister-designate for Natural Resources, had flown with Colonel W. H. L. Gordon, president of the association, to Mbarara, and Sir Andrew said that the discussions which they had had seemed likely to result in a partnership program in tea growing in which skilled management would cooperate with the Ankole Ngonde Government and the Uganda Development Corporation in tea production on plantation lines.

Referring to soil conservation, the Governor suggested that "a lot of you in the planting community are behind the African peasant in certain aspects of land usage. In one aspect many planters in this country are not ahead of the peasant." Their bad example made it difficult to persuade African peasant farmers to do what they should in the direction of soil conservation.

In order to prevent erosion, the Government had under consideration a bill which would compel planters to conserve the soil. He hoped and believed that the association would support such a policy, which could, he thought, be introduced without sanctions or prosecutions.

Advanced Machinery

The somewhat antiquated machinery of Colonial Government was sometimes regretted. It was considered important that those engaged in commerce should view with regret the somewhat antiquated

machinery and ideas with which they carry out their affairs.

The Governor asked: "How can it be that in this great country people have to go 20, 30, 40, or 50 miles to buy the most simple thing? How can it be that stores throughout the country are so inadequately furnished with those goods which would prove such an incentive to all who are producers of crops?"

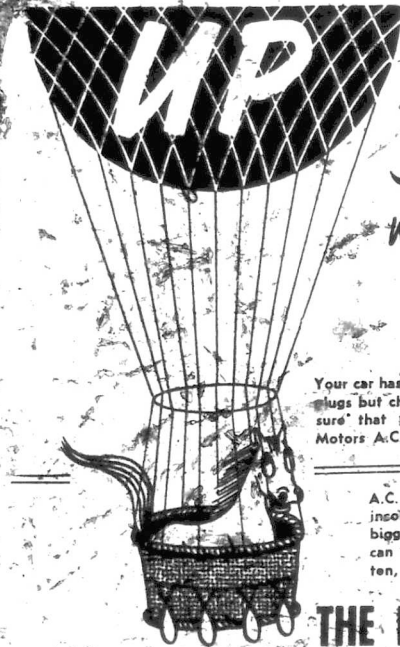
Interest in New Machines

The commercial community could, he suggested, certainly do much more to streamline and modernize its organization and ideas. He had attended the radio and electrical exhibitions in Makerere College, and seen the intense interest of men — and, above all, of women — in the new machines, and the new science was likely to be repeated at the trade and agricultural show to be held at the end of this year.

Colonel Gordon, who presided at the luncheon, had emphasized that the association was a non-racial body, membership of which was open to an African planter as readily to one of any other race.

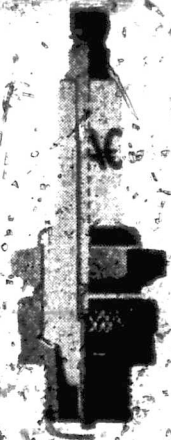
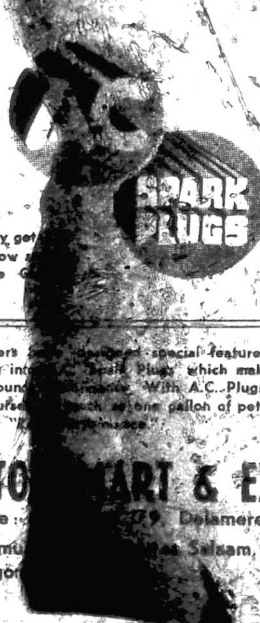
The idea that a plantation was a place in which the African worked for expatriate owners had managers was wrong, for the African could by training and honesty mount the ladder of management. As every planter knows, there are vacancies galore for able and honest African managers.

The plantation industry, in order to play its full part in increasing the wealth of the country, required more help and more efficiency from the Government. There should be a more enlightened taxation system to provide incentives for greater output, better communications, more rapid handling of land questions, and full assistance from every Government department to enable African workers to settle.



goes horsepower

with



Your car has probably got spark plugs but check if now are sure that they are A.C. Motors A.C. plugs.

A.C. engineers have developed special features for incorporating into their plugs which make for bigger all round performance. With A.C. Plugs you can save yourself a whole gallon of petrol in every 1000 miles.

THE MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE LTD.

Head Office: 279, Delamere Avenue, NAIROBI

Branches: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Malindi, Lamu, Salama, Tanga, Arusha, Mbeya, Iringa, Morogoro

PERSONALIA

MR. T. C. COLCHESTER has arrived from Kenya. SIR EDWARD TWINING has returned to London from the Continent.

MR. A. MCKELLAR WHITE is outward-bound for the Cape in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MR. PHILIP MASON has returned to London from his visit to Central Africa.

MR. JUSTICE MURRAY was sworn in as Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia last week.

MR. ANDREW C. W. DIXON are on the way back to Nairobi in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MR. JOHN BLAIR has resigned from the board of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.

MR. L. BEDFORD, a director of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, Ltd., is on leave from Kenya.

THE RT. REV. O. GREEN-WILKINSON, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in London.

DR. L. GEYER and MR. N. C. HAVENGA have joined the South African board of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

MR. R. BARCROFT has succeeded MR. R. McLENNAN SIM as president of the Kenya Arts and Crafts Society.

MRS. H. HEATHER, secretary of the Royal African Society, is spending six weeks in the Union of South Africa.

LADY CHEVENIX-TRENCH has arrived in Kenya to visit her son, MR. CHARLES CHEVENIX-TRENCH, who is D.C. Moyale.

MR. N. MCCALLUM, a director of Harland and Wolff, Ltd., has been elected chairman of the Council of the British Internal Combustion Engine Manufacturers' Association.

SAYED ISMAIL EL-AZHARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, attended the opening in Leopoldville a few days ago of a Belgian Congo industrial and commercial exhibition.

SIR SYDNEY CAINE has been appointed economic adviser to the Chief Minister in Singapore. He will continue his responsibilities as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya.

MR. and MRS. EVERETT KELLEM, who have given 25 years' service in Kenya to the Friends' Mission, have left for the United States on retirement.

MR. and MRS. A. GORDON-BROWN joined the STIRLING CASTLE at Madeira at the beginning of this week on their way back to the Cape.

MARGERY PERHAM spoke in the Third Programme of the B.B.C. on Monday evening on the report of the Africa Royal Commission.

J. E. S. BRADFORD, survey adviser to the Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, arrived in London last week in the ARUNDEL CASTLE.

W. W. BERNARD, who has arrived in this country as private secretary and A.D.C. to the Governor of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

FRANK KNIGHT, honorary canon of Mombasa, and the Mount Kenya chaplain, has been appointed vicar of Ilmington, Shipston-on-Stour, in the Leicestershire diocese.

W. HEYWORTH, chairman of Unilever, has been appointed to the Africa Co., Ltd., to take the place of the late Baron Heyworth of Oxtou in the Leicestershire diocese.

DR. J. H. W. B. Director of Medical Services in the United Kingdom delegation to the Commonwealth conference which is to be held in London in September 1955.

PROFESSOR J. H. W. B. of the Court of Appeal, has arrived in Entebbe on August 7. He is making a tour of the country.

MR. H. H. EGGERS has been appointed a managing director of Cable and Wireless, Ltd. He joined the court of directors' last year.

CAPTAIN F. J. B. HOUGHTON, commandeur captain of the Clan Line fleet, has retired after 48 years in the service of the company.

THE KABAKA of BUGANDA left London by air on Sunday to revisit Madrid. He was accompanied by his brother, PRINCE HENRY.

LORD LYTE of WESTBOURNE, managing director of Messrs. Tate & Lyle, Ltd., a company with Rhodesian interests, has been elected president of the Office Management Association for the ensuing year.

SIR ROY WELESBY, who will pay a special visit to England next month, has given over the Agricultural portfolio during the absence in Brazil on behalf of J. M. Galdicott, Federal Minister for Agriculture.

M. PAUL MARC HENRI, secretary-general of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, will be in Africa until October 15. He is now in Kenya.

PRINCE BERNHARD of the NETHERLANDS, who recently visited East Africa, has been promoted to the honorary rank of Air Vice-Marshal in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

MR. R. B. HAGBER has resigned the chairmanship of the African and European Investments, Ltd., and Mr. T. COULTER, lately managing director, is now chairman. MR. M. W. RUSH is the new managing director.

MR. PETER HUBERT HOOK, a prison officer in Kenya, has received a Carnegie certificate for his "prompt and courageous action" in stopping a runaway horse in Swansea on January 28.

MR. J. R. STEBBING, Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary in Swaziland, has been appointed Chief Secretary of the Somaliland Protectorate, following the retirement of Mr. E. P. S. SHIRLEY.

MR. R. S. MARSHALL, Colonial Office Adviser on Animal Health, is due to arrive in Tanganyika about August 21 to spend a month in the Territory before going on to Kenya, Uganda, and the Somaliland Protectorate.

MR. WILLIAM MICHAEL GAMBIE SANDWICH, who has been promoted Deputy Commissioner of Police in Kenya, has held acting rank in the post for eight months. He joined the force 25 years ago.

SIR NORMAN WHITLEY, lately Chief Justice in Uganda, and MR. P. G. HARRIS, chief inland revenue officer and tourist officer in the Seychelles, were among the passengers who arrived in London on Monday in the DUNNOTTAR CASTLE.

Colonial officials on leave in this country include: MESSRS. L. F. LEVEREDGE, Development Secretary in Northern Rhodesia; J. H. M. McNAUGHTON, Director of Geographical Services in Nyasaland; C. MACE, Director of Lands and Surveys in Tanganyika; and G. G. ROBINSON, Chief Justice, R. E. ALFORD, Chief Secretary, and A. M. BELL, Commissioner of Police, in Zanzibar.

ESTATE AGENTS

S. H. SUSSEX OFFERS every amenity for leave or residence. For properties of all descriptions coast, town or country areas, for sale or lease consult C. S. Parker & Co., Cooden Beach, Bexhill-on-Sea.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

SPEND YOUR LEAVE in England at ABINGWORTH HALL, near Storrington, in sunny 800 acres of West Sussex. Warmth, comfort, good food. Seven acres grounds. Several ground-floor bedrooms. 11 miles from sea. Buses pass. Unlicensed. Stations, Pulborough.

Obituary

Dr. C. H. N. Jackson

DR. CHARLES HERBERT NEWTON JACKSON, C.B.E., B.Sc., PH.D., who has died suddenly in London hospital at the age of 50 while under treatment for lung cancer, was one of the most distinguished East African biologists. He first went to Tanganyika Territory in 1922 to join the old Tsetse Research Department, and later transferred to the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization of the East Africa High Commission, in which he held the post of chief entomologist in charge of the research stations in Shirati. He was a recognized authority on the tsetse fly and the game animals of East Africa. He received the O.B.E. in the last Birthday Honours.

The Rev. H. W. Spurling

A TRIBUTE in the following terms to the Rev. H. W. Spurling has appeared in the *Church Times*: "As a result of an article in this newspaper in January, 1953, the Rev. H. W. Spurling volunteered to go out to Seychelles at his own expense to help, at the age of 72. We now hear that this valiant priest has died. Outside his working capabilities have amazed people, several times he climbed up to places nearly an hour from a road in order to conduct a celebration. He often took a celebration in French. His familiar figure in an old khaki cassock, will be sadly missed in the Seychelles."

MR. F. A. PURTON, until recently commander-in-chief of the Union-Castle Line, has died at the age of 64. He joined the company in 1914 when he was appointed to the Southworth Castle. He served in most of the units of the Union-Castle fleet. He was awarded the M.B.E. for meritorious service at sea during the last war. He was appointed commander-in-chief at the beginning of 1949 when he joined the EDINBURGH CASTLE, and was due to retire next May.

THE REV. F. C. SMITH, who has died in this country, went to Kenya in 1938 for the Church Missionary Society, was appointed secretary of the mission in that Colony eight years later, and resigned in 1948. After being ordained in the following year, he continued to hold the finance department at Church Missionary House, London.

MR. FRANK NETHERTON HAMBLY, who has died at the age of 70 in Salisbury, went to Africa in 1898 from Australia. A mining engineer, he first worked in Zululand and later on the Reef. Reaching Southern Rhodesia in 1908, he was for many years consultant to a number of companies. He retired in 1943.

CAPTAIN CECIL SUMNER PRIEST, the Rhodesian ornithologist, has died on his farm, Strawberry Hill, near Marandellas, at the age of 68. He was the author of "Birds of Southern Rhodesia" and "Eggs of Birds Breeding in Southern Rhodesia," and he had written books on natural history for children.

MR. LAWRENCE FREDERICK BRIFITIS, a former acting postmaster of Bulawayo, who has died in that city, arrived in Southern Rhodesia from South Africa 4 years ago. During the 1914-18 war he served in East Africa with the Royal Engineers.

MR. HERBERT BLIN STOYLE, formerly chief mechanical engineer of East African Railways and Harbours, on the staff of which he served for many years, has died in Nairobi. He is survived by Mrs. Stoye and three daughters.

MR. D. R. KOHLI, who went to Kenya from India in 1900 and had been a trader in Mombasa since 1914, has died in that town at the age of 70. He also founded a business in Kisumu.

Nyasaland's M.P.s. in Federal Parliament Censured from Two Quarters

THE DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Nyasaland Federal Party decided at an emergency meeting a few days ago to withdraw its support from Mr. P. F. Brereton on the ground that "his political conduct has been unacceptable to his constituents."

The Nyasaland members of the Federal Parliament had been asked to refrain from voting on the federal budget if relief for Nyasaland from the proposed federal surpluses was not obtained. Whereas Mr. R. C. Bucquet and Mr. John Foot of the Assembly when the budget vote was taken Mr. Brereton voted for the motion on the ground that "with the fiscal agreement between the Federal and Nyasaland Governments on the Congo Basin Treaties adjustments and other reliefs for Nyasaland announced by Mr. Brereton in his opening budget debate sufficient relief had been given for me to vote in favour of them."

The Nyasaland Federal Party has reiterated its loyalty to the Federation and to the constitution of the Federal Party, whose central executive in Salisbury supports Mr. Brereton and has censured Mr. Bucquet and Mr. Foot for withdrawing their support from the Government in the budget debate.

The Federal and Nyasaland governments must make adjustments at intervals to overcome the difference between federal and Congo Basin Treaty duties. The Financial Secretary of Nyasaland has suggested that Nyasaland may benefit by about £0.60 a year from this arrangement.

Population of Federation

THE POPULATION of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was estimated on June 30 to be 7,071,600, compared with 6,876,000 a year earlier. The figures are those of the Central African Statistical Office. The European population of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland increased during the year from 220,200 to 233,000, and the African population from 6,630,000 to 6,810,000. The number of people of other races rose from 26,400 to 28,000. Southern Rhodesia's population is given as 2,398,700, that of Northern Rhodesia as 2,428,300, and that of Nyasaland as 2,544,600.

Wellcome Trustee

THE WELLCOME TRUSTEES have announced the appointment of Brigadier J. S. K. Boyd as a trustee from January 1 next, in succession to Professor T. R. Elliott, who will retire in October. Brigadier Boyd will relinquish the directorship of the Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine on December 31, and will be followed in that post by Dr. R. S. F. Hennessey, who until his recent retirement was Director of Medical Services in Uganda.

Kenyatta's Land

TWO PLOTS OF LAND in the Kiambu district amounting to 27 acres, formerly owned by Jomo Kenyatta and confiscated by Government last year are being converted into an exhibition smallholding for demonstration purposes and a youth camp to teach Kikuyu youths crafts and agriculture. The camp, which will cost £500 to £600 a year, will be financed by the Kikuyu African District Council.

New Ship for Zanzibar

SEYYID KHALIFA is to be the name of the new ship of the Government of Zanzibar which is being built at a cost of £336,500. A twin-screw diesel vessel, she will have a speed of 13 knots, cargo capacity of 500 tons and 250 cubic feet of refrigerated space for the carriage of fresh provisions to Pemba. It is hoped that the vessel will be ready to sail from Dartmouth for Zanzibar before the end of the year.

£26.6m. for Welfare and Development

Generous Aid from the British Taxpayer

ALMOST £16M.—£15,936,820, to be precise, was contributed last year under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts for work in British Colonial territories, £4,173,381 of the total being for research purposes.

These figures are given in the annual "Return of Schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, April 1, 1954, to March 31, 1955" (House of Commons Paper No. 2, 1955, H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 3d).

East Africa as a region receives another £700,000 for the latest locust control campaign, £250,000 for the Faculty of Agriculture at Makerere College, £50,000 for agricultural extension, £5,500 for the Arabian Desert Locust Control Campaign, £24,000 for new agricultural stations of the Department of Botany and Zoology at Makerere and numerous other items.

Kenya has granted £5,438 for the education of African agricultural development in 1954-55, and Tanganyika received £57,000 for the group hospital in Dar es Salaam, £176,500 for assistance to the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, £2,000 as a supplementary grant for African urban housing, £10,000 for the Rufiji River survey, and £31,000 for hydrographic and topographic surveys of potential rice-growing areas.

Zanzibar

Zanzibar was given another £37,116 for educational services, £37,000 for the construction of primary schools and teachers' houses, £8,100 in addition to previous grants for control of coconut palm pests, and £7,250 for the development of broadcasting services.

The Somaliland Protectorate received £60,000 for irrigation and soil conservation, £40,000 for development of the port of Berbera, £11,000 for a new senior secondary school, £7,500 more towards Hargeisa hospital, and some smaller sums.

In the general vote for Central Africa appear £151,000 for reconstruction of the Fort Jameson-Lilongwe road and £10,200 as a contribution to the Central African Film Production Unit.

Nyasaland received supplementary provisions totalling £324,080 for the housing of African employees of the Government, £91,370 for timber utilization, £88,000 for the installation of water-borne sewerage in African high-density residential areas, £27,000 for a pilot project and survey for rice cultivation, £18,000 for aeronautical telecommunication services, and £5,407 for afforestation of the Mudi Dam catchment area, Blantyre.

In the research section £104,924 was allocated for the establishment and maintenance of an East African Scientific and Industrial Research Organization for an initial period of two years, another £42,500 for an East African medical survey, £31,483 for the purchase of buildings at Kabete for the East African Veterinary Research Organization, £46,663 for desert locust survey work, another £6,000 for the East African Fisheries Research Organization, and a further £4,070 for the establishment of a malarial unit.

For control of coconut palm pests another £100 was given, £4,920 for a study of the Somali, a supplementary amount of £2,270 for the preparation of a handbook of African languages, and £3,400 for an inquiry into the national income of Tanganyika. Silvicultural research in Nyasaland was supported to the extent of £17,780.

Grants and loans for development, welfare, and research from April, 1946, to the end of March last included the following sums: East Africa general, £10,681,441; Kenya, £5,018,994; Tanganyika, £10,681,441; Uganda, £4,127,900; Zanzibar, £1,439,314; £5,726,707; Somaliland Protectorate, £1,019,634; East and Central Africa general, £2,100; Central Africa general, £572,107; Northern Rhodesia, £3,236,107; Nyasaland, £4,777,314.

So in nine years the British taxpayer has found £26,602,018 for welfare and development purposes alone in East and Central Africa.

Deputy Governor's Tribute to Goans

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Deputy Governor of Kenya, said at the golden jubilee celebrations in Nairobi of the Goan Institute:—

"It gives me great pleasure to be present at these celebrations. The Goan community has always been a valuable asset to Kenya and has been respected for its undoubted qualities of loyalty, piety, generosity, and conscientiousness.

"Goan connections with this country reach back to the earliest days of its development. Goans assisted materially in the establishment of the administration, and many shared the lonely and often hazardous lives of the early officials in outstations. Their close connection with the Administration which has grown up in Kenya today are to be found in nearly every department of Government, in the health Commission, in the development of Nairobi, and today many Goans play an important part in the business and industrial life of the city.

"The Goans of Kenya will always be remembered for their love of sport, they have provided teams and individual performers in many different sports, more than capable of holding their own with those of other and larger communities. This Institute, one of the earliest permanent buildings in Nairobi, has played a useful and important part in the life of many Goans during the past 50 years. This may be one of the last ceremonies held in this building. A new building on the Jubilee Road will shortly be opened and it is hoped that it will obtain as much prestige in the building industry here as this one has done.

"The Goans of Kenya will always be remembered for their love of sport, they have provided teams and individual performers in many different sports, more than capable of holding their own with those of other and larger communities. This Institute, one of the earliest permanent buildings in Nairobi, has played a useful and important part in the life of many Goans during the past 50 years. This may be one of the last ceremonies held in this building. A new building on the Jubilee Road will shortly be opened and it is hoped that it will obtain as much prestige in the building industry here as this one has done.

Another £1.1m. for Makerere

MR. BERNARD DE BUNYAN, principal of Makerere College in Uganda, announced last week that the college is to receive another £1.1m. from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, from which it has been granted £2.1m. in the past six years. The long-term aim is to cater for at least 1,000 students, and plans for extensive improvements in Makerere Hill have already been made by Mr. H. Kendall, Director of Town Planning.

E. A. & R.

Are You Reading This in a Club?

IF SO, it is highly unlikely that you will be able to make anything like the best use of *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

You will be interrupted by friends, distracted by movement, troubled by the thought that some other member is waiting to read the paper as soon as you put it down, or rushed because you have an appointment.

You cannot make the best use of the weekly issues in such circumstances. Why not order a copy to be sent home? That would not only increase the value of the paper to you, but make it available to your family and friends.

The Air Edition costs only 75s. a year to East and Central Africa; and the surface mail edition 30s. annually to any address.

East Africa and Rhodesia, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Tanganyika Coffee Mission for U.S.A.

Two Africans in Party of Four

TANGANYIKA was just sent to the United States and Canada a good will mission of representatives of coffee growers. Their purpose will be to make the coffee industry of the Territory better known and to make direct contact with roasters and others engaged in the industry.

The following statement was issued in Tanganyika:—

"Two of the members of the four-man team are Africans representing the two largest of the co-operatives into which Tanganyika's 120,000 African coffee farmers have organized themselves with the encouragement and assistance of the Advertising Authority. Great Britain. Africans are responsible for the production of most of the coffee of the market in the country, with an annual export of 12,000 tons of hard coffee (both robusta and arabica varieties) and 10,000 tons of mild arabica.

"One of the African co-operative leaders is Mr. Andrea Shantara, manager of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, an organization which handles 30% of Tanganyika's coffee, mostly of the best grades. The union's turn-over last year was equal to about 7m. dollars.

Turnover of 8m. Dollars

The other African is Mr. Kweyamba, president of the Bukoba Native Co-operative Union, which produces 50% of the whole of Tanganyika coffee. Their turn-over last year was worth the equivalent of 7m. to 8m. dollars. All this came from the working together of African peasant farmers, the average size of whose holdings works out at under an acre each.

"The other two members of the party are Mr. A. L. B. Bennett, economic adviser to the co-operatives, and Mr. B. J. J. Stubbings, a senior officer of the Government of Tanganyika, who is district commissioner for the area in which the K.N.C.U. operates.

"No representative of the European coffee growers is accompanying the mission, but their association fully supports the objects of the mission, which therefore has the backing of the whole of the coffee industry in Tanganyika.

The mission will carry samples of the different coffees produced in Tanganyika and have for distribution illustrated brochures on the Tanganyika coffee industry as well as on other Tanganyika activities. It will also have a fine document—*East Africa Today*, for showing to interested groups of people.

The mission will leave New York for London on September 11.

Coffee Growing in Kenya

Deputy Governor on the Problems

THE WORLD TRADE IN COFFEE last year was second only to that in petroleum, and the world coffee exports of 1954 amounted to no less than 2,000 million dollars, said Sir Frederick Crawford, Deputy Governor of Kenya, when opening the annual conference organized by the Coffee Board of Kenya.

He continued:

"In 1954 the export value of our coffee—£5,700,000—represented more than one quarter of the value of the Colony's total exports. Nevertheless, a very small proportion of the world's coffee is grown in Kenya. This means that the Coffee Marketing Board has an important rôle—especially in these recent days when it is a buyer rather than a seller's market—in marketing the crop against competition from other and such larger producers, such as Brazil.

"One of the main matters for consideration at this conference must be the price obtainable by the producer in the years ahead. Present trends would appear to be that of a tighter market for the producer. Since the war the world demand for coffee has generally not been met by the supply. This has led to high prices, which have resulted over the years in a considerable measure of consumer resistance to purchase. It is significant that in the United States of America the decline in coffee buying in 1954 was as high as 19%.

Efficient Use of Labour

"With a possible further drop in prices, the attention of the industry must be directed more than ever towards any means of increasing efficiency of production. Any such steps must include the more efficient use of labour.

"Agricultural developments in the African areas of the Colony which are being carried out under the Swynnerton Plan may have two effects on the supply of labour to coffee planters and other employers. As the African obtains a greater return from his land he will be less likely to go out to work outside his land unit. On the other hand, as the reorganisation, already begun, of individual African land-titles proceeds there will emerge a class of African who will find difficulty in obtaining land in the reserves. They will wish therefore to seek stable employment in industry, such as that of coffee. The pattern for the future will be for fewer Africans to seek casual employment and for more to look for stable work and a permanent position.

"I hope that coffee planters will give every consideration to attracting this more permanent type of labourer. I mean not only paying wages sufficient for the needs of a man and his family, but also the provision of some social, educational and medical amenities on plantations. It is also desirable to think in terms of some form of retirement benefit. Much has already been done on some of the above lines, but I feel that greater efforts would repay both the planter and his employee. It is difficult to see how the efficiency of labour can be increased without a very much greater stability in the labour forces involved.

"I have been greatly impressed with the efforts of coffee growers in successfully overcoming the difficulties imposed by the emergency. The growers have had to devote a considerable amount of time to matters such as the concentration of labour lines and other protective measures. Growers and their families, along with other farmers, have faced with great fortitude the dangers of physical attack over a long period. Growers have also had to contend with shortages of European personnel which have resulted from the call-up for National Service.

"It is a matter for congratulation that, despite all these difficulties, the industry has managed to maintain not only the yield of coffee produced in previous years, but the high standard of the product which has deservedly given Kenya coffee a fine reputation throughout the world."



London Office Opened



The East Africa Tourist
Travel Association
has opened a London
office on the ground
floor of Grand Buildings,
Trafalgar Square,
W.C.2.

Mr. R. W. E. Craddock,
the London manager, will
welcome inquiries from
intending visitors to East
Africa

Nairobi City Council

Appointment of Officers

Last year's appointment of officers in which Mr. J. Smithe will be mayor and Mrs. E. G. Rayner deputy mayor, the City Council of Nairobi has appointed Sir Richard Woodley to be chairman and Mr. F. T. Traill to be deputy chairman of its Finance Committee. Mr. Traill, Chairman and Sir Richard Woodley deputy chairman of the Town Planning Committee, Mr. R. A. Alexander, Chairman and Mrs. Fletcher deputy chairman of the African Affairs Committee, Mr. J. B. E. Njoroge, Chairman and Mr. H. B. Njoroge deputy chairman of the Health Committee, Mr. George Smith Mwangi, Chairman and Mr. M. J. Mwangi deputy chairman of the Education Committee, Mr. C. G. Mwangi, Chairman and Mr. McCully Hunter deputy chairman of the Estate and Parks Committee, and Mrs. Neelham-Clark, Chairman and Mr. Charles Udall deputy chairman of the General Purposes Committee.

Representations on Other Bodies

This year, will represent the council on the management of the Kenyan National Museum Library, the advisory committee of Kenyan National Park, the governing council of the Royal Technical College in Nairobi, and the Association of Municipalities of East Africa.

The deputy mayor will be on the management committee of the Indian Maternity Hospital, the visiting committee for Nairobi hospitals, the Nairobi Regional Board for African Education, and the District Education Board, and she will serve as an alternate member of the committee of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association.

There are many other bodies on which the City Council will be represented. For instance, Sir Richard Woodley serves on the management committee of the McMillan Library and the Preparatory Town Planning Authority for Nairobi; Mr. Udall sits on the board of the East Africa Conservatoire of Music, the management committee of the Louise Decker Memorial Hospital, and the board of governors of the Lady Grigg Welfare League and on the Plumbers' and Drainlayers Examination Board.

Last year's mayor, Mr. Alexander, is one of four members of the visiting committee for Nairobi hospitals and one of two representatives on the Association of Municipalities. Mrs. Hughes is on the committee of the Lady Northey Home for Children and Mothercraft Training Centre and the committee of the Kenya Branch of the British Red Cross Society. Mrs. Neelham-Clark is one of three visitors to the Lady Grigg African Maternity Hospital, a member of the committee of the East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of the committee of the Federation of Social Services in Kenya.

Among other bodies on which councillors serve in a representative capacity are the Kenya Association, the Social Service League, the Daniel Memorial Library, the Museum Trustees of Kenya, the Tana Regional Water Board, the Ashi Regional Water Board, Nairobi Forest Reserves, Neighbourhood Committees, South Kikuyu Angling Association, the Boy Scouts Association, the Kenya European Hospital Association, the N. I. Ambulance Association, and committees associated with Kenya Bus Services, Iddi, and Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd.

Ugrian Attitude to May Has Changed

Many Women Now Join Militaries

Ugrian attitude in the attitude of African women as May Day has occurred in the Kikuyu District in the past few weeks. Formerly they were largely responsible for carrying supplies to the guerrillas, but at the end of last week a group of some 200 women armed with spears and knives mounted security forces in a search for a guerrilla hideout. For some weeks women who had made contributions have been permitted to assist in operations against terrorists. Each group of 50 is accompanied by a Kikuyu Chief constable.

Last week 90 terrorists were killed and 20 captured. One member of the Kikuyu militia, a Kikuyu, three African constables were murdered, and three were accidentally killed. The bodies of 20 men, women and children were discovered as a result of information given in confessions. On Monday in the Meru district local militia units captured Home Guards to train both and kill two terrorists.

Kenya Ngoma, a terrorist leader in South Nyanza, has been killed with two of his followers by a militia and security forces.

Some 3,000 Kikuyu villagers joined the police in hunting a gang in the Limuru district. Two terrorists were killed.

Five Mau Mau Home Guards supported by villagers tracked a gang which had raided villages and stolen cattle by means of an ambush they killed two, including the leader, and wounded four. They captured a Sten gun and a rifle and turned the weapons against the terrorists.

After 105 Kikuyu at a baraza in the Elgeyo Forest station had confessed to taking Mau Mau oaths so many volunteered as Home Guards that many had to be rejected.

Details of works camps in the Embu district are volunteered in large numbers to make full and proper use of their Mau Mau activities.

Rumours Denied

While denying rumours that a paper containing threats to murder certain named Europeans in the Nanyuki area had been found in the possession of a dead terrorist bearing the signature of "General" Tanganyika, the Kenya Government has warned Europeans living in isolated places that attempts on lines similar to the attack on Mr. A. G. Leakey last October might be made.

An official statement says that about a fortnight ago there was an attempt by terrorists to break out of the Mount Kenya forest, which was thwarted by the security forces. Some of the terrorists were followers of "General" Tanganyika. A captured member of the gang said a few days later under interrogation that a witch doctor had advised the ritual sacrifice of a European or a goat at a certain place, but that had been prevented by the troops.

The call-up of Europeans in the Colony has now reverted to almost the peace-time basis, by which European youths leaving school at the age of 18 are called for national service, and secondmen to the Colony between the ages of 18 and 23 if they have not done national service elsewhere in the Commonwealth. There are two exceptions: Europeans called up now must do two years with the security forces instead of 18 months national service training, and all immigrants who have not done national service and have no children are liable to be called up, even if over the age of 23, after they have lived in Kenya for more than two years.

Nine terrorists, members of the gang which murdered Robin Tweedy and Geoffrey Danby, were executed on Friday together with another gangster, the self-styled "General" Mamba.

Cattle-Carrying Vessel

THE FIRST SELF-PROPELLED VESSEL to be built by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration for use on East African inland waterways has been launched at Kisumu by Mrs. A. F. Kirby, wife of the general manager. A cattle-carrying ship designed in the railway machine workshops, she has been named NGOMBE (Swahili for a bovine). The Lake Victoria lighter-building scheme has been extended to include self-propelled craft, of which this is the first.

TANGANYIKA

A Review of its Resources and their Development

A reference book of the greatest value to all interested in the economic and social development of Tanganyika

224 PAGES 11 MAPS CHARTS
TABLE OF STATISTICS INDEX
PRICE £2.50 (POSTAGE 1/6 EXTRA)

Obtainable from the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, 24 Millbank, London, S.W.1 and the Government Printer, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika

That Meeting in the House of Commons

Threat of Armed Rebellion

Candour has published the following editorial note:
 I was delighted to read the swinging comments of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in the use of a committee room in the House of Commons for the issuing of some atrocious threats by an ignorant Muganda undergraduate at Cambridge, one A. K. Mayanja, who was a voluble member of a Delegation of the Uganda (African) National Congress which had been allowed to hold a Press Conference there. Whole EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Mr. Brockway has had the opportunity to speak publicly in the delegation. That action of an M.P. who is notoriously tolerant of racial extravagancies is the strongest possible evidence of the recklessness of those who claim to be speaking for millions of Africans in Uganda.
 Mr. A. K. Mayanja, who was allowed to do most of the talking for the delegation, had said emphatically that if H.M. Government did not within five years grant the demand for complete independence, the people of Uganda would, if necessary, fight, and he repeated that he meant fighting in the normal sense of the word. It was that threat to resort to arms which was so much for Mr. Brockway, who suggested that violence would be much less effective than the method used in China. So if Mr. Mayanja meant insurrection, Mr. Brockway meant an organized campaign of civil disobedience.

Civil Disobedience Involves Violence

The truth, of course, is that in practice mass civil disobedience always involves violence.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA places the blame for the disgraceful incident squarely on the shoulders of Fenner Brockway. The editor says:

"What are the rules under which a Member of Parliament may book a committee room in the Palace of Westminster for a meeting of a non-Parliamentary organization? Perhaps they need re-examination, for it is certainly not in the public interest that a journalist should be able to telegraph quite truthfully to a territory in which few literates have any real knowledge of public affairs in the United Kingdom: "In the House of Commons today a warning was given that Africans in Uganda will fight if their country has not attained independence in five years." Such a message might have been sent as a result of the arrangement made by Mr. Brockway, for there could obviously be no insistence on the point that the threat was made in a committee room containing few journalists.

Agreed, but I would go much further. If the rapid disposition of law and order over vast tracts of the earth's surface is to be arrested, it will be necessary for Governments once again to govern. That would mean in cases of this kind a long term of imprisonment for any sedition-monger threatening armed rebellion against Her Majesty, and only less severe punishments for patrons of the sedition-mongers who might urge their protégés simply to disobey the lawful orders of Her Majesty's officers."

Air Crash Inquiry

-AN ALTERNATIVE ROUTE between Dar es Salaam and Nairobi, the establishment of a permanent safety committee in East Africa, an alteration in the system of position reports, and consideration of the installation of additional magnetic compasses in Dakota aircraft of East African Airways have been recommended by the court of inquiry into the crash of an E.A.A. aircraft on Killimanjaro in May last. The report said that the pilot, Captain Jack Neville Quirk, could not be exonerated, and that he "did not show the regard for the safety of his aircraft and passengers that could be expected from a man of his training and experience."
 All 20 persons travelling in the aircraft were killed. Contributory factors were the cloud round the mountain and the fact that the captain was following a direct route laid down by E.A.A. and approved by the Directorate of Civil Aviation, which went dangerously near the mountain. The court found that it was the pilot's duty to ensure that there was no possibility of colliding with the mountain.

Encouraging African Enterprise

Loans by Native Authorities

WHEN THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS, Mr. W. F. Stubbs, introduced a Bill to amend the Native Authority Ordinance, he told the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council that its purpose was to give statutory powers to Native authorities to make loans to individuals or groups of individuals.

European traders could borrow from banks, industrial loan boards, and other sources, but no such sources of capital were available to Africans. The Government's intention was not to encourage Native authorities to take part in trade, but to enable them to help enterprising Africans who could satisfy the authorities that their business was sound and that they would repay the interest and principal. Native authorities had rarely substantial reserve funds invested in gilt-edged securities, and some of that money might well be used for the development of enterprises within their own districts.

It was not proposed to give a free hand to Native authorities; they could make loans only in accordance with the Government's regulations, and there was no reason why advisory or other boards should not be set up to control the operations.

Markets in Buganda

AFTER A FOUR-DAY BOYCOTT by traders in protest against alleged excessive market dues imposed by the Buganda Government, all markets in centres round Kampala have returned to normal, with the exception of Kawempe. Mr. A. B. K. Mulira, chief market officer, has tried to explain the new rates to traders. When the market reopened, however, the market collector said that although the new list of rates involved a sliding scale which reached 6s. a day in some cases, he was charging all traders 50 cents of a shilling per day. Mr. Mulira told the Press that last year's revenue from the 1,000 markets in Buganda exceeded £25,000. More than 100 of the larger markets needed immediate attention and improvement. Difficulties had been encountered in removing tenants from areas which had been earmarked for markets and in obtaining land for new markets. In order to carry out these plans market dues had had to be increased, but all the revenue so collected would be used for the benefit of market traders.

E.A. Railways and Harbours

LATEST ESTIMATES of expenditure on port improvements in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam show increases of £583,000 and £370,000 respectively on original estimates of £4,372,000 and £3,759,000. New works to a value of £3m. have been recommended by the Transport Advisory Council and the Railways and Harbours Committee of East African Railways and Harbours for housing projects in Nairobi, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Tanga, track and water improvements, workshops, cranes, and other purposes. Expenditure to compensate for the loss of capacity at one of the new deep-water berths owing to subsidence includes £135,000 for a new twin-screw tug and £110,000 for expended lighterage facilities.

£50,000 Sisal Fire

THE DAMAGE caused by the recent fire in a sisal export godown at the port of Tanga has been provisionally estimated at about £50,000. Some 4,500 tons of fibre were in the warehouse awaiting shipment. Less damage was done by fire than by water, and the final assessment of the loss will not be possible until bales which were damaged by water can be valued. Some such bales are now being reconditioned on estates in the Tanga area.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

At the end of its first year, the tourist information bureau in Zanzibar had 3,800 names in its visitors' book.

Celebrations of the diamond jubilee of Blantyre, Nyasaland, will start tomorrow and end with an open-air service on Sunday.

The 14th annual dinner of the Tanganyika Sugar Growers' Association will be held in the U.S. Memorial Hall, Tanga, on September 9.

A grant of 11,000 dollars has been made to the Carnegie Foundation of New York towards the cost of revision of Lord Hailey's "African Survey."

The Union-Castle liner STIRLING CASTLE left Southampton last Thursday for the Cape after being out of service for four months for major engine repairs.

Uganda Scholarships

The Government of Uganda has provided 24 overseas scholarships for the current year, and the provincial government of Buganda has awarded 30 such scholarships.

Mohammed Ali Mussa Radai, Muslim chairman of the Federal Assembly, has resigned. The cause is said to have been criticism by the Emperor of Ethiopia, to which Eritrea is federated.

An appeal for £30,000 has been launched in Nairobi for the rebuilding of St. Mark's church, which dates from 1907. It was the first Anglican stone church erected in the town.

A well-illustrated booklet entitled "Tanganyika Coffees," giving a short account of coffees produced in the Territory by Africans, has been published by the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union.

At a farewell parade in Nairobi last week before sailing for Liverpool, the 1st Bn. The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers carried 15 silver bugles given to the battalion by the people of Northumberland.

The Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya has awarded a scholarship of £60 per annum for three years to Mr. Jonathan Evans, who will study at St. John's College, Cambridge, and a bursary of £30 p.a. to Mr. Hugh Cowie, who will read law at Brasenose College, Oxford.

Joint Board Report

The 31st annual report and accounts of the Joint East and Central African Board have just been published. The brochure contains the text of the address given at the annual general meeting by Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

"Power for Uganda," the story of the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme, and "The Way to the West," about the railway extension to Kasase, two films made in Uganda, will be shown at the first International African Film Festival in Mogadishu, Somalia, next month, as part of the Somali Fair.

Aid to under-developed countries was one of the main items for consideration last week at a meeting in Davos, Switzerland, of the central committee of the World Council of Churches. The general secretary, Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, suggested that the decisive question for humanity was that of a constructive relationship between the Asian-African world and the other continents.

Racial Discrimination Committee

IN NORTHERN RHODESIA a committee has been appointed to investigate racial discrimination in places licensed to serve the public. The members are Messrs. B. P. de R. O'Byrne, W. H. McClelland, G. M. Mumbulwayi, H. Habayama, Mrs. R. W. Dean, and a representative of the Secretariat. The terms of reference are: "To investigate the extent to which racial discrimination is practised in shops and in other similar business premises, and to recommend to Government, in the light of its findings, what action should be taken in the matter."

B.B.C. and Southern Africa


THE FIRST DIRECT BROADCAST by telephone from Nyasaland to Britain was made recently by Mr. Patrick Smith of the B.B.C. Speaking from Zomba to London, he told listeners of some of his impressions of the Protectorate, which he is visiting for the first time. Mr. Smith is making a survey of Southern Africa for the B.B.C. He has been with the corporation for 15 years, and at different times has been its correspondent in Vienna, Berlin, and Cairo.

Salisbury's Budget

SALISBURY CITY COUNCIL is to spend over £5m during the next 12 months. Mr. Charles Olley, vice-chairman of the Finance Committee, said at a recent special meeting of the council that capital expenditure would include £2,198,000 on the city's electricity undertakings, £615,000 on Native housing and amenities, £257,000 on water works, £40,000 on swimming baths, and £30,000 on street lighting.

Kariba Preliminaries

PRELIMINARY WORK on the Kariba hydro-electric scheme is gaining momentum. Thirty-five Europeans and nearly 700 Africans are now employed on the site. The Cementation Company is beginning to build access roads and exploratory work in the shape of shaft boreholes and access galleries is proceeding on both banks of the Zambezi.




SALES AND SERVICE

IN

TANGANYIKA

AND ZANZIBAR



ARE PROVIDED BY

RIDBOCH MOTORS

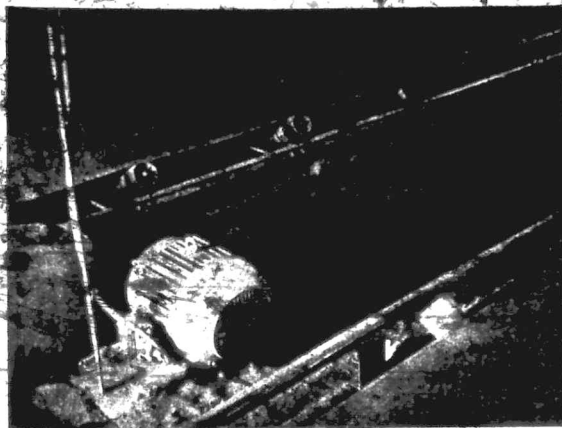
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

BRANCHES AT DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, ARUSHA, MOSHI, TRINGA

MINING MOTORS

For all modern mining purposes, specify Metrovick flameproof motors, designed to meet all the requirements of explosive atmospheres.



The illustration shows a Metrovick 20 hp squirrel-cage motor driving conveyor at the Bickershaw Colliery of the National Coal Board, (Great Britain).

From face to surface



A Metrovick 15 hp totally enclosed flameproof motor driving a Huwood Scraper Conveyor



METROPOLITAN-VICKERS
ELECTRICAL CO LTD · TRAFFORD PARK · MANCHESTER, 17

Member of the A.E. Group of Companies

Oilmilling Problems in Uganda

High Prices for Cotton Seed

OILMILLERS IN UGANDA have been paying £10 to £15 a ton more for cotton seed than the world parity price or the price paid for such seed in the Mwanza district of Tanganyika.

Mr. J. N. (Metta) president of the Uganda Oilmillers Association, said at the annual general meeting that such high economic rates were paid in order to keep machinery employed at a time when the crushing capacity of Uganda exceeds the limited supply of seed. The problem of the high price of cotton seed has been discussed by the Government, but otherwise the Government has not invested in the industry which would be wasted and new capital would be discouraged.

Full sales at a fixed price were better than auction sales which caused sellers to suspect the formation of a ring if the millers tried to buy at economic rates. Moreover, auctions tended to tempt millers to engage in all throat competition and pay abnormal prices.

There ought to be standardization in the trade. The so-called four-gallon tin of oil had for years been understood to be 35 lb. Then it had become a common practice to sell and buy on the basis of 40 lb. gross. Now there were packs of 35 lb., 34 lb., and 35 lb. Though no legal offence was being committed, a bad impression was made on consumers.

The president said that Mr. Harold Pearce had recently resigned the office of secretary of the association, which had appointed Mr. H. S. Jones, a partner of Messrs. Ker, Fair, Jones & Co., of Kampala, to the vacancy.

Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Crop

THE PRESENT CROP of flue-cured tobacco is considered to be the best in quality which Southern Rhodesia has ever had, and the total price paid is expected to be a record, though the weight is not likely to be the highest ever attained. It is, however, probable that the official estimate of 114m. lb. will be exceeded.

In the first 21 weeks of the auction season 97,313,905 lb. of leaf were sold for £17,290,000, a decrease of £2,295,000 on the comparable date last year when 99,825,240 lb. had been sold for £16,190,236, an average of 32.65d.

To July 28 the buyers for the U.K. market had purchased 55.66% of the offerings, namely 51,790,938 lb. Australia was the next largest buyer, with 7,486,784 lb., followed by the Union of South Africa with 4,113,033 lb. Purchases for the local market in Rhodesia had amounted to 5,228,752 lb., and buyers for 30 other markets in Europe, Africa, and Asia had together acquired about 24m. lb.

Tsetse Eliminated

ABOUT 22 SQUARE MILES near Mulungushi, in the Broken Hill district of Northern Rhodesia, have been completely cleared of tsetse flies as a result of spraying with a solution of benzene hexachloride in dieldrine. In 10 weeks following the experiment, not one tsetse fly was caught. Similar spraying is to be undertaken shortly on the shores of Lake Tanganyika and in the Chingola district.

Of Commercial Concern

A bulletin of statistics issued by the International Tea Conference contains detailed information of all aspects of the tea industry, for the most part, up to the end of last year. Exports of African teas last year comprised 17,112,000 lb. from Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia combined, 12,030,000 lb. from Kenya, 4,929,000 lb. from Uganda, and 5,317,000 lb. from Tanganyika, 1,009,000 lb. from the Belgian Congo, and 11,128,000 lb. from Mozambique.

Kenya was the only exhibitor from outside Northern Rhodesia at the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Show and in Lusaka. Mr. Colin Campbell, president of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, attended. The Kenya Pavilion gave prominence to the activities of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, the Uplands Bacon Factory, the Coffee Board, the Pyrethrum Board, and the European Settlement Board.

Accounts of the Protectorate of Zanzibar for 1954 show a surplus of £261,076, to which should be added appreciation of investments amounting to £42,957, making the general revenue balance £1,837,279, against £1,528,160 in the previous year. Revenue at £2,652,317 was £325,403 above the estimate, and expenditure of £2,391,241 exceeded the estimate by £246,659.

B.O.A.C. and Hunting-Clan Air Transport are collaborating in the formation in Mideast Aircraft Service Co., Ltd., which will provide modern aircraft and servicing facilities for airlines in the Middle East. The headquarters will be in Beirut.

An all-freight service between the United Kingdom and East and Central Africa by Hunting-Clan Air Transport Ltd. has been approved by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation.

Dry weather has seriously affected cotton planting in Uganda. At the end of June the area planted was estimated to 100,000 acres less than the same date of last year.

The new Nairobi works of the Kenya Clothing Factory, Ltd., are producing about 30,000 garments a month, not 5,000, and production is shortly to be increased.

Sisal Outputs for July

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. — 210 tons of fibre from Pangawana and Kibogwira estates, compared with 200 tons for the corresponding period last year.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd. — 161 tons of fibre, making 982 tons for seven months, compared with 632 tons for the same period of 1954.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd. — 660 tons of fibre, making 2,350 tons for four months. Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd. — 1,205 tons of fibre, against 963 tons for July, 1954.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

PLEASE SEND ME For One Year, and until countermanded;
 AIR EDITION (75s. per annum)
OR
 ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)
(Deliver as necessary)

Full Postal Address
(Block Capitals, please)

Name and Rank
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature

SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RAILTRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND.
Telephone: 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1. ABB 7127-8
Nyasaland: Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 163, Dar-es-Salaam
Kenya: Gailley & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 647, Nairobi
Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Nolo

A 4 Cylinder Diesel

NOW OPERATING IN 40 COUNTRIES

TRUCK OPERATORS
 over the world are realising
 how to save on initial
 cost, save on day to day
 operation and get greater
 efficiency with economy
 to cut haulage costs.

- Check these features against your needs
- ✓ STRONG, RIBBED ENGINE DESIGNED FOR MAXIMUM STABILITY
 - ✓ DIRECT HYDRAULIC TWO LEADING SHOE BRAKE
 - ✓ HEAVY-DUTY GEAR BOX AND CLUTCH
 - ✓ SEMI-FORWARD CONTROL
 - ✓ 12-VOLT ELECTRICAL SYSTEM
 - ✓ BIGGEST VALUE AT LOWEST COST

See your Ford Dealer for complete details.

THEY ARE BUYING DIESEL ENGINED **THAMES**
 1 1/2 to 5 TON MODELS



ASK YOUR DEALER about the full range
 of the famous Thames Commercial Vehicles. The 1 1/2 ton
 and 2 and 3 ton models fitted with the outstanding
DAGENHAM-BUILT DIESEL ENGINE for the
 "best-value" Petrol Engine... and the 4 and 5 ton models
 with choice of the powerful, economical, 85 b.h.p. V.8
 engine, or the famous P.8 Diesel.

PRODUCTS OF
FORD MOTOR COMPANY LTD · ENGLAND

For further details contact: **Duly & Co. Ltd.**, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia · **Hughes Limited**, Nairobi, Kenya · **The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd.**, Kampala, Uganda
African Lakes Corporation, Blantyre, Nyasaland · **Rhodoch Motors Ltd.**, Arusha, Tanganyika

MINING

African Advancement in Copperbelt

An Ernest Oppenheimer Statement

A BRIEF REPORT was given last week of the statement by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of the Rhodesian Anglo-American group of companies, on the agreement with the Northern Rhodesia European Mineworkers' Union that "categories of work hitherto performed by Europeans should be transferred to Africans". The following statement has been issued by Sir Ernest:

"It is to me a most gratifying and heartening event that the Rhodesian Anglo-American group of companies and the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union should have reached so far and just an agreement on the immensely difficult question of African advancement. This agreement ends a period at these companies are concerned, the deadlock that has for so long prevented the reasonable and legitimate progression of Africans in the copper mining industry."

"The terms of the agreement will be that during the next three years the European mineworkers will hand over various categories of jobs to African mineworkers, who will thus move up to higher levels of income and will have the chance to seek to make themselves capable of absorbing higher skills and assuming greater responsibilities."

"To appreciate the full significance of this event it is necessary to view it in the light of the prevailing opinions and customs in Southern Africa. Here is a case of the European workers in a large and important industry voluntarily and formally handing over certain of the jobs they have been doing to African workers in order that the latter can progress within the industry. It is difficult to think of a precedent for an action as generous and enlightened as this. In effect, it is a practical example of the spirit in which the new Central African Federation has been founded—the spirit of partnership."

Harmony with Employees

"The agreement is also a striking vindication of the policy which we in the Rhodesian Anglo-American group have pursued in this matter, namely, a determination to spare no effort in carrying out European obligations with us on this question of African advancement, for we have felt convinced that no other approach could assure harmony and co-operation between our European and African employees."

"We have at all times understood the fears of the European employees that permitting encroachment into their sphere of employment by Africans might undermine their standards and jeopardize their future and that of their children. But we have at the same time retained our trust and confidence in their good sense and their willingness to do what is right. That is why we have provided them with the guarantees that they have felt to be necessary before taking this very important step."

"I should like to take this opportunity of publicly paying tribute to the good sense, good will, and co-operation of our European employees, who have voted in favour of a measure of African progression, and the constructive attitude and statesmanship of the union leaders who have concluded this historic agreement. I would like also to tell our African employees that I look forward to having the help of their leaders in implementing this agreement in the same constructive and friendly spirit as has been shown by the European union leaders."

"It has been our sincere wish that agreement on African advancement could be concluded on an industry basis, and, indeed, it is still our hope that our friends in the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies will see their way clear to joining us in this important venture in industrial relationships. I am sure that the European union would welcome wholehearted participation by the Selection Trust group."

"During the three-year period of the agreement the companies and the union will jointly employ an independent firm of industrial consultants who will examine objectively the whole field of European jobs. At the end of this period the companies and the union will meet again to decide what future steps may be necessary in the light of this examination and of the practical experience gained in the observation period."

"I believe that this complex issue of African advancement cannot be solved in one step, and that the process must also be shared by both our European and African employees. But we are confident that once a measure of advancement has been achieved, as it is demonstrated that the industry can accommodate such advancement without prejudicing the interests of any group of our employees, the course of African advancement will be smoother. Once the industry has finally broken out of the present rigidity all set out of the agreement and it will tend to develop in a natural and healthy manner."

"In matters involving race relationships it is never a good thing to try to set precise targets and time-tables. The best thing is to head off in the right direction and to have the patience and tolerance to play their part in shaping the future. What the co-operation of the European union has done, and I feel certain that the benefit to the industry as a whole and all the people who work in it will prove beyond all doubt the wisdom and justness of the step we have taken today."

Statement by Rhodesian Selection Trust

Last week the Rhodesian Selection Trust group issued the following statement—

"The Anglo-American agreement means that no single African can be advanced unless the European union first agrees. A great danger exists that the same veto rights may eventually be demanded by the railways and other industries, thereby reproducing the South African pattern. It would give the white unions control over the Federation's industrial, economic, and racial future, and would mean complete destruction of the partnership ideal. The R.S.T. group is not prepared to accept the union's veto."

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA understands that the agreement between the Rhoango group and the union contains no reference to a veto, but that a statement of policy issued in Central Africa by the Anglo-American Corporation group simultaneously with the announcement of the agreement indicated that there was no intention at the end of the three-year period of changing other jobs from the European to the African schedule without the consent of the union."

"The Anglo-American Corporation's view is that that does not constitute a right of veto for the union because the independent industrial consultants who are to be jointly employed will meantime have reported in great detail on the situation, and their expert and independent guidance will consequently be available to both parties, who, it is expected, will be prepared to act in the light of the facts revealed by this completely objective analysis."

"On Monday of this week the executive council of the Mineworkers' Union met to consider letters on the subject of the R.S.T. proposals for African advancement which had been received from the general managers of the Roan Antelope and Mufumba companies."

Sharp Increase in Copper Price

AS BRIEFLY ANNOUNCED last week, the Rhodesian Selection Trust group has increased from £280 to £325 a ton the fixed price at which it offers copper to its consumers in the United Kingdom. That price is not subject to change for 30 days. It was in May that R.S.T. first announced a fixed quotation to those consumers "willing to instil a degree of stability into the sale prices for copper and brass products," and since then the price has remained at £280, although meantime the London Metal Exchange price rose to as much as £90 above that figure. The companies of the London Metal Exchange announced last week that it had drawn up a draft electrolytic copper wirebar contract in order to broaden the basis of its trading in copper, but that the new contract would not be introduced until all interested parties had had the opportunity of submitting comments.

Mining Discussion

AMONG THE PAPERS which will be submitted for discussion at a meeting in London on September 22 arranged by the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy will be one on aspects of the mineral industry in East Africa, by Dr. K. A. Davies, British Commonwealth geological liaison officer in London.

RATES FROM £50 FOR 4 WEEKS
(FROM OCTOBER - MARCH 1959)




DRIVE YOURSELF

NO
MILEAGE
CHARGE



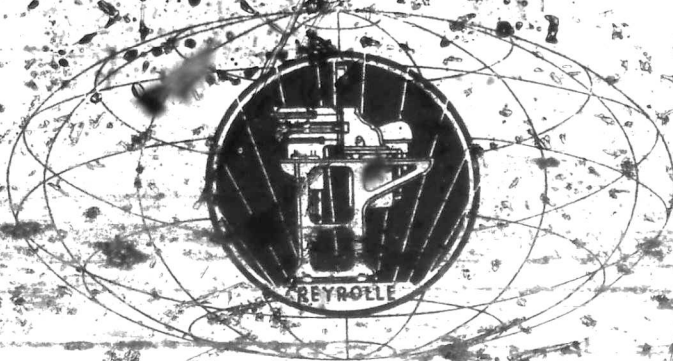
NO
MILEAGE
LIMIT

HASLEMERE HIRE CARS

MORRIS HOUSE (DEPT. M.37) - ALDERSHOT - ENGLAND

Telephone: Aldershot 24 Telegrams: Morgervice, Aldershot

No Customs Duty Deposit. Continent-based Cars for Foreign Touring



*Switchgear specialists
with a worldwide
reputation*

AIR-BLAST SWITCHGEAR

SMALL-OIL VOLUME SWITCHGEAR

OIL-BREAK SWITCHGEAR

AIR-BREAK SWITCHGEAR

FLAMEPROOF SWITCHGEAR

Manufacturers of: DISTRIBUTION SWITCHGEAR

CONTROL EQUIPMENT

PROTECTIVE GEAR

A.C. COMMUTATOR MOTORS

ARC-WELDING EQUIPMENT

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES

Reyrolle

HEBBURN

COUNTY DURHAM

ENGLAND

R.S.T. Exploration, Limited

Investigation of Mining Propositions

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION Trust group of companies has now a new member, Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration, Ltd., formed to examine any mining propositions, not necessarily associated with copper, in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Its activities will be in no way associated with the long-term prospecting programme of the group of Northern Rhodesia under companies formed especially for that purpose.

The directors of the board of the new company are Messrs. J. Frain, J. H. Jones, S. B. MacLaren, J. Tucker, M.L.C., and John Laine (a director of the American Metal Company of New York).

Reports for July

Coronation Syndicate. — 888 oz. gold were recovered at the Tebekwe mine from the milling of 6,300 tons of ore for a working profit of £1,050, against £1,630 in June. The corresponding figures for Muriel mine were 1,119 oz., 3,116 tons, £1,000, and £10,950; and for Arcturion mine 1,077 oz., 3,075 tons, £1,388, and £3,499.

Falcon Mines. — 14,000 tons of ore were treated at the Dalny mine for 2,337 oz. gold and a working profit of £8,073. The corresponding figures for the Sunace mine were 2,900 tons, 779 oz. gold, and £559; and for the Bay Horse mine 1,124 tons, 289 oz., and £625.

Cam and Motor. — 24,000 tons of ore were treated for 750 oz. gold and a working profit of £41,527, compared with 641,692 in June.

Kentia. — 3,407 oz. gold were recovered at the Geita mine from the milling of 23,500 tons of ore. The working profit was £4,860.

Wandle Colliery. — 270,593 tons of coal and 13,478 tons of coke were sold, against 270,569 and 15,838 tons respectively in June.

Progress Reports for June Quarter

Falcon. — 41,400 tons of ore were treated at the Dalny mine for 5,009 oz. gold and a working profit of £23,558. The corresponding figures for the Sunace mine were 8,700 tons, 1,804 oz., and £1,505; and for the Bay Horse mine 3,445 tons, 857 oz., and £1,522.

Messias (Transvaal). — Total ore production 193,100 long tons; recoverable copper in ore produced 3,145 tons.

I.L.O. and Copperbelt Situation

MR. C. GAVIN, chief of the non-metropolitan territories section of the International Labour Organization, said in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on Saturday that a factual report on the European-African labour situation on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia had been prepared by his organization. He describes it as part of a report on discriminatory labour practices in all parts of the world which would be considered by the governing body of the I.L.O. in November.

Phoenix Prince

A REDUCTION of the capital of Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd., from £500,000 to £300,000 by repaying capital in excess of the company's wants has been sanctioned by the High Court.

Columbite and Tantalite

IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE new sources of supply, the United States offered an incentive bonus of 100% above the basic price of £1,000 per ton to a number of producers of columbite in Africa two or three years ago, and some such contracts will run throughout next year. The U.S. General Services Administration is now placing new orders for columbium and tantalum ores, and they are consequently not saleable at anything like the previous price. In some quarters it is believed that columbite, a metal important in the manufacture of jet engines, will henceforth sell at something like £1,600 a ton.

Geological Report

THAT THE PYRETHION DEPOSIT at Panga Hills near Mteya, has been found to be a minor proposition, as good as or better than any other deposits of similar type in Africa is claimed by the Geological Department of Tanganyika in its annual report for 1954. The investigation into the resources for the manufacture of cement along the Central Railway, says the report, bid fair to be successful. Progress in connection with surveys and investigations into other minerals is noted in the report, which is published by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, at 2s. 6d.

Uganda Mineral Exports

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Geological Survey Department of Uganda shows increases compared with the previous year from £15,057 to £20,123 in the export of columbite-tantalite, from £11,570 in galena from £5,837 to £4,600 in tin, and from £66,692 to £140,741 in bismuth. Total exports increase from £900 to £250 in amblygonite; from £16,047 to £4,200 in beryl; from £3,116 to £2,145 in bismuth; and from £70,845 to £57,061 in tin ore.

Phosphates Discovery

A VAST DEPOSIT of CALCIUM PHOSPHATE has been found two miles south of Lake Chiviwa in the Southern Province of Nyasaland. A Geological Survey spokesman has said that preliminary investigations have revealed a deposit of more than 3m. tons. Details have been sent to the Federal Government in the hope of attracting commercial exploitation. The quality appeared to be better than that of deposits now being worked near Dorowa in Southern Rhodesia.

Uruwira Medals

EVERY MEMBER of the African staff of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., has received a medal to mark the commissioning of the new mill. The medal depicts on one side the head-gear of the mine, half encircled by the raised arms of an African, and, on the obverse, the coat-of-arms of Tanganyika and the name of the company.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy

MESSRS. J. C. FERGUSON, representing Southern Rhodesia, L. W. Allen, Northern Rhodesia, and J. Spalding, East Africa, have been elected overseas members of the council of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Great Coal Deposits

THE MINES DEPARTMENT of Tanganyika has estimated at 216m. tons the amount of proved extractable coal in the Ruhuhu River basin in the Songea district.

Mining Personalia

MR. W. D. LESLIE, ASSOC. INST. M.M., having resigned from the Southern Rhodesia Mines Department, is now employed at Cam and Motor mine in Eiffel Flats, Southern Rhodesia.

THE MANICA
TRADING COMPANY
LIMITED

**STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

BEIRA P.O. Box 14

SALISBURY P.O. Box 776

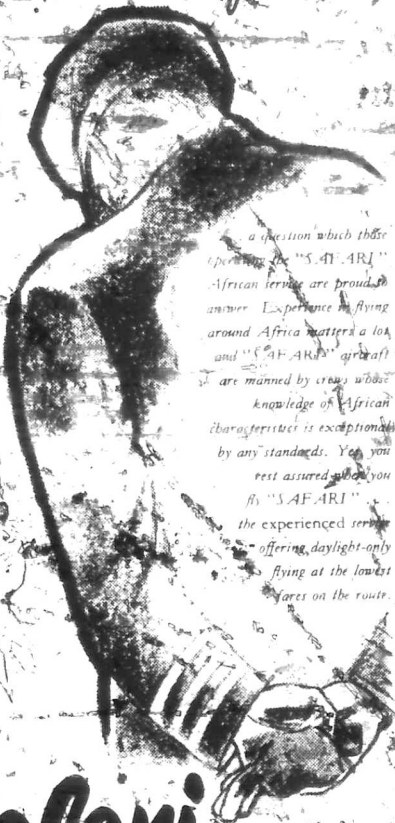
BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310

GWELO P.O. Box 447

BLANTYRE P.O. Box 460

LOURENCO MARQUES
P.O. Box 557

How often have
9 hours between
Britain & Africa?



a question which those operating the "SAFARI" African services are proud to answer. Experience in flying around Africa matters a lot, and "SAFARI" aircraft are manned by crews whose knowledge of African characteristics is exceptional by any standards. Yes, you rest assured when you fly "SAFARI" the experienced service offering daylight-only flying at the lowest fares on the route.

fly
Safari

...the experienced service — direct to the United Kingdom

RETURN FARES	TO LONDON
N'DOLA	£205.4
LUSAKA	£207
BULAWAYO	£212.8
SALISBURY	£212.8

SIMILAR LOW FARES FROM ELSEWHERE IN RHODESIA

A.O. Box 94, N'DOLA
Grams: Air EXEC, N'dola Tel. 2918
P.O. Box No 2278 Salisbury Board
of Executors Building, Manica Road
SALISBURY
Grams: Air EXEC, Salisbury Tel. 25569

SAFETY FIRST

SULPHURIC ACID

DANGERS

Pressure builds up in drums

Causes severe burns.

Irritating, corrosive material. Generate hydrogen in contact with metals. Liberates much heat when mixed with water.

SAFETY MEASURES

Release internal pressure of drums on retort and open weekly. Absorbent Rottenen cap or bung-seat tight. Store containers right in cool, dry place. No sparks allowed.

Wear protective clothing. Wipe any acid off body with clean water, running for 15 minutes. Get medical attention for bad burns and lacerations.

Neutralize spilled acid with soda ash and wash away with water and soap. Never sweep or drum change and from acid in contact with metals. To dilute with water, add the acid to cold water slowly. Never add water to the acid.

We shall be pleased to obtain further advice on request from our CHEMICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LIMITED

P.O. BOX 3480 NAIROBI KENYA
Telephone 25905

RRUKARAT HOUSE NAIROBI
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMIGALS"
Main Distributors

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD., Nairobi and all Branches


GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.
Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants

Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wadi Halfa, El Obeid, Suakin and Tokar, Hodeidah, (Yemen), Massawa, Assab and Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti (French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.
JEDDAH YEMBO

Agents in the United Kingdom:
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.
LONDON-LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER-GLASGOW

Highest Quality Products

CABLES		FLEXIBLES
V.I.R. Taped and Braided. Lead Alloy and Tough Rubber Sheathed.		Silk and Cotton Braided. Tough Rubber. Sheathed.

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.
106 GARRATT LANE WANDSWORTH LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone: 23734
Telex: 23734
Telegrams: Wandleside London
Agents: Moore, LOCKHEAD, MOORE & BAY

Company Report**East African Power and Lighting Company, Ltd.****Considerable Increase in Units of Power Sold****Measure of Development Amply Demonstrated****Major C. M. Taylor's Review of the Year's Activities**

THE THIRTY-FOUR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on August 4 in Nairobi.

MAJOR C. M. TAYLOR, C.B.E., M.G., the chairman of the company, who presided, said in the course of his speech:—

Accounts

"In reading the company's balance-sheet at December 31, 1954, already in your hands, you will have observed that the authorized share capital has been increased to £10,000,000 from £7,500,000 last year, whilst the issued share capital remains unchanged at £6,951,110.

"A new item is brought in by the successful issue of £3,500,000 of 5% convertible debenture stock at 100s in August, 1954, details of which I gave you last year, and which brings our total issued share and loan capital up to £10,451,110. The share premium account at £1,150,312 includes the premium of £17,500 on the debenture stock issue, and has been debited with the expenses of that issue and the stamp duty on the increase in authorized capital mentioned above. The remaining reserves totalling £450,304 are unaltered, and the balance on net revenue account is £129,125, compared with £120,210 in the previous account. Depreciation account at £1,329,638 reflects full cover for all the company's assets in terms of the rates permitted by the Electric Power Ordinance.

"Under current liabilities you will observe that the bank loan has been reduced from £2,485,000 to £265,000 following the issue of the debenture stock during the year.

"Turning to the other side of the account, the company's property in land, buildings, plant and machinery stands at £9,440,476, including additions during the year of £1,669,136. This latter figure, although a little below the record increase established in the previous year, indicates the enormous volume of work and expenditure necessary in order to keep pace with the increasing demands of our consumers in Kenya and Tanganyika.

Increased Revenue and Sales

"Consideration of the revenue account discloses that our operating surplus amounted to £832,523, an increase of £251,589 over the previous year, while interest and dividends received from our subsidiary companies showed an increase of £4,562.

"After deducting all expenses of administration, interest on advances by our bankers, and a larger allocation to depreciation of fixed assets of £306,937, as compared with £211,644 last year, together with debenture stock interest of £57,743, we have available as net revenue a total of £492,831, against £422,628 in the 1953 accounts. Provision for East African income tax required £51,338, dividends paid and proposed amount to £432,578, compared with the net figure of £388,317 in 1953, the difference of £45,261 representing interest charged to capital in that year. After these transactions a balance of £8,915 remains, which added to the amount of £120,210 brought in, makes £129,125 to be carried forward to the next account.

Wants and Needs Properties

From the notes attached to the accounts it appears that capital commitments are estimated at £2,911,150 representing expenditure to be incurred for construction works in Kenya and Tanganyika and not provided for in the accounts under review. As I told you last year it is proposed to finance these works, together with the amount owing to our bankers, by the sale to The Kenya Power Company, Limited, of the Wanji and Tana properties which you authorized at an extraordinary general meeting in July, 1954. I dealt with the formation and method of finance of The Kenya Power Company, Limited, in my speech last year. We have since experienced frustrating delays in connexion with the bulk supply licence and other arrangements for this development to which I shall refer later in these remarks.

"The measure of our continued development is demonstrated in the number of units of electricity sold by the group during the year: these amount to 224.4 million, compared with 129.8 million in the previous year, compared with 189.8 millions in the previous year derived from electricity sales reached a total of £2,268,763, an increase of 14.7% over the previous year. There is little indication of any diminution in the rate of development in spite of continued disturbed conditions in our principal areas of supply.

"Throughout the year we were able to maintain supplies without other than involuntary interruptions in all areas, although at the end of the year an abnormal diminution of the flow of the Pangani River was causing some anxiety over supplies both to the Pangani sisal area and to Mombasa.

Major Plant Expansion

"You will wish me to say something of the major construction works now in hand. Our contractors have made very satisfactory progress with the civil engineering works on the 8,000 kW Low Tana scheme for the Nairobi area. By the close of the year the barrage and the 9,000 ft. of pressure tunnel were practically completed, and, but for unfortunate delays at the works of the makers of the main generating plant, the station would have been in operation and service early in 1955. I am glad to say, however, that the first set was in fact commissioned in May last, and the second set was completed in June, and we have arranged for the formal opening of the station at the beginning of August.

"In the Nairobi area a total of 7,700 kW of new generating plant was brought into service, including an additional 1,000 kW unit at the Wahiji hydro station and the very interesting 2,500 kW gas turbine at the Nairobi South power station. We believe that this latter set is the first gas turbine to be installed for commercial service in the Colonies. A second similar set is now being erected at Nairobi South.

"Work is proceeding apace at the new steam power station site at Kipeyu on the mainland adjacent to Mombasa Island, and the first of the two 5,000 kW turbo-alternators will be erected there should be in commission by March next year. The 2,500 kW set

Dar es Salaam, which I mentioned in my last report, has been brought into service in the course of the year, and further similar unit is now under erection. Adequate additional plant is either under construction or in our many smaller undertakings both in Kenya and in Tanganyika.

The Kenya Power Company, Limited

Our proposals for the major development of the Nairobi system by means of a bulk supply from Uganda have not matured with the speed which your directors expected. I spoke to your directors. The Kenya Power Company, Limited, was incorporated in February, 1954, and in July, 1954, published its proposals for a bulk supply licence from the Kenya Government to enable the Uganda supply to be purchased and transmitted to Nairobi and to enable that company to take over and operate our Wanja and Tana stations and the ancillary 66 kV. transmission. The supply agreement with the Uganda Electricity Board was substantially settled by August, 1954, subject to the issue of the necessary Kenya bulk supply licence.

Our proposals, however, met with adverse criticism and opposition from the City Council of Nairobi, and an investigation was made into these objections by the Electric Power Advisory Board in November, 1954. That board, I am glad to say, supported the proposals of The Kenya Power Company, Limited, but the eventual issue of the bulk supply licence by Government to The Kenya Power Company, Limited, did not take place until June 8, 1955.

This delay completely upset our carefully considered financial and constructional plans for the development of the new company. In particular, orders could not be placed by The Kenya Power Company, Limited, for the necessary transmission line and substation material at the cheaper prices ruling at the end of 1954, as we did not feel justified in extending our commitments beyond the work of survey and design which was practically completed by the end of the year.

Thermal Generating Plant for 1958

Your directors had hoped to have the Uganda supply available by July, 1957, or at the very latest, at the end of that year. They have now been compelled to consider emergency provision of generating plant in Nairobi for the dry weather period in the early months of 1958, and orders have had to be placed for additional thermal generating plant costing some £325,000. This expenditure would have been unnecessary if the licence had been issued earlier and must either constitute an additional burden on the consumers or at least reduce the possible chance of any financial benefit which might have accrued to them.

Still more serious is the fact that the bank rate was heavily increased in March which will adversely affect the terms under which finance can be raised. The service of the capital cost of all this additional expenditure is of a recurring nature and can have only one result, namely to reduce the financial benefit which might have been expected from the Uganda supply.

So far as the actual financing of The Kenya Power Company, Limited is concerned, this matter is now in the hands of our financial advisers in London. An issue of debenture stock of that company will be made as early as the necessary arrangements can be completed and as soon as conditions are considered appropriate.

Future Developments

A considerable amount of preliminary work in connexion with future developments of a major nature is taking place. In Kenya the investigation of the

Seven Forks scheme on the Tana River is complete, but negotiations as to the availability of water for hydro-electric purposes as opposed to use for irrigation continue with the authorities.

In conjunction with Power Securities Corporation, Limited, and other interests, we are examining the possibilities of producing electricity as a by-product from the underground steam resources in the Rift Valley. Geological surveys are taking place, and boring is expected to begin later in the year.

Investigations have been conducted in Tanganyika to examine further hydro-electric possibilities on the Pangani River. Our engineers have had an aerial survey made of the existing Pangani Falls sites, and test pits and borings of the probable route of a tunnel to develop the whole of the falls are taking place. We are informed that the results to date show that a satisfactory scheme can be developed.

In addition, a site at Makindwe upstream of the existing power station has been aerially photographed and maps are being prepared; bore holes and test pits are being sunk and we understand that indications to date are favourable. This development would appear to be the most economical for the next instance on the Pangani River.

Central Tanganyika

On the Central Line in Tanganyika aerial surveys are taking place at Mgota and Yovi, and a similar survey is projected at Upper Ruvu; indications to date show distinct possibilities. Discussions are taking place with the Government of Tanganyika as to the construction of a high-tension transmission line from Pangani Falls to Dar es Salaam with the ultimate idea of the connexion of that line with such new power stations as may be developed on the Central Line. Such a line would undoubtedly facilitate the interchange of power in these two areas, thus enabling the company to make the best use of all available hydro-electric output.

At Moshir aerial photography of a site near the source of the Pangani River is now taking place prior to mapping, but it is too early to give any reliable results apart from the fact that ground investigations have indicated good hydro-electric possibilities.

In my last two statements I have referred to our proposal to amalgamate the two Tanganyika companies. You will remember that the Government of Tanganyika took independent opinion, and I am glad to say, has since agreed to the amalgamation. Discussions are now taking place to settle the necessary details of the new licence which will be required for this purpose.

Current Year's Prospects

I would now speak briefly of the outlook for the current year. The commissioning of the Low Tana plant on the Nairobi area together with the completion of the water storage arrangements at our Pangani Falls Station in Tanganyika will relieve both the Nairobi and the Mombasa undertakings of a substantial proportion of their fuel bills, with a consequent improvement in our net revenues.

Up to date the development of load in all our principal areas is well up to the estimates prepared by us. While results are not likely to be spectacular, they should show a steady improvement over those now before us and adequately service our increased share and loan capital.

The Emergency

The emergency — or Mau Mau — Rebellion should, perhaps, be more properly called "drawn" through its third year, but at present there are signs that the situation is improving. This is especially true in the

Kikuyu Land Units, where the excellent work of the administration is having a marked effect. Conditions are better in Nairobi also, though the evil citizens of all races are still attacked from time to time by Mau Mau gangsters, in spite of the salutary effects of Operation Anvil and subsequent sweeps, that have done so much to restore law and order in the city.

During the year more of our Kikuyu employees have been detained or repatriated under emergency regulations, but no difficulty has been experienced in replacing these men from other districts.

Directorate

"I will now turn to a matter which affects me personally. I have held the office of chairman for some nine very strenuous years, and I feel it is time I handed over to a younger man. I shall accordingly be relinquishing the chairmanship when I go on leave in August, although I shall remain on the board as a director. This is therefore the annual report that I shall be presenting to you, and before closing it I want to say how grateful I am to Mr. A. J. Don Smith, the general manager, for the unflinching help and support he has been to me during our years together as chairman and deputy chairman respectively.

I was very glad indeed to find that my colleagues were in agreement with me that Mr. Smith should become chairman and managing director of the company when I vacate the chair, and I shall feel the greatest confidence in handing over to him. I feel sure you would like to join me in congratulating him on the honour of the C.B.E. which was bestowed on him in the recent Birthday Honours.

In the course of the year we were again fortunate to have visits from Mr. Andrew MacLaggan and Mr. Donald G. Brook of our London board. Their help in dealing with the many financial and technical problems associated with the development of our business has been much appreciated by your board.

I should also like to thank our technical advisers and engineers, Messrs. Balfour, Beattie and Company, Limited, for their continued advice and help, and for the satisfactory and expeditious manner in which they are carrying out the many contracts which they have undertaken for us throughout Kenya and Tanganyika. In particular, I should like to commend Mr. W. F. Rolfe, their chief agent, on the excellent work carried out under his direction on the Low Tania scheme in the Fort Hill district, which is one of the areas most seriously affected by Malaria.

Staff

In conclusion, I want to thank Mr. G. M. Walker, the deputy manager, and to say how much he has missed on his retirement owing to ill health. I also thank G. C. Reed, the secretary of the company, and Mr. A. E. Keatinge, the chief accountant, for their expressions of gratitude for their hard work and unflinching loyalty to the company and for the help they have always been to me during my years as chairman.

Finally, I must pay a very warm tribute to the whole staff of the company for the high standard of loyal and devoted service they have continued to give, often under conditions that have been anything but easy. It is a great privilege to have been chairman of the company for so long, and I wish it every success in the future. The report and accounts were adopted.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922

1938

1953

Underlings operated
 Number of Consumers
 Annual consumption
 11 million units
 £70,000

1,900
 11 million units
 £70,000

Underlings operated
 Number of Consumers
 Annual consumption
 21 million units
 £115,000

11,093
 21 million units
 £115,000

Underlings operated
 Number of Consumers
 Annual consumption
 Capital
 187 million units
 £6,951,000

52,219
 187 million units
 £6,951,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Electricity House,
 101, Regent Street, London, W.1. Telegrams: "Electric", London.
 Branch: System, A.C. 545/240
 volts 3 phase.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. (LAMP) P.O. Box 48,
 Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika. Telegrams: "Tanesco",
 Hydro, Stations at Pangani Falls. System, A.C. 480/230
 volts 3 phase.

DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Dar es Salaam,
 P.O. Box 358, Tanganyika. Telegrams: "Dar Electric",
 Morogoro, Dodoma, Kilimo, Lindi, Mwanza. System, A.C. 300/210
 volts 3 phase.

LONDON OFFICE: 101, Regent Street, London, W.1. Tel.: GUY 3046. Telegrams: "ELECTRIC", LONDON.



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

Branches:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nakoba, Mwanza, Tabora, Lindi, Mwanza

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

Steamship Agents

The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
 81, Swinburn House, 11-13, St. Swinburn Lane
 London, E.C.4.

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding
 Trade, Commerce, Settlements,
 Travel and General Conditions
 apply to

The Commissioner,
 East African Office,
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
 Telephone: W011044, 3741213
 Telegram: Camattorg, Lond, LD 667. Cable: Camattorg, Lond.

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
 NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic
 to the Copperbelt

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

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
 FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIAN
 BORDER

Through Bills of Lading
 issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

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

General Traffic Agents,
 Leopold Wallford,
 Shipping, Ltd.,
 50, St. Mary Axe,
 BOND STREET, E.C.3

LYKES LINES

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

	Leaving South Africa	Leaving East Africa
s.s. "Ruth Lykes"	mid July	
s.s. "Mayo Lykes"	late August	late August / mid Sept
s.s. "Aimee Lykes"	early / mid August	
s.s. "Leslie Lykes"	mid August / early Sept.	mid Sept / early October
s.s. "Jessie Lykes"	late August / early Sept.	
s.s. "James McKay"	mid / late September	mid / October / early Nov.
s.s. "Elizabeth Lykes"	late Sept. / early October	
s.s. "William Lykes"	mid / late October / early Nov.	early / late November

All conditions and charges apply, those specified in the East African Ports

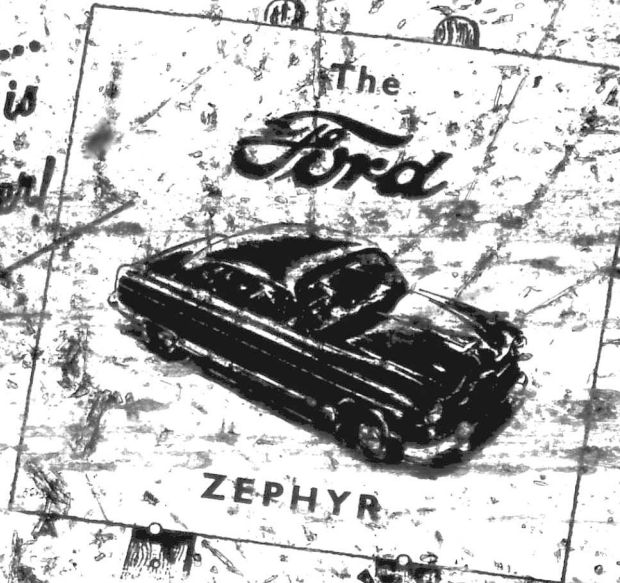
For further particulars apply

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC. DUREN,
 LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL

LESLIE G. ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.
 MOMBASA, TANZANIA, DAR ES SALAAM,
 NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR
 THE OCEAN BOATING CO. LTD. BERBEE
 SMITH & KENZIE & CO. LTD. LONDON



Yes...
THIS is
the answer!



The
Ford

ZEPHYR

SOLD AND SERVICED BY

THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

KAMPALA: P.O. BOX 266, T (Telephone 3121). And at JINJA, MSALE, FORT PORTAL
London Agents: THE UGANDA CO (LONDON) LTD, 14 Byward St., London, E.C. 3; Tel: R0Yal 6486 Grams: 7-5



For
Lower Building Costs
Easier Workability
and
A Better Finish

use

'ROCKLIME'

THE
IDEAL BUILDING LIME

Manufactured by

Uganda Cement Industry Limited

**TORORO
UGANDA**

Telephone 69