

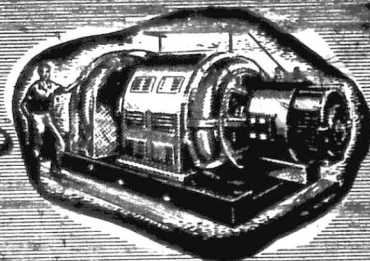
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 1, 1955

Vol. 31 No. 1619

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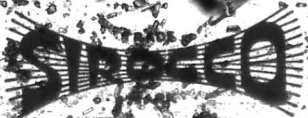
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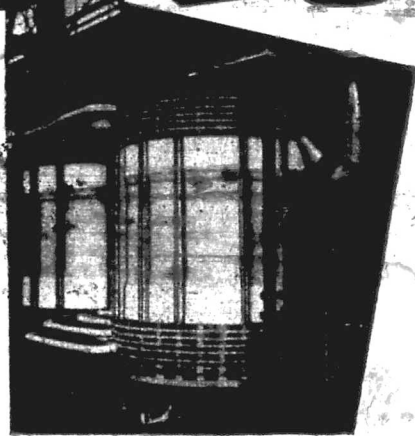
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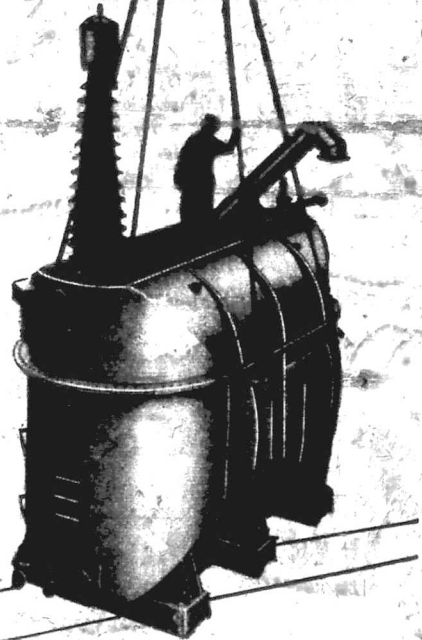
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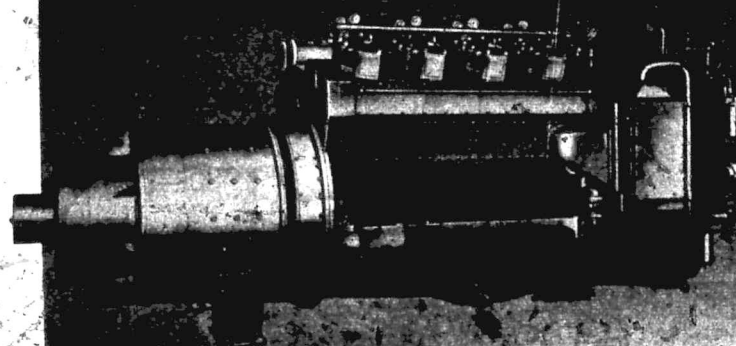
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Johnson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ANXIETY of the Government of Southern Rhodesia to attract British finance and British industry has been made very clear by the two Ministers who are now visiting London, and whose statements at a Press conference are reported at considerable length in other columns. Mr. Hatty, the Minister for the Treasury said categorically that many approaches have been made to his Government by Continental interests, but that the authorities in Rhodesia have had to take the initiative themselves in every case before they managed to interest an industrialist in the United Kingdom. That is a sad, indeed a shocking, commentary on the lack of enterprise which is so obvious a characteristic of many businesses in this country nowadays.

The main cause is, of course, the fantastic weight of taxation, in consequence of which the directors of very many companies feel that it is not worth while to embark on a costly and hazardous new development; for if the venture does not succeed the whole of the loss will fall upon the shareholders, whereas if it does succeed half the profits, and often much more than half, will be taken by the tax-gatherers whose prodigality with public funds is a prime cause both of the present taxation level and of the ceaseless wage demands which threaten to price many British products out of overseas markets. Politicians who are apathetic about inflation and official extravagance are as much to blame as complacent business men for this most dangerous state of affairs. If the dangers of this situation are not quickly and realistically faced, the gravest damage may be done to the national interest, for the very survival of the country, not merely its prosperity, depends upon a

flourishing export trade, and that in turn requires constant vigilance, zeal, and competitive prices.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has frankly announced that it has no faith in a nationalized industry, that it would prefer to see the State steelworks managed

Challenge to United Kingdom.

and expanded by experienced business men, and that in order to give them complete freedom, it will not even ask for representation on the board of the company which is expected to be formed, though it will be contributing assets worth about £51m, taking payment in the form of preference shares. Private enterprise could scarcely ask for more favourable terms. The Ministers have strong hopes that a British consortium will seize this opportunity, and it is sincerely to be hoped that that will be so, for otherwise Continental interests will be delighted to have the chance. It is quite certain that many new industries will be established in the Federation in the early future, and it is highly important that British capital and British enterprise should be alert to the openings in this most British of all African States. This, however, is the time for action, for the Federation, led by dynamic men, is in no mood to procrastinate. They want evidence of genuine interest. Given that, they will do all in their power to facilitate Central African offshoots of United Kingdom industry.

This issue concludes the 31st Annual Volume
 of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Notes By The Way

The Place of Conscience

I HOPE IT IS NOT TRUE as has been reported in the local Press, that Mr. John Foot, a Nyasaland member of the Federal Parliament, said recently that the duty of an M.P. is first to his party, second to his constituents, and lastly to his conscience. I have waited for him to contradict the statement, but as he has not done so, it is presumably correct, even though it is scarcely credible that any M.P. should hold such views. The first responsibility of any man in public life, as in private life, should surely be to his conscience; and unless conscience be his guide in all things, he will be a poor citizen, and consequently a poor representative of other citizens. For personal, party, and national reasons, therefore, any attempt to disparage the claims of conscience should be stoutly resisted.

Principle or Expediency?

THOUGH THE FUNDAMENTAL REASONS for such an attitude are ethical, practical grounds are also strong, for no party could be well served by men who put its temporary convenience before the dictates of their own conscience. That would mean the enthronement of expediency at the expense of principle; and a party which compromised itself in that way would soon earn public mistrust, which might quickly become contempt. That, indeed, would be the just retribution. Everybody recognizes the need for discipline within a parliamentary party, but it is expressly understood in all civilized States that a man must be allowed to differ from his party leaders on conscientious grounds, not merely privately, but publicly.

Churchill and Burke

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, will, I imagine, be accepted by every reader as a more trustworthy mentor and authority on this subject than Mr. Foot, with whom the late Prime Minister of Great Britain agrees only to the extent of giving second place to a member's constituency. Sir Winston said recently: "The first duty of a Member of Parliament is to do what, in his faithful and disinterested judgment, he believes to be right and necessary for the honour and safety of our beloved country. The second duty is to his constituents — of whom he is the representative but not the delegate. It is only in the third place that a man's duty to the party organization or programme takes rank." So Sir Winston puts conscience first. His reference to an M.P.'s duty to constituents suggests that he had in mind the historic statement of Edmund Burke, who said in memorable words when speaking to his constituents in Bristol in 1774: "It ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him, their opinions high respect, their business unremitted attention. It is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasure, his satisfactions, to theirs, and, above all, in all cases to prefer their interest to his own."

Member and his Constituents

"But his unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to any man or any set of men. These he does not derive from your pleasure, nor from the law and constitution. They are a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply answerable. Your representative

owes you not his industry only but his judgment; and he betrays, instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion. . . . Parliament is not a congress of ambassadors from different and hostile interests, which interests each must maintain as an agent and advocate against other agents and advocates. Parliament is a deliberate assembly of one nation with one interest — that of the whole — where not local purposes, not local prejudices, ought to guide, but the general good, resulting from the general reason of the whole. You chose a member, indeed; but when you have chosen him he is not Member of Bristol, but he is a Member of Parliament. If the local constituents should have an interest, or should form an honest opinion evidently opposite to the real good of the rest of the community, the member for that place ought to be as far as any other from any endeavour to give it effect. Mr. Foot should do so, to issue a considered statement on this highly important matter.

Ethiopian Justice

WHY THE SOMALIS so deeply resent the transfer of any of their number from British to Ethiopian administration, as the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty unhappily provides, may have been made clearer to many people in Great Britain by the news last week that seven Somalis had been publicly hanged in Jibuti on charges arising from non-payment of taxes. They happen to have been Ethiopian Somalis who, however, had lived in an area which was under British administration from 1940 to 1948. In 1951 the Ethiopian authorities decided to claim taxes not only for that year but also for the eight years of British administration. Not unnaturally, the people objected to that high-handed demand and manifested their displeasure with the volatility normal to the race; the resultant violence caused the death of an Ethiopian policeman. Even if all seven were proved guilty of participation, and if death was just punishment in the circumstances, it was certainly barbarous to compel their wives and children to watch them suffer slow strangulation.

Prisoners Pent

TWENTY-FOUR OTHER MEN, also from the Ogaden area, were, it is now known, likewise sentenced to death in 1952 for resistance to Ethiopian tax collectors, though there was no allegation in their cases that the resistance had cost anyone his life. Recent messages to the British Press reported that a few of these men were now to be publicly hanged each week — doubtless as a warning to the British Somalis who have lately come under Ethiopian rule. It seems, however, that the sentences have been committed to imprisonment, assuredly on account of the adverse impression created in the civilized world by publication of the facts. The men have already spent four years in jail. How much longer are they to be detained? Knowledge of these incidents has taken a long time to escape from Ethiopia, which is once again seen not to be that haven of light and justice which a few propagandists so sedulously suggest.

Captain I. H. Morten

CAPTAIN IAN MORTEN, R.N. (Retd.), who has returned from his visit to the Fédération (and for whom, with Mrs. Morten, the Deputy High Commissioner and Mrs. J. B. Ross gave a reception last Friday evening at Rhodesia House), has been an excellent ambassador for Rhodesian tobacco, and must have been especially

pleased to see the crop make another record contribution to the national economy during his valiantly visit. On retiring from the Royal Navy in 1933 he went to Southern Rhodesia to grow tobacco, but in the following year became secretary to the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, then in its infancy. Soon he was made secretary to the new Tobacco Marketing Board and supervisor of tobacco sales, holding the three jobs simultaneously. In 1938 he came to London to join the High Commissioner's staff as tobacco and agricultural adviser, in which capacities he had many friends for a colony whose job his history had been chequered. The war took him back to the Navy, which posted him to Simonstown (with its abundance of sun) and then to Iceland perhaps to teach him that he had had the sun.

Friendly Relations

WAR OVER, he resumed his efforts to increase the sales of Rhodesian tobacco, making his distinct contribution to the success of the delegations of growers who came to the United Kingdom to discuss matters of mutual concern with the committee of manufacturers who advise the Board of Trade. His excellent connexions over the years with the big buyers must have increased the friendliness of their reception, and each delegation left behind strengthened feelings of mutual regard. Those happy relations were his bequest to his successor at Rhodesia House, Major Peter Spearing, who was a member of the London Stock Exchange before the war and unfortunate enough to be a prisoner

in Germany from 1940 until the collapse of the Reich. A short spell in the City persuaded him that he would prefer tobacco growing in Rhodesia, and he can therefore speak with first-hand knowledge for his fellow growers. Before coming back to London as their advocate he did a stint as assistant secretary to the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, and he has visited all the main tobacco growing areas of both the Rhodesias and Basaland.

Exterminating Crocodiles

THE NEWS THAT CROCODILES are a danger of extermination in the waters of Northern Victoria has interested natural historians, but it is likely to be greeted with great satisfaction by ordinary members of the public, especially Africans, for the toll of African life taken from the region by these voracious marauders has been high. A year ago one firm was buying an average of 600 crocodile skins each week from the Tanganyika shores of Lake Victoria; now, according to reports from Mwanza, the haul is down to one a week. Mainly because the European marksmen who shot so many in 1954 have given up the quest, many having gone to the Belgian Congo on the same errand. Thousands of crocodiles have likewise been killed in Lake Nyasa in the last few years, mainly by poisoning, and an immediate result has been a great increase in the number of fish caught. Indeed, it is said that a few Europeans who operate near Fort Johnston have multiplied their annual catch about fivefold, and that the fish now caught are much larger than of yore. Perhaps the same consequences will follow in Lake Victoria.

Some Mutineers Surrender in Southern Sudan

Correspondents Impressed with Moderation of Sudanese Government

SOME OF THE MUTINEERS of the Equatoria Corps of the Sudan Defence Force have obeyed the order of the Governor-General to surrender, but other rebellious troops are still at large, and the general situation in the Southern Sudan continues to cause anxiety in Khartoum.

Sayed Ismail El Azhari announced on Monday that a commission would inquire into the causes of the mutiny; the members would be a Palestinian judge who is now a member of the Sudan judiciary, a Southern chief, and Mr. Mahgoub, formerly of the police and Deputy Sudan Agent in London. Two military assessors appointed by the Kaid are to advise the commission.

Sir Knox Helm, the Governor-General, arrived back in Khartoum from London, via Cairo, on Thursday last, and broadcast a message to the mutineers in Torit in the following terms:—

"When I visited Torit last May I was very pleased with the spirit and efficiency of the Southern Corps. I never thought that three months later you would bring shame and disgrace on the Southern Corps's name by breaking the oath to serve me truly and faithfully and obey the lawful orders of your superior officers."

Governor-General's Order

"As Supreme Commander I now order you to put down arms and surrender. By obeying this direct order from me and by stopping the bloodshed and reducing the disgrace of your mutiny."

"The Prime Minister, Mr. Azhari, has told you what I have said. He has given you his personal word about a full and free investigation and treatment as military prisoners if you surrender. I myself now give you the same."

"I am ready to obey my orders fully and without delay. I will send Mr. H. Luce, my adviser, who was Governor of Juba in 1950-51, as my personal representative to tell you detailed surrender arrangements."

"You must acknowledge the message immediately, and send me your reply within 24 hours."

The mutineers radioed the following signal in English:—

"We all heartily thank you most sincerely, and we are now glad for your return from England to end our trouble. Grateful order Northern troops in Juba evacuate Juba to North or to far-off district before we surrender arms. Otherwise please send British troops immediately to safeguard Southern troops when arms were surrendered. We truly say we are not doing any bloodshed any more."

Ultimatum Obeyed

The Governor-General replied:—

"I have received your message with great disappointment. You must clearly understand that Northern troops cannot be taken away from Juba and that British troops will not be sent to the south. But once again I give you my guarantee that if you surrender peacefully Northern troops will do you no harm when they take you under arrest. The Kaid himself will take your surrender and will ensure that his orders to Northern troops are strictly carried out. Mr. Luce will also be present to watch the surrender as my personal representative."

"I must make it quite clear to you that unless you have informed me by noon on August 27 that you will obey fully and without question my order to surrender, you must take the full consequences of your refusal. If you force this situation upon us it will cause me and the Sudanese Government the very deepest regret. This is my final message to you. I pray that your response will be favourable."

On Saturday evening, seven hours after the time limit had expired, Khartoum radio announced that military operations had begun, "now that the soldiers in Torit have finally refused to end their mutiny peacefully."

That statement, prepared for use in a broadcast to the south if negotiations failed, should not have been issued for the rebels had meantime agreed to surrender with their arms, though not being in one body, they had asked the Governor-General to give them until midday on Sunday to call back men at Fort Johnston, Torit.

While negotiations were in train Mr. Azhari had

aid in Khartoum that the leader of the mutiny and eight others had been captured, that documents found on some mutineers had indicated a foreign conspiracy, and that some Egyptians had been arrested and expelled from the South. The companies of the S.D.F. had mutinied in Juba and Torit, and at Malakal 60 police had mutinied, fired on their officers, and fled.

The Times had used as its main news story a report that the mutiny had grown into a popular rising, and that the Government had lost control of Equatoria Province, but it did not follow the same line on other days, and no other British newspaper put that interpretation on events.

There were reports in Khartoum on Saturday of many deaths in and Northern riots in the towns of Yambio, Meridi, and Juba. It was stated that no Europeans had been harmed or their property damaged.

British subjects arriving in Uganda from Nzara said that the attitude of the Southern Sudanese to all Europeans was extremely friendly. They reported that after hearing of the outbreaks in Juba and Torit, the Government in Nzara shot and killed two Northern officers and opened fire on vehicles in which Southern officials were trying to leave, killing at least five, including the new Northern manager of the production division of the Equatoria Projects Board. The Northern district commissioner in Ye' was believed to have been killed.

Dr. Donald Coggan, principal of the London College of Divinity, said when he arrived in Kampala last week from the Southern Sudan that some of the mutineers had trained their rifles on him at first but were then extremely friendly.

R.A.F. Undertake Reconnaissance Flights

Mr. Luce, personal representative of the Governor-General, left Khartoum by air early on Sunday morning for Juba, accompanied by Lewa Ahmed, Mohamed Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the S.D.F., and Sayed Mubarak Zarroug, Minister of Communications.

Throughout last week the Sudanese Government continued to send reinforcements to the south. A river steamer with vehicles, mortars, and other supplies reached Juba, and more troops and weapons arrived each day in Valettas of the R.A.F. and Dakotas of Sudan Airways and Ethiopian Airways. Three Venom jet fighters of the R.A.F. were also flown to Juba, whence they carried senior Sudanese officers on low-level reconnaissance flights.

The first Press correspondents were allowed to go to Juba on Friday, by which time the Government had at least 1,500 loyal Northern soldiers available for action in Equatoria. The rebels in Torit were estimated at about one-tenth of that number.

It was learnt that the rebels had inflicted a considerable number of casualties in Juba, had committed atrocities, and had murdered not only several of their officers but a loyal Laika chief.

There were some British and French missionaries in Equatoria (though most were still in the country areas) and a few Greek and Indian traders. Archdeacon Paul Gibson, of the Church Missionary Society, who had returned from a safari through some of the most restive areas, reported that all missionaries were un molested and doing their usual work. In the Southern Sudan there are 65 European members of the S.M.S., including wives and families.

Spark Might Light A Conflagration

Mr. Eric Dowton, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, reported *inter alia*—

"The young Khartoum Government has shown greater moderation and coolness in facing its first serious domestic test than many of its critics at home and abroad had expected, but there are signs of strong anti-Northern feelings simmering

barely below the surface among the tribes in Equatoria, the worst affected of the three Southern provinces.

A state of emergency was declared in Equatoria last Friday. The tribes in the Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile provinces are also reported to be in a state of tension. A small spark might easily catch a wide conflagration.

"The fact that the Governor-General has felt it necessary to send a Legion to treat with the rebels is very significant. It is symptomatic of the fundamental cause of the crisis in the South, the Southern demand for greater freedom, fear and distrust of Northerners.

"On visits to the south before the British withdrawal, which led by the chiefs that they wanted the South to stay for another 10 or 20 years until the South had a chance to develop itself economically, the British had some part of equality with the Northern provinces, still very widespread in the South.

"Mr. Luce is a veteran of the Sudan Civil Service and former governor of Blue Nile province. He knows the South and its problems, and is treated by Southern leaders. Only a few days before he took office he received a delegation of Southern M.P.s to discuss the situation.

"Fortunately the Governor of Equatoria Province, Mr. Abdel Aziz Amin, whose headquarters are on Juba, although only 42, is among the most experienced Sudanese in the administration. He has shown a willingness to moderation and realistic handling of the situation.

"He told me, I am afraid, that certain Southern motives are the work of certain foreign Powers, and that the South is being used as a bargaining chip in the great game of international politics. All Egyptians had been expelled from the provinces.

Southern Officials Implicated

The provincial government, the special correspondent of *The Times* that Southern officials as well as soldiers had been concerned in the conspiracy which had led off the mutiny, these are definite evidence of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government. Some Southern officers and other soldiers, and a number of local officials.

"The fact that the mutineers, now backed by Southern tribal warriors, have insisted so far on surrendering to British or Egyptian forces rather than to Northern Sudanese, seems to show, in nothing else does, that the problem is deeper rooted than the Sudanese Government generally allow. The correspondent commented.

"At the beginning of this week the *Telegraph*—
"There is still a great gulf between north and south, and this gulf has been widened rather than narrowed since the British administrators left Equatoria Province. Some splendid Northern officials came south after Sudanization and quickly gained the confidence of the local people. But they were accompanied by many others who tended to regard Southerners not only as competitors but as inferiors; who held themselves apart as the good old imperialist tradition and were arrogant and lacking in understanding. The attitude probably arose from lack of confidence. The effect was depressing.

"Southerners were denied all but junior official posts and there was a general under-current of resentment. The trouble in the south had been foreseen for some time and indeed was eagerly forecast by Egyptians anxious to gain allies in their campaign against the Government of Ibram el Azham.

"All this does not mean that Khartoum cannot rule Equatoria. For the moment it has certainly lost control, but tribal risings, though not often based on such wide animosity, were common enough under the British. Those who know the Southerners best believe that kindly restraint on the part of the Government can soon restore authority.

Tribute to Sudanese Governments

"So far the Government in Khartoum has acted with patient moderation—with a calmness that is impressive to watch as so difficult a moment for a young Government. If the mutineers at Juba are handled firmly but gently and a similar policy is carried out elsewhere, a great deal can be done. The administration can be working again very soon. If on the other hand, punitive action is excessively harsh, the tribesmen may well be forced into a firm phalanx of armed resistance.

"The Government fortunately had the advice, not only of a number of Northerners who have had experience of the south, but also of some Englishmen—such as Mr. W. H. T. Luce, the senior British adviser to the Governor-General, and his assistant Mr. J. S. R. Duncan—who have served successfully in Southern administrative posts.

"That there are many wise heads among the Northern Sudanese and that their conduct so far, dealing with the present troubles, makes one hopeful that the south and north will eventually be fully integrated—though it will probably not be by way of some degree of autonomy, and thus a stronger spirit of compromise in Khartoum.

News from the Bahr el Ghazal has been very encouraging. The governor of the province, Mr. ...

Officials left Khartoum in a carpool, by river steamer on August 20, heading over the Nile to Mr. Santiago Dengo, a Cabinet Minister from the south. On July 26 the officers in war telegraphed to the Prime Minister expressing their gratitude to Dengo and four unnamed persons, to the troops of the S.F. and to the gales and prison warders for the necessary way which they were maintaining order and public security. The message said that people had been tranquil and quiet after the departure of the governor.

There a spokesman for the British Embassy denied a Khartoum report which had been given prominence in Cairo newspapers that British officials formerly in the service of the Sudan Government were only responsible for the revolt. The Egyptian Government's important documents issued by the Sudan Government included a letter from a Zande chief urging his people to slaughter Northerners because they were warning that Northerners wished to dominate the south which about to be realized. Mutineers in the Southern Sudan were also alleged to have sent wireless messages requesting reinforcement and advice from British officials formerly in charge of Equatorial Province who are now working Uganda border districts.

The Embassy spokesman pointed out that the British Government was giving practical help to the Sudanese authorities in suppressing the mutiny, declared that no British authority or individual official had supported the mutineers, and added that although we have no knowledge of these wireless messages, British officials could naturally have no control over messages sent by them, the mutineers, and it is expected that the mutineers would seek support from any quarter.

Press Comment.

Fortnight comments have appeared in many publications in the United Kingdom.

The Economist wrote: —

“Last week the Northern Sudan was ringing with cheers as Parliament voted an end to the last relic of Condominium status, calling for the expodus of British and Egyptian troops. But almost before the cheers had died away the Southern Sudan, or parts of it, had risen against its northern administrators, and the hard core of the uprising, which is the southern corps of the Sudan Defence Force, has told Khartoum that it will surrender only to British or Egyptian troops. Since these are the unwanted guests to whom the north is just waving goodbye, the situation presents a conundrum of a size almost overwhelming for an infant Government on the eve of self-determination and independence.

“The hard fact that the revolt renders incontrovertible is the difference of outlook that caps the physical differences between the Northern and Southern Sudan. It is common knowledge that the areas to the north and the south of the 12th parallel are different in climate, race, religion, language, and the daily pursuit of livelihood.

“What no British voice could mention in the past without being branded as subtly separatist is that the underdeveloped southern knows the developed world chiefly through northern slave-traders, British administrators, Egyptian irrigation engineers, and Christian missionaries of several European nationalities. The last three he can tolerate, but the first he hates because of his father's black memories of their rapacity.

“The Northern Prime Minister, who has been broadcasting to rebel Southerners appeals to surrender unconditionally, and promises to be fair, is therefore burdened through no fault of his own with a legacy of hatred that is the greater because primitive memories are so long.

“When the news of revolt first broke, the Egyptian Government suggested that an Anglo-Egyptian force should be sent to quell it. This idea, which does not tally with Cairo's broadcast to Khartoum last week on the end of imperialism, was turned down by Britain. It was fraught with disastrous prospects of foreign troops taking sides within the Sudan. The Sudan Government must try to restore order on its own. Otherwise, its path to nationhood will be in jeopardy.”

Egyptian Guilt and British Responsibility

Time and Tide was blunter, saying in a long leading article:

“The Egyptians, by intrigue, bribery, and lavish promises which they can never hope to fulfil, have gone far towards precipitating that clash between north and south which 40 years of patient British endeavours in the Sudan had been directed to prevent. Certainly the Northerners have been foolish in their attitude towards the south; but in a sudden achievement of all the de-

litious delights of democracy and self-government even the most level-headed people may become foolish.

“The Egyptians, having failed to persuade the Sudan to opt for its own absorption into Egypt, now seek to manufacture turbulent conditions which will justify their assumption of military control. It is therefore urgently necessary that order be restored and maintained. While the Egyptian Press and radio continues to scream the most lurid threats, while the economic and irrigation and other services in the Sudan are busy with mutiny, the Khartoum Government has contrived to remain firm and courteous in the face of gravity difficult circumstances.

“The motive for the appointment of a neutral supervisory commission for the Sudanese elections was not that the Sudanese Government was incapable, and every effort being made to prevent the spread of disruption.

“The appointment of all the Egyptian personnel, the Egyptian and British troops being sent to quell the disturbances, all but Khartoum ignored, and London turned it down promptly. At least this particularly dangerous trick was seen through, and Britain is not embroiled, to her discredit, in Egypt's insatiable imperialism. Britain is not without grave responsibility for the course that events have taken.

“Assessing the Egyptians has proved a profitless gambit, and, in their case, glimmering indications that they realized in the Foreign Office that our policy has been as well as feasible, they are welcome. A firm and courageous handling of the final stages of the evacuation of the Sudan would have even more welcome. Merely a tactically sound plan to maintain and support the Government in Khartoum whose very existence is the result of British policy.

“Living alongside the Egyptians is not — as the Sudanese are painfully discovering — an ideally happy experience. Would that more of our British experts on Middle Eastern matters were as disillusioned and realistic as the men who have to handle these issues in Jerusalem and Khartoum. No Egyptian Government can be trusted. Had that lesson been learned and acted upon in the days of British hegemony in this region the present troubles would never have arisen.”

The New Statesman contested itself with a brief note saying (in part): —

“Egypt, through its radio and other agencies, has undoubtedly been fomenting Southern resentment against the north. But neither practical difficulties nor Egyptian manoeuvres can obscure the fact that real and justified fears and grievances are very much alive among the Southern Sudanese tribesmen. The solution at which the predominantly Northern Sudanese Government must clearly aim is some form of local autonomy for the South.”

Egyptian Fifth Column

The Church Times, which has been well informed on Sudan affairs, is pessimistic. An editorial note in the current issue reads:

“Advocates of complete independence for the Sudan may not win the day against those who desire union with Egypt. This is the verdict of a competent observer who returned to London from Khartoum this week. This commentator gives the warning that Egypt has mortgaged her prestige on achieving unity; she cannot afford failure. She will mobilize all her strength against those who would defeat her aims in the Sudan; and the extent of her influence in the Sudan is, indeed, extensive.

“An effective fifth column has been infiltrated into the Government, the Civil Service, the Army, the Irrigation Department, the police, the teaching profession, the medical service, and even (it is suggested) the Church. Added to this, the mistakes which the Khartoum Government has made in the Southern Sudan have provided useful weapons for pro-Egyptian tongues and pens.

“Discontent at what is considered ‘domination’ by the north is real; indeed the mutiny of Southern soldiers in the Sudan Defence Force this week assumed the appearance of a popular rising. It offers a serious threat to the Khartoum Government for the rebellious troops declared that if they surrendered it would be to the British of Egyptians.”

Egyptians Change Their Tune

MAJOR SALAH SALEM, Egyptian Minister for National Guidance and Sudan Affairs, was “granted leave of absence” at the beginning of this week, when his duties were taken over by the Prime Minister, Colonel Nasser. Cairo newspapers simultaneously ceased their abuse of the Prime Minister of the Sudan, which has been general for weeks, and, the Government organ, *Al Gomhuria*, even commended him for promising fair investigation into the causes of the mutiny in the Southern Sudan.

Rhodesia Prefers Private Enterprise to Nationalization

British Consortium Invited to Develop Iron and Steel Industry

GREAT DEVELOPMENT of the Rhodesian iron and steel industry is now certain, and the probability is that the £6m. necessary for the next stage will be subscribed by a United Kingdom consortium. If, however, the financial and industrial interests with which the matter has been discussed do not decide to proceed, Continental interests are likely to seize the opportunity. That was made clear in London last week by Mr. C. J. Hatty, Southern Rhodesian Minister of the Treasury, and Mr. Geoffrey Ellman-Brown, a colleague in the Cabinet, when they discussed their visit with Press representatives.

"We have the responsibility of setting the pace of future industrial development in Southern Rhodesia," said Mr. Hatty, "and so we have come to London. I am going to Lancashire next week, and then to the Continent. The eyes of Continental manufacturers are very much upon our part of Africa. They are looking closely at the possibilities of creating industries within the Commonwealth, and not least in Rhodesia; but we have strong bonds with the United Kingdom and should much prefer the money for the expansion of our iron and steel industry to come from Great Britain."

"Within the past year Swiss, Dutch, French, Italian, and German interests have all shown a very active interest in the Federation. Now that the federal customs tariff has been made known and they see that it provides strong Imperial preference, foreign manufacturers recognize that there are very special reasons for them to establish themselves on the spot. Moreover, knowledge is spreading of our vast and varied raw material resources."

Tremendous Ore Resources

Mr. Ellman-Brown said: "We have tremendous iron ore resources, and, knowing the general shortage of steel in the world, we have investigated the possibilities of expanding our steelworks. Our present small mill, owned by the Government, has produced about 25,000 tons a year, the capacity is being raised to 50,000 tons, and two years hence we plan to make it 70,000 tons or so. To get a really economic and a minimum output of 200,000 tons is needed, and that is what we hope to see done."

"So we have come to ascertain if there is a market in this country for our surplus output, and also to encourage general industrial development in Southern Rhodesia. Until that greatly increases local demand we should be able to send the U.K. at least 100,000 tons a year in the form of pig iron, and we have been discussing these matters in Government, financial, and industrial quarters."

"We have been negotiating with a consortium to take over the Rhodesia Iron and Steel Commission, the written-down value of whose assets is £53m. To increase production to 200,000 tons a year will require another £6m. For its holding the Government will take preference shares, leaving the whole of the equity to the providers of the new capital, who will have complete management of the enterprise."

The Government, however, will ask for representation on the board of Rhodesian Steel Sales, Ltd., a subsidiary company which sells all the steel. This will be necessary to ensure fair supplies to existing companies and others which may be established to use steel in one form or another. Our cost of producing pig iron will be considerably below that ruling in the United Kingdom. The cost of Wankie coal on special Que Que will not be more than 5s. per ton.

"We greatly hope that the present conversations will result in the introduction of British capital, but if the negotiations should fail there are other people anxious to come in."

Mr. Hatty added that it would not be difficult to sell the existing steelworks and provide the Government with £53m. for use in other ways, but that he preferred to leave the investment in order to establish a strong base for future industrial development generally. Rhodesia wanted a chemical industry, a fertilizer industry, and other by-products of the manufacture of steel, including in particular a wire-drawing plant.

Textile Development

He would visit Lancashire next week for discussions with manufacturers there who were keen on the idea of textile development in Rhodesia. So were a number of Continental companies. In their cases the approaches had been made to the Government; in the U.K. cases, however, they had in each case been from the Rhodesian side.

Those Continental enquiries about textile approaches were interested generally in cotton textiles and a wide range of metal products. Rhodesia's many attempts at Continental origin had worked hard and made a substantial contribution by their activity in a British Dominion. Such cross-fertilization was valuable, he was sure.

Mr. Ellman-Brown said that the Government believed that race harmony could be maintained only if satisfactory employment was found for Africans, and industrial development was therefore desirable from every standpoint. Their housing scheme for Africans in the urban areas was limited in Southern Africa, for it offered security of tenure in the European areas — and that would not have been possible as recently as three years ago. It would enable Africans to live a normal life with their families, it would stabilize labour, and it would tend to keep Africans in the same kind of job, so that they would develop their skills and qualify for higher wages. Indeed, in the allocation of houses a definite preference would be given to those who did not change frequently from one employment to another.

Within the next 18 months 5,000 new houses would be built for Africans in Salisbury and the same number in Bulawayo. Africans could buy them over 20 years, but the scheme was flexible enough for a man who got on in the world to change from the simple type now proposed to a better, larger house. Leases would be for 99 years. To create a class of African capitalists in this way would develop a new sense of responsibility.

African Capitalists Triple Their Output

African farmers were also becoming capitalists, and it had been found that when they changed from the old communal to the capitalist basis their agricultural productivity increased threefold.

A prepared statement said, *inter alia*:

"The policy of the Southern Rhodesia Government is to establish basic industries in such a way as to encourage the subsequent spread of related industries of a secondary nature. The basic industries, apart from agriculture, are taken to be coal, iron and steel, chemicals, chrome, asbestos, lithium, copper, and tin."

"Development of our own economy in Southern Rhodesia can assist Britain by supplying British industry with the materials it needs. In addition, British exporters obtain direct benefit from every improvement in the purchasing power of our Rhodesian market, because Britain enjoys preferential rates in our customs tariff."

"It must be admitted that Imperial Preference has a detrimental effect also, which is not always appreciated to the full by British manufacturers, because foreign-manufactured products are subject to a higher rate of import duty in Rhodesia; there is a greater incentive to the Continental manufacturer to establish an industry in Rhodesia. The products of such an industry will enjoy the growing Federal market, and by qualifying as Rhodesian products will gain entry into the market of the Union of South Africa."

"Considerable deposits of high-grade iron ore exist in Southern Rhodesia. The main ore deposits are owned by the Southern Rhodesia Government and the Messina Transvaal Development Company respectively. The Government, through the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, own ore-bodies in the Que Que district which have been proved to the extent of over 16m. tons of iron ore, Fe. 60%. These deposits are close to the main railway line, about mid-way between Salisbury and Bulawayo. The iron ore deposits owned by the Messina Company comprise over 45m. tons of iron ore of approximately the same grade. These deposits are at Bukwe, which is near the new railway line from the Midlands of Southern Rhodesia to Lourenco Marques.

"Extensive deposits of limestone exist at Que Que immediately adjacent to the deposits of iron ore. Southern Rhodesia has very extensive deposits of high-grade coking coal at Bulawayo, just south of the Victoria Falls.

"Industry in Great Britain is suffering from a considerable shortage of pig-iron and is today importing pig-iron from many sources, including Soviet Russia.

"The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission at Que Que has within the last 18 months been completely overhauled and reorganized under the new Southern Rhodesia Government. Already considerably improved results have been achieved, output has been raised, and the first phase of the expansion scheme is almost complete.

"As Government policy is to encourage private enterprise, it was natural that the two concerns owning the main iron ore deposits in Southern Rhodesia should explore the possibilities of working in partnership in order to develop the industry. Discussions are being carried on with financial and industrial interests in the United Kingdom for the development of the plant at Que Que to produce some 200,000 tons of pig iron per annum. This quantity would be sufficient not merely to satisfy increasing local demand for the steel industry and for castings in local foundries, but to enable 100,000 tons per annum to be exported to U.K. industries.

"The proposed development at Que Que includes not merely large-scale manufacture of pig iron, but also the establishment of large coke ovens which will create the possibility of producing a variety of essential products such as nitrogenous fertilizers, bitumen for road-making, and benzole for motor fuel. Any agreement will be designed to provide a safeguard for steel-using industries within the Federation, as well as other secondary industries in the future.

"Every consideration will be given to the existing staff of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, who have built up the steel works to its present output.

"Detailed examination of the project has only just started, and it will not be possible to finalize any agreement for several months."

Promoting Sales of British Goods in the Sudan

Criticism of United Kingdom Manufacturers' Organization

THE UNITED KINGDOM is Sudan's leading supplier. Imports from the U.K., which were valued at £E21.6m. in 1953 and £E15.7m. in 1954, usually account for between 30% and 40% of total imports.

The Sudan is a de facto member of the sterling area, and Sudanese importers therefore encounter no exchange control difficulties in obtaining the sterling they require. Furthermore, the Sudan's balance of payments position has been sufficiently healthy in recent years to enable her to dispense almost entirely with import restrictions, and virtually all goods imported from the U.K. enter the country freely under open general licence.

Bilateralism has not played any significant rôle in the Sudan's financial and economic policy. Indeed, she appears to have a strong and healthy preference for allowing trade to take its normal course. We would not expect any change in the present arrangements unless her balance of payments position should deteriorate to such an extent that remedial action became unavoidable.

The majority of goods entering the Sudan are subject to an import duty of 25%, though there are important exceptions. Cotton piece-goods, boots and shoes, and foodstuffs are charged at 15%, building materials at 12%, cotton yarn, iron, and steel at 10%, and most machinery at 6%. Fertilizers and insecticides enter duty-free.

Egyptian Goods Exempt from Duty

Under the Condominium Agreement of 1899 the Sudan is precluded from applying preferential duties to goods coming from any foreign country except Egypt, whose exports are permitted to enter duty-free. This circumstance places Egypt in a very favourable competitive position and, with the growth of her light industry since the war, she is able to take increasing advantage of it. No alteration in the present arrangements is possible until after self-determination, but we naturally hope that, if it then becomes open to the Sudan to adopt a completely non-discriminatory commercial policy, she will elect to do so.

We heard no complaints that the selling terms quoted

by U.K. exporters were unsatisfactory, though there were the usual rumours of generous terms being offered by other countries. The Government recognize the dangers of accepting extended credit except in the case of substantial orders for capital equipment and most Sudanese importers seemed equally realistic in their outlook.

A Price Market

While the standard of living over the country as a whole is obviously not high, there are not the extremes of wealth and poverty found in many Middle Eastern countries. There are few really wealthy Sudanese, but the people are living above the subsistence level and have some capacity for the purchase of consumer goods other than the barest necessities. Among the bulk of the population the margin is admittedly narrow. Not merely are they too unsophisticated to realize that it is often an economy to buy a more expensive article of a better quality, but they usually have not the resources to do so. Only the cheapest comes within their means. The bulk market for consumer goods is thus essentially a price market.

There are naturally some more well-to-do elements. British officials have hitherto constituted a small but important market for better quality goods, with a natural bias towards those of British origin. The growing class of Sudanese officials are highly paid by Middle Eastern standards, and the tenants on the Gezira scheme and elsewhere are also comparatively well off. In 1954 the average payment to a tenant for his cotton was £E300, and in previous years of high cotton prices it was more than double that figure.

The tenants are farming rent-free and have also the proceeds of fodder and food crops. With the Sudanese officials, they form a middle-class consumption group of some importance. They are not, however, noticeably provident, and spend money as they get it, so that price is also an important factor in their calculations; and although they have become accustomed to using British goods over the years, we doubt if the habit is sufficiently ingrained to prevail if British prices are much out of line with those of our competitors.

Sudanese taste is quiet and sober. Contact with the outside world is small, and the market tends to be conservative and practical, with no great knowledge of

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of interest in the latest fashions and novelties. Moreover, the biggest buyers of consumer goods (as of capital goods) are the Government departments. Demand is therefore mainly for cheap necessities, not for luxuries.

It must be expected that Government departments will widen the field from which they purchase, and many exporters from other countries are seeking to get a foothold in the private sector of the market. Keen competition will therefore be encountered. Exporters who wish to do business will have to keep a close watch on market conditions; be satisfied with a trade that may be mainly in small lots; and maintain very competitive prices.

Most British firms have probably earned on a satisfactory business with the Sudan for years without feeling the need to send a representative there. They should not assume that what has been satisfactory and sensible in the past will be equally so in the future. We would strongly advise them to arrange for visits for high-level representatives at an early date, to make their own appraisal of the market, to see what their competitors are doing, and to get to know their customers personally, especially the Sudanese who are taking over responsibility from the British and Egyptian officials who are leaving.

Government Purchases

A substantial proportion of total imports into the Sudan are on Government account; in 1954 they accounted for £E11m. out of £E48m. Most of the orders are placed through the Sudan Government Agency in London, which acts as a purchasing agency for the whole of Western Europe. Sudan Government departments prefer on the whole, except in the case of minor purchases, to deal with principals through the Sudan Agency, rather than through agents in Khartoum; but U.K. firms must in future expect that opportunities to tender will be given by the Sudan Agency equally to firms in other countries.

The fact that orders are still placed by the Agency in no way invalidates what we have said about the necessity for getting top-level visits to the Sudan. These are essential, so that managements may themselves learn at first hand of the requirements and future plans of the Government, and so that those responsible for purchases shall have an opportunity of making personal contact with their suppliers.

British officials in the Sudan normally returned to this country every summer on leave, and thus had frequent opportunities of meeting the firms with whom they were dealing, of inspecting their works, and acquainting themselves with the most recent developments. These opportunities did not present themselves to Sudanese officials, who have no such reason for making regular visits. We are sure that when they can come they will be greatly welcome, but in the main it will be necessary to go out to see them.

We were told that there has been a tendency on the part of some British concerns in the Sudan to lag behind in the use of Arabic and in opening higher grade management posts to Sudanese. Obviously, a knowledge of Arabic should now be a *sine qua non* for those conducting business activities in the country, and promising Sudanese employees should be trained for higher responsibilities and actively encouraged to graduate to them. British firms with their own branches in the Sudan who have not already done so should give close attention to these matters, and firms represented by agents should encourage the latter to do the same.

Manufacturers of British machinery and engineering products would be well advised to offer training facilities to young Sudanese working with their agents in the Sudan, so that they can become familiar with their products and be able to service them when installed.

In general, the packing of British goods for the Sudan market seemed to be satisfactory, but we heard complaints that containers were not always well suited to the goods packed in them — for example, thin cardboard containers used for tinny goods. We were told that no containers could be too strong for the conditions which goods had to face when travelling from Port Sudan to Khartoum. Faulty or inadequate containers lead to damage and also to pilfering, especially of shoes, woollen stockings, shirts, and blankets, and this is encouraged if packages carry on the outside a plain indication of their contents.

Catalogues can still be printed in English, but sets of instructions must be available in Arabic as well. In view of the difficulty of translating technical terms into Arabic, it would probably be best to arrange for this to be done locally.

Firm Prices Essential

We were told that our competitors almost invariably quote firm prices, and that it was essential that British suppliers should follow suit. Our attention was also drawn to the fact that prices should be quoted c.f. Port Sudan.

Sudanese exports, entirely of agricultural and animal products, amounted to £E20.5m. in 1954. The U.K. continued to be her principal customer, as in the past, taking 42% of the total.

Sudanese cotton has become very popular in England, where its quality and reliability are appreciated. Its increasingly large acreage, and consequently its square long staple cotton has been supplied to the U.K. for many years. After the boom years in the late 1940s, when it reduced U.K. purchases of Chinese cotton from 168,000 bales in the calendar year 1951 to 168,000 bales in 1952, there was a recovery in 1953 to 22,000 bales, but purchases fell away to 160,000 bales in 1954.

There appeared to be a tendency in the Sudan at the moment to suppose that the low rate of purchases in 1954 was due to political reasons. We did everything we could to dispel this mistaken idea, and to explain that Lancashire cotton has always been governed by commercial considerations, and not by these alone.

We explained that the fall in purchases from the U.K. reflected partly a lower volume of requirements and partly certain disadvantages which spinners had encountered in handling Sudanese cotton. There had, in the first place, been considerable dispute over the method of marketing adopted in 1954. We pointed out that while the present method seemed more satisfactory, provided reserve prices at auctions were fixed at realistic levels, it was essential that major changes in method and procedure should not be made during a season or without adequate warning. We suggested that the interests of both buyers and sellers would be well served if a stock were held by the Gezira Board in Liverpool for sales on the spot market, as was regularly done by the Sudan Plantation Syndicate, Ltd., in the 1930s.

The second principal point of difficulty has arisen over the question of grading, which we also discussed with officials of the Gezira Board. Spinners complain that in recent years standards have varied from crop to crop, so that they could not buy on a particular sample from one year to the next with any assurance of uniformity. Remembering the high reputation which Sudanese cotton enjoyed in Lancashire before the war as a well-graded crop, and that the deterioration has been recent, we hope that this may also be no more than temporary.

Constitutional Changes in Nyassaland

New System of Electing M.L.Cs.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES, elections for non-Africans and a new system of electing African M.L.Cs. will be debated by the Nyassaland Legislative Council on September 5. The Bill provides for the election of six non-African and five African members. A commission would divide the Protectorate into six electoral areas, based on community of interests, means of communication, physical features, and density of population. It would also draw up the list of voters.

Those entitled to vote are to be non-Africans, British subjects, over 21, with two years' residential qualification, a minimum annual income of £250, or property worth £250. They must be literate in English and must fill up a form unaided.

Two African members will be elected to represent the Southern Province by its provincial council, two from the Central Province by its council, and one from the Northern Province by its council.

To be a member of the Legislative Council, an African must be either a British or a British-protected person and be able to speak English. It is expected that the elections will be held next March.

Members of the Nyassaland Legislative Council are now to be paid a salary of £150 a year, and also will receive a daily allowance of £3 for each day spent in council and £2 for every night away from home on council duties.

Cotton Industry of Uganda Need for Greater Area Under the Crop

THE ANNUAL REPORT by the president of the Uganda Cotton Association, Mr. C. Patel, states, *inter alia*—

"Uganda's exports in 1951, 1952, and 1953 were £47,197,150, £47,222,000, and £33,378,662, and the exports of cotton were £28,741,604, £29,953,559, and £16,802,041, to which must be added the value of cottonseed and cottonseed cake. So more than 50% of the exports consisted of cotton, cottonseed, or cotton-

seed and its products that quantity if the same per acre is to be increased from the present approximate figure of 500 to any appreciable extent. In 1953 cotton production fell to the low ebb of 392,000 bales against 400,000 bales of the previous year. This disturbing state of affairs should be carefully investigated, and ways and means devised to see that production is maintained at 500,000 bales.

The reason for this drop is the obsession of our people that the production can be increased only by increasing the yield per acre. Very scant attention is paid to the importance of increasing the total acreage. It is important to see that the yield per acre is increased, but it is equally essential to see acreage simultaneously increased. The acreage has more or less remained constant at 140,000. The figures are not likely to be correct. The yields are lower than 1952.

Yields Has Remained Constant

The yield has more or less remained constant at 140,000 acres, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government in conjunction with the Empire Cotton Growing Association. The highest yield was 533 lb. at one time. Targets should be fixed for each district every year. Without fixing targets for each district and without offering increased bonus to African local governments for better results it will be difficult to raise cotton production.

"The northern and north-western districts have an average rainfall of 55 inches and the soil is suitable for cotton, but these districts of Lango and Acholi suffer from the paucity of feeder roads and the absence of a railway. A long-term view should be taken to stimulate cotton and tobacco production; and the proposal to extend the railway from Soroti to Luwero should not be abandoned on the ground that no immediate benefit will accrue to the railway authorities.

The total recurrent amount spent on the Agricultural Department is only £300,000 out of a total recurrent budgetary expenditure of £18m. Many good candidates as a result of the experience in the past have been overlooked. The initial salary scale for agricultural candidates is not comparable to that of those offered to doctors and engineers. In an agricultural country the state of affairs cannot be allowed to prevail.

There is a great need for the Government and for people to invest capital, when there are no incomes available provided the rates of taxation are not high and proper incentives are given to the industries. The rates of development allowances. The present rates of bonus and surpluses are among the highest in Africa, the rates are higher than those existing in South Africa, West Africa, Canada, or the United States, and only in the United Kingdom and India are they higher than in East Africa.

The compulsory rehabilitation and modernization under legislation of every country has entailed an expenditure of £200m on an average country, resulting in the total expenditure of £3m. Unless the land is permitted to plough at a profit it will be difficult to attract new capital except at a high rate of interest, which will probably result in the curtailment of such facilities for employees at housing and sanitation.

With the huge capital expenditure of 10m incurred or to be incurred on modernization, a development allowance of 10% on capital expenditure on buildings, including housing for labour and staff and 20% on machinery should be allowed for the purpose of income tax. There is provision for this kind of allowance in other countries, like the U.K.

"In the last three years nine ginneries are being run by African co-operatives. We welcome their entry into the industry and have agreed with the Government that up to 20 ginneries shall be required under legislation provided these co-operatives become members of our pool organization. The co-operatives have the advantages of getting one-third of the purchase price as a loan at a small rate of interest and they benefit from the administrative experience provided by the Government. We have not opposed this financial and administrative assistance, but we do request them not to create hindrance in the workings of the pool.

"I urge them to become members of the Uganda Cotton Association and to sit on the executive of the various pools. Much of the suspicion and mutual distrust can be removed if all sit at one table. The development of the industry will be secured by the united effort of all and not by its division into two sectors. We advise parties in the industry to run it efficiently in the interest of the State and not only of themselves.

Restrictions on Non-Africans

"Any cotton production in excess of 340,000 bales after 1957 is to go absolutely to African co-operatives and they have nothing to worry about. Where is the restriction on Africans? In fact, the restrictions are placed on the growth of non-African enterprise to encourage the Africans. This is rightly so, and we have voluntarily agreed to this.

"The profit allowed to a ginner is based not on the basis of a marginal ginner, but of an efficient ginner, meaning that he will gin 2,000 bales though in practice in many zones the average per ginner is less. The Lint Marketing Board has been instrumental in obtaining better ginning by constant supervision and the introduction of the ginning incentive scheme. It disposes at the best price of a crop worth £25m at the negligible cost of £67,000. The marketing mechanism for lint is not only efficient but very economical. At present the board is essential to the well-being of the country, and particularly of the African.

"Our existence depends on the reputation of our lint in the competitive international market. I appeal to all ginners to employ better supervisory methods and so see that the grade and quality of ginning are improved. The grade is low because the cotton season is opened before the cotton is mature; the Government should not open the season until the cotton is fully mature.

"This year we shall start the erection of a suitable and imposing building for housing the offices of the Uganda Cotton Association. The building will also provide a large meeting hall, and there will be accommodation for the offices of other bodies, if it is required, such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Exporters' Association, and the Planters' Association.

"There is a need for a cotton exchange to facilitate local sales and to maintain statistics for such sales. A small beginning for a limited purpose can well be made under the aegis of the association in the new building.

"I take this opportunity of thanking our new secretary, Mr. Scott-Barrett, who is very well known to the cotton industry and who has practical knowledge and experience of our problems. His services will certainly be of great value to all of us. I also thank the members of the executive committee, and particularly our vice-president, Mr. Lewis, who had to do the day-to-day work in the absence of the secretary, as I could not attend from Jinja."

Uganda Chiefs in Britain

EIGHT UGANDA CHIEFS arrived in London by air last week for a six weeks' tour of England and Scotland arranged by the British Council at the request and expense of the Uganda Government. Designed to give the visitors a general picture of life in this country, the tour will include visits to Southampton (August 26 to September 3), Malton, Yorkshire (September 5 to 12), Glasgow (September 13 to 17), Bristol (September 19 to 26), and London (September 27 to October 6). The visitors are Messrs. A. Kironde, *saza* chief, Pokino, Buganda; E. K. Kintu, Deputy Kagawo, Buganda, formerly a judge; Hypolito Omuch, county chief of Joma, West Nile, Northern Province; Paskazio Labite, *Jojo* of Adropi, Madi, Northern Province; Anania Mutumba, *Kaigo* of Shema, Ankole, Western Province; Petro Kabagamba, *gombolola* chief, Kigezi, Western Province; Zefania Nwakamba, county chief, Bugabula, Busoga, Eastern Province; and Enoch Ejoku, county chief, Kaberamaido, Teso, Eastern Province. The last two chiefs have held office for 42 years and 35 years respectively.

Murder Charges in Kenya Three Cases Discussed

AT A PRELIMINARY inquiry into charges against Sergeant Alfred Pimblett and Constable Ronald Swain in Nyeri on Monday, Major Pontifax, their commanding officer, said that he had ordered his men to "behave correctly but to shoot escaping prisoners without challenge." The accused are charged with murdering an African of the Kipsigis tribe. Major Pontifax said that on May 7 during "Operation Pepperpot" he told his men that if a prisoner escaped in an open field he would expect all firing to be done, but in forest, where a delay of seconds might enable the prisoner to get away, a shot would have to be fired "virtually at once." Sergeant Pimblett, he continued, had reported to him that Solia, the deceased, had thrown himself at Swain on the way to camp and had seemed to grasp Swain's rifle, but that Swain had managed to free himself sufficiently to fire a shot. That he (Pimblett) had fired several shots was quickly a possibility.

Murder Charges Discussed

The preliminary inquiry into the case in which two European police inspectors are charged with murder of a Kikuyu prisoner was adjourned on Monday, after the hearing of medical evidence and a conference between the magistrate and both counsels. Inspectors A. P. Fuller and G. P. Waters are charged with murder, and Chief Inspector G. F. Coppin and Mr. W. R. Dossell, a former inspector, with doing grievous bodily harm.

Later the murder charges against Fuller and Waters were dismissed, but both men pleaded guilty to charges of causing grievous bodily harm. Judgment is to be pronounced today.

In his evidence Dr. W. Brown, of Ilmorog mission hospital, said it was impossible to be explicit about the cause of death, though it would be correct to say that the wounds, looking at them without any other facts to go on, might not have caused death. But he did not find any other cause of death in the body, and having heard a different aspect of the story than he had when making the post-mortem examination, he considered that there was a distinct possibility that death had resulted from the deceased's treatment. He could not say absolutely that Kamau had not died of any natural cause. He agreed that the possibility of death from injuries would have been greater if exposure had taken place with little or no clothing and food had been insufficient.

Pundit Leo Hoyle, 1st Bn. The Royal Irish Fusiliers, appeared before the Nakuru magistrate last week on a charge of murdering a Kikuyu woman on July 2. The inquiry was adjourned until September 12.

Kimathi, Mau Mau Maniac Leader Examination of Captured Documents

FACTS REVEALED by three truckloads of documents captured some months ago from the headquarters of Dedan Kimathi, leader of the Mau Mau terrorists, were made known in Nairobi last week. Sixteen translators and four research workers have spent months on the papers, which show Kimathi to be an ambitious, warped dictator.

He repeatedly refers to himself as "a second Jesus," as "Field Marshal" and "Prime Minister," has made himself a "Knight Commander of the African Empire," and has set up a "Democratic Kenya Parliament" (which he has ruled like a dictator). He apparently considered that to bestow upon himself the highest rank in the British Army would entitle him to deal on terms of equality with the G.O.C.-in-C. Many of the documents are in Kimathi's own hand.

The official summary is that the papers emphasize the warped mentality and acute megalomania of a man who before he joined Mau Mau was best known as the treasurer of the North Tetu (Nyeri) African Co-operative Society who absconded with the funds.

About 40% of the entries in the nominal roll were of women. The lists had many duplications, presumably in order to show his followers a greater strength than in fact existed. Forty "fairly prominent" passive-wing supporters were named; most are already under detention.

Kimathi is shown to dislike the Government policy of creating villages because they deprive him of support from the passive wing of Mau Mau. His weakness for women has caused trouble, for he allowed his favourites to attend his meetings, which other terrorist leaders resented. It is said that he is so closely guarded that even well-known officials are challenged as much as a dozen times before they reach him.

One document, headed "Kimathi Death Regulations," has been translated as follows:

"Our war context, which is responsible for African deaths, has declared that all Africans should co-operate and stop killing one another. These regulations will apply to all Africans, askaris of police, K.A.R. home guards, chiefs and civilians. If anyone disobeys these regulations he or she will be killed. These regulations will be in force for 47 years and they apply to all Kenyan Africans. Breach of these regulations is punishable by death only. There will be no legal proceedings. Those who are found guilty will be killed before you are taken to the courts. The estates and lands of those who have their property confiscated, and jail sentences will mean death."

Last week the security forces in Kenya killed 46 terrorists, captured 22, and detained 63 suspects.

During the past two months 180 European recruits and more than 500 Africans have passed through the police training school at Kiganja on the coast.

African Play and Film

AN ALL-AFRICAN PLAY, "Freedom", has recently been seen at the Westminster Theatre, London. Conceived at the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Caux, Switzerland, it was written in six days by African delegates from Kenya, Uganda, the Rhodesias, South Africa, Nigeria, and the Gold Coast. Five days later they were performing it on a West End stage.

Setting the scenes in present-day Africa, the African writers have candidly portrayed intense nationalism, conservative traditionalism, tribal schisms, political wranglings, and opportunism, and their bearing on the problems and hopes of ordinary people. Deadlock is solved through the changing character and motives of one man.

A film, "African Tale", has also been shown in London. One of the commentators is Mr. David Warburton, whose father was the first senior Kikuyu chief to be murdered by Mau Mau; another is the husband of Mrs. Hofmeyr, daughter of Mr. A. G. A. Leakey, the Nyeri settler who was murdered by Mau Mau terrorists. The picture deals with M.R.A. work throughout Africa.

Desert Locust Summary

A SUMMARY of the desert locust situation issued by the Anti-Locust Research Centre at the end of last week reports large numbers of swarms in the Somali Land Protectorate, eastern and north-eastern Ethiopia, Eritrea, and the Sudan. In July a widespread infestation developed throughout the summer-breeding belt in French West and Equatorial Africa, and in most of the invaded areas swarms are becoming mature. Breeding had begun in Ethiopia, Eritrea, and the Sudan. In Kenya control operations were completed in July, and only a few young swarms have been observed in the Northern Frontier District. Tanganyika is clear, and there have been no reports from Uganda. Heavy breeding may develop in the Sudan, Eritrea, and possibly the western area of the Somaliland Protectorate. The numerous swarms now in the Somaliland Protectorate are likely to move south and breed heavily in the Somali Peninsula in October, when they may be augmented by the escapes from imminent summer breeding in Ethiopia.

Fines totalling £400 and prison sentences up to six months have been imposed on seven Africans of the Nyanza Province of Kenya for offences against the Lake Victoria fishing regulations.

Letter to the Editor

Round Table Conference for Kenya

Comments of Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.P.

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. SIR.—If to have placed implicit confidence in the assurances of Mr. Lyttelton and Sir Evelyn Baring is blameworthy, then my colleagues and I must plead guilty to the indictment contained in your issue of August. Had the assurances been that there would be no constitutional changes in Kenya pending the recommendations of a round table conference and that such a conference would not be called until after the emergency, we accepted that definite promise, and were thereby inhibited from taking that political action which you now criticize us for not taking. By invoking the Lyttelton Plan the Governments of Great Britain and Kenya went back on the word of their representatives. Your charge amounts to blaming us for each believing that they would honour it! It is a pity that you did not warn us against the possibility of such a betrayal.

That the two Governments were aided and abetted by many Asians and Africans and by a few ambitious Europeans in Kenya is neither an excuse nor a mitigation. It is sufficient that all races had agreed to Mr. James Griffiths's suggestion when he was Secretary of State in 1951 of a round table conference. But before that could be implemented the Mau Mau trouble was on us, and political matters were rightly taboo during the inexorable march of events.

Some of us have always insisted that this conference must be a condition precedent to any constitutional changes, and there is therefore nothing new or fresh in Mr. Vasey's suggestion now. It is of interest only as a tacit admission by him that the Lyttelton Plan is as dead as a doornail.

Mombasa,
Kenya.

Yours faithfully,
S. V. COOKE.

Social Science Conference

A CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES, held under the auspices of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, and attended by representatives of the United Kingdom, the East African territories, Belgium, France, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Portugal, and South Africa, opened in Bukavu last week.

The British delegates included; Professor M. Guthrie, head of the African Department of the School of Oriental and African Studies; Mr. J. K. Thompson, head of the Social Science Department of the Colonial Office; Dr. Audrey Richards, director of the East African Institute of Social Research, Dr. K. Ingham, head of the Department of History, Makerere College, Uganda; and Messrs. C. J. Martin, head of the East African Statistical Bureau; J. P. Moffett, Commissioner for Social Development, R. H. Gower, District Commissioner, and H. Fosbrooke, Government Sociologist, Tanganyika Territory.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is represented by Dr. Desmond Clarke and Dr. L. E. Holleman, of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute; Mr. A. G. Irvine, Assistant Director of Census and Statistics, Salisbury; Mr. J. Sharmar, representing Joint Publications Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Mr. H. E. G. Howman, a senior official in the Native Department of Southern Rhodesia; and Mr. Roger Summers, Keeper of Antiquities in the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

The award of a certificate of honour for loyal and valuable services to Abel Musakabantu, a Northern Rhodesian district messenger, has been announced. When on duty in Lusaka rural district last May he arrested an African armed with an axe who was suspected of murder although he was himself unarmed, held the man in custody until the following day, and then delivered him to the police.

Statements Worth Noting

"Apart from economic development, the principal function of any Government in this part of Africa is to preserve good race relations while also preserving its sense of balance in the advancement of still primitive peoples." — Mr. H. D. Wightwick, M.P. for Dunbarton.

"Is it possible, instead of racial nationalism, to have inter-racial nationalism? I believe that it is the only hope. We must realize an identity of purpose, irrespective of race. I think that we politicians are on the whole behind the public in this matter." — Mr. H. H. C. Holderness, M.P. for Salisbury North.

"The measure of our success in Native administration will be the extent to which we can provide a reasonable and fair reward to Africans who have reached a high level of education and ability." — Mr. A. D. H. Lloyd, M.P. for Bulawayo North, speaking in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament.

"The most difficult and yet most important form of engineering that we are likely to have in this country is human engineering — studying the strains and strains of our complex human society." — Mr. R. M. Cleveland, M.P. for Salisbury Central.

"Sixty years ago under African custom a young man before he took unto himself a wife was obliged to thrust his spear into some poor individual. Today the youth of the country pick up a pen and dip it into ink and write a letter to their love. Surely that is progress." — Mr. N. S. Wingfield, M.P. for Marandellas.

"It would be unwise for anyone to say at this juncture that European leadership is not necessary in Nyasaland, because our aim is to build a healthy relationship, good will, and understanding without pretence. I appeal to all leaders to pay no attention to destructive ideologies." — Mr. E. A. Muwamba, an African member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, speaking during the budget debate.

E. A. & R.

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OF THE THOUSANDS of letters received each year, a surprisingly high proportion contain the statement: "I read each issue of East Africa and Rhodesia from cover to cover."

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If that spirit animates people of such diverse interests, many others would surely derive similar pleasure and profit from the paper if they knew and used it as thoroughly.

Perhaps you are one of them. Shall we add your name to our subscription list? The Air Edition to East and Central Africa costs 70s.; the surface mail edition 30s. to any address.

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E. A. & R.

Africans in the Civil Service

Government Policy in Northern Rhodesia

THAT INTEGRITY is the chief quality required in a civil servant is emphasized by the Government of Northern Rhodesia in a statement of policy just issued. It is in the following terms:—

"It has always been the policy of the Government of Northern Rhodesia that posts in the Civil Service should be open to all inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia regardless of race, colour, or creed. By supporting the Moflatt resolutions the Government has clearly reaffirmed its acceptance of this principle and its recognition of the right of every inhabitant of the country to progress according to his ability, industry, character, and qualifications.

"Every post in the Civil Service requires certain qualifications, some lower qualifications, others higher qualifications; but all posts demand one quality above all others—the quality of integrity. All call in varying degrees for a sense of judgment and responsibility.

"In addition to these qualities, which must be more highly developed in the more responsible posts, there are other qualifications of an academic, professional, or technical nature which are necessary, and these vary both in kind and degree according to the post.

"The academic, professional, or technical qualifications of a candidate do not in themselves ensure that he will be appointed to a post for which those qualifications are required. They ensure that he will be considered for appointment if he also has the necessary qualities of character, and he will then be able to compete with other candidates who also have the required qualities and qualifications.

Opportunities for Africans

"The Government will continue to do all that it can to assist Africans to acquire those qualifications (academic, professional, or technical) which, together with the necessary qualities of character, will enable them to be considered for appointment or promotion to posts of higher responsibility. This is one of the reasons why the Government has taken a prominent part in the establishment within the Federation of a university college which will be open to all races.

"The existing salary structure of the senior division of the African Civil Service is designed to facilitate the promotion of individual Africans who do not possess advanced academic or technical qualifications on their first appointment but have subsequently demonstrated their ability to perform duties of a more advanced or responsible nature. The Government will continue to make full use of these facilities.

"In addition, the Government has under review, and will keep under review, the structure and grading of the Civil Service with the object of introducing certain new grades of posts requiring higher qualifications than those at present required for the senior posts in the African Civil Service. Suitably qualified Africans will be eligible for appointment to posts in these grades, and will thus have opportunities both to improve their present position and to acquire experience which may make them eligible for further promotion in due course.

"The Government will also consider the creation of other posts for serving Africans who, while not possessing the higher qualifications, have nevertheless proved their ability to perform more advanced work and have shown that they possess the necessary qualities of character and integrity.

"The Government considers that the creation of these new grades will give the best possible opportunities to Africans to advance in the Civil Service to the full extent of their abilities."

Federal Taxation

IMPLICIT in the offer of the Federal Government to remit to Nyasaland any differential that may arise under the new tariff regulations is accepted on the principle that taxation shall not vary in its incidence between the various parts of the Federation, said Mr. R. C. Bucoche, when speaking in Limbe on the federal budget. While that decision was satisfactory, it was unsatisfactory for taxation to be levied federally and rebates distributed by territorial Government.

Training Blind Africans as Farmers

Mr. J. F. Wilson to Revisit Territories

MR. JOHN F. WILSON, director of the British Empire Society for the Blind, is due to reach Entebbe by air from London on Saturday to start a tour of East, Central, and South Africa to study recent developments in the work for the blind, consider ways in which the society could increase its aid, and, in particular, examine the development of the policy of training blind Africans as peasant farmers.

Mr. Wilson, the son of a Methodist minister, lost his sight as a schoolboy, but he attended Worcester College for the Blind, left Oxford University with a honours degree in jurisprudence, obtained a post-graduate diploma in public and social administration, and was appointed assistant secretary to the National Institute for the Blind.

Four years later he was the secretary of a joint committee set up by the Colonial Office and that institute to investigate blindness in the Colonies. He was a member of a small delegation which in 1946-47 visited Cyprus, Palestine, Egypt, the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the Belgian Congo, and parts of West Africa, and was joint author of the report, entitled "Blindness in British African and Middle East Territories", which resulted from that tour.

Director of British Empire Society for the Blind

When the British Empire Society for the Blind was formed in 1950, he was appointed secretary and chief executive officer (a title changed two years ago to director), and since then he has visited West Africa and the West Indies to advise on research and welfare work for the blind.

He is a member of the World Council, has written much on the training and employment of the blind and the adaptation of blind welfare techniques in under-developed territories, and is an excellent public speaker. Moreover, he has kept in very close touch with general developments throughout British East, Central, and West Africa.

His tour must necessarily be hurried, but arrangements have been made for him to discuss questions affecting the blind with those chiefly concerned with such work in each territory.

After two days in Uganda he will fly to Dar es Salaam for four days, go on to Zanzibar for three, and then divide a week between Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma and Tabora. Thence he will fly to Nairobi, which he is due to leave on September 19 for Ndola. He will have 17 days in Northern Rhodesia, visiting the Copperbelt, Lwela, Kasembe, Mununga, Kasama, and Lusaka. After six days in Nyasaland he will go on to Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland (a new area for the society), and the Union. He is due back in London on November 20.

East African "Pompeii"

SIR MORTIMER WHEELER, the archaeologist, said in Dar es Salaam before leaving for Somalia with Dr. Gervase Mathew, his colleague, that there had been many Greco-Roman trading stations down the East African coast, and that the deserted city of Kua on Mafia Island might have been East Africa's "Pompeii". The East Coast of Africa had been a great meeting-place of nations, and he knew no part of the world which was so cosmopolitan and yet so integral. He had seen more broken Chinese porcelain in a fortnight than ever in his life, for in the Middle Ages the history of what was now Tanganyika had been written in Chinese porcelain. The creation of a British school of archaeology in East Africa is under consideration; the Tanganyika Government has offered the old German *boma* in Bagamoyo for the purpose. Kenya has suggested Mombasa as the best location, and Uganda wants the school established at Makerere College.

Church Province of Central Africa

Stimulating Racial Partnership

THE VEN. A. SEDINGA LUND said in the course of a talk in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C.

"The ecclesiastical union of the four Anglican dioceses of Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia was planned before the political federation; but largely on the advice of Frank Thorne, the present and seventh Bishop of Nyasaland, the establishment of the province was delayed in order to avoid changes in the mind of the African, lest he interpret the simultaneous creation of the province and federation as an alliance between Church and State. For the political development was not accepted without protest and misgivings by some Africans, especially the Nyasas.

"Federation has passed through its first 18 months. It is a federation of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia of 150,000 square miles; Northern Rhodesia, a Protectorate of 288,000 square miles, and Nyasaland a Protectorate of some 48,000 square miles. In the federation there are approximately 5,740,000 Africans and just over 200,000 Europeans. The avowed policy is racial partnership and co-operation. Rhodes's famous dictum, 'Equal rights for all civilized men,' is in fact the proclaimed intention of the federation. It insists that culture, not colour, shall be the applicable test.

"It is this federated territory that the new Church Province of Central Africa covers — and it goes beyond these borders, for both of the dioceses of Mashonaland, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia embrace large tracts of Portuguese East Africa, and Matabeleland incorporates the northern administrative district of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, an area considerably larger than Matabeleland itself.

"The great work of the Church in this new province will be to stimulate this racial partnership and co-operation within the brotherhood of Christ and under the fatherhood of God. Central Africa affords perhaps the best chance of peaceful racial development, and the contribution of the Church, which (unlike the Church in the Province of South Africa, which is a minority Church) by its very strength may wield a profound influence.

"Within the Church there is no colour-bar. Africans and Europeans sit together in the pews and possess equal voting powers; they feed together on such occasions, and worship together. At God services European and African alike share the duties.

"That racialism is ubiquitous at the higher levels of brotherhood within the Church is illustrated by an incident in a recent synod of Northern Rhodesia. There had been a European priest and some African among the diocesan representatives at the first provincial synod, which had been convened for Africans. The Africans objected: 'No! We are all members of one Church. We trust our fellow Christians, whether European or African, to do their share in the work of the matter what race?'

M.P.s. Want Plebiscite

THE SUDANESE PARLIAMENT has unanimously adopted a resolution moved in the House by the Minister of Agriculture. The Parliament is of the opinion that a direct plebiscite is the best method of ascertaining the true wish of the Sudanese as regards self-determination, and that the Sudan Government be requested to take all necessary steps to convey this opinion to the two contracting Governments. As the political parties had previously announced their support for the resolution, Sayed Dalq Dei, Minister of Mechanical Transport, has resigned. He is succeeded by Sayed Philomon Amok, another M.P. from the South who last week went to Wau to help in preserving order.

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PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN and LADY MILNER will be abroad until September 16.

LADY STRACHAN, of Salisbury, has arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR celebrated his 71st birthday on Friday last.

MISS LILIAN LURICH, the actress, will shortly arrive in Kenya to be filmed.

SIR EVELYN OWEN has begun to write a memoir of the life of the late Lord Milner.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE GUINGAND has returned to Johannesburg from his holiday in Europe.

MR. L. HUNTS has been reappointed a European non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

MR. J. F. KAPPEK sailed last Thursday for the Cape in the ATHLONE EXPRESS. MR. O. SERRICE was a fellow passenger.

SIR W. WAYELL WAKEFIELD has been elected to the board of Hackbridge Cable Holdings, Ltd. and appointed chairman.

MR. R. T. MITCHELL, managing director of Messrs. Mitchell, Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., will shortly arrive in this country on leave.

SIR CHARLES and LADY PHILLIPS arrived in London last week from a short visit to Canada. They will leave in a few days for Dar es Salaam.

THE REV. GEOFFREY LESTER was instituted rector of All Saints Cathedral Church, Nairobi, last Sunday and installed Provost of Nairobi.

MR. FENNER BROOKWAY, M.P., has left London to visit Madagascar and the Gold Coast. His grandfather was a missionary in Madagascar.

MR. E. G. HOBBS, managing director of Messrs. Cornes & Co., is resuming East Africa on business. He will be away about three weeks.

MR. J. WELLS, assistant secretary to the South of Scotland Electricity Board, has been appointed deputy secretary to the Uganda Electricity Board.

SIR HAROLD BARTLEY is to be chairman of the Commission for Energy recently established by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

MR. G. A. A. CHAPMAN, manager of the Salisbury Office of the Union-Castle Line, and MRS. CHAPMAN arrived last Friday in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. P. DE V. ALLEN of the East African Office in London, will arrive in Mombasa in the s.s. UGANDA on September 27 for a month's visit to East Africa.

COLONEL & MRS. K. E. DAVIS, of Blantyre, MR. & MRS. J. G. SANDERSON, of Lujiro, and DR. A. HOLMES are recent arrivals in the United Kingdom from Nyasaland.

DR. W. T. UHOM, who has been appointed Director of Medical Services in the Somaliland Protectorate, went to Tanganyika Territory in 1946, after service in the R.A.M.C.

MR. J. E. C. COVENTRY, representing the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been elected chairman of the executive council of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau.

MR. ROBERT L. WEST, who has been in Kenya and Uganda for the last 10 months investigating economic problems, has passed through London on his way back to Yale University.

LOUIS HARRIS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, left London Airport on Tuesday to visit New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, India, and Pakistan. He expects to be back in about nine weeks.

MR. MALCOLM THOMAS, an education officer in the Somaliland Protectorate, is visiting the capital to recruit Muslim teachers for the central girls' boarding school and the senior secondary school.

MR. L. MCDONNIE WELWOOD, Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries in Scotland, arrived in Kenya by air last week and has left for Scotland. He will be in this country for about a month.

MR. F. D. SISISOKE, a Deputy in the French National Assembly, is due in Nairobi today for a week's visit to Kenya. MR. DUSSEAUUX, another Deputy, is due in Nairobi on Saturday for a visit of three or four days.

THE RT. REV. J. K. RUSSELL, who was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in St. Paul's Cathedral in June, is about to leave London to take up his duties as Assistant Bishop on the Upper Nile. MRS. RUSSELL will accompany him.

MR. MAURICE ROSSIN, Director of Agriculture, Veterinary Services, and Forest Development for all the French overseas territories, will be in Uganda from September 12 to 15 and then in Kenya for four days before leaving for Madagascar.

SIR ROY WILKINS, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is due in London from Salisbury tomorrow. MR. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is due to arrive by air from North America next Tuesday.

MARRIAGES

BOWN Misses — On July 31st, at St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, Humphrey William, son of Colonel and Mrs. Herbert Bown, Uanfair Old Hall, Wrexham, North Wales, to Margaret Maesmith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. McE. Millar, of Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. R. FIDDIAN-GREEN, formerly of Kenya, and now of Johannesburg, will be in this country for two months from September 10. They will fly home via Nigeria in order to spend a few days with COLONEL and Mrs. M. C. P. [unclear], also formerly of Kenya.

MR. A. A. LOUGH, who has been appointed a director and chairman of Grahams Trading Co., Ltd., is chairman of the Phoenix Investment Trust, Ltd., deputy chairman of Mitchell, Colts and Co., Ltd., and director of British Bembery Ltd., Coast Lines, Ltd., Real Estates Ltd., and Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd.

DR. GEORGE H. T. [unclear], research director to the survey of tropical Africa projected by the Twentieth Century Fund, is due in Entebbe on September 9, in Nairobi on September 26, and in Dar es Salaam on October 6. He wishes to investigate what the territories are doing for the welfare of the African peoples.

MR. W. D. RAMSAY, who has been appointed commercial engineer to the Uganda Electricity Board, has served with the industrial engineering department of the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., and was for several years with the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board as an assistant to the chief commercial engineer.

THE REV. H. A. EVAN HOPKINS, rector of St. [unclear]-Bow, Cheapside, London, and lately Provost of Nairobi, spoke of the courage of Christian Kikuyu during the Mau Mau rebellion when he addressed last week the annual conference, organized by the Church of England Youth Council and the Overseas Council of the Church Assembly.

MR. D. J. PERRY, a director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries (East Africa) Ltd., will leave Nairobi in October to rejoin the parent company in South Africa. His place will be taken by Mr. D. A. TUTTLE, a previous managing director of the Central African Fertilizers, Ltd., Salisbury, in which the British African Explosives are interested.

The engagement is announced between the REV. DOUGLAS H. H. MACNAUGHTON, D.D., of Glasgow, and MISS SHEILA BEATRICE KELLY, only daughter of Mr. George G. Kelly, sometime Regional Director of Posts and Telegraphs in East Africa, and Mrs. Kelly. He is 22 years since Mr. Kelly retired (after service) in Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

LORD MALVERN, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will address the third session of the Council of the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration in Geneva on October 19. He is likely to be the only guest speaker. An exhibition publicizing the Federation will be held during the conference in the corridors of the Palais des Nations.

MR. P. B. FLETCHER, Southern Rhodesian Minister for Native Affairs, is leading a party of 11 Europeans and African assistants to meet chiefs representing the 20,000 Africans who will be displaced by the waters of the Kariba dam. They left Gokwe, the last point at which there are regular communications, last Friday, and will travel 550 miles in three weeks through land rarely visited by Europeans.

MR. W. R. BRACKETT and BRIGADIER A. H. KILICK, respectively president and secretary of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, have left London for an official tour of branches of the institution in Africa. Mrs. Brackett is travelling with them. The party will arrive in Entebbe on Saturday, leave for Nairobi on September 11, and reach Dar es Salaam on September 20, after visits to Mombasa and Zanzibar. They will fly to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in time for branch meetings there on September 23 and in Bulawayo on the following day, returning to Salisbury on September 29 after visiting Lusaka via Livingstone and Ndola. They will leave for the Union on October 4.

Recent arrivals in England from the Rhodesia include: MR. & MRS. C. M. AUSTIN, MR. E. J. DAWSON, MR. R. FALK, MR. S. FIELDING, MR. H. H. FISHER, MR. W. E. GABBITAS, MR. T. W. GUBB, MR. W. M. HAMMOND, MR. S. H. HEALD, MR. L. N. HEATHCOTE, MR. H. C. JACK, MR. V. P. JOYCE, M.P., MR. & MRS. A. D. MUNN, MR. R. U. PRICE, DR. SHEILA REECH, THE VEN. J. N. STOPFORD, MR. & MRS. M. WALTERS, MR. G. F. WILKIE, COMMANDER & MRS. N. P. WILKINS, and MR. P. T. B. WILBUSH.

Obituary

Canon A. R. Pittway

CANON ALFRED ROWLAND PITTPWAY, of the Church Missionary Society, who recently collapsed and died on Clarendon railway station, went to Kenya a few years after serving in the 1914-18 war, and was ordained by the Bishop of Mombasa in 1929. Trained at Durham College, Durham, and St. Andrew's Hostel, he was appointed a canon of the diocese of Mombasa in 1943 and principal of the Bible school for the next two years. He had arrived back in England on leave earlier in the summer. Canon Pittway, who was the author of several tracts on devotional and doctrinal subjects, was 58.

THE REV. JAMES IRVINE MACNAIR, D.D., who has died in Edinburgh at the age of 86, chairman of the Scottish Mission Memorial to David Livingstone in the birthplace in Glasgow, was also its real creator. He was born in Glasgow in 1876 and from 1926 to 1936 was secretary of the Edinburgh Congregational College. He was the author of a one-volume selection of papers from Livingstone's works.

MRS. JAMES STRACHEY BARNES, who died in Rome last week at the age of 55, was a war correspondent in Ethiopia at the time of the Italian invasion. The son of Sir Hugh and Lady Barnes, he had been brought up in Italy by his grandparents, Sir John and Lady Strachey, and his dispatches were so favourable to the Italians that they were often assumed to have been sent by a journalist of that race.

DR. ANDREW TOPPING, C.M.G., T.D., who died in hospital in London on Sunday at the age of 64, had been Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine since 1950. He was a member of the Colonial Medical Advisory Committee.

SIR EDWARD MITCHENER COOK, C.S.I., C.I.E., who died recently at his home in Cyprus at the age of 74, was for nine years governor of the National Bank of Egypt, and in that capacity was keenly interested in Sudan affairs.

CANON A. J. LEACH, whose death is announced, served the Church Missionary Society in Uganda and Kenya from 1906 until 1937. He was then Canon of Mombasa.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM DEAKIN, whose death in Nairobi is reported, went to London in 1946 after being for many years caretaker at Government House, Hong Kong.

MRS. E. K. SHEPHERD, who worked in Kenya for the C.M.S. from 1908 until 1922 with her husband, the late Dr. R. K. Shepherd, has died in this country.

MR. WILLIAM LESLIE DOD died in Kenya at the beginning of the week from injuries received in a motor accident. He was 42 years of age.

MRS. DUNBAR, whose death in South Africa is reported, had been settled in that district of Kenya for some 30 years.

Three Killed and 10 Wounded in Yambio Official Report Sudan Disturbances

THE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT has been issued in Khartoum:

"On July 25 the sultanate court at Yambio convicted Sayed Eria Kuze, member of the House of Representatives for Zande East, and six others of committing criminal intimidation against some other Zande sultans. On pronouncement of the sentence some of the Zande present at the court gave rise to a crowd of about 700 Zande outside the court to start disturbances. This crowd then attacked the market area at Yambio, broke into one of the Northerner's shops, and plundered goods of about £E50. They then attacked the Malakai quarters, caused grievous hurt to a pregnant woman, and plundered the furniture of one of the houses. The police, assisted by prison warders and a platoon of the S.D.F., were able to disperse the crowd by using tear gas bombs. Reinforcements of the S.D.F. from Torit were ordered in and all was quiet afterwards.

British Empire Attacked

The next morning workers at the Zande Scheme at Anzara started disturbances, attacked the offices, broke windows and looted the great store of the officials, including the British High Commissioner's two officials and two of the workers, all Northerners. Demonstrators then took their way to the market area — numbering about 1,000 people — armed with knives, axes, spears, and arrows, etc. They attacked an carpentry shop, plundered one of the shops, broke open one of the houses and robbed its contents, broke the arm of a Northern merchant, and caused grievous hurt on two others. The police force at Anzara was unable to cope with the situation. An S.D.F. detachment arrived from Yambio, led by an officer, under the orders of the acting district commissioner, who asked the mob to disperse, and rejected his request to them. When they did not obey, and started to attack him, he ordered the force to open fire. Three were killed and 10 others wounded. The mob then dispersed.

"None of the force was hurt. After a while an S.D.F. platoon arrived from Yambio, and the situation has since been calm. All necessary precautions have been taken to preserve lives and property."

Gallantry in Kenya

The British Empire Medal (Military Division) has been awarded in recognition of brave conduct during a fire in Nairobi to Sergeant Frederick Charles Greaves, 92(MT) Company, East African Army Service Corps. The citation reads:—

"In the early hours of the morning of October 23, 1954, the apartment in Nairobi in which Sgt. and Mrs. Greaves were sleeping, was set on fire as a result of Mau Mau action. Unable to escape through the front door, as the verandah of his and the adjoining dwelling were burning furiously, Sgt. Greaves broke through the metal protection of a window, thrust his wife through, and then escaped himself.

"In the adjoining apartment could be seen trapped behind a window a screaming 10-year-old girl. Others tried to get to the child but were driven back by the heat. With fine presence of mind and at great personal risk Sgt. Greaves ran round between the side of his own burning dwelling and a closely adjoining wall to a small rear window of the room where the child was trapped. With bare hands he burst in the window and the protective metal screen which covered it, climbed into the room and some seconds later passed the child out into the arms of a second person who had followed him round. In performing this brave deed Sgt. Greaves received severe burns and cuts which caused much loss of blood. He was detained in hospital for 10 days. Had it not been for the quick thinking, determined action, and gallantry of Sgt. Greaves, the child would undoubtedly have been burned to death."

Kenya History Society Objects Summarized

THE KENYA HISTORY SOCIETY has just been formed in Nairobi, under the chairmanship of Colonel R. D. Croft Wilcock.

The inaugural meeting, which was attended by 30 founder members, elected three vice-presidents: Sir John Gray, lately Chief Justice of Zanzibar, Mr. R. G. Turnbull, Chief Secretary of Kenya, and Mr. J. Kirkman, warden of the archaeological sites on the coast of Kenya.

Mr. J. B. Place, formerly of the Education Department, was appointed honorary secretary and treasurer, and Mr. C. G. Richards honorary editor, Mr. E. R. Windley, Minister for African Affairs, and Mr. W. J. D. Wadley, Director of Education, are among the members of the council.

The objects of the society are thus summarized:—

"The collection and preservation of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, deeds, engravings, drawings, coins, antiquities and any objects relating to the history of the country and its inhabitants, and the cataloguing of any such objects in the possession of the society.

"The transcription and publication of public records, registers, and other documents relating to the country.

"The preservation of plans and views of buildings and other objects of interest in the country.

"The publication of papers on subjects of historical and antiquarian interest to Kenya, and of biographical and genealogical notices of Kenya people.

"The collection of material for, and the publication of, a history of the country."

K.A.R. Honorary Colonels

BRIGADIER V. K. H. CHANNER, who has been appointed honorary colonel of the 4th (Uganda) Bn. The King's African Rifles, joined the regiment in 1921, served for three years, and then returned to the K.A.R. in 1931. He commanded the 2nd/4th in the campaign in Ethiopia of 1940, and was afterwards with them in Burma, where he later commanded the 25th Brigade. Appointed to command the Uganda battalion in 1946, he retired from the Army in 1948. Sir Edward Twinning, Governor of the Territory, has been appointed honorary colonel of the 6th (Tanganyika) Battalion, and Colonel W. L. Rolleston of the 26th (Tanganyika) Battalion.

African Coffee Growers

MR. R. GRAHAME BELL and Mr. C. C. Ellis have reported to the Coffee Board of Kenya on their visit to the African coffee growing areas in the Kisii district, where 1,016 acres are now under coffee and 362 acres in bearing. The crop last year was 105 tons of coffee and 18 tons of *mbuni*, the present average yield being 6 cwt. to the acre. There are 10,800 acres of land suitable for coffee, and the intention is to plant a further 1,000 acres this year. The Agricultural Department expects that by 1968 the crop in that district will have risen to about 3,710 tons.

Geographical Conference

PROFESSOR L. DUDLEY STAMP, president of the International Geographical Union, will be among the 25 geographers attending the seven-day conference at Makerere College, Uganda, which will open on September 10 under the auspices of the International Geographical Union and Makerere College, with financial support from Unesco. Delegates are being sent from Austria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Dakar, and the Sudan. On September 14 Professor Stamp will speak on "Land and People." An extensive tour has been arranged for the delegates.

Problems of Plantation Industries

How to Encourage African Participation

A BRIEF REPORT of the annual luncheon in Kampala of the Uganda Planters' Association has already been published. The president, Colonel W. H. L. Gordon, also said on that occasion —

"The Buganda settlement gives all peoples in this country a chance to live sensibly together, to get on with their jobs, and to concentrate on developing the wealth that undoubtedly lies in Uganda. I hope there is a growing sense of the true importance of economic progress compared with political squabbling.

"Taxation has not only a laudable device for collecting cash to meet the growing level of Government expenditure which the Lidbury terms have elevated to match the luxurious standards of living of a few people in townships in Uganda. From this high level withdrawal will be slow and painful. The cost of a Government is not easily or quickly reduced. To pay for an increasingly expensive Government, taxation must be either increased — which will deter investment in an area which has anyway been regarded as rather insecure, and in which reasonable taxation is the one main attraction — or, by the aid of an enlightened taxation system, we can increase the wealth output of the country, and so directly increase Government revenue.

Incentives

"Once when I mentioned the need for more imagination in devising incentives in the taxation system to Sir Andrew Cohen, he commented: "Yes, in principle, but how in practice?" A number of suggestions were then made — one being to allow taxation relief on the higher qualities of coffee production.

"I therefore congratulate the Financial Secretary and the Commissioner for Special Duty on the efforts being made to introduce premiums for quality. The danger to our coffee exports is that an increasing tonnage will fetch a decreasing price per ton — partly attributable to the low standard of much of Uganda's coffee. On behalf of this association, I thank Mr. Padley for his ready response in amending the Tax Ordinance to ensure that below £200 a ton f.o.b. producers do not pay income tax as well as export duty.

"I again ask Government to consider whether an income tax allowance of 20% should not be granted in respect of each indentured apprentice. Such a bonus would encourage many employers to help us to build up the cadre of artisans who in turn will have their effect upon increasing production.

"By obtaining loans from the Credit and Savings Bank, the African Loans Fund, the commercial banks, and other commercial sources, Africans who own 200 acres or more can develop plantations. If four or five Africans each owning 50 acres or so sufficiently close together were to form a group, they could do the same. With aid and advice from skilled management and advisers in and out of Government, such landowners could develop valuable plantations, provided they were prepared to work and not be in too much of a hurry.

Africans and Plantations

"There is a growing number of Africans who want to develop their land and want to borrow the money and obtain the technical help. This is a better system and more lucrative to owners than just sitting back and drawing rent from tenants who cultivate and crop the land in an untidy and uneconomic fashion.

"How else can Africans get in on the plantation industry? The next method that may gradually become popular is the joint stock ownership of a plantation enterprise. African shareholders can invest in a company that owns and develops land to farm coffee, sisal, sugar, tea, cotton, or similar plantation crops, for which the soil, climate, and especially the market expectations are suitable.

"It is up to the owners and managers to get African workers on plantations really interested in the property on which they work. It is fashionable to talk of profit-sharing schemes. There are usually little else than a distribution of bonuses dependent upon the prosperity of the holding and the performance of the individual. It may, however, be possible for employers to issue some form of equity shares in the business instead of cash bonuses. Such shares would give workers an added interest in the prosperity of the estate, and, in my opinion, could become one of the many necessary mea-

asures to stabilize workers and their families, provided Government itself opens the way for long-term contracts for wage-earners and their families on estate.

"The Labour Department rightly advocates joint consultation between owners, managers, and workers to solve the difficult human problems that must arise. I maintain that in joint consultation a solution is more probable if at the side of the table occupied by owners and managers there are found men and women who have themselves once been workers and who have become managers and owners as a result of their own thrift and abilities. Many people say that all this is right in theory but will never happen. I cannot agree that what is happening in many other parts of the world will not happen in Uganda."

Uganda Review Party

THE UGANDA REVIEW PARTY has been formed by Messrs. O. K. Muwanga and D. Serunigyo-Kasolo, two schoolmasters, and Mr. K. Mukasa, a shopkeeper, to study social conditions in the Protectorate, especially in regard to education, to cooperate with those who work for the development of the country, and to ensure that Africans do not despise manual work." Mr. Muwanga, the president, said at its first public meeting in Kampala that the homes of the people were the fundamental problem; bad conditions arose from bad management of the homes, and health and education depended on the way they were run. He deplored the relaxation of traditional control. "Now it is common," he declared, "for women to propose to men; they marry them and take them into their homes." The dowry system ought to be abolished. "Girls are still sold to men. To marry a girl you must be good at bargaining. Some parents demand as much as £40 or 12 head of cattle for a girl." Political parties in Uganda, he emphasized, were interested simply in politics, whereas they should show concern for the betterment of the social conditions of the people.

Uganda's Trade

INTERESTING FIGURES concerning Uganda trade last year are contained in the annual report of the Department of Commerce. The Protectorate had an unfavourable balance of £288,634 with the United Kingdom, and favourable balances of £7,338,224 with India, of £1,206,210 with South Africa, of £1,512,079 with the rest of the sterling area, of £2,195,971 with the United States, of £595,791 with Canada, of £811,951 with Japan, of £4,774,311 with O.E.E.C. countries, and of £643,907 with other States. Of Uganda's imports 44.8% came from the United Kingdom, 17.6% from the rest of the sterling area, 18.6% from O.E.E.C. countries, 3.3% from the dollar area, 1.4% from Japan, 2.5% from other countries, and 11.8% unallocated. The U.K. took 27% of the exports, the rest of the sterling area 35.5%, O.E.E.C. 23%, the dollar area 9%, Japan 2.5%, and other countries 3%.

Medical Inquiry

A COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into Uganda's medical services and make recommendations for their future development started work last week. Members will later visit every district headquarters, including Karamoja, on a tour which will last for about a month. The chairman is Dr. A. C. Frazer, Professor of Pharmacology at Birmingham University. The other members are Dr. S. J. Scurlock, of the Birmingham Hospital Regional Board; Dr. Cicely Williams, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Dr. H. J. Croft, Professor of Surgery at Makerere College; Captain H. M. D. Dr. chairman of the Toro Tea Co., Ltd.; Mrs. Florence Lubega, a member of the Makerere College Council; Dr. J. K. Majogo, a general medical practitioner in Hoima; and Mr. C. K. Patel, an Asian representative member of the Uganda Legislative Council. Dr. Frazer recently visited the Sudan.

Next Steps in Buganda Congress's Opportunities

ON MONDAY the 20 kazas (counties) of Buganda went to the poll. They were to send three representatives each to an electoral college which will then elect Buganda's representatives for the Legislative Council of the Protectorate.

When this issue went to press the results for only five of the kazas were known. In each such case one of the three elected was a man prominent in the Uganda National Congress. It seems probable, therefore, that there will be Congress spokesmen in the Legislature for the first time.

Mr. E. M. K. Mulira, president of the Progressive Party, was defeated in Kyadondo.

Mr. D. M. Kintu, the new Katikiro of Buganda, will today select his five ministerial colleagues from a list of 15 presented to him by the Lukiko.

The Kampala correspondent of *The Times*, in a most interesting review of Buganda affairs published in that paper on Tuesday, wrote (in part) —

"The Baganda have of course secured a most unusual reversal of British policy on a matter of major importance. They owe this to their remarkable capacity for formal impeccability, which both before and after the Kabaka's deportation has earned them a reputation overriding their equal capacity for secret intrigue, by which very often their effective decisions are reached.

Steadiness

"There are many who would attribute their steadiness to their Christian tradition. They owe it also to the lessons of the riots in 1945 and 1949, to the troops who overawed them as soon as the Kabaka was removed; to some shrewd advice from London; and to the unerring skill of the former Katikiro, Mr. Paulo Kavuma, who, abused on all sides, kept the ship of state afloat.

"Buganda has been jolted out of the torpor which produced the demand for the *cul-de-sac* of separated independence. Uganda has been thrust into the awkward transitional period which leads to self-government. Buganda has enjoyed for two years what used to be called 'representative government.' The reforms give it something like 'responsible government.'

"It is most desirable that to an increasing extent the Kabaka's new Government should deal with the Central Government Ministries direct, helped as they will be by joint consultative committees. Buganda has a fine cadre of administrative chiefs, whose only difficulties will be that they have little administrative experience of the services now to be transferred, and that for the first time they will have to take instructions from Ministers responsible to a Lukiko whose average education is much less than their own.

"The Uganda National Congress has not, in spite of its golden opportunities during the past two years, made much significant progress. It has shifted its position too frequently. It lacks the leadership which some of its contemporaries in other Colonies enjoy. It has no European or Asian organization to copy. It contains few who have watched politics in Europe, and its thunder was stolen first by the Hancock Committee and then by the Kintu Committee — that is, by the Lukiko itself.

"But if a stable parliamentary democracy is to be introduced, one stable political party, avoiding if possible the extremes of tribalism and anti-tribalism, would seem unnecessary, even if an Opposition proves something of a luxury."

Uganda National Parks

UGANDA NATIONAL PARKS had an excess of expenditure over income last year of £33,057, according to the report of the trustees (1s. 6d.). Though the preservation of wild life is their first duty, the trustees do not consider that this in any way conflicts with making the parks a recreation ground for the people of the Protectorate and visitors. Nearly 11,660 persons entered the two parks in 1954, 4,097 visiting the Queen Elizabeth Park and 7,494 the Murchison Falls Park. The report gives details of the game to be seen in each.

Nine-Point Road Policy

"NINE POLICY POINTS" is the title of a booklet issued in Nairobi by the East African Road Federation. It is pressing for a territorial road authority to which Government will hypothecate all receipts from vehicle and fuel taxes, a directorate of road transport under the Commissioner for Transport of the East Africa High Commission; a reappraisal of the taxation structure as it applies directly to road users; no toll roads in East Africa; a greater mileage of roads built to modest but adequate specifications rather than short lengths of extravagant bituminous highways; firm standards for roads on all all-weather basis; prevention of subdivision of urban or peri-urban estates unless well and proper provision is made for paved access roads throughout the estate; payment of vehicle and fuel taxes for all Government vehicles, and an East African road loan repayable over 25 years.

Land Banks

EAST AFRICAN LAND BANKS in most cases showed increased activities last year. In the case of Kenya the balance of loans outstanding at the end of December was £1,604,000, compared with £1,370,000 at the end of 1953. Long-term loans to the value of £338,000 (£281,000) and short-term and chattels mortgages of £10,000 (£5,000) were issued during the year. Repayments amounted to £114,000 (£105,000), and no (five) lands reverted to the bank on foreclosure. Tanganyika's loans outstanding were £523,000 (£440,000); loans issued during the year were £137,000 (£187,000) long-term and £54,000 (£61,000); and repayments £105,000 (£76,000). Uganda's outstanding balance was £301,000 (£246,000); loans under four years £32,000 (£26,000) and over four years £67,000 (£128,000); and repayments £44,000 (£34,000).

U.N.O. Reports

A REPORT ON "The Scope and Structure of Money Economies in Tropical Africa," published by the United Nations at 3s. 9d., covers seven territories, including the Belgian Congo, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Uganda. The study is in three main parts: (1) a comparative analysis of the structure of the money economies in terms of the aggregates given in the estimates of national accounts; (2) an analysis of the key sectors which play a predominant rôle in determining the scope and structure of money economies; and (3) a short-run analysis of the processes by which these key sectors control the total of the activities in the money economy. A review of economic activity in Africa, 1950-54, has also been published at 11s.

New Katikiro

MR. MIKAERI KINTU was last week elected Katikiro of Buganda with 40 votes, against 37 cast for Mr. Matayo Mugwanya, the outgoing Omulamuzi (Chief Justice). Five votes went to Mr. D. M. Mukubira, and four to Mr. Paulo Kavuma, lately Katikiro. Mr. Kintu, a saza (county) chief, is married to a daughter of the late Sir Apolo Kagwa, who was Katikiro from 1889 to 1926. Mr. Kintu was chairman of the drafting committee appointed by the Lukiko to draw up the new Buganda Agreement in London. The tradition that a Protestant should become Katikiro has been continued.

Ali Farah, a tribal policeman in the Las Anod district of the Somaliland Protectorate, has been awarded the B.E.M. for courage and initiative on February 25, when, with four others, he pursued a gang of 40 robbers from the Mijertein, 25 of whom were armed, who had murdered a British tribesman and stolen 300 camels. Though outnumbered, Farah and his men wounded two of the gang and recovered 150 camels.

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Threat to Wild-Life in Kenya

Mr. Petrides's Report

IN HIS REPORT on Kenya's wildlife resources and national parks, Mr. George A. Petrides, associate professor of wild-life management at Michigan State College, U.S.A., supports many of the opinions expressed by the trustees of the Colony's national parks. He emphasizes that Kenya has "one of the most remarkable game animal aggregations to be found anywhere in the world."

He stresses the value of game to the tourist trade, which he believes could be greatly increased. "But," he adds, "it seems largely condemned to continuing severe reduction and possible virtual extinction in several important areas as a result of present administrative policies toward land use."

"Wild-life is often overlooked as a resource of considerable income-producing value," he continues. "Lord Hailey's comments in his comprehensive and lengthy African Survey" are rather typical. He barely mentions the big game populations of the continent in his 1,837-page work. In three or four paragraphs he comments on African wild-life as a meat supply for primitive tribes and as an influence on tsetse fly abundance. He rather dismisses the subject by stating that "measures for game preservation are dealt with in all territories by legislation."

Plains Game Faces Extinction

Compared with land misuse Mr. Petrides regards legal hunting as a comparatively insignificant factor. Protection of game habitats is the primary consideration. Forest game has considerably diminished, and plains game has been seriously affected and may be virtually exterminated within the next 25 years if the present policies continue.

"Kenya is relying for preservation of game viewing largely on its national park system. But although this system looks

large on the map it is composed almost entirely of national reserves. The Colonial Office advises that the wild-life in Kenya's national reserves is protected only so long as it does not cause inconvenience to the African peasant farmers. National reserves cannot therefore be considered as national parks.

"Kenya's present national park system fails to preserve adequately the Colony's principal scenic and game areas. The one large park (Tsavo) mostly protects those species least exposed to reduction in numbers. Nairobi park is much too small to be of permanent value. The mountain parks include very little forest land.

National Parks System Needs Readjustment

"The maintenance of wild-life as a source of income, recreation, and inspiration depends largely on proper governmental administration. Good land use would seem to require an early readjustment of the national parks system to take advantage of high financial and inspirational returns from a low investment in land and labour.

"Africa should be encouraged to use and appreciate national parks, and the Government should obtain the services of qualified wild-life biologists to advise in discussions of land use and game management.

"Rapidly increasing human populations indicate with certainty that the longer national park reorganization is postponed the more difficult the problem of proper establishment will become. Without revision in policies for national park establishment a decrease in tourist income seems most likely, and Kenya and the world will have lost for ever some of its most outstanding wild-life displays."

East African Coffee Crops

THE CURRENT ISSUE of the review published by the National Bank of India contains the following statement about East African coffees:—

"The 1954-55 Kenya season has just ended, the total crop of 12,357 tons realizing an average price of 425.18s. per cwt. The new crop, of which marketing should begin in September, is conservatively estimated at 18,000 tons. This season's growing conditions are reported to be excellent. It is thought that prices are more likely to decline than advance during the next few months.

"In Uganda buying of kiboko and rough hulled coffee was ended by the Agricultural Department in the third week of April, after which the previous guaranteed price of 1.25s. per lb. could be varied. The total crop purchased at that date amounted to 47,000 tons of clean robusta, which should have put into the hands of the growers a sum of approximately £13m. The Uganda Coffee Industry Board have disposed of 39,000 tons, leaving a balance of 8,000 tons to be sold. It is not yet known to what extent the official Coffee Price Assistance Fund will be called upon to meet the difference between world prices and the guaranteed price paid to growers.

"The buying season reopened on May 16 for the marketing of the late crop, estimated to total 15,000 tons of clean coffee. Even at the reduced guaranteed price of 75 cents per lb., the amount to be paid to growers will bring a considerable sum of money into circulation."

Kenya's Agricultural Exports

KENYA'S AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS last year were valued at £17,823,241, compared with £16,718,264 in the previous year and £3,242,495 in 1939. To last year's total coffee contributed £5,726,824, tea £2,062,654, sisal £2,041,563, wattle bark and extract £1,888,016, and maize £1,013,192. The total value of 30 of the most important products marketed from African areas was £5,380,745, compared with £3,533,446 in the previous year. Though the amount of soil conservation works completed in the Central and Southern Provinces was less than in 1953, areas closed or reconditioned rose from 54,657 to 61,442 acres, bracken clearing from 78,938 to 131,951 acres, grass planted from 19,525 to 38,951 acres, cattle sheds built from 12,937 to 30,439, and compost pits dug from 37,773 to 51,093. These figures are taken from the annual report of the Agricultural Department for 1954, Volume I, which is pub-



The heaviest rain ever recorded in the Sudan fell in Khartoum on Sunday, when 105 millimetres were registered in the northern suburb of Shambat.



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 Southern Rhodesia: Rhodesian Development Corporation Ltd., P.O. Box 1779, Salisbury.
 East Africa: Rhodesian Development Corporation Ltd., P.O. Box 1, Kampala.



Vast Scheme for Immigration

If Rhodesia Had 20m. Europeans

THE RHODESIAN IMMIGRATION INSTITUTE, a non-party organization, has published a pamphlet, entitled "Pattern of Greatness", which suggests that by the end of this century the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland might have a population of about 20m. Europeans and 20m. Africans, and so preserve Western Christian civilization and provide the best conditions for true African progress. Social democracy, it is argued, will be possible with peace to both races when their numbers are in balance.

The Federation, as large as Great Britain, France, Germany, and the Low Countries combined, could, it is said, grow more than enough food for 40m. people and its mineral riches are so vast that they could supply a great manufacturing nation, which will have an almost limitless supply of extremely cheap hydro-electric power. The central area of the Federation could, says the pamphlet, become the Ruhr of the Southern Hemisphere.

Need for Planning

It is emphasized that immigration on a very large scale could succeed only by careful planning: If manufactured goods now bought from the Union of South Africa but capable of being made in the Federation were locally produced, occupation would quickly be found for another 3,000 Europeans, and the balance of trade would gain by some £20m. It is suggested that the European population could be increased by 10% per annum, which, together with the natural increase, would double the white population every six years or so.

The pamphlet is obtainable from Box 4507, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

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Box 5488, Nairobi.

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Federal Tobacco Sales

Record Total of £19m. To Date

OVER FOUR-FIFTHS of the Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco crop has now been sold. It has averaged 42.9d. per lb., 3.2d. more than last year. North-Western Rhodesian flue-cured at 40.5d. per lb. and North-Eastern Rhodesian flue-cured at 30.1d. per lb. have shown increases of 4.6d. and 1.8d. per lb. respectively. The total Federal crop of 148m. lb. includes 125m. lb. of flue-cured, about 4.5m. lb. less than a year ago. This decline in total production appears in all the three Federal territories, but is most marked in Nyasaland. The world output of flue-cured tobacco this year may be nearly 10% more than in 1954, chiefly owing to the record American crop.

Southern Rhodesia's flue-cured tobacco crop for 1955 has already reached the record sales figure of £19,221,100, with at least 4m. lb. of the crop still to be sold. In the first 24 weeks of the auction, 1,105,643,008 lbs. were sold for an average price of 1.69d. per lb., the corresponding stage of the 1954 crop, the disposal had been 1,102,221,665 lbs. for £18,422,885, an average of 39.29d. The current sales are expected to close on September 9. By August 18 there had been bidding for export to the United Kingdom for 69,202,000 lbs. for 55.63% of the offerings in Salisbury. Buyers for Australia had acquired 8,523,001 lbs., the open market had taken nearly 6m. lb., and the United States of America had bought 4,587,328 lb.

Hollerith's Central African Subsidiary

SIR THOMAS CHEGWIDE, formerly Chairman of the Public Works Board of Northern Rhodesia and of the Interim Federal Public Services Board, has been appointed chairman of Hollerith (Central Africa) (Private), Ltd., registered in Salisbury, and of British Tabulating Machine Co., Ltd.

Hollerith machines were first introduced into Rhodesia on the railways in 1926, and by 1950 it had become recognised as the South African subsidiary to open an office in Salisbury. Now a separate company will take over and expand the work.

Among the largest users of Hollerith installations are Rhodesia Railways, the British South Africa Police, the Central African Statistical Office, Central African Airways Corporation, the four great Copperbelt mines, the Central Mechanical Equipment Department, the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, the cities of Salisbury and Bulawayo, Rhodesian Development Corporation, Ltd., and Tobacco Auctions, Ltd.

Mr. Vernon Ginns

MR. VERNON GINNS, who for the past three years has been area sales manager in the United Kingdom for Central African Airways Corporation, is about to take up the post of area sales manager in Central Africa, with headquarters in Salisbury. The only son of the late A. B. Ginns, for 13 years secretary of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa and of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, he was educated in Kenya, attending the old Nairobi School and the Prince of Wales School. He left the Colony in 1939 to join Imperial Airways, and with that company and its successor, B.O.A.C., he served in India, the Persian Gulf, East Africa, Canada, the United States, and then East Africa again. He joined C.A.A. in 1947, and opened their Nairobi office in the following year.

First immigrants to enter the Central African Federation under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration arrived in Southern Rhodesia from Athens last week.

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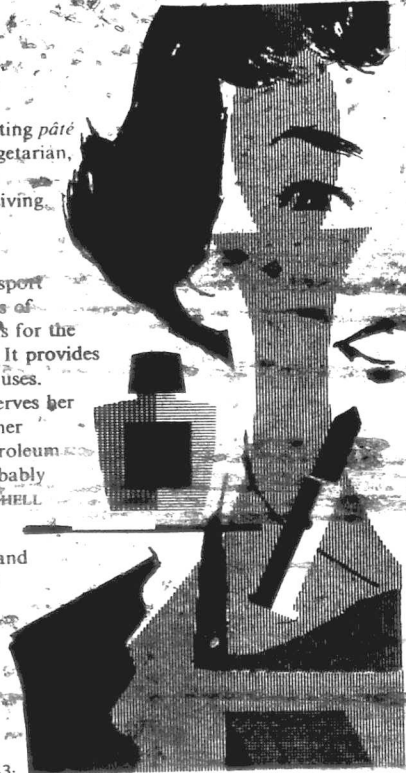
The Rev. Sydney Smith confessed that his idea of heaven was eating *pâté de foie gras* to the sound of trumpets. You yourself may be a vegetarian, and not like music with your meals. You will have your own conception of a pinnacle of happiness, a flashpoint of Better Living.

It is not for the modern Petroleum Industry to interrupt your dreams. Oil is content to go on multiplying the basic amenities of your life on this earth. It makes your transport quick and safe; it speeds the plough; it lubricates the machines of factories. Oil provides ingredients for new drugs, new materials for the modern synthetic fabrics. And oil helps in your home, too. It provides an essential ingredient for the washing powder that your wife uses. The linoleum on her kitchen floor, the fluid in which she preserves her eggs, her rubberised apron and gloves, the plastic curtains in her bathroom, even the nail-varnish on her dressing table. Petroleum chemicals have been at work in their manufacture, which probably accounts for their high quality and low price. The name of SHELL may not be on them, but Shell Research stands behind them.

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†"Athlone Castle"	Oct. 20
*"Carnarvon Castle"	Oct. 27

*Via Madeira. †Via Las Palmas.



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES from LONDON and CONTINENT

	London	Rotterdam
†"Warwick Castle"	Sept. 22	—
*"Durban Castle"	Sept. 29	Sept. 30
†"Kenya Castle"	Oct. 20	—
*"Rhodesia Castle"	Oct. 27	Oct. 28
†"Bloemfontein Castle"	Nov. 9	Nov. 10

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*Out West Coast, home East Coast.
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Of Commercial Concern

Aveling-Barford Africa (Pty.) has been registered in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where the company has a two-acre site in the industrial area. The manager is Mr. L. E. Needham. Distribution of the group's products in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will continue to be handled by the existing agents, Wilfrid Watson, Ltd., and Brown & Clapperton, Ltd., respectively.

Mr. E. Jones and Mr. M. O'Flynn, representing Gillett Industries, Ltd., have been investigating East African market possibilities. Mr. Jones visited the Sudan, Somaliland, and Ethiopia, and he and Mr. O'Flynn then met in Nairobi for their tour of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. It is to be followed by visits to Madagascar, Mauritius, and Portuguese East Africa.

Tentative agreement has been reached on an access route along the north bank of the Zambezi to the Kariba site. Lusaka may thus expect to supply a large part of the requirements during the building operations. Chilanga cement factory will provide most, if not all, of the cement for the dam, over 300,000 tons.

Last week's auctions in London 7,553 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 6.49d. per lb., compared with 10,393 packages averaging 3s. 7.15d. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 3½d. for a consignment from Nyasaland.

The new vertical kiln at the Bamburi cement works, Kenya, is now producing at the rate of 100,000 tons per annum. It is said to be the largest vertical kiln cement factory in the Commonwealth.

A new company, the capital of which is to be provided jointly by the Nyasaland Government and the African Export Corporation, is to build at Chiroimo a £60,000 mill to crush cotton seed.

After representations by local merchants concerning the business profits tax in the Somaliland Protectorate, the Government has increased the tax-free minimum from £150 to £250.

A trial consignment of sheep from the Somaliland Protectorate to the port of Suez was arranged by the Egyptian trade mission which visited the Protectorate last month.

To encourage Africans to embark on book-selling, the East African Literature Bureau has invited general retailers to sell books on its behalf.

Nyasaland's tobacco sales for the current season were just over 224m. lb., or about 10% below last year's figures.

Dividends

Cable and Wireless (Holding), Ltd. — Interim 4 1/6% (37%) respect of 1955.

British Overseas Stores, Ltd. — Final 7½% (the same) making 12½% (10%). Total profits for the year to March 31 last was £161,427 (£108,764) before tax (£79,012 (£52,301)).

Passengers for East Africa

AMONG PASSENGERS for East Africa in the m.v. DUNNOTAR CASTLE, which sailed from London last Thursday *via* the Mediterranean, are: —

Mombasa. — Mr. G. E. Allen, Mr. G. R. Beatty, Mr. & Mrs. E. Bulstrode, Mr. & Mrs. R. Butler, Mr. J. L. Carter, Mr. A. E. Christmas, Mr. & Mrs. P. I. Corner, Mr. P. A. Coulter, Dr. B. Crawford, Mr. & Mrs. J. Darroch, Mr. K. J. M. Dartnall, Mr. & Mrs. H. Docksey, Mr. & Mrs. H. Elms, Mr. & Mrs. D. Footit, Mr. & Mrs. Graham-Hogg, Mr. & Mrs. G. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. E. Green, Mr. C. W. Guthrie, Mr. W. Hardy, Mr. & Mrs. E. Hardy, Dr. R. Harland, Mr. & Mrs. P. C. Harris, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Hart, Mr. & Mrs. A. Hicks, Mr. J. Hiddleston, Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Huckstep, Mr. & Mrs. J. Hughes, Mr. J. E. Jones, Mrs. G. Kinnear.

Mr. & Mrs. N. E. Lloyd, Mr. & Mrs. A. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. J. McDonald, Mr. J. McGowan, Mr. & Mrs. R. McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. E. Maconochie, Mr. A. McWilliam, Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Manning, Mr. H. Marshall, Mr. C. H. Moody, Mr. & Mrs. S. Moore, Mr. & Mrs. M. Mullins, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. G. Potter, Mr. T. Preston, Mr. W. J. Pretty, Mr. & Mrs. M. Robb, Mr. & Mrs. G. Sementi, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Smart, Mr. A. W. M. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Stephens, Mr. R. Tamplin, Mr. & Mrs. H. Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. L. V. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Tobin, Mr. & Mrs. L. S. Todd, and Mr. & Mrs. P. P. Wise.

Tanga. — Mr. & Mrs. J. Holland, and Mr. R. Holland.

Zanzibar. — Mr. & Mrs. B. Eccles.

Beira. — Mr. G. S. Hutchinson, Mr. P. H. Joscelyne, Mr. S. V. Ratley, and Mr. R. W. Reynolds.

Uganda Loan

THE UNDERWRITERS of the Uganda Government loan of 4½% stock 1968-73 which was issued on the London market on Thursday last at 97 were left with 70% of their commitments. When the terms were announced at the beginning of the week they were held by the City to be attractive, for gross redemption yield was £5 0s. 1d. per cent; and not since 1930 had a trustee issue appeared with so high a yield. But gilt-edged values dropped before the lists opened, and though only £3m. was available for the London market, it was not subscribed. Underwriting had been done at 1%. When dealings began on Friday it was at 95½, though before the end of the day the price was up to 95½, only 5s. below the underwriting price. The disappointment was, of course, no reflection on the loan or its terms; it merely reflected market sentiment on the day of issue.

The output of the sugar refinery at Wonji, Ethiopia, is to be increased. In the season from November last to mid-June the production was estimated at a maximum of 18,000 tons. The Dutch company operating the enterprise now plans to raise the capacity to about 30,000 tons.



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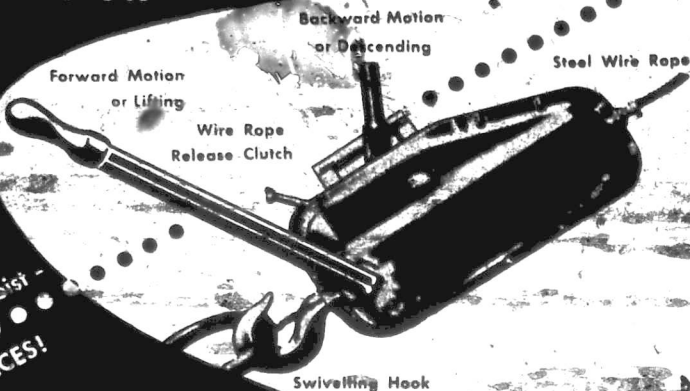
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Kenya Co-operative Creameries Report

GRAPHS ARE EFFECTIVELY used in the annual report for the year ended February 28 to indicate the enormous expansion of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., since 1932. During that period membership has risen from some 300 to 2,158, and butter production for the year from 1m. to 9m. lb.

Of last year's butter production 63m. lb. were absorbed in local sales and 14m. lb. exported to 14m. lb. exports elsewhere, and 66.9% supplied as tins. Local sales fetched an average price of 3.6s. per lb., exports to London 2.8s. per lb., and other exports 2.7s. per lb.

Cheese production amounted to 939,306 lb. (more than 10 times the output for 1932) and sold for an average price of 2.5s. per lb., while 520,288 lb. of ghee averaged 4.37s. per lb. Direct supplies of whole milk amounted to 1,748,848 gallons, realizing £782,718.

Distribution of whole milk in cartons is planned by the directors, who have ordered six packing machines from Sweden for this purpose.

Trading profit amounted to £91,777. Issued capital is £21,054 in ordinary shares, £45,100 in 5% cumulative first preference shares, and £160,625 in 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares. Reserves total £180,022. Fixed assets appear at £180,996, machinery and plant at £196,042, other equipment at £12,043, and current assets at £415,921. Current liabilities amount to £276,849, and loans and overdrafts to £101,655.

The directors are Messrs. J. H. Symons (chairman), H. D. White (vice-chairman), D. H. M. Dempster, R. D. Barker, C. N. L. Fernandes, H. Slade, J. Byng-Hall, J. K. Madsen, and A. W. Symes. All except Mr. J. H. Symons offer themselves for re-election. The general manager is Mr. W. D. Draffan, and the secretary Mr. S. N. Mathews.

The 31st ordinary annual general meeting will be held in Eldoret on October 7.

Complete agreement has been reached between a delegation of the National United Front in the Somaliland Protectorate and leaders of the five political parties in Somalia in regard to the Somali claim for the return of areas affected by the Anglo-Ethiopian agreement.

Kenya Power Company

UNDERWRITING has been completed in London for a debenture stock issue by the Kenya Power Co., Ltd. The issue is expected to be for £73m. in 54% stock, 1975-85, at a price of 101. The Colonial Development Corporation has underwritten £53m., and the lists for public subscription are likely to open on September 13.

MINING

Mr. R. M. Peterson

MR. R. M. PETERSON, who recently retired from the appointment of technical director of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, first went to Northern Rhodesia in 1928 as mine superintendent of the Roan Antelope Company, of which he became assistant general manager eight years later. In 1938 he was transferred to Mufulira, and two years later made general manager of both operations, of which he became consulting engineer in 1945. Three years later he joined the board of both companies as technical director. He had thus seen these great mines through their earlier stages to their present prosperity. At the time of his retirement Mr. Peterson was a director and technical director of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust (Services), Ltd., and Ndola Copper Refineries, Ltd.

Copper Shares Rising

SHARES of copper mining companies have risen sharply during the past two months, by as much as 20% in several cases. Central African companies have been very prominent in dealings on the London Stock Exchange. Tanganyika Concessions, which had been quoted at 8 3/16ths on July 1 had reached 9 1/4 at the end of last week, a gain of 20%; Rhokana Corporation had risen in the same period from 40 1/4 to 49, likewise a 20% rise; and British South Africa Company (Chartered) made a similar gain, advancing from 63s. 9d. to 76s. 3d. Messina (which has Southern Rhodesian as well as South African interests) had jumped 18% to 9 13/16ths; Rhodesian Anglo American 15% to 6 9/32nds; Roan Antelope 13% to 30s. 6d.; Rhodesian Selection Trust 12% to 50s.; Nchanga 14% to 16 1/2; and Bancroft 8% to 4s. 3d.

Copper Still Soaring

COPPER jumped to £393 10s. on the London Metal Exchange at the beginning of this week, a rise on the day of £9 15s. At the end of this week the Rhodesian Selection Trust group's fixed quotation of £325 will be due for review; the market expectation is that it will be raised. From its introduction on May 9 the fixed price was £280 until August 2. Cash copper on the London market has risen by more than £100 a ton since the beginning of this year, and the price has almost doubled since free dealings were resumed in August, 1953. On Tuesday the price rose to £400 per ton.

Rhodesian Uranium

THE BRITISH ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION is to open an office in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, before the end of this year in connexion with the search for uranium within the Federation. The commission will prospect on its own account and give all help in its power to other prospectors for uranium.

Making up the Bonus

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA Chamber of Mines have announced that the Rhodesia Selection Trust group will make up to their European staff the loss of copper bonus due to R.S.T.'s fixing the price of copper at a price lower than that ruling on the London Metal Exchange.

Pay Talks Adjourned

REPRESENTATIVES of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union again met officials of the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines last week to discuss the union's claim for an increase of 6s. 8d. per shift for all members. No statement was issued after the talks, which were adjourned until September 6.

Progress Report for June Quarter

Kentan. — 71,000 tons of ore were treated at the Geita mine for 10,161 oz. gold and a working profit of £12,680.

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Company Report

The Globe Telegraph and Trust Co., Ltd.

Another Year of Progress

Substantial Increase in Earnings

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW'S STATEMENT

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE TELEGRAPH AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on August 26 at Electra House, Victoria Embankment, London. In the absence of SIR EDWARD WILSHAW, K.C.M.G., the RT. HON. LORD PENDER, C.B.E., occupied the chair.

The joint secretary (Mr. L. C. Wheatley) read the notice convening the meeting and Mr. R. T. McNeill, representing Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Company read the report of the auditors.

The following statement by Sir Edward Wilshaw was read:— "We have had another year of consistent progress; the gross income has risen by £130,600 to £801,150, and we are increasing the final dividend by 1% which makes a total of 10% for the year. This compares with 7% for 1951; 8% for 1952 and 1953; and 9% for 1954.

The Accounts

"The ordinary expenses remain practically the same as last year at £32,704, to which must be added a donation of 1,250 guineas (£1,312) to the St. Paul's Cathedral Campaign, and £141,708 for interest payable on the debenture stock to make a total of £175,724 to be deducted from the gross income.

"The earnings for the year, before providing for taxation, are thus £625,426 which is £128,742 higher than last year. Income tax absorbs £271,927 and leaves net earnings of £353,499 this year, against £275,370 for 1954. Out of the net earnings the directors have already paid an interim dividend of 3% on £3,882,201 (equivalent to 1.8 pence per 5s. unit of stock) and have again transferred £50,000 to the general reserve; they now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 4.2 pence per 5s. unit of stock (equivalent to 7%) on the capital increased to £5,000,000. These appropriations absorb £315,306 and leave £38,993 to be added to the carry-forward.

Balance-Sheet Features

"(1) The capital has been increased to £5,000,000 by the issue of 1,117,799 shares of £1 each, of which 1,109,229 were offered to stockholders for subscription at par.

"(2) There is a new item, namely, share premium account, amounting to £63,313. The total sum realized by the issue of the 1,117,799 shares, after deducting the expenses of the issue, was £1,181,112, and the sum of £63,313 represents the surplus over the par value of the shares.

"(3) The capital reserve has been increased by £197,565, surplus on sales of investments, to £668,323. The general reserve has been increased by £50,000 and now amounts to £450,000, and the unappropriated earnings have increased by £38,193 to £235,227.

"(4) The amount of the debenture stock is unchanged at £3,542,704.

"On the other side of the balance-sheet the invested funds now amount to £9,939,070, an increase of £1,440,213. Of these funds £7,559,226 is in quoted investments which had a market value of £16,147,591.

"The unquoted investments, the value of which is substantially in excess of the sum shown in the balance-sheet (£2,379,844); include our holding of one-half of the ordinary stock of Cables Investment Trust, Limited, and during the year this holding has increased by £250,000, the cost of our moiety of the 50,000 shares of £10 each issued by that company to stockholders at par. Cables Investment Trust, as you are probably aware, is paying dividends equivalent to 7% for the year ended June 30 last, as against 9% for the previous year, so that this additional investment in that company will show a very satisfactory return.

Investment Portfolio

"I do not think the other items in the balance-sheet call for any comment, and it only remains for me to draw your attention to the classification of our investment portfolio. The total sum classified is £18,527,415 compared with £13,166,720 a year ago.

"The pattern shown by the classification does not differ very much from that of last year. There are small decreases in the percentages represented by foreign Governments and corporations, public utilities and banks and discount, and there also is a reduction in the case of investment trusts due entirely to the figure of £2,085,000 for unquoted holdings. On the other hand commercial and industrial are 2.1% higher, and iron and steel (United Kingdom) 1.1% higher.

"In the case of the analysis under bonds, debentures, etc., and preference and preferred stocks and shares both show small reductions. Ordinary and deferred shares, etc., have increased to 95.0%. This increase is not due to any change in our policy, but to the greater improvement in the market value of this class of investment.

"The geographical distribution shows an increase in the value of the investments in every area except India and Pakistan.

"The accounts before you show that the progress of the company over the past few years has been well maintained during the past 12 months.

Dividend Prospects and Proposals

"Last year your directors were able to recommend the payment of an increased dividend which they felt confident could be maintained; this year a further increase, payable on the larger capital, is recommended with no less confidence regarding its maintenance in the immediate future subject, of course, to any unforeseen conditions which may affect the prosperity of the country as a whole.

"This concludes my review of the accounts, but before I turn from the year that has passed to the current year there are two further matters to which I should like to draw your attention.

"First, in February of this year we changed, as you know, for the ordinary stock to be transferable in units of five shillings, and for the Stock Exchange quotation to be based on this amount. We took this step in the hope that it might assist and encourage the smaller investor to place his funds in an organization which, by its portfolio, is providing a considerable investment spread not possible to attain by operating on one's own

account. The number of transfers registered since we instituted the five shilling unit was increased by some 33½% and the total of new accounts on the stock register has gone up by approximately 75%. This, I think, can be taken as an indication of an increased interest in our stock on the part of the investing public.

The second matter I wish to mention is that we have decided in future to declare dividends in terms of so many pence per five shilling unit of stock. The 10% distribution is, of course, equal to six pence per unit of five shillings.

Interim Dividend

"This year we also propose to reduce the margin between the rates of the interim and final dividends and, again, unless some radical deterioration should occur in the world situation — and we are thankful to think that this is now even less likely than it seemed to be when we met a year ago — we propose next time to declare an interim dividend of 2½ pence per unit of five shillings (which will compare with the equivalent of 1.8 pence paid for each of the last four years).

"In view of what I have already said it should, I think, be unnecessary for me to emphasize that this increase must not be regarded as indicative of any increase in the total dividend for the year, but merely as an adjustment in order to bring nearer to equality the two half-yearly payments to be received by stockholders.

"And now I would like to commend to you our officials and their staffs whose sense of responsibility and diligence has contributed so much to the well-being of the company. I am sure that it would be your wish as, indeed it is ours, to tender to them our sincere thanks for their loyalty and devotion to your interests."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Large Expansion of Tea-Growing Two Large Companies to Double Production

AFRICAN HIGHLANDS PRODUCE CO., LTD., and the KYMULET TEA CO., LTD., an associated enterprise in the James Finlay group, announced last week that they will greatly expand their production of tea in Kenya. They are two of the largest tea-growing companies in the Colony.

The African Highlands Company, which started to plant in the Kericho area in 1926 and has now 5,500 acres under tea, intends to raise the figure to 12,000 acres within the next 10 years. The company has three factories, and proposes to build four more.

The Kymulet Company, which has now about 5,000 acres under tea in the same area, intends to add another 3,000 during the next eight years and to build two factories. Its output is now processed by the associated company.

Largest Tea Nursery in the World

To provide for the needs of the two companies, what will be the largest tea nursery in the world is being established. More than 900 acres have already been planted. The two companies will require about 4½m. plants annually.

Kenya's total output of tea last year was rather more than 17m. lb. The two companies together contributed nearly 6m. lb.

Their decision to undertake this large expansion programme is a result of the refusal of the Government of Kenya to subscribe to an international agreement to restrict tea growing.



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11,093
2½ million units
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52,219
189 million units
£6,951,176

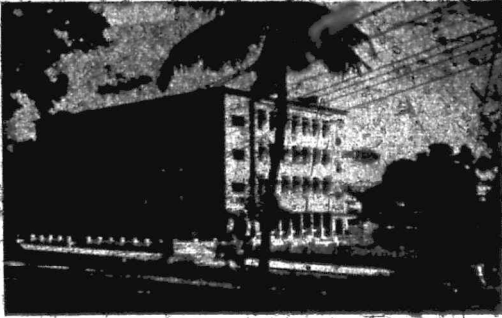
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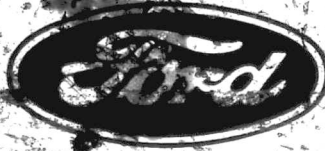
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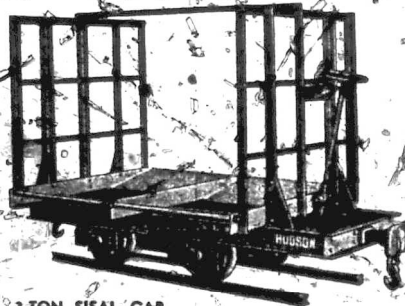
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