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Thursday, May 23  
Vol. 33 No. 1702

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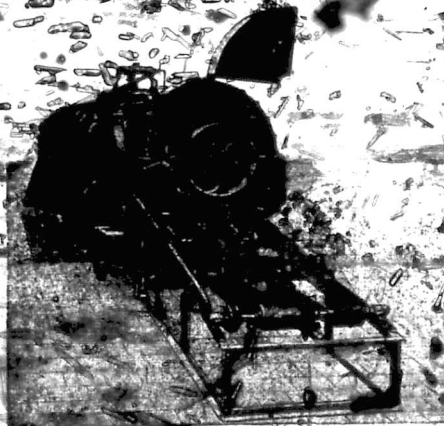
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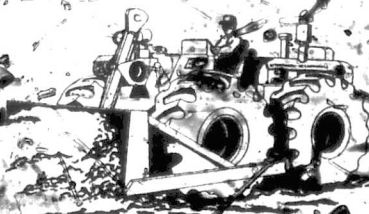


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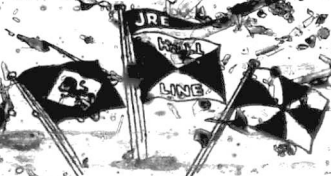
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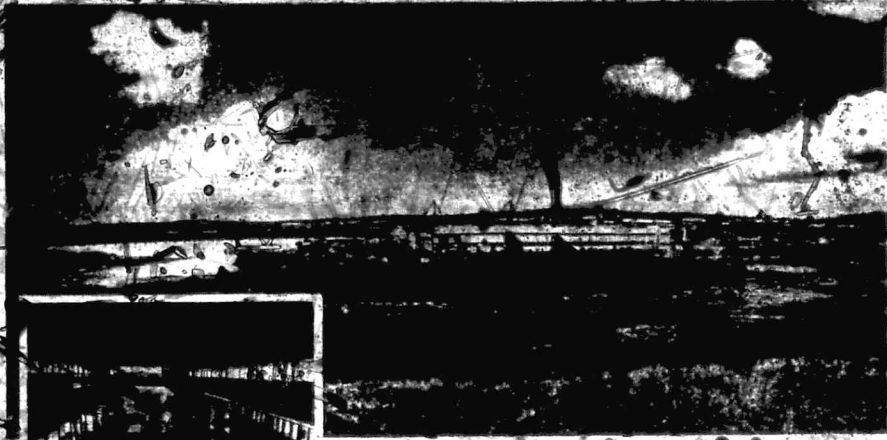
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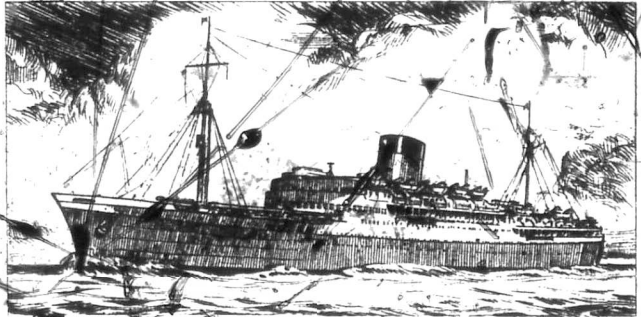


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THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1957

No. 1702

30s. yearly post paid

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, and especially those on the Opposition benches, too frequently criticized in leading articles in this journal? That suggestion has been made by a former Cabinet Minister, a subscriber of many years' standing (who in a private letter putting the point for consideration expresses "wonder how you manage to assemble so much up-to-date material, so many of the items not being recorded anywhere else"). We have occasionally been asked whether there might not be less politics in the paper, but for every request of that kind there must have been a hundred letters commending the practice of giving full coverage to Parliamentary proceedings of importance to East and Central Africa, and in particular, the policy of passing candid judgment from an African standpoint on the achievements and shortcomings of Ministers, back-benchers, and other political speakers. Before the first world war politics could usually be kept reasonably distinct from other aspects of public affairs, but during the subsequent four decades it has become less and less possible to deal realistically with the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan inclusive without taking political trends, implications, and developments into account. Now there is scarcely an economic or social problem which is not in some degree a subject of political controversy, and the endeavour to record and examine significant happenings in the territories consequently compels the journalist to consider what politicians in this country and in Africa say and plan.

Our friendly critic and our regular readers know that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA when it has deemed it necessary, has been quite as

forthright in criticizing politicians in Africa as Europeans, much more than Africans, and Asian Socialists than those in Great Britain, and that the paper has been as ready to pay tribute to good work as to pass censure on statements or actions detrimental to East and Central Africa. We have frequently reproached conservative speakers and writers, and again and again we have drawn attention to the failure of Tory M.P.s. who know the territories to correct misstatements, often tendentious, made in the House. It can certainly not be said that we have given the impression over the years that Labour M.P.s. have been the only ones to harm the territories by sins of omission and commission. Foolish remarks by Labour demagogues have all too frequently been paralleled by indifference or inattention from the other side of the House. If we have more often reproached Socialist spokesmen, it is because more of them with little knowledge slip into discussion about Colonial Africa, because they are consequently more prone to exaggeration and error, and because their extravagances are more damaging than those of other people — since almost all Africans who come to this country for educational courses and almost all politically-minded Africans in East and Central Africa naively accept such statements at face value. Whereas the remarks of a Conservative are generally taken as his personal opinion, those of Labour M.P.s, even of men with little influence in their own party, are regarded almost as firm promises of action when there is another Labour Government. That may be irrational, but it is indisputable. It is part of the duty of such a journal as this to report and refute foolish public remarks which are calculated to mislead inexperienced, uncritical, and ambitious African politicians,

who in their turn gravely mislead large numbers of their fellow

Every year we meet hundreds of our readers who come to London from Africa - public leaders, officials, business men, farmers, miners, missionaries, educationists, industrialists, and others.

The Case for... and practically every... one of them... in his territory by extremist propaganda from London... the small number of irresponsible, irrepres- sible and indefatigable people to whom we have applied the term "climatic fringe"... they count for nothing in sensible circles in Britain, but they nevertheless a great and harmful influence in the wrong quarters in Africa. For many years we have suggested that the only way of adequately circumscribing the damage from such sources is to establish common ground between the parties on at least some of the major aspects of colonial policy, for not until then are African politicians likely to turn from extreme demands to practical issues. For instance, when the joint statement by the United Kingdom and Federal Governments about the recent talks in London was published at the end of April we emphasized the need for the Labour Party to declare un- ambiguously that it endorses the affirmation of the two Governments that there can be no secession from the Federation by any of its constituent members. If that were formally stated, and then widely publicized through- out the Federation over a considerable period, the African Congresses of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia would be given to reconsider their whole policy, which for years has been nothing better than the endeavour to destroy faith in the Federa- tion by maximum agitation for the with- drawal of the two northern territories. That is not surprising considering that Socialist extremists in this country, including a former Minister of State for the Colonies, still encourage the Congresses to think that they can extract one or both of those States from the Federation.

If all Africans knew that no Labour Government would tolerate such ideas, they might be persuaded to direct their activities in other directions. Government spokesmen here and in Central Africa have said unequivocally and repeatedly that Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia cannot opt out of the Federation, but vociferous propagandists in those ter-

ritories persist in assuring their fellow Africans that they will get their way if only they maintain and increase the pressure. When the Federation was created the then Labour leader in the House of Commons pledged the party to do whatever it could to make the great venture a success. The best way of fulfilling that undertaking, and checking unbalanced African zealots, is for the party to have the support for the continuing integrity of the Federation and the maintenance of civilized government throughout Central and East Africa. Its best members admit in private that there can be no other policy. Why do they not persuade the party as a whole to declare itself in that sense? Concord on that issue would be of incalculable advantage, and nothing less than such a cord will convince African political activists to abandon their destructive intentions and co-operate in con- structive policy. It is desirable that the Op- position should be vigorous and critical, but it should be clear that both parties in Great Britain are determined that civilized values shall not be swept away in a flood of pseudo- democracy, and that there can be no erosion of the Federation. In the new State of Ghana the Opposition has just declared that "the foreign policy of the country should as far as possible be a national one, which would be followed by successive Govern- ments of whatever party." Is it too much to ask United Kingdom politicians to accept the same principle of continuity in colonial affairs?

**Statements Worth Noting**

Owing to the extremely generous attitude of H.M. Government, practically the entire capital expenditure on setting up Makerere College has come in the form of Colonial Development and Welfare grants, and the Governments of the three territories have not been asked to contribute. - Mr. W. E. Coultas, Minister for Education, Labour and Lands in Kenya.

If we had not been imbued with the spirit of part- nership, we should not have come to this university college. We came fully aware that it is multi-racial. - Mr. Henson, chairman of the Students' Interim Committee of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, addressing the Salisbury African Social and Cultural Society.

"We must make it clear that we are looking for private investment and that we are paying our way. We are not going hat in hand to beg the American taxpayer to come to our rescue." - Sir Edgar White- head, Federal Minister designate, in Washington, addressing Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

"It is no use the European or the African saying 'This is our land; we won it'. Unless we make use of it we have really no moral title to it." - Mr. F. Maceae, member for African interests, speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

# Notes By The Way

## Politically Minded Students

THE SENSATIONAL CLAIM that the present anti-Kenyans in the United Kingdom "has been made by the Kenya Students Association" in a nine-point resolution which is published on another page, is not only untrue, but an instructor could take the same measure so soon as the ink is dry. The resolution is a public which is entirely untrue. The education of most of these young men of their political activities. So far as I can discover, the association consists of a number of African, and should be called the Kenya African Students Association. That would make it clear that it does not support to any of the European and African students in the fact of the presence of other associations which are known. The statement of these young men is a gross distortion of the teaching of such courses as the Movement of Economics. Presumably if some people are closely associated with the hard to the draft, it is hard to find any evidence of their propaganda, and like many M.P.C. documents, it is unreliable in what purport to be statements of fact to say nothing of the statements of opinion.

## Ignorance or Force

THE CONSOLIDATION of African lands in this country, a measure which is already bringing immense benefits to that but lately rebellious and is described "detention" and as "in accordance with democratic principles" of the consolidation is undertaken entirely by Africans, and would be done by every rational person who knows anything about it to be an excellent example of democracy successfully at work in a tribal area. All immigration of non-Africans, we are told, "must stop until the African is in control to determine the needs of the country". That one of its most urgent needs is more capital from external sources is admitted even by the extremist Mr. Mboya, and it is quite certain that the flow of investment is already far from adequate because there are such immense demands in many countries for the relatively small sums available - would cease if there were undue interference with the entry of Europeans. There are already strict immigration regulations, designed to ensure that those who enter the country have something important to contribute to its development; but these students are either ignorant of such facts or unimpressed by them.

## The Real Danger

SO OUT OF TOUCH are they with the realities that they record the opinion that "the Africanization of the Civil Service should be effected forthwith". Doubtless they imagine that some of their number are capable of discharging the duties of senior officials in the administrative and technical services, whereas it is in fact highly unlikely that one of them could successfully replace a European even in the middle grade of the public service. But what can be expected from a ruffianism which begins with the false assertion that "Kenya is an African country"? It is nothing of the sort. It is a multi-racial country, and a "great" as an African State would be to doom it to disaster. The members of the association have to inflated an idea of themselves that they solemnly reject the Lyttelton Plan. They are so reckless as to demand "free compulsory education" though the cost would far exceed

Kenya's total revenue, even if the necessary teachers could be found which would not be possible. Almost every paragraph of their statement is foolish. "Yet you of these students return to Kenya, and have substantial influence with the friends who have not yet to England. That is the real danger of their political aberrations."

## Reports

THE INTERESTING MONTHLY MAGAZINE published by East African Railways and Harbours has quoted this report of an accident which was done by a district mechanical engineer in Mombasa by an African on the same staff. "What I should say about this sheet is just a sorta alibi. Well, I ain't never been in hell but I tell you this sheet is like a bomb as it is a piece of paper. Finding it this way I made myself a shelter under the blankets which covered some of it. And this doesn't show that I didn't know in a way that someone searching for me couldn't get me. Anybody could see me and walking to and fro under the blankets and couldn't know whether I was looking or no. So far the charge sheet states that he being absent is reported by so-called one serang. This is a sorta white lie. I very well know his man's physique, a big tummy, a rather peculiar face with a double chin, somewhat short. It could be he it was him who came walking under the blankets; well, myself coulda know quickly that he was in need of rather that the fancy daps fellow crane driver and callmen being sent to look for someone and him as crane serang whose duties are to see that crane drivers are in their respective working places. In connection to this I would mention it to you that I had his spare job tough."

## Catching Them Young

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT has been started by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, which has asked Mr. R. P. Bush, a former provincial commissioner, and Mr. John Madocks, a serving district officer, to recruit in this country a number of young men between the ages of 18 and 21 as learner district assistants. They are already in touch with public schools and grammar schools in their search for boys who have shown high qualities of leadership and are academically up to university entrance standard but who for financial or other reasons cannot go on to a university. Boys are being interviewed at their schools and in London, and those who seem to have the right qualities then appear before an appointments board, on which the two official representatives of the Government are helped by an experienced public schoolmaster who has visited Rhodesia, a business man of long Rhodesian experience, and a provincial commissioner on leave. The aim is to send out boys who, after two or three years' service in the field, will show themselves suitable for appointment by the Secretary of State as cadets in H.M. Overseas Civil Service in Northern Rhodesia. The task of recruiting young men of the right stamp is in its initial stages, but Mr. Bush has great confidence in its possibilities. For those who do not quite make the grade or do not want to stay in the Civil Service, there are, of course, plenty of other openings in the Federation, in which these lads should live happy and useful lives.

# Commons Debate Commonwealth Development

## Proposal for Commonwealth Bank

THERE WAS A LARGE measure of agreement on the sides of the House when the Commons discussed Commonwealth Development recently. The first half of the debate was reported in last week's issue. Concluding extracts are given below.

MR. JOHN TURNER (Cons., Liverpool, Wavertree) said that he wanted American dollars to be invested in the Commonwealth through a Commonwealth bank. No one knew what Ministry in the U.K. was thinking of economic development in the Commonwealth terms. There ought to be a development committee under an absolutely first class chairman to consider possible plans and priorities and set up Government departments.

MR. WILLIAM BRAYTON (Lab., Houghton-le-Spring) urged the Government to propose a grand design for Commonwealth development. Great Britain, though the political head of the Commonwealth, would otherwise lose the internal economy of its parts controlled by someone else.

Commonwealth organization similar to the Council of Europe was needed. Why should the Parliamentarians of the Commonwealth meet to discuss the great development problems, and make recommendations to a Council of Ministers? If it could be done in Europe, why not for the Commonwealth?

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN (Cons., Leominster) said that important visitors from the Commonwealth and the Colonies constantly expressed the wish that there could be some bipartite agreement between the political parties in the U.K. on Commonwealth matters. Too often the House set out a distorted idea of what it really thought.

He welcomed Mr. Shawcross's proposal of an all-party committee to approach Commonwealth matters in a non-political spirit, and hoped that he would get such a committee functioning. It was regrettable that members of both front benches were not present for the debate, might have convinced them of the need for action.

### Bipartisanship Desirable

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab., Rugby) agreed that a bipartisan policy concerning the Colonies was desirable, and that economic development in Africa was important, for otherwise there would not be money for social services for Africans.

In Nairobi he had found the American information service superb, and used daily by Africans almost as a municipal public library. Why were we doing nothing of the kind? If we believed in our way of life, why leave it to the Americans to dispense literature and books?

Capital was pouring into the Federation on a scale which even Canada could not match. The Americans had invested £48m. in a very short time. But until the two colours got together better, Central Africa, which had one of the most promising futures in the Commonwealth if correctly handled, would flourish as it should. Too much money was going in too quickly, with the development of an inflationary situation.

Jobs which could be well done by Africans were being done by white men. Even worse, the leader of the Federation, Sir Roy Welensky, is now importing Italians and Greeks to act as firemen on the footplates of the locomotives.

SIR ALBERT BRADSHAW: Is not the problem of labour due rather to the fact that some of the money has been let to an Italian company?

MR. JOHNSON: I accept that but I have been there on a fact-finding tour and checked it up. They have many Italians working at the bottom of the Zambesi Gorge on that project

but there are also Latins coming in to do these jobs on the railways which could be done by Africans and which are done by Africans in the Belgian Congo and Mozambique.

SIR EDWARD WHITFIELD has said, "We are really the first people in Africa to be doing the building of an expanding economy and the first racial society where there is such a disparity between the different races. We have to envisage this as a European leader — the indigenous African population that but for us they would be poor, backward and in many cases starving. We have to feel that even though we are one of the few we are building up our economy, not simply to try and make the biggest profit in the short term, that we who are entrusted with this responsibility are thinking for all the people of the Federation economically and that we are going to build up this country into a prosperous and wealthy State. We can never do ourselves any good if we fail in these objects. We are all in this boat together, on a very great new experiment."

"I could not agree more with that. In economic planning we have, particularly with coloured peoples, to convince them that we are all in the boat together. As present things are doing so, and they are suspicious of the money which is being pumped into Central Africa, because they see that they are falling behind technological development and in their prospects of becoming the equals of the Europeans are now, and ultimately directing and guiding their own affairs."

The chief impression I had in Central Africa is that H.M. Government must not lose these protectorate territories while the Africans are, as they are today, so ill-equipped in education, and in other ways to carry their part, stand on their own feet and hold their own with the more advanced better equipped and technically superior Europeans who have come among them. It is vitally important.

If we can convince the Africans that we are there for their good, that we shall have done a wonderful job. But if we are there for their own good, if the Federation as a unit goes down, and this difficult matter of black and white living together in the Federation and in Kenya fails to achieve a solution, the whole of Eastern and Central Africa will slide.

This is the lesson of the Commonwealth. We can talk didactically here about investing so many millions of pounds in these countries, but talk will be useless unless we carry with us the full confidence of the indigenous peoples.

### Commonwealth Link Weakening

MR. BERNARD BRAINE (Cons., Essex, Chelmsford) wanted the matter under discussion put at the head of the agenda for the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, for nearly all the links within the Commonwealth were weakening fast, which made it more important than ever to strengthen the economic ties of trade and investment.

Though the President of the Board of Trade did not seem much concerned, the rest of the House was seriously disturbed by the steady erosion of preferences, the inability of Britain to compete effectively in markets in which she enjoyed preference, and the failure to use the investment possibilities in the Commonwealth — and left this while the United States and the Soviet Union were able to penetrate in Commonwealth development.

The blame rested on those who taxed the United Kingdom out of existence. Parts of the Treasury had never been alive, and it had no imagination about the Commonwealth. On the day on which we had surrendered our sovereignty to a unjust Imperial preference after the war in return for dollars we had given up the most powerful instrument for helping Commonwealth trade in channels mutually advantageous to Commonwealth countries.

### More Action Needed

Commonwealth leaders wanted more Commonwealth action. Sir Roy Welensky has recently said: "We know that Britain cannot provide what is required; we need to pool our resources as a Commonwealth family". The dynamic Australian Minister of Labour had said: "It is time we worked together to produce a Commonwealth plan". The Australian High Commissioner in London had called for a permanent Commonwealth body in London to collect and evaluate economic information about the Commonwealth.

MR. J. GRIMMOND (Lib., Orkney and Shetland) agreed with almost every word I had heard. In the Commonwealth was not a living reality and it was deplorable that so few British people saw a British Colony.

Australia should be persuaded to limit herself in the African Colonies and Canada in the West Indies. The Mozambique might have been asked to talk to South Africa and a Roman

Catholic, French, Canadian would have been a good person to send to Malaya. Governors-General and Governors should be drawn from all parts of the Commonwealth, and there should be an administrative and technical service recruited from all the countries to go anywhere within the Commonwealth.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE (Lab., Wednesbury) said that international agencies could do a very effective job in colonial countries but that when the World Health Organization set up in Kampala some years ago the parochially-minded Colonial Office Service had not allowed the delegates even to see the health services situated in Uganda. That was a fantastic state of affairs.

There should be target dates at which the colonial countries must achieve independence, and companies which were being set up should plough back money not into their own industries only but for the general welfare of the countries in which they operated.

In Uganda a great many of the farmers were suspicious of the civil service, although they were trying to do a good job, though the advice from co-operative societies was objective and sincere. Development of cotton gardens under co-operative supervision was one of the best contributions made to the economy of Uganda, where co-operative societies were training a new class of democracy.

It is an absolute mistake to put supervision of co-operative societies to continue in the hands of civil servants who very often have been engaged in co-operative department and have no real interest in co-operative societies or in the co-operative ideal which should be behind them. An international service providing co-operative administration, not only from this but from other countries with a co-operative background, like Denmark and Sweden, would provide groups of administrators who would be able to give their best.

Mr. Stonehouse said that there needed to be an economic basis for political independence. He tried to welcome colonial territories, rushing into a political independence and freedom before their people have had an opportunity of building up democratic institutions like co-operative societies, trade unions, and political organizations which will give them the opportunity of controlling the democratic structure when it is established. To rush these countries into independence before the people have had an opportunity of building up these institutions may leave the colonial countries with landlords and an aristocratic class in control, to the detriment of the real welfare of the mass of the population. We want economic progress but also the political system which will help the people to take the best advantage of it.

MR. NORMAN FANNELL (Cons., Liverpool, Kirkdale) emphasized that it could not be invested in Commonwealth development, neither could any part of the £2,000m. now being invested annually in improving the industries of the United Kingdom which would not otherwise maintain their competitive position in the world.

### Balance of Payments

The essence of the problem was the balance of payments position. Whereas £300m. was needed for the Commonwealth, we had scarcely broken even in recent years. In the last two years the reserves had fallen by £200m., despite borrowings of £26m. from the International Monetary Fund and the sale of Trinidad Leaseholds for £60m. That sale of a colonial enterprise to bolster up the U.K. economy was a curious comment on the desire to develop the Commonwealth.

That could not be done properly unless there were an annual balance of payments surplus of about £500m. which might certainly be possible from a gross national product of £18,000m. The need was to make the people of this country Commonwealth-conscious and to deflect their gaze from purely domestic matters to their responsibilities as the focal point of a great Empire.

MR. A. BENNETT-BROCKWAY (Lab., Eton and Slough) repeated his usual criticisms.

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN (Cardiff, South-East), "Shadow" Colonial Secretary in the Labour Party, spoke of the need to "fertilize and water the undeveloped territories of the Commonwealth", and pleaded with the Treasury and the Commonwealth Relations Office to approach the problem in the spirit that some people in these islands were highly skilled, had great civic virtues, and wanted to build their own future.

The chief issue for the Commonwealth Conference should be the pattern of Commonwealth development, the means of securing adequate funds for investment, and a decision whether the interests of the Commonwealth permitted United Kingdom entry into the new European free trade area without more reservations than had so far been suggested. The Government had been caught napping in France in regard to Colonial products. France, for whom we had a great affection, looked after her own economic interests, and Britain should do the same.

Why should it be thought that the Commonwealth would go on granting preferential concessions to British exports if

we did not grant preferential preference to Commonwealth produce? The Government should say whether entry into the European free trade area would make it more difficult for the Commonwealth to send its goods to that area. We must be determined to stand against the Commonwealth. Would there be freedom for the U.K. to work out reciprocal trade agreements on the basis of British investment in the sterling area following her own investment?

What is the Government attitude towards Commonwealth development? Do they really want to raise to a splendid conception to the highest level and secure co-operation between the Commonwealth as a whole and the British people to march forward together? We need the Commonwealth as much as the Commonwealth needs us. With us the development of the Commonwealth is basically a matter of life or death.

We are approaching a crisis in our relationships with the Commonwealth economically. Either we are to let ourselves off in some other way raise the level of our savings so that investment on a considerable scale can take place in the Commonwealth, or the Commonwealth will be understood as a concept is politically and economically at an end, and we shall be forced either to turn towards our European partners to have substantial emigration from this country.

MR. NISSEY BROWN (Cons., Filton), Economic Secretary to the Treasury said that H.M. Government had declared that we would re-enter the free trade area unless agriculture was excluded from its scope because it was intended to maintain Imperial preference. The objections about the area raised by Mr. Callaghan were under consideration with the Commonwealth.

### Investment

Public and private investment in the Commonwealth, excluding Canada, was now about £150m. annually, if the ploughing back of profits by U.K. companies operating in the Commonwealth was included.

He attached much importance to the Commonwealth Economic Committee, which was composed of the Dominion High Commissioners in London and representatives of the Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices. Its study of all raw materials in the Commonwealth was approaching completion.

Some members have talked of correlating and integrating all the development plans of the Commonwealth. In a previous debate on the United Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations said that he would consult members of the Commonwealth to ascertain their reactions to the establishment of such a body. Consultations are not completed, but I should be delighted to advise if it is proposed that the answer to the question have been particularly favourable.

Independent Commonwealth countries are composed of highly independent-minded people. Mr. Stonehouse said some quite tough and rather old-fashioned Imperialist things about planning the "usual" economy of much investment from the countries would not be welcomed by these independent countries. It is of fun being the integrator, not of such fun being integrated—as many people discovered when they had a plan of Government in power.

### Priorities

MR. BRAINE: "I hope that my own friend will be able to represent my views. It is at the Finance Ministers Conference, it was agreed that certain economic policies should be followed which would strengthen the Commonwealth as a whole. In the last few months calls have been made by Commonwealth Ministers. I cited Sir Robert Jenkins—for a central organization meeting today to come such thing, to decide upon priorities. It is in that sense that some of us argue that some factors should exist whereby priorities in relation to major economic developments in the Commonwealth should be decided.

MR. BURCH: "I quite see my friend's point, and the same point in it. I was arguing against the futility of setting up a body to decide the matter."

The U.K. was the only net capital exporter in the Commonwealth, the other countries of which could subscribe to the proposed Commonwealth bank only by receiving their own development programmes, and that would not be very satisfactory. Would people in these countries forego purchase of a television set because there was a new Commonwealth bank?

MR. LAWRENCE HOLT asked for a promise that the subject under discussion should be put at the head of the agenda for the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

MR. BROWN: "I will certainly see that the Prime Minister is informed of that view."

"At the university we think colour relatively unimportant and unimportant."—Dr. Walter Adams, principal of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth and Niasaland.

# Facts About African Urban Life in Greater Kampala

## Further Extracts from the Survey Entitled "Townsmen in the Making"

THE MENGO-KISENYI AREA of Greater Kampala was selected for intensive investigation because it is an area of relatively free urban development in its most extensive form, free, that is, from any fully effective regulation or control. In the orderly development of Uganda the minimum plan has been at the mercy of new forces to which the structure has not yet been fundamentally adjusted.

The weathered and much educated African of Kampala regards Kisenyi as a slum, and the attention devoted to it by the Kampala Survey has excited their diverse criticisms. They feel it is an attempt to show up their own, their own light in order to discredit them. The result of a study such as this is not considered the unfortunate but to reveal the unhidden features of urban development at their growing towns before they become too widespread.

In the course of a foreword, Mr. A. Kalule, Minister of Education in Buganda, describes the survey as a valuable work, the findings of which would be of great benefit to the administrator, whether black, white, and to any other person occupying a position of leadership in the country.

"All over Kisenyi much building is going on all the time, both of permanent structures, many of which are intended by African (owners) for their Asian lessees, ranging to Asians, and of wood and wattle buildings consisting mainly of rows of rooms for letting singly or in pairs, to African lodgers. This development will inevitably raise the density of the town area to that of the congested settlement at the bottom of the hill.

### Indian Occupation

Many Asians now live in Kisenyi, almost all of them belonging to the lower income groups. Although there are a few Asian-occupied dwellings scattered here and there among those of the Africans, the marked concentration of Indian occupancies lies along the road frontages, which they are in fact beginning to monopolize. At the upper end of the slope there are also a number of plots leased for European occupation.

"The whole area of 80 acres is occupied at a density of 25.9 per acre. This is far above the lower limit usually taken as a standard of urban occupation. In 1948 the 32.4 square miles of Nairobi City were occupied at an average density of 4.8 persons per acre.

When people speak of Kisenyi it is the low-lying congested area which they have particularly in mind. This is somewhat reminiscent of a small-scale of other African urban areas in which the building has been carried out by private initiative, for example, the African localities in Nakuru in Kenya, Nakuru in the Belgian Congo, Dar es Salaam in the Zambian charter in Zanzibar.

But there is one fundamental difference. In all these other places building plots have been planned and allotted in regular manner by some sort of settlement process, and although Native builders have been permitted to erect their own dwellings with local materials, this has been within the framework of certain minimum standards laid down by the authority. Such minimum standards are absent from Kisenyi.

The complete services, such as roads, drainage and water supply, normally reckoned as justifiably the responsibility of some form of government authority, are lacking. Each road is a narrow, unevenly graded stretch of ground with intervening hillocks, carrying its load of water, and lacking drains, across which a few horses and carts bump.

The drainage of deep air lanes is enhanced at the erection of each building, but each has usually to be shared by many families, and their sites in relation to dwelling houses causes constant offence to the nostrils. There is no drainage system, and waste water of all kinds is left to trickle away towards the lowest ground, causing morasses of mud.

Water is obtained from three or four natural springs. Some house-owners fetch it themselves, but most buy it at 10 cents of the milk can (four gallons) from a water-seller.

There are 11 rubbish dumps in the area, of which all kinds of garbage are dumped up. The dump to be visited on most days by the recently acquired relief boys of the Buganda Kingdom.

Kisenyi is the biggest centre of petty trade of all kinds in the whole Kampala area. It is also the centre of thieves, prostitutes, and brewers of cheap alcohol, all of which Kisenyi is famous.

"It certainly cannot be said here, as is so often said of Africans in town, that they are engaged in a search for skilled or unskilled labourers or engaged in a network of business and Government activity created for them by others, and that most of them would remain at home if some means were found to raise their subsistence level.

### Disinfective

In spite of the various features of a steadily increasing town which have to be noted, the main emphasis should be on the degree of initiative which is being displayed in the town, even if too often in undesirable directions. It is this spirit which needs to be fostered and directed out of perverse channels towards more desirable ends by the creation of conditions in which it will operate for the benefit of the community.

The report contains many illuminating descriptions of life in Kisenyi at various times.

Recently in Kisenyi are always eager for any diversion to relieve one's tedium, the monotony of their life. The most frequent source of diversion is, certainly, the many disputes which usually arise from some kind of cheating or an often-faulty fight, these because of the interesting community reactions towards violence and general disorder. In every case, the sight of violence draws a large crowd within a few seconds, and the general reaction seems to be one of pleasurable excitement in which can contain few strong self-interests of a more sophisticated kind.

"A crowd of people came running from the direction of the treasurer's house, chasing a man who had committed some theft. He was arrested, and many people surrounded him and beat him with their hands. He was bleeding from his mouth. The police asked of the Buganda Government 'What hit him?'

"We found a fight going on between a card gambler and three police askari, two of whom were in plain clothes. Everyone within earshot had crowded round as usual. The four men wrestled on ineffectually, the police proving quite unable to overpower the gambler. This is difficult to understand since the gambler did not appear to be particularly strong. The crowd seemed to regard the whole scene impatiently, waiting for an excellent amusement. Suddenly there was a great shout, and we saw that the gambler had broken loose and run down away, the crowd opening to let him pass through and escape.

### Thieves or Detectives

People who are always to be seen drinking and walking about Kisenyi during working hours are likely to be either thieves or detectives.

"Owing to the actual impossibility of non-Natives owning and controlling the restrictions with the Buganda Government has arranged to place on the residence of non-Natives on the Kisenyi or their ownership of property there, an Asian can obtain more stable housing accommodation by relatively permanent habitation with an African woman than in any other way.

"The name he can acquire a plot of land without any intricate legal formalities, and he himself can erect a house for himself. In this way a constant wattle dwelling, built by the Asians, and then for the mud and wattle dwellings for letting to Africans. An African wife of such an Asian is in a very strong position, with a comfortable income permanently assured. By such partnerships a man can advance to a position to both parties, they neither can afford to lose their plot.

"By contrast many of the Africans who are in the town tend to look upon it as an Asian town, a town dominated by foreigners, and they resent the dominance of Europeans. They are very much attracted to Kampala because Kisenyi is the best of the places which they can get, but most of them in the absence of the groups regard it as a disreputable place and a place where they would rather avoid. The dream of residing there is a dream of the past. The adult population of the Kisenyi men from 62% and women 30% are in the quarter of the total an

...in Kisenyi only one-eighth. The average fertility of women in Kisenyi is extremely low, and in addition to this many of the children whose parents live there have themselves been left with other relatives in the country.

People's statements of their religious affiliation were taken at their face value, without any further test. Clearly, many nominal adherents must have been included, but the results are probably a safe guide to the creation of a person's allegiance. Forty-four per cent were found to be Roman Catholic, 26% Protestant, 24% Muslim, and 5% pagan. Somewhat surprisingly, Muslims predominate in the Ruanda group, where they form more than half the population.

Muslim Influence

The most significant feature of Kisenyi religious life is this high proportion of Muslims, which is doubtless associated with the emphasis on retail trading. African Muslims appear to be more successful traders than their fellows in the scene, but like many Indians, they train their children in the family firm, so that a certain minimum of commercial acumen becomes an inherent part of traditional culture.

Islam is the only religion represented in Kisenyi by any place of worship, as there is a small Sunni mosque, not easily distinguishable from an ordinary house. African Muslims of this type are reinforced by the Arabs of whom there are several dozens. They, perhaps fit into the African scene more harmoniously than any other non-African group. The same is true to a less extent of the Indian Muslims.

Though their numbers are small, the presence of the Teco group is significant. They form more than 14% among the Luo, 24.7% among the Teso, and 3% among the Loro. They are illiterate pagans, who have not yet fallen into the net of any religious mission; they are a sophisticated, sophisticated group of agnostics of a type which is beginning to appear among the highly educated class.

Out of every 10 people in Kisenyi of school age or over, four are illiterate; five have only a bare literacy, not extending far as full primary education, and perhaps only amounting to a course of religious instruction for baptism, which does not confer general literacy without further practice of training; and one has had full primary education, less than one in 100 of which passed through the hands of a Christian in the process of schooling.

Education

In spite of the great development of education in Buganda, the Ganda group in Kisenyi does not show up better than average. This is due to the fact that the group contains a larger proportion of women than other tribal groups, and most of these are illiterate. It is clear that Kisenyi attracts mainly the poorly educated, low status Ganda. This is not to the of other tribes.

...the special position of the Ganda in relation to land and to Buganda society, Ganda in Kisenyi tribes do not risk the same loss of status as Ganda living in the

# Debate on Suez Policy

## Some Conservative Members Abstain

THE GOVERNMENT ESCAPED by a comfortable majority of 19 the Opposition motion last night concerning its Suez policy. Fourteen Conservative backbenchers, however, led by Lord Hinchinbrooke, abstained from voting after a two-day debate.

MR. HUGH GATSKELL, the Leader of the Opposition, said that the lesson for the future was clear enough. We must reaffirm our trust in the three essentials of our foreign policy: the unity of the Commonwealth, support for the Charter of the United Nations, and the Anglo-American alliance. And we must not only reaffirm them, but insist upon them. Only in this way, and by abandoning the path down which the Government strode last autumn, could we hope to regain some of our lost influence and prestige, and recreate confidence between ourselves and our allies, and true unity in the Commonwealth.

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, the Prime Minister, said: "In the debate in December members claimed that the Anglo-American alliance had been broken beyond repair. I did not take that view. I said then: 'It is now possible that the United States have begun to realize what the Middle East problem really means and the dangers involved not only to our country but to the whole world.'

### Revolution in American Thinking

Since then there has been a revolution in American thinking on this matter - (Murmured cheers) - which has led to great developments of policy, the closer association of the United States with the Baghdad Pact, and so what I hope will be fruitful and successful co-operation between the great oil companies of the western world. So what has happened has led to greater, and not less, Anglo-American co-operation in the Middle East. Then members said that what we had done had irrevocably split the Commonwealth. All I can say is that the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers will take place here in a few weeks' time.

... would beg members to show signs of the House not to be misled by this case of defeatism. Do not let them allow their natural disappointment at the turn of events in some directions to divert them from a recognition of the great improvement in others."

MR. C. WATERHOUSE (Cons.) said if ever there was a question of Satan rebuking sin the House had an instance of it in the Opposition resolution. The Socialist Party were responsible for the crushing error of Abadan. They were responsible for another error, in not coming out firmly in support of Israel shipping using the canal under the 1888 convention, and weakly handing over the decision to the United Nations, who shied if after passing a pious resolution they supported the Government on what he thought was the wrong policy in the Sudan, and on the Suez policy over the canal zone. The country would not readily forget Mr. Gatskell's speech in August any more than Mr. Summerskill's visit to Nasser immediately after that incident. He had heard Summerskill referred to in Lancashire as "Nasser's nasty nanny".

MR. A. WEDGWOOD BENN (Lab.) said that the tragedy was that the man who opposed Munich should have committed a greater act of folly at the end of his political career. After all, Mr. Neville Chamberlain had committed aggression in the interests of peace. But Mr. Anthony Eden had committed aggression in the interests of peace.

### Ineptitude and Weakness

MR. ANJUS MAUDE, one of the eight Conservatives who have resigned the Whip, because of the Government's decision to allow British shipping to use the canal, implored the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary to reassure him and his friends in slightly more concrete terms than they had used up to now. It was not only eight M.P.s. who were concerned. There were tens of millions of people who were utterly bewildered by the two events had taken and who could have seen a Conservative Government could behave with such apparent ineptitude and weakness and who prayed to have their confidence in the Government and in the party restored.

MR. M. PHILLIPS PRICE (Lab.) said that Egypt would die without water. Colonel Nasser had an Achilles' heel. It was our business, after the way he had behaved, to hit him wherever we could. There was no other way of striking him - see reason.

MR. SELWYN LEYD, the Foreign Secretary, said that on April 30, when he went to the meeting of the Suez Canal Users' Association, it was again made quite clear to him that almost all the Governments concerned had no power to enforce a boycott and that their shipowners considered that such a boycott was impracticable and that it would break down within a day. The choice before the Government was whether or not immediately to have another debate of the Security Council, at which no progress might be made, but which would be followed by the ending of the boycott.

The view of the vast majority of the friends and allies of the Government was that it would be an error in judgment to sell the Suez Canal. The authorities of the Security Council and the great majority of the members of the United Nations were in agreement of this view. Therefore, it was decided to accept this proposal only as a *de facto* arrangement for the canal, but reserving the unanimous position of the members of the memorandum as not a basis for an agreement of a settlement.

Mr. KENNETH YOUNG (Lab.) said that a great deal depended on the United States. While he welcomed on the whole their increased attention to the Middle East, there was danger which had been unfolding from week to week that the United States might ally itself with the Arab States which had no interest in the Suez Canal. We should be seeking to persuade the United States to support our efforts through the United Nations — he had no hope of this yet. It was no substitute to call on the Prime Minister had — of keeping Britain great by having the nuclear bomb and the prestige or the good name of Britain or our influence in the Middle East would not be the result of our policy.

The country knew and the Government ought now to frankly admit that the policies of last autumn were a break from the main stream of British post-war policy. They knew that the policy had failed and that it was unrepeatable and we must now go back to more enlightened international thought. The Middle East action was not something which history would justify; it was a piece of mulish obstinacy without pride or patriotism or hope of posterity.

**Evidence of Defeat**

Lord LINCOLN, now an Independent Conservative, said the evidence which the country saw was evidence of defeat following the Suez disaster. The military operations were catastrophic, the diplomacy since in spite of what the Foreign Secretary had said — a small catalogue of little matters — had been entirely unsuccessful. This was why not only on account of the immediate past but on account of their fundamental reasons for the future, while this type of management continued, and while this type of thinking in the inner recesses of the Civil Service and the Foreign Office continued, he and his friends had thought it right temporarily they hoped to depart from their allegiance to the Government.

A certain half-mindedness in propaganda and policy had been apparent since the end of the war, Britain was suffering today because the higher ranges of the Civil Service had not been properly schooled and positioned by Ministers to get the country into the right frame of mind. If a great democracy struck by military or diplomatic action it must tell its citizens what it was doing and must run the risk of telling a major part of the world too.

That had shown up so terribly in Suez. A bad compromise had been achieved. The Government had avoided rousing the country so as not to rouse the world. It seemed that the Government had been overzealous in their desire to save casualties in Suez and that they had neglected the great public and international purpose of informing the world of the moral and Britain's position.

Mr. W. BAILEY (Lab.) said that the Foreign Office today for the United Nations. Within a few hours the speaking came to words and the Government allowed a resolution to be moved and passed — and encouraged it — that Britain should be ousted from her position in Suez by the United Nations emergency force.

In 48 hours they could not make up their minds whether they liked the United Nations or hated them. Was it worthy of a great Power to make up this policy of being willing to wound and afraid to strike? The Government ought to make up their mind whether or not the United Nations could be used as an instrument of British policy, regarding British policy in the Middle East — a world policy for mankind — so they could be consistent with their counsel and send their best Ministers. Alternatively, they should get out, and leave it as of no account.

Mr. ERIC THORNER (Lab.) said that the Government's schizophrenic affection for the Arab countries and hostility towards Israel was the cause of Nasser getting cocky and of great tension mounting in Israel. Since October there had been a verbal demonstration of the Government's affection for Israel. But today they would not let Israel send aircraft engines bought in Britain because of servicing. There was no lowering of the economic barrier in operation before Suez.

Mr. ALBERT BOWEN (Lab.) said that they had been told that the Commonwealth had not been destroyed because the Commonwealth Prime Ministers would be meeting in July. The Commonwealth had been saved by the action largely of the Opposition in restraining the Government. It was only necessary to read the pronouncements of Prime Ministers abroad and representative public men to realize this.

If Conservatives can be believed, the Commonwealth could be held together by the repetition of the conduct which was in the last nine months, then it was a bad prospect

for the Commonwealth unless there was a formal and change of Government in Great Britain. There was a complete gulf of opinion in the Commonwealth and the House of Commons, and unless Britain brought its policy in line with the new mood, structure and composition of the Commonwealth, then the Commonwealth would dissolve. It would be even more fragmented than the Conservative Party.

**Prime Minister Replies**

In replying to the debate, Mr. MACMILLAN said that the political position of the Egyptian Government and especially of Colonel Nasser had become much weaker. They have lost great prestige all over the Arab world. Many countries whom they seemed to have been able to attract by propaganda seemed to have become anxious to extricate themselves from the influence of Egypt. The Egyptian process has been much exploded. Nasser had pinned his hopes for the future on the large-scale developments, the waters of the Nile and the canal. The High Dam scheme involved about £470m., and the plans for the development of the canal made by the Suez Canal Company involved something like £120m. Where was he to get the money? The western Powers were not likely to show great confidence in the prospects issued to them.

On one side, nearly all the gloomy prophecies have been proved wrong. Anglo-American friendship was now based on a far better understanding on both sides.

Great point had been made about the effect on the Commonwealth was true, and he did not deny it. How could it be otherwise with events of this magnitude? But he was persuaded that the Commonwealth would emerge stronger in spite of the efforts of the Opposition. He looked forward to the meeting with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and felt confident that it would be constructive and fruitful. The debate ended.

**Higher Education Overseas**

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT has been issued by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika:

In 1955 a working party headed by Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, then Director of the London School of Economics, visited East Africa at the request of the secretary of State, in order to report upon the future of higher education in the region. Since this report was received early last year the Government have consulted the Secretary of State, the governing councils of Makerere College and the Royal Technical College, the boards of governors of the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education, and in the United Kingdom the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas and the Advisory Committee on Colonial Colleges of Arts, Science, and Technology.

The working party's report covers the whole field of the future of higher education in East Africa, and has therefore required very careful consideration. The three Governments in consultation are now preparing a White Paper which contains their comments.

Early this year discussions in East Africa had reached a stage at which the bodies interested in East Africa were ready for discussions with those bodies mainly concerned in London. In consequence a delegation from East Africa, including representatives from the three Governments, Makerere, and the Royal Technical College, visited London this month. The delegation also held discussions with London University, in the course of which they clarified certain issues relating to the relationship which exists between London University and University Colleges in the Colonies. During these discussions the question of providing degree courses in Nairobi was considered.

It has been stated in certain quarters that this has involved the question of the status of the Royal Technical College, but this will not in fact be changed in any way, and the college will continue as the one institution in the East African territories at which courses for diplomas in higher technical education or technology can be taken.

The question of degree courses at the Royal Technical College has been the subject of discussion in both London and East Africa, and raises several important questions, on which a decision has not yet been reached.

It has been protested that preferential treatment for products from the economies of the six European Powers which are to form a common market "is in absolute contradiction of the fundamental rules of G.A.T.T."



### Government's Attitude to U.S.A.U.

#### Reply to Political and Financial Promises

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT of the Government of Tanganyika Territory has issued the following statement:

"First the Korogwe branch and then the Handeni and Pangani branches of the Tanganyika African National Union have been closed by Government. Some people say this is the beginning of a move by Government to suppress 'chama' Is this?"

"Under the Supreme Ordinance, No. 11 of 1954, provided that shall be lawful for the Governor in Council in his absolute discretion, where he considers it to be essential in the public interest, by order to declare to be unlawful any society which in his opinion is being used for any purpose which is or is intended to be, the maintenance of order and good government; or to be being used for any purpose at variance with its declared objects."

"Within three months after the closing of the Korogwe branch of T.A.N.U. under the terms of this Ordinance it has been found necessary to invade the same in respect of the Handeni and Pangani branches of the Tanganyika African National Union."

"The closure of the Handeni branch followed the conviction of one of its members on a charge of usurping judicial powers, and in the case of the Pangani branch three members were convicted on this same charge. Also in the Pangani area the secretary of a local sub-branch of the union was convicted in the local court on a charge of refusing to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the court."

"These cases are only examples of what has been happening in these areas for some months. Government officials in the field have for some time been aware that the Handeni and Pangani branches of T.A.N.U. have been a centre for the spread of misleading information and false promises. Among the benefits promised to those who supported the union were many 'freedoms': no taxes, no gangs of 'forest' fences, no Native authority jurisdiction."

"In some cases encouragement has been given to opposition to Native authority rules especially designed for the welfare of the people, e.g. rules to prevent food shortage."

"It is easy to play on the gullibility of most branch members, who have little understanding of political tricks and the buying of enrolments with easy promises, who usually believe that self-government implies the immediate fulfilment of the union's promises as made by these branches, and see in self-government the removal of all forms of authority. Others who may not be quite sure whether they are in fact above the law or some of the way and being to enjoy the authority of Government."

"Government aims to see the gradual growth of political parties, whether purely African or not. Hence the high degree of tolerance which has been shown with regard to certain activities of some other branches of T.A.N.U. But if any activities prejudice the maintenance of peace, order and good government in the terms of Section 6 of this Ordinance Government will not hesitate to punish by closing down branches responsible."

"The readers and office bearers of the union will have only themselves to blame if the reasons for the Korogwe, Handeni, and Pangani branches are not learned."

### Role of Chiefs in Tanganyika

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, has told a convention of chiefs at Mzumbi local government school that the Government regarded the royal system as the 'sinecure anchor of the life of the African people of the Territory. Some chiefs might have thought that the Territory's political progress had undermined their position but this was not the intention of Government, which wished to strengthen the position of chiefs and to ensure that they continued to wield their influence and authority in the right way."

"I want to assure you," he continued, "most solemnly of your Government, that the British Government and British people, who bear the responsibility for the administration of Tanganyika, are determined to see that the country develops progressively and we hope it will become the model of a modern African State."

"Ultimately it will be the inhabitants of Tanganyika who must make the choice which way they should go, but I must strongly commend to you the right way as to go as we are going now, with a series of reforms and step by step."

### Views of Kenya African Students

#### Statement by Association in U.K.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA INDEPENDENCE (Kenya) Students' Association who signs as Secretary of the Kenya Students' Association and on behalf of the Kenya Students' Association and on behalf of the Kenya Students' Association in U.K. the statement which appears here. It does not of course represent the views of all students in the U.K. - a large number of whom are European and probably none of whom are of African origin."

The Kenya Students' Association would be better entitled The Kenya African Students' Association."

The statement reads: "In support of the policy of the newly elected African representatives in the Kenya Legislative Council, the Kenya Students' Association in the United Kingdom have passed the following resolution:

"(1) Kenya is an African country and on this fact there can be no compromise. We therefore reject the Education Bill which not only negates that principle but is intended to entrench European domination under the canopy of 'democratic' Realism."

"(2) The existence of the Ministry of African Affairs, the Ministry of Community Development, etc. is also unjustified and inconsistent with our desire to build a Government and society in which all enjoy equal rights and opportunities. Accordingly, we demand their liquidation forthwith."

"(3) We demand a thorough overhaul of the educational machinery and objectives in favour of a uniform, non-discriminatory system and the institution of free compulsory education and greater facilities for higher education. We also demand an immediate inquiry into the present discriminatory allocation of overseas scholarships."

"(4) We are distressed that after more than two years of the emergency, with its disruption of normal life, and despite the present peaceful conditions, arrests and detentions should still continue with unabated vigour. Subjects teaching in schools, the conditions of men, women, and children affected during the emergency are cruelly appalling and call for an immediate ending of the emergency and the detention of all detention camps and the release of all prisoners held without fair trial. There is an essential element, the implementation in every social and economic planning. And detention in the form of villagization and land consolidation is in total accord with democratic principles, and should stop."

"(5) Any further impingement of non-Africans complicates an already acute problem and must therefore stop until the African is in control to determine the needs of his country. The present intolerable control exercised exclusively on the movements of Africans (e.g. the payment of deposits before they get passports for travel overseas, even to come to the United Kingdom, etc.) is unequivocally discriminatory and should be nullified."

"(6) A National Party representing the African opinion should be formed immediately."

"(7) The African must command a majority in the Legislative Council through universal suffrage. We strongly feel that the Africanization of the Civil Service should be effected forthwith."

"(8) We view with grave concern the transfer of the control of the Army from the War Office in London, to the territorial Government of East Africa. Moreover, the external and internal dangers entailed in the re-establishment of a military base in Kenya should be brought to the attention of the people and resolved through all constitutional means."

"(9) We believe in the principles of human rights and liberties as declared in the Charter of the United Nations."

(Comment is made in Notes B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z)

### Back Pay for Terrorists

INDIGNATION has been aroused among loyal Kikuyu Civil Servants who worked for the Kenya Government throughout the Emergency at the risk of their lives, on hearing that nearly £500 back pay has been given to a former field assistant of the Public Works Department who had been a member of a Mau Mau gang before his arrest in 1954 and had spent three years in detention since before his recent release. He has now been dismissed from Government Service. It is believed that back pay for other African civil servants detained as members of Mau Mau may amount to tens of thousands of pounds."

# PERSONALIA

MR. R. ADAMS has returned from New York for the Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee.

MR. J. M. BURRE has been appointed a puisne judge in the High Court.

MR. G. S. SPIER will arrive in London from Salisbury next month.

MR. CHESTER BISHOP has been installed as the first master of Chironia, Northern Rhodesia.

SIGNOR CARLO DE BRANCHIS, the new Italian Consul-General in the Federation, has arrived at Salisbury.

SIR JOHN GUNLEY has been re-elected chairman of the Council of the London Society of Commerce.

MRS. STANLEY E. MURPHY is sailing for Uganda on June 1 from Tanganyika for a month's tour in Entebbe.

SIR ROBERT ARMITAGE, the Governor of Nyasaland, and Lady Armitage, are visiting the remote parts of the Northern Province.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT C. S. V. GOODWIN, R.R.A.F., has taken up an appointment on the Air Liaison Officer's staff at Rhodesia House.

LORD CHESHAM has been elected Chancellor of the Primrose League in succession to LORD FAIRFAX, who has been elected a trustee.

MR. HASHI JAMA, a veterinary assistant in the Somaliland protectorate until his retirement last March, has been awarded the Imperial Service Medal.

THE REV. D. F. STOWELL, formerly priest-in-charge of St. Faith's Mission, Rusape, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed rector of Great Chest, Kent.

SIR WILLIAM MURPHY, the Acting Governor-General of the Federation, and Lady Murphy, have returned to Salisbury from their visit to Northern Rhodesia.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEOFFREY ROBSON, C.M.S., South Atlantic, and Lady Robson, are expected to tour Southern and Northern Rhodesia next month.

MAJOR P. J. KENWORTH, Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association in Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the Silver Wolf, the movement's highest award.

VISCOUNT COBHAM has returned from the board of East African Estates, Ltd., in view of his appointment as Governor-General of New Zealand. SIR HARRY GOLDSMID is the new chairman.

DR. J. H. HADLOW, since 1953 Director of the East African Virus Research Institute in Entebbe, Uganda, has been awarded the Chalmers Medal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

Royal Rhodesian Air Force apprentices MR. HANSON (Livingstone), B. N. STRICKLAND (Salisbury), and P. M. FRIEDMANN (Rusape) have arrived at this country to take three-year training courses at R.A.F. technical schools.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, has watched displays given by the soldiers of the King's African Rifles who are rehearsing in Nairobi their performance which will be given at the Royal Military Tournament at Epsom Court.

MRS. MARY SHANNON, of the Church of Scotland Mission in Kenya, is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Dutch Societies at 11, Upper Grosvenor Street, London, on the Social Life of the Kenya.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER has sent a donation to the Fort Hall Memorial Church Funds. The church is being built at the Kinyu Reserve in Kenya in memory of those of allances who died there in the struggle against Mau Mau.

The Court of Appeal in Eastern Africa will sit in Dar es Salaam from July 2 to 19. Members of the court will be SIR NEWHAM WOODS, president, SIR RONALD SIMON, vice-president, and JUSTICE BACON, Justice of Appeal.

MR. J. F. R. HILL, chairman of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation, is now on leave in this country until July, when he sails for the East to take up an appointment as Government liaison officer to a large development project.

MR. G. KINGSLEY GARBETT has been awarded a Distinguished Research Scholarship for post graduate studies of the new elites and new forms of leadership in Central African communities at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

DR. PETER RUSSELL, of the Rockefeller Foundation, was awarded the Harding Foundation Medal and prize for outstanding achievements in the Control of malaria. This was announced at a meeting of the World Health Assembly in Geneva last week.

LADY ARMITAGE is to open the annual congress of the Nyasaland Council of Women at the Limbe County Club on May 31. The speakers will include MR. R. C. BUCCOQUET, Federal M.P., MR. COSMO HASKARD, MR. P. HOWARD and MR. DESMOND LEWIS.

MR. COLIN BLACK has been appointed Press co-ordinating officer for the Queen Mother's visit to the Federation. Mr. Black, who was at the time Press Attaché at Rhodesia House, is due in London on Thursday for Press discussions on the royal tour.

SIR GILBERT PENNIE, the Federal High Commissioner, and LADY RENNIE, entertained to tea last week 28 Rhodesian schoolboys who are making the Grand Tour under a scheme sponsored by the Rhodesia Teachers' Association. It was the schoolgirls' turn last week.

MR. J. SOMEN, Mayor of Nairobi, Mrs. H. TRAVIS, chairman of the finance and general purposes committee of the City Council, MR. G. GRIEVE, deputy chairman, and MR. A. W. KENT, city treasurer, are to interview in London candidates for the posts of town clerk and assistant treasurer.

MR. KENNETH ALFRED MILLER, who has been appointed Commodore Chief Engineer of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.'s fleet in the place of MR. JOHN FREDERICK BODDY, who has retired, joined the company in 1924 and is at present on the staff in Calcutta awaiting re-appointment to a ship based in that port.

SIR BRUCE HAY, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, and LADY HUTT have left Nairobi by air for leave in South Africa and may come to this country later before returning to Nairobi about mid-August. MR. A. G. KNOX, Chief Administrative Secretary, will be Acting Administrator during Sir Bruce's absence.

**FACTORY PREMISES FOR SALE**

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON 150 acres leasehold land at Natumbi, all just outside Municipal boundary of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia. Premises comprising main Shed 300 ft. by 80 ft. with south lighting through 10 "saw-tooth" bays, 2 storage sheds, 2 carpenter houses, 20 African houses, private railway siding and other small buildings, etc.

Enquiries to the district manager, The Northern Rhodesia Tobacco Co-operative Society, Limited, P.O. Box 151, Livingstone.

Mr. F. J. JOELSON will be away from London until June 1, and will be glad if correspondence requiring his personal attention can be avoided until that date. Other letters should be addressed to the editor or the manager, according to their nature.

MR. LEO THOMPSON, relinquish the appointment of general manager of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., on May 31, and has been named head of the Rhodesia Department of Security Trust, Ltd., in London, which appointment he will take up later this year. N. M. KENNY, who has been appointed general manager with effect from August 1, joined the company as an assistant mine superintendent in 1948.

MR. JOHN FORD, for the past three years Director of the East African Commission in the East Africa Office in Uganda, has been appointed Director of Isese and Tigray Somalis Control and Rehabilitation in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, joined the E.A. H. Commission in 1948, and has worked in Kenya and Tanganyika. After reading law at New College, Oxford, he carried out post-graduate research in Sarawak and was also a member of an expedition sponsored by the British Government to the mountain areas of East Africa.

**Sudanese Lady Visitor**

MISS BECKWITH, editor of the Sudanese women's magazine *Al Mithar* and a school teacher, Miss Musa, a journalist and school teacher in the Sudan, Miss Sa'Adiyah Din, a Sudanese journalist, and Miss Umbabi, a journalist and school teacher in the Sudan, have arrived in this country on their tour from Khartoum for a three-week visit as guests of the Foreign Office. A programme of their itinerary made by the Central Office of Information will include visits to the Chelsea Flower Show, Westminster Hospital, a fashion show, the Islamic Cultural Centre and a mosque in Regent's Park, primary schools at Berkhamstead, the Bonar Law Memorial College at Ashridge, and a nearby farm. Subsequent engagements comprise a lunch with the United Federations of Business and Professional Women, a reception at the Foreign Office, and visits to the headquarters of the British Red Cross, New Scotland Yard, Hampton Court, the House of Parliament, H.M. Prison at Hill Hall Epping, the offices of a women's magazine, the B.B.C. studios, the High Court, the Court of Appeal, the University of Cambridge, and the Royal Festival Hall and Covent Garden. While in London the visitors will be staying at Kensington Palace Hotel, and will be accompanied on their tour by Miss Muriel Riddell on May 23 and thereafter by Miss Bethel Riddell.

**Assistant Ministers in Tanganyika**

THE NAMES OF THE SIX ASSISTANT MINISTERS who, as announced last week, will serve in Tanganyika's new ministerial system which will come into effect in July, are: Mr. D. N. Bryceson, in the Ministry of Social Services, who will be mainly concerned with labour matters; Mr. Ramji Karamjee, in the Chief Secretary's department; Chief Luganda, in the Ministry of Local Government and Administration; Mr. D. P. K. Makwana, in the Ministry for Trade and Mineral Resources; Chief John Mungu, in the Ministry for Social Services, who will be concerned chiefly with African education; and Chief Humpi Zilio, in the Ministry for Natural Resources.

**Obituary**

**Sir Sidney Abrahams**

**Services to Colonial Justice**

THE R.F. HON. SIR SIDNEY ABRAHAMS, P.C., O.C., whose death in London at the age of 62 was briefly reported last week, had been since 1942 a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and was a former Chief Justice of Uganda (1933-36) and Tanganyika (1935-36).

The son of the late Isaac Abraham, he was educated at Bedford Modern School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated with honours in the Law Tripos and took his L.B. in 1906, being called to the Bar by the Middle Temple three years later. In 1915 he went to Zanzibar as a town magistrate. In 1922 after two years' service in the Middle East, he returned as Attorney-General, and later held the same office in Uganda and in the Gold Coast. He retired from the service as Chief Justice of Ceylon in 1939. At the time of his appointment to the judicial committee of the Privy Council he was also temporary assistant legal adviser at the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office, and during the war he seldom sat at the committee as it was thought undesirable for anyone to carry out judicial and administrative duties at the same time.

In 1906 he spent nearly three months in Nyasaland inquiring into land problems and wrote *Preparations*.

Sir Sidney had a reputation as a brilliant and representative Cambridge, against Oxford in the long jump, from 1904-06 and an 1100 yards in the last mentioned year. A member of the British team at the Olympic Games at Athens in 1906, and in Stockholm in 1912, he became amateur long jump champion in the following year.

He served with the Home Guard from 1940-45. He married Ruth, daughter of Mrs. L. G. Bowman in 1914 and leaves one son and one daughter.

**Sir Kenneth Roberts Wray's Tribute**

SIR KENNETH ROBERTS WRAY, Legal Adviser to the Commonwealth Relations Office, writes in *The Times*: "Sir Sidney Abrahams's principal claim to fame no doubt rests on his distinguished career on the Bench and his athletic prowess, but an appreciation of his public services is incomplete without reference to his 18 years as a temporary and valuable member of the legal advisory staff in the Colonial Office.

To an acute brain, a wide knowledge of law, shrewd common sense and a passion for justice, he added a phenomenal memory. For example, he could, on request, give an outline of the career of most of the members of the Legal and Judicial Branches of the Overseas Service; and he had an almost encyclopaedic knowledge of the history of British Colonies and Protectorates in Africa, which was an invaluable asset both to himself and others from time to time when he was asked to advise on Colonial law.

It was not only those in the Colonial Office, however, who had good reason to value his friendship and his fine qualities. There must be hundreds of men serving overseas who will deeply regret that they will no longer be able, when on leave in London, to call on 'Solly', who always had a warm welcome for them. The younger men who felt in need of advice from an 'elder statesman' of their own service knew that the benefit of his long and varied experience was at their disposal.

A debt of gratitude is due to him from the countries to whose service he devoted his life; and he will be sadly missed by his many friends and acquaintances throughout the world who will always hold him in affectionate memory.

# B.O.A.C. Takes Over C.A.A. International Service

## Independent Airlines to Provide for Minister of Civil Aviation

THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION is to operate external services of the Central African Airways for the next ten years. The corporation will give C.A.A. a guaranteed annual profit of £175,000. Control of C.A.A. passes to the hands of the Federal Government.

In a statement on Friday, Mr. Eastwood, Federal Minister of Transport and Works, said that the arrangement was not only financially sound, but also ensured that international services would be effectively and efficiently operated without having to raise capital. It also enabled C.A.A. to concentrate on provision of local and local services, its chief function.

This announcement brings to an end three months of protracted negotiations. The Hunting-Clan move was first in the field. In February, its chairman, Lord Rotherwick, called on Sir Roy Welensky and offered on behalf of Hunting-Clan Air Transport Ltd., to acquire the controlling interest in C.A.A. The group was prepared either to acquire outright or to retain the Federal Government as a minority shareholder. C.A.A. would retain, under the B.O.A.C. arrangement, its name and national identity. Soon after a meeting was made on behalf of B.O.A.C. by Mr. Kesel, Rotherwick, its commercial director. Pan American Airways also approached the Federal Government.

An Air political meeting near Salisbury last Thursday Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, said: "When a decision is taken in the future as to the future policy for C.A.A. it will have been arrived at on a basis of hard-business-like considerations."

### C.A.A. Finances

The precarious position of C.A.A. has given rise to some concern. Its estimated operating loss for the 15 months to the end of next month is £300,000, which the Federal Government will have to make good. The Suez crisis cost the airline about £13,000 a month, and it was stated in the C.A.A. debate in the Federal Assembly about a month ago that unless some new arrangement could be made the whole question of the continued operation of the airline would be reviewed.

Another reason for the losses was that too optimistic a view was taken of the Viscount's performance in Southern Africa. Load limitations discovered after tropical trials caused a loss of £22,000 revenue. Another body blow was the loss of £80,000-worth of I.C.A. contracts to bring immigrants to the Federation, particularly from Italy. C.A.A. could not compete for because of the necessity to fly round Egypt.

Mr. R. C. Bucquet, a Federal M.P., suggested that the "useless and expensive" Federal service should be abandoned for improved local services. That C.A.A. should co-operate to the fullest possible extent with B.O.A.C. and that the amalgamation of C.A.A. and East African Airways should be discussed with the East African Government. He added that C.A.A. was formed as a domestic airline, and there had been an emotional drive, very nearly to transform C.A.A. into an international airline.

Commenting on the Hunting-Clan bid, Mr. Eastwood said in his statement that it offered to "enter into association with C.A.A. whereby these two interests would have an option running until mid-1960 to acquire a 55 per cent. holding on certain terms and conditions which included undertaking to meet a substantial portion of any losses sustained by C.A.A. during the option period. The proposals provided for the exercise by the Government of certain special powers through its members on the board of the new C.A.A., and also included the provision of a loan for the purpose of general development.

The Government's theme, of course, been being energetic to improve their existing position and seeking other ways have been examining the possibility of a charter arrangement for their overseas services. They accordingly requested discussions with B.O.A.C. in this connexion as a result of which they proposed to the Government that they be authorized to enter into an agreement whereby B.O.A.C. would provide long-range aircraft on terms for operation of C.A.A.'s overseas routes, and the Federation should be permitted to operate the agreement would last for 10 years and apart from ensuring availability from 1958 onwards.

modern aircraft, and provide C.A.A. with the certainty of a substantial net profit.

Mr. Eastwood said that in recognizing the merits of private enterprise the Government took the view that it should be determined on hard business considerations and the Federal Government had to be prepared to take the business services of the Federation. Hunting-Clan considered that they could not depend on the possibility of an option, and the company was prepared to exercise the option during the next three years. C.A.A.'s financial and competitive position might, if the option were not exercised, be no better or possibly worse than at present. The Government therefore came to the conclusion that the certainty and security of the proposed agreement with B.O.A.C. offered a better choice.

### Advantages of Agreement

Mr. Eastwood, chairman of Central African Airways, states that the B.O.A.C. agreement has several advantages: first, it will help to restore the financial stability of C.A.A.; secondly, the Federal Government will not be required to dispose of any interest in C.A.A. thus retaining full ownership of the corporation; thirdly, C.A.A. will have at its disposal for international operations during the course of the next 10 years the latest type of aircraft available without obligation to provide any capital for their acquisition; fourthly, on expiry of the agreement C.A.A. will have full right to resume international operations with its own aircraft, should this be in the public interest; finally, the world-wide operating experience of B.O.A.C. will be available to C.A.A.

With the introduction of the Britannias the Viscount is less competitive on the Federation-United Kingdom trunk route. This situation will be further adversely affected by the introduction of high density tourist traffic at low fares which is likely to take place on African routes within the foreseeable future. These circumstances would have compelled C.A.A. to decide to withdraw from operation its Viscount aircraft and international routes during 1958.

Discussions have been held between B.O.A.C. and C.A.A. with a view to an arrangement being made at which by B.O.A.C. would continue to operate the routes to which it is entitled under the Federation and the United Kingdom and, in addition, would charter aircraft to C.A.A. to enable C.A.A. to take care of its own traffic on the trunk route. B.O.A.C. will not be providing aircraft for this purpose, but Britannias needs to be available for this purpose. To meet the needs of C.A.A. B.O.A.C. has agreed to provide engines for its aircraft, to replace its aircraft from that date until it is replaced with Britannias or other aircraft. B.O.A.C. will also operate the Springbok services during 1958.

This co-operation will enable the Viscount to be installed in Viscount without any restriction. The Comet IV jet will be introduced in the next few months in 1958.

The agreement will remain in force for 10 years from July 1, 1957, but may be suspended for the benefit of B.O.A.C. not being able for any reason to provide services in accordance with obligations. Should such a suspension occur, then C.A.A. would be free to take such steps as might be required by the Federal Government to meet the requirements of the Federation for its international air services.

B.O.A.C. will operate the C.A.A. routes and its own with modern equipment, including the Britannias, Comet IV, and other jet during the currency of the agreement. B.O.A.C. will back the agreement with its technical resources and world-wide experience of international operations. On termination of the agreement, C.A.A. will have the right to purchase the services of its own aircraft. B.O.A.C. will undertake to ensure an adjustment of capacity to allow for the restriction of services by C.A.A. on a reciprocal basis with B.O.A.C. Alternatively the present agreement may be extended.

As C.A.A. will no longer be operating international routes a certain number of staff will be made redundant. B.O.A.C. has agreed to enter into an agreement for employment from any such staff members. There is a scarcity of trained pilots and engineers throughout the world and this should be no difficulty, it is said, in assigning employees needed to obtain suitable employment.

Hunting-Clan and the British Independent Air Transport Association have reacted sharply to the Federal Government's decision. Both intend to seek an interview with the Minister of Civil Aviation.

Mr. Maurice Curtis, managing director of Hunting-Clan Air Transport, has described B.O.A.C. offer as one that no commercial concern could make. "I suppose," he said, "the British taxpayer will be again."

On Tuesday he is reported in the *Daily Mail* as saying: "We think B.O.A.C. deliberately made this offer to keep us out of Central African ways. Apparently they viewed with such alarm the prospect of an independent airline with shipping interests behind it [British Commonwealth Shipping Co. Ltd., which includes the Union-Castle Line] getting an interest in a foreign airline that they decided to stop it at all costs. Our offer was a very substantial one but is understood that the group was prepared to spend £6m. or more on new aircraft for B.O.A.C., apart from the cost of acquiring the airline itself but one could draw the line somewhere when faced with the give away tactics by State corporations. We don't really blame B.O.A.C. for trying to consolidate their monopoly. What we do blame is the Government policy which is slowly strangling independents."

Mr. Curtis added that to cover its investment in Central Africa amounting to several millions, B.O.A.C. would have to make a larger profit than they had been making on the London Salisbury route after paying B.O.A.C. guaranteed profit. A Hunting-Clan Air Transport spokesman told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in their having taken the initiative in denationalising steel and cotton, Rhodesia has now sold its free enterprise birth-right for a mess of B.O.A.C. postage. Hunting-Clan operate an all-freight service between London and East, West and Central Africa, and controls Hunting-Clan African Airways, which operate an internal freight service in Central Africa. In association with Airwork, Ltd., Hunting-Clan also operate the Safari service between London and Central Africa.

### Lord Elton's Empire Day Message Faith in Our Destiny

LORD ELTON, one of the vice-presidents of the Empire Day Movement, is the writer of this year's message for schools. He has written:

"In 1940, during the Battle of Britain, the outlook was so dark that on every rational calculation our world-wide family of free nations seemed destined to final defeat and disintegration. Yet, against every human probability as it seemed, we were permitted to survive and eventually to triumph. We must believe that we were permitted to survive because in God's mysterious providence some great task awaited us in the post-war age.

"If we survey the world of today, is it not evident that a great task does await us? As it is plain that, with mankind still desperately seeking some means of easing the tensions and allaying the fears bred by rivalries of nations, there is a great and healing rôle yet to be played by our Commonwealth, within which something like one-third of mankind has learned to live together in peace, and which Field-Marshal Smuts once truly described as 'the only League of Nations which has ever worked'.

"May God, who has given us such great opportunities, bless and help us to do our duty to Him and the World." Colonel Sir Charles Ponsonby, chairman of the Royal Empire Society, has written:

"There is still no answer to the great question of peace for all time; yet it may well be that the onset of events which caused such deep division between many who are linked together in friendship, either with each other within the Commonwealth or with the rest of the free world, now that the immediate controversy is past will have cleared a way which was clouded by false hopes and uncertainties.

"The future may show that the Commonwealth will emerge strengthened, and that those who saw in these events an exceptional opportunity for causing irreparable harm to the free world will once again be confounded."

### Tanga Dock Labour Award

AN INCREASE OF 55. A MONTH has been awarded to all monthly-paid labourers at Tanga port who have more than five years' experience of dockward work and are on the minimum scales. The present minimum wage is 135s. In rejecting the trade union's demand for a minimum wage of 369.65s. a month, Mr. Justice J. S. Abernethy, the arbitrator, said that the union had been quite unable to give any reason why its members should enjoy a standard of living infinitely higher than that enjoyed by any other industrial worker in Tanganyika. Rejecting the employers' contention that work done by members of the union was quite unskilled, he said that a man with several years' experience of dock work was likely to do it more efficiently than a newly engaged worker. Workers of more than five years' experience at the docks were awarded an increase of 60. per shift. The awards are retrospective to April 1.

### More Federal M.P.s?

REPORTS REACHING London on Monday stated that the Federal Government is to introduce a Bill next month to increase the size of the Federal Parliament from 35 to 59 members.

### Railway Conference

THE GENERAL MANAGERS of the eight railway systems of Southern Africa and their chief officials will meet in the Victoria Falls Hotel from June 12 to 15. Rhodesia Railways will act as host, and about 33 visiting delegates are expected. The conference is to discuss ideas on administration and operation. Such conferences are held every 18 months or two years.



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# K.A.R. at the Royal Military Tournament Displays in Many Parts of the Tri.

AFRICAN SOLDIERS AND BANDSMEN of the Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika battalions of the King's African Rifles will give displays in England and Scotland this summer, including the Royal Military Tournament and the Edinburgh Tattoo. The contingent will consist of 40 men from each of the three territories, under the command of Major George Coles, second-in-command of the 4th Battalion (Uganda) Battalion.

Kenya's contribution, picked from her four battalions, will comprise 12 Nandi, 12 Kitur Kamba 12 Luo, and four Samburu. Uganda's entry is the 40-strong band of the 4th Battalion. Tanganyika will be represented by 15 men from the Corps of Drums of the 6th K.A.R., and a drill squad of 25 from the 6th and 26th Battalions.

The contingent will arrive in London by air on May 24. Next day they will appear in the B.B.C. series "In Town Tonight", and on June 1 will move to Earl's Court to begin rehearsing for the Royal Tournament, where they will depict the transformation of tribesmen into trained soldiers. At one end of the arena, which is about 120 yards long and 30 yards wide, a white tower will represent Wajir fort on Kenya's northern frontier.

Buglers will sound the Turkish reveille fused by the K.A.R. since it was introduced in 1896 by the Sudanese soldiers of the Uganda Rifles serving under Lugard, who formed the nucleus of the original battalions of the K.A.R.). Men of the Nandi, Luo, Kamba, and Samburu tribes will then move into the arena wearing their traditional warriors' regalia. As they approach the tower to offer themselves for service they will perform snatches of their traditional dances.

By the start of the stage is set for the K.A.R. training programme's finished product—the tough, skilled soldiers who gained a reputation for themselves on battlefronts from Ethiopia to Burma, and more recently, by their part in quelling terrorism in Malaya and Kenya. To the music of the 4th Bn. and the corps of drums of the 6th, a drill squad

from the Tanganyika battalions will show how great a pride the regiment takes in its marching and arm drill.

At the Royal Tournament there will be displays from June 5 to 22. The contingent will then split up, the band following a special itinerary of its own while the infantry spend a week visiting military establishments in Northern Command.

The band will play in Epsom on June 30, but the real treat on the Horse Guards Parade on July 1, and take part in leading the reveille ceremonies at Wellington College on July 4 and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, on July 6. It has engagements in Dartmouth, Camborne, South Devon, England and the Midlands from July 8 to July 20, and at the beginning of August will go to Scotland.

The Edinburgh Tattoo will be a modified version of the Royal Tournament display from August 18 to 22, after which the infantrymen will return to London for the flight back to East Africa. The band and corps of drums will remain until September 14 in order to take part in Woolwich Tattoo.

## The Federation's Long-Long Road

### Lord Malvern on the Ways of the West

"IF ONLY WE WHO LIVE in this part of Africa can be left alone to work out our own salvation, I have every confidence that we can do it easily with justice and fairness to everybody," said Lord Malvern in Kitwe recently. It was his first speech in Northern Rhodesia since he resigned as Prime Minister of the Federation.

Addressing the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, he said that the special problems of the Copperbelt are made "one hundred times more difficult to solve" for people "who do not live here, who are stirring up trouble all the time."

The former Federal Prime Minister said "It is on the political side that the real danger arises. Western communities with their ultra-democratic systems have not yet demonstrated to my satisfaction that they have all the answers. In fact, they seem to have created world chaos at the present time and that has only happened since, in these democracies, the Government has ceased to govern, but merely has done what public opinion demands for. That has been the cause of the setback to the West. Democracy has gone out of that, and gone much too far."

"It would appear that the people in the old country, especially the Left wing, since they gave up their sense of spiritual values have become idolaters worshipping the idol of the universal vote."

"Before we can consider following their example, I think in fairness we should let these people we don't claim to be a democracy because we know we are not owing to a cause outside our control. But we are on the road to democracy, the rough and tough road."

"I see a distinct danger with the game that is being played in federal politics at the present moment. There might be a tendency to give too much in exchange for the wonderful vision of becoming a so-called dominion. Now it would be a crime against all races in this country if, for instance, the Mchise law was designed so that there would be no opposition in the United Kingdom to the federal state becoming a Dominion."

"It would be a complete sell-off because you know the one thing that would satisfy them—and that is the right for status would have been far too high."

"We have always to watch the political game."

The Northern News has commented editorially:

"Lord Malvern's words will have an impact far beyond the borders of this country. They are, in fact, highly controversial words intended at most to be a consumption as for the effect which they can bring about locally."

"Democracy, the god of the Western world, the epitome of British rule and fair play, has been challenged, and that something which no other statesman, at home or abroad, has the right to do—or has had the foresight or the political sense to do."

A Northern Rhodesian, Mr. M. A. K. N. Skenya, 35, who has been on a visit to London, died at Luton Hospital since he lost control of his own in an accident and to be an accident to a British and an American high manufacturing



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# Corrupt Local Governments

## Alarmning Reports from Uganda

SELF-SEEKING AGITATORS who exploit their fellow Africans, who use threats and other forms of intimidation for political purposes, and who embezzle public funds are denounced by members of the Uganda Administration in the latest annual reports on the Eastern, Western and Northern Provinces of Uganda and the Kingdom of Buganda (Governor's Office, Uganda).

The following extracts from that document should be considered together with recent pronouncements about the political state of Uganda.

**Eastern Province.**—"Much work was done in an attempt to prepare the district councils to take a greater responsibility for the administration of their areas with some degree of success. There were, however, numerous setbacks owing to the machinations of self-seeking agitators either from outside the districts or subject to outside influence and stimulation. Busoga suffered most in this respect, but no district was entirely

### Pattern of Activities

"The activities of these agitators followed the same pattern throughout the province, and it was clear that their plan was to stir up opposition to any established form of government, whether central or local.

"As an immediate benefit to themselves, many of them lined their pockets well with collections that they took in some instances as the result of threats and intimidation. As for the future, they undoubtedly hoped that with the development of self-government they could set themselves into power when they would be able to exploit their fellow countrymen to the full.

"Even in these days the ordinary peasant cares little or nothing for politics and still has faith and trust in the Government officer, although he is bewildered by the fact that subversive utterances apparently go unchallenged. The firm line taken throughout the incidents of the year maintained that faith and trust.

"The senior officials and senior chiefs gave loyal support in the face of pressure and propaganda against them, and they in turn were supported by the better educated and responsible members of the community who had no desire to see a state of anarchy.

"It is certain that the extremists will increase their efforts to achieve domination, and they must continue to be resisted with the utmost firmness. If there is any weakening they will achieve their object, and thousands of Africans will be betrayed and condemned to a life of misery.

**Western Province.**—"Apart from one unfortunate instance in Ankole, where a substantial embezzlement by the then treasurer was detected, and for which the culprit received a sentence of four years imprisonment, it is satisfactory to record that there were fewer cases of dishonesty than in the previous year, except in respect of Toro.

"In Toro it was the worst year on record. During the first eight months of the year eight individual thefts involving approximately £3,200 of both Protectorate Government and Native Government monies were reported. Only a very small amount of these losses has been recovered.

"This appalling wave of dishonesty reached its peak during the middle of the year when two large losses, one at Bwamba size headquarters of some £1,400 and the other at the Katwa salt industry of some £790, were reported. Although convictions have not been obtained in all cases, it is hoped that the severe sentences meted out in some instances will act as a deterrent.

**Northern Province.**—"Throughout the year the Uganda National Congress was active in Acholi; its influence is strongest in the East, and particularly in Lamwo county. It cannot be said to enjoy wide popular support, and it lacks at present any genuine grievance which would attract the non-politically-minded. During the elections to the various councils in Acholi the Congress achieved little success.

"Congress continued to be active throughout the year. One of its leaders, Mr. E. Olyech, served three months' imprison-

ment as a result of his conviction for treason. He provided accounts of money collected from the people. He subsequently quitted Lamwo and went to live in Dar es Salaam. This has left Mr. Olyech as the undoubted leader of the congress in the district; his stock rose as a result of his drive to England of the congress's flag.

"Owing to the unstable and changing political outlook of all Lamwo and the absence of competing political parties, it is probable that the congress should attract some following. The restricted nature of the following is due partly to the opposition of many of the traditional chiefs and partly to the repeated failure of Olyech to bring himself to some of the opportunities he has had of drawing attention to the aims of the Government's proposals.

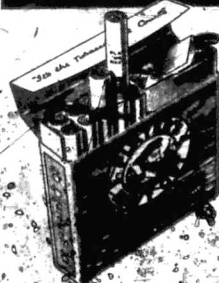
"The district council has maintained fairly close contact with the members of the congress in an attempt to explain Government proposals to its leaders and in the hope that congress members would be useful in the development of the district. It is clear that congress in Lamwo is not an ephemeral movement but it is divided against itself and suffers from lack of responsible leadership.

"It is regrettable to find that there is still suspicion of any proposals from Government that district councils should land for public purposes, although in the past the district councils themselves are more ready to approve such schemes in principle than are the local councils actually to provide the land required within their areas.

"In particular, during the year great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining land in Acholi for the proposed stock farm and for the experimental agricultural farm, both of which would be greatly to the benefit of the district. Similarly in Lamwo only slow progress has been made in obtaining the fuel reserves necessary to secure for the district an adequate forest estate.

## Corona Dinner

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Corona Club is to be held in London on Thursday, June 20. Mr. S. T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, hopes to preside. This will be the 17th annual dinner of the club.



Player's  
Please



# Criticism of Seychelles Government

## Plea for Impartial Investigation

THE ADMINISTRATION of the Seychelles urgently demands impartial investigation, the Rev. Charles A. Roach, late Archbishop of the Seychelles, said in a pamphlet entitled "The Seychelles Story" which has been published by the Union of Democratic Contractors.

It states: "The conditions under which the majority of Seychellois now wages poor living are a result of a general lack of faith in the impartiality of the laws and the absence of a desire for them to improve their lot. It will not continue to be tolerated by their indentured. Many Seychellois have been in the Services and experienced better conditions and have been given a vision of a better way of life."

"Already they have once again asked the Government for attention to their sufferings. On this occasion the Governor called the petitioners to the attention of the Government without allowing them to say what they will not always be prepared to do themselves away for they will not continue to be satisfied with the unfair state of things as it is now."

"Cannot the British Government give justice to the Seychelles, rather than wait till they are provoked to it with violence and bloodshed?"

"Hardly a visitor to the island who stays long enough to see the conditions and to be free to express an opinion comes away without a sorry tale of corruption and maladministration. Colonel Jennie, retired from the Indian Army, wrote in the *Daily Telegraph* on July 20, 1955, that a year's experience of the administration in the Seychelles had been for him a sad and often shocking experience."

### Cold Reception for Governor

"A distinguished ornithologist who visited the island last year wrote to Mr. Eric Fletcher, M.P., that the country was more like hell than paradise, and that when the Governor returned from holiday not one person turned out to cheer him, that even the fishermen on the pier took no notice, that the town was decorated for his return."

"During the last 60 years a number of Europeans have fled to the Seychelles to escape from their family ties and responsibilities, have taken Native 'wives' and settled down to found families. Among the slaves, moreover, children were encouraged, but marriage was not. There has been no law in this regard, very high degree of illegitimacy. The Roman Catholic Church claims as its adherents nearly 90% of its population, whereas the Anglican Church, though established longer, has only 10%. In these circumstances the sale or importation of contraceptives is illegal."

"After a couple of pages about 'very odd things which seem to happen under the law in the Seychelles,' Mr. Roach continues:

"More than 60 per cent of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics and only 40% Anglican. I took the view on a number of occasions and was supported by my Church Council, that freedom of religion, and especially freedom of religious education, was being threatened in the islands."

"There are two secondary grammar schools, the Seychelles Government College for Boys being staffed chiefly by Roman Catholic Brothers of Christian Instruction and the St. Joseph's Convent School for Girls being a Roman Catholic one. United Kingdom taxpayers contributed a large sum of money toward the new building of the Government college and recently gave some £20,000 towards the new building for the convent school, which is to be finished before the end of this year, in return for which the Government will in theory have some control over the school."

"Both these secondary schools admit pupils of all religious denominations, and until this admission to the Government college has been decided largely by an impartial person—the Director of Education. But under a new system, which is causing Anglicans, Seventh Day Adventists, and others some concern, admissions and bursaries for the two secondary schools are now to be decided by Roman Catholic nuns and brothers."

"My attention was drawn in 1954 to a boy who was virtually expelled from the Government college and had been severely beaten by a Roman Catholic priest because he had not gone to Mass and did not know his catechism. This case was raised in the House of Commons, and it was actually said the boy had been punished for 'not reporting

he had not attended Mass.' In my view there is sufficient evidence to show that the Anglican community is not being treated from preference by the larger and more powerful Roman Catholic Church."

"The pretext for my being prevented from returning to the Seychelles was my disagreement with the Roman Catholic Church on these points. Yet I firmly believe that the reasons for my exclusion were mainly concerned with my general opposition to what I regard as conditions which reflect badly on the British Government. The whole administration of the Colony should be subjected to scrutiny."

### The Case of the Roach Family

In early 1955 the Archdeacon of the Seychelles, the family, had come on leave from one of the beautiful islands. The archdeacon, the Rev. Charles Roach, had completed his first term, and arrangements had already been made for him to continue as archdeacon for a further three years at his home in Malé where his wife and other household laid up, and at his family possessions, other than those he held while in England, were left in the Seychelles.

It is quite likely he was due to return to the archdeacon as informed that, as the result of the Governor Sir Thomas Adams, the Bishop of Mauritius, who has the Seychelles Islands under his jurisdiction, had decided not to allow the archdeacon to return to work in the Seychelles as to end and to go.

"For the last few days of their stay in the Seychelles, Mr. and Mrs. Roach and their family had been in the guests of the Governor and Lady Adams. They had parted on good terms, without the Governor's opposition to the reason for it being mentioned."

"In Britain the Minister of State for the Colonies told the House of Commons that the Anglican community was greatly divided as to the desirability of the archdeacon's presence in the Seychelles. The Church Council, however, lost no time in claiming that they spoke for the Anglican community demanding his return; later they were able to state that about 90% of adult Anglicans were opposed to his return, such exclusion and furthermore, that many Roman Catholics and other non-Anglicans were greatly disturbed by the Governor's action. No minister of the Anglican community, wrote a prominent non-Anglican, has ever left behind such a stench of feeling, the oppressed and downtrodden lift up their heads when they think of you."

"The first petition for Mr. Roach's return was signed by 945 people. A later one, signed a short notice, 645 people, said: 'We, the undersigned, respectfully desire to make humble representations concerning the action which threatens to deprive us a lifetime of the presence and guidance of our most beloved and venerable Charles Roach, Archdeacon of the Seychelles. We humbly submit that the reasons for banning the Ven. Charles Roach are inadequate. In our humble opinion, being familiar with all the circumstances, we quite sincerely believe that the Ven. Charles Roach was perfectly justified in every action he took, that he did not exceed his duty as a priest and as a citizen, and that he appears to have been dealt with unjustly and unfairly. We, his parishioners and his friends, and members of the Church Council, are willing to stand behind him and to support him without qualification and without hesitation.'

### Threat of Deportation

"While these petitions were being prepared a member of the Anglican Church Council, a Seychellois, received a message from a member of Legislative Council to warn him that if he took any part in the Roach affair he would be deported."

"Yet it is now clear that in spite of oppression and victimization, large numbers of people have come forward to testify to the integrity and courage of the archdeacon. Moreover, the evidence of letters and statements made by numerous inhabitants of the islands leads one to suspect that accusations made about the attitude of the archdeacon to the Roman Catholic community cover in fact a growing resentment—among those who had most to lose—against the archdeacon's championship of the poor and oppressed in the islands and against his open condemnation of corruption and maladministration."

### Bipartizanship

A PRIVATE DISCUSSION on bipartizanship took place at the Constitutional Club on Monday between the Bow Group and the Central London Fabian Society.



### Jairós Jiri Centre Needs £25,000

#### African's Work for the Handicapped

MR. JAIRÓS JIRI, founder of the African Society for the Physically Handicapped, is for the Rhodesian African Rifles in the last year. On returning to civilian life in the employment of a Bulawayo firm, he gathered together a small committee of Africans, one Indian, and a coloured headmaster to work for the establishment of a haven for the handicapped of his race. Dr. Ashton, director of the African administration, the headmaster became chairman and Mrs. Gordon, wife of the Rhodesian Society for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, became honorary treasurer, and recently the society was reconstituted with the Mayor of Bulawayo and Mr. C. I. Jacobs as trustees. A leaflet appealing for £25,000 for the work says:

#### First Beginnings

In 1956 the Bulawayo Council let Jiri have workshop accommodation at a peppercorn rent. He first opened a leathercraft department, where, under qualified African instructors, the crippled were taught to mend shoes, repair harness and chairs, make handbags, belts, etc. Later he started a department for the blind, where those who had been trained at Capetown in basket-work and mattress-making could work; but later training has also been given to those who cannot go to Capetown. He also started literacy classes, as most of these people had never been to school.

The time has come to establish the centre on a larger scale and in better buildings. This has to be done for three reasons: (1) the growth of the work requires more accommodation; (2) for health reasons it is essential that these handicapped people should not be cramped, either at work or in their leisure hours; and (3) if the work is to find a profitable market and enable the centre to be self-supporting, the public, and especially the European public, must be encouraged to bring their repairs to the centre and buy what they can there. Therefore the work must be produced in wholesome surroundings and attractively displayed.

New Buildings will cost about £25,000. Provisional plans will be drawn up by Messrs. Ayres, Wilson and Parkers will provide workshops, a schoolroom, a community kitchen, living-rooms, offices, and sleeping accommodation. The site has been purchased by Bulawayo Municipality.

At present 27 handicapped men and women are cared for at the centre at a cost of between £2,400 and 3,000 a year. The society's policy is to rehabilitate each person as completely as possible, so that at the end of his training he should obtain work at a living wage outside. If he has not the requisite physical and mental capacity to look for himself, the centre offers him sheltered employment and gives him his board, rent, and clothes, as well as a small wage, to bring his total receipts up to current wage rates.

During the past year expenditure has been met from the society's own resources, approximately one-third being from services (repairs, etc.) supplied by the centre; one-third derived from grants made by the Native Reserves Trust, the Municipality of Bulawayo, the Native Education Department and the administrators of the estate of the late T. Pieters; and the last third from donations from the public and the proceeds of entertainments and concerts organized by Jairós Jiri himself.

In September, 1956, the Native Education Department accepted the centre as a public school, and now pays the salaries of two of the teachers and makes the customary grants for blind and handicapped pupils. This fact, and the support given financially by the Government, the Native Reserves Trust, and Bulawayo Municipality, prove that this is a sound and worthwhile undertaking. It is the first organization founded by an African to help handicapped Africans.

### Mr. Eric Hunt Cleared

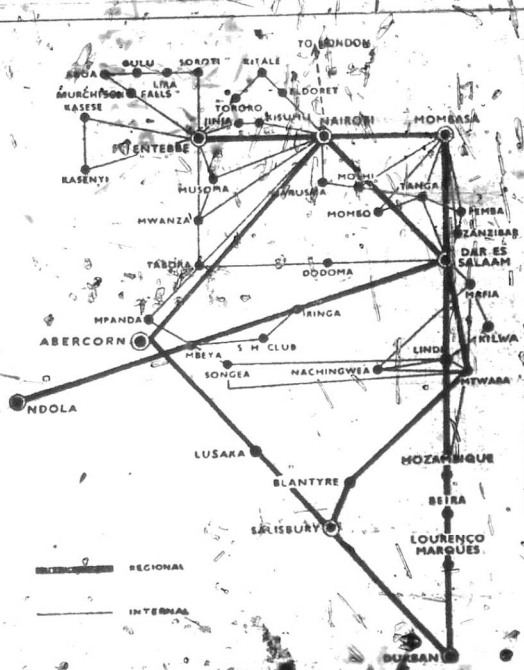
SIR JOHN GRAY, who was appointed to inquire into the wreck of the schooner HIARIAKO, owned by Mr. Eric Hunt, of Zanzibar, has found no evidence to support the allegation that the ship was on a voyage to the Seychelles to rescue Archbishop Makarios. His conclusion is that Mr. Hunt was engaged on a perfectly legitimate trading voyage from Madagascar to Zanzibar by way of the Comoro Islands.

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## Forthcoming Engagements

- May 27.—Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother to visit Exhibition of Unions of Africa and Central Africa, St. John's Church, Waterloo Road.
- June 4.—Archbishop Paget to attend luncheon of Conservative Commonwealth Council.
- Centenary talks of U.M.C.A. in Royal Albert Hall, London.
- June 13.—The Queen's official birthday.
- June 16.—Service at St. Paul's Cathedral for the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
- Joint Empire Societies' Reception on terrace of House of Commons.
- Dinner of Lucifer Golfing Society at Mansion House, London.
- June 25.—Princess Alexandra of Kent to receive purses for U.M.C.A. at Central Hall, Westminster.
- June 26.—Corona Dinner.
- June 25.—Annals meeting of Royal Empire Society.
- June 26.—Opening of Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.
- The Queen's dinner party at Windsor Castle for Commonwealth Prime Ministers.
- July 1.—The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of Royal Agricultural Society of England, to attend opening of Conference of Royal Agricultural Societies of the Commonwealth in Norwich.
- July 2.—Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother to leave by air for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
- July 3.—East African Dinner in London.
- July 3.—Dr. Mary Shannon to address Royal African Society on "The Rehabilitation of the Kikuyu."
- July 8.—Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, to attend annual meeting of Victoria League at the Mansion House.
- Opening of National Rifle Association's Imperial Championship meeting at Bisley (ends July 24).
- July 17.—Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother due back from Central Africa.
- July 19.—Over-Seas League reception on terrace of House of Commons.
- July 23.—Annual meeting of Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Meeting of the Upper Nile Diocesan Association will be held on July 4 in the crypt of Holy Trinity Church, Brompton Road, at 5 p.m. The Rt. Rev. A. L. Kitching, first bishop on the Upper Nile will preside.

Kenya Farmers' Association is about to open at Maragua, near Fort Hall, a branch of which the main purpose will be to provide wholesale facilities for African retailers in the area. The manager will be Mr. S. Roscoe.



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## Mau Mau Emergency Not Finished Yet

### Governor's Review of the Situation

SIR STEPHEN KING-HALL, Governor of Kenya, after his tour of the Nyeri and Nakuru areas, says the Press that it was clear that the struggle against Mau Mau terrorism was not completely finished.

"It is clear we are going to win the war, but we will have some way to go. Around Nakuru there are still a few Mau Mau incidents where there are still terrorists who have not been caught, and there are still attacks on cattle. While these things go on, and while there are still attacks on Mau Mau detainees who have not been released, we cannot afford to relax our basic emergency powers.

"The police have done well in dealing with a number of Mau Mau terrorists responsible for Mau Mau incidents around Nakuru, and I found that the co-operation between the police and the Kenya Mounted Rifles and the Kenya Mounted Police is very good and has been continued. About this month all terrorists have been accounted for in the Central Province."

The Governor said he was glad to see progress made in the European farming areas, and the way the settlers had "picked up after Mau Mau". The Mwangi area had had a hard time as any, being situated between two front lines, and the people had stuck to their farming and their towns. They had come through their troubles with great credit, Sir Evelyn said.

Visitors in the Nyeri Reserve, the Governor continued, had impressed him as being much happier than they were at the time of the Mau Mau troubles. He had been struck by the excellent conditions in some of the new villages, notably that at Githunguri, where they were now making a start on better conservancy methods. The villages situated in the Kikuyu Location, which the Governor said was at one time "just about the worst location in Kikuyuland."

## Impressions of Tanganyika

SIR STEPHEN KING-HALL in the current issue of his *News-Letter* writes:

"Tanganyika. During our recent visit to this East African Territory we had the impression that it could be part of the solution of the list of Central African territories as far as internal troubles are concerned. Although the Nationalist organization TANGU led by Mr. Nyerere, was clearly a somewhat extreme body and the administration had imposed certain restrictions on where Mr. Nyerere could address public meetings, its influence seemed small. What struck us in Tanganyika was the progressive attitude being adopted by the administration in the policy of building up representative institutions at local government level on tribal foundation. All this is in contrast to a report we have received this week from a source we regard as very well informed and reliable. It says that serious trouble is brewing below the surface and that an outbreak of a violent character is to be feared within the next few years. We are very astonished at this information, but we also remember the unexpected character (at any rate at the higher levels) of the Mau Mau rebellion."

"One of the impressions brought back from our recent tour of Africa was a doubt as to whether the administration in various parts of Africa knows what the Africans who have influence are thinking about. The technical difficulties of slow progress is going on in African minds and very great owing to the multiplicity of languages and the racial barrier. In addition to this the African has a great liking for secret

## Rhodesia House Cricket

THE RHODESIA HOUSE Cricket Club has won its first two matches of the season. In the first match the Commonwealth Relations Office were dismissed at Purley for 23 runs against the Rhodesians' 80. At Beckingham, Chris Church C.C. needed 90 runs to win, but the last man was run out four short of the target. The Club has a full fixture card ending with the customary annual match at Bishop's Moorfield on September 12.

About 25 women students of Smith College, Massachusetts, U.S.A., will arrive in Uganda in the latter part of June to discuss social welfare problems and the question of advances towards self-government. They will travel through the Kenya Highlands, spend three days in Nairobi, and leave for South Africa at the end of the month. Professor Gwendolen Carter, who is in charge of African studies at the college, will lead the party.

# News Items in Brief

# Sir Robert Tredgold

## Appointed Federal Governor-General

SIR ROBERT MURPHY, who has acted as Governor-General since February, will hand over his office to Sir Robert Tredgold in the middle of June, when he also relinquishes his duties as Acting Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Sir William Murphy assumed office under a special commission until either a new Governor-General was appointed or the Chief Justice of the Federation was able to assume the functions of Acting Governor-General. It was necessary to make arrangements for the appointment of a new Governor-General at the time of Lord Llewellyn's death. Sir Robert Tredgold was fully engaged as chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Public Commission, which presented its report in December.

The Governor-General-designate, Lord Llewellyn, will not be assuming office until later in the year and Sir Robert Tredgold will act for him until he arrives. The Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Evelyn William Powlett, had to make arrangements for his departure.

A specially fitted C-47 Viscount Queen Mother in the Highlands. A detachment of the Rhodesia hydrographic survey of Lake Nyasa to help in the annual general meeting of the Southern Rhodesia Surveyors will be held at the Government Railway Station in Nakusale. The Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, will be present. The direct radio-telephone service between Salisbury and Harare has been extended from 10 to 12 hours daily.

A meeting to be held in Harare next Tuesday with the object of forming a branch of the League of the Loyalists in Rhodesia.

The annual meeting of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland High Court was held last week in Louisa under the chairmanship of Lord Hemmingford.

There were 128 students from the Federation among the 10,337 full-time overseas students enrolled in U.K. universities or university colleges at the beginning of the 1956-57 academic year.

A conference on rural traditions and technical change at Harare, organised by the Institute of Rural Life and Overseas, will be held at Wye Agricultural College, Ashford, Kent, from July 1 to 10.

The British Council has just dispatched an exhibition of 170 English educational books to the Masaland—the final exhibition of its kind since 1953. It will be shown in Blantyre in July and will afterwards tour the country.

The site of the proposed Anglican cathedral in Lusaka is now being cleared. Since 1953 the eight acres of land in a conspicuous position in the centre of the capital have been matted by 20 years of rain and mud made of Rhodesian topsoil.

Owing to extensive rain and damage by flooding the formal opening of the Ashburton playing fields at Paros Salaan has been postponed from May 25 to a date yet to be determined by the United Kingdom.

The first of the outward-bound tours of Louisa to Kenya, featuring representatives of all three races, succeeded in reaching Giridara Point on Mount Kenia on May 19, 1957. It shows sea level. Five of them, with two instructors, reached Kariakoo, Wilhelm Spitz (19,342 ft.), the highest point in Africa.

Eighty men—the students are attending acquaintance classes at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in preparation for professional examinations. Student organisations already include a Protestant Catholic Society, the Student Christian Fellowship, the dramatic society, the Scottish dancing society, and chess, piano, jazz clubs.

Kenya's Immigration Office, since 1956, will become operational on July 1. Its main object is that persons who have to migrate to Kenya to reside in the Colony will have their immigration papers processed in terms of rights, but the intention of the Government should be to grant entry and permission to remain only in the interests of the Colony and at the discretion of the authorities.

The Native Authority clerks in Tanganyika have been sentenced to fines ranging from 50s. to 75s. and imprisonment from six to 30 months on conviction of leaving their posts while employed in public service. The magistrates in their judgment said the public authorities still do not consider the offenders' social standing is in no way diminished on conviction. The public must realize that it is their money that is being stolen.

## National Health Scheme Proposed

THE GOVERNMENT FOR A NATIONAL HEALTH and workmen's compensation scheme on a contributory basis has been put in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament by a United Rhodesia Party backbencher, Mr. Harry Redmond.

The maximum contribution would be 10s. a year for a person earning £150 a year. It was not intended to draw a line between illness which was a direct result of one's employment and other illness because the employment had a direct bearing on health.

Mr. Redmond said, therefore, there was no reason why workmen's compensation and medical aid should not be combined into the national scheme which would be a great saving in administrative costs.

A scheme for national health and workmen's compensation would provide sick pay, workmen's compensation as under the present system, hospital fee subsidies, maternity fees, dentists' fees, consultants and specialists' fees, and would also include Africans in the benefits.

Some of these services would be taken about 1% of income. A grant would also contribute but the amounts would be much smaller.

Rhodesia Railways believed in a new method for the movement of minerals in April. In 16 workings at Wankie 8,300 trucks—nearly 500 a day—were loaded with coal, breaking the quarterly record of 202,300 tons daily. The 327,735 tons of coal, coke and steel loads exceeded January's record by over 6,000 tons. The railway is setting up a record.

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Letter to the Editor

Mr. J. Johnson in Northern Rhodesia

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA: Sir, I have noted with interest Mr. J. Johnson's letter in your issue of May 20th. He claims to have been on a fact-finding mission, in the local press he is supposed to have claimed that the white population of the Copperbelt concerned this claim is entirely false. There are two organizations representing the N.R. Union representing two thirds and his own organization representing the remainder. He does not meet either body - surprising enough for a Socialist M.P. he did take the trouble to travel out to one of the mines to interview the Management.

All our members are entirely responsible for their own education, training, induction and supervision of the "Advanced Africans", as they are solely in charge of the African Personnel Welfare, Medical (except the Doctors), Educational and sports side of the African life on the mines. It seems strange that he should have completely ignored such a body.

It is quite obvious that Johnson had preconceived notions which he wished to remain intact. The fact that he did not include a visit to the Government Labour Offices on the Copperbelt in his so-called "cross-section" only goes to prove this contention.

The members of his party who have made previous visits have to meet representatives of the European organization among them is Mr. J. Creech Jones, James Smiths and even David Why not Mr. Johnson?

Yours,  
HUGH HADFIELD  
General Secretary,  
N.R. Staff Officials and  
Salaries Staff Association

Points from letters

Printed Upside Down

"MANY OLD FRIENDS of the late Duties Hess will have been pleased with your appreciative obituary notice for during his 25 years in Nyasaland as editor of the only English-language paper he did a difficult job with courage and courageously. There were times when he found an editorial policy with which some of his editors disagreed, but, to the credit and his, the editor did his way. Hess once told me that, as editor of the Serra News also, he once received a deputation of influential Portuguese in that town who called to protest that the first two pages of the paper almost always had non-Portuguese news, which was relegated to later pages. He insisted on the happy solution of having two front pages each edition, one English and the other Portuguese, and, for good measure, there were not both printed the same way. I can still see the two front pages, one reading the English and the other the Portuguese, at a neighbouring table who did not know of this unique arrangement thought that he was reading the paper upside down. News arrivals sometimes lost bets in consequence."

No Mono-Racial Unions

YOU HAVE REPORTED the introduction of a Bill into the Southern Rhodesian Parliament to legalize multi-racial trade unions. In the Belgian Congo no trade unions may be mono-racial. Some of them, and I rather think most of them, are affiliated to trade unions in Belgium.


Federal Tobacco Sales

SALES FOR the year ended 31st March 1964 from Southern and Northern Rhodesia to the week ended May 16th, the 10th week of the Salisbury auction, totalled 46,519,017 lb., which fetched £7,566,748, an average of 29.04d. per lb. Nyasaland sales for the week averaged 30.15d. per lb. for 810,821 lb. up to the week ended May 9, the fourth week of the Limpopo sale. The Limpopo (Southern Division) at 24.80d. per lb. has averaged 19.15d. per lb. and cured at 26,344 lb. for 23,40d. burley 34.51d. At the Salisbury sales, down to May 9, the U.K. took 18,232,098 lb. or 45.46%, Australia 2,832,941 lb. or 6.09%, the rest 3,280,547 lb. or 7.11%. The total market is 15,755,445 lb. (39.26%)

Uganda Land

NORTHERN RHODESIA farmers occupying Crown land for permanent active agricultural production may now have an option to purchase their land, provided they have occupied and developed their farms for not less than seven years and have constructed certain minimum improvements, says a statement issued by Mr. John Roberts, Member for Land and Local Government. Permanent improvements must exceed 10,000 in value on farms of over 1,000 acres and over 10,000 for those under 500 acres. Farmers may obtain final title, provided they hold an option to purchase and have occupied it for a total period of 10 years. Total purchase price is the balance of premiums outstanding on the lease plus 10% per acre.

A White Paper to be issued by Kenya on the organization of the Kenya's broadcasting services. A leading technician of the B.B.C. will visit the Colony shortly to examine the modified scheme prepared by Government after the Kenya Broadcasting Commission had made its proposals.



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*Scientific assistants at work*



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### Film Censorship in Northern Rhodesia

**"Lavender Hill Mob" Unsuitable for African Audiences in Northern Rhodesia**  
SOME FILMS HAVE BEEN DECLARED UNSUITABLE FOR African audiences in Northern Rhodesia by the Native Film Censorship Board since January, 1957. Mr. Lennox-Boyd gave their titles to the House of Commons recently, namely: "Blue Steel," "Guilt of Vengeance," "Frontier Trail," "Lavender Hill Mob," "Gaumer," "British News Teels Nos. 963 and 904," and "Parasol News No. 566."

The Secretary of State said that they had been declared unsuitable after they had been advertised for the general public in Lusaka. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that the longest notice he had received to date was the secretary in delivering the film to the exhibitor and subsequently to his submitting the film late for censorship where only one day's notice was given. The film had been advertised on the previous day.

On the regulations the Secretary of State said that he would give with respect to any cinematograph picture or any part thereof which in its content depicts any matter that is contrary to public order or decency or the exhibition of which for any other reason be undesirable in the public interest. The approval of the board may be absolute or may be given subject to a condition that the picture in question may be exhibited only to Natives or non-Natives. The rules of appeal to the Governor, and the Governor may confirm, his law, or vary any of the provisions of the board subject to regulations.

#### Composition of Censorship Board

The chairman of the board is the Secretary of Native Affairs, whose colleagues are the Commissioner of Police, the Chief Information Officer, a European member of the African Education Department, the District Commissioner for Lusaka Urban District, the manager of African Affairs for Lusaka Municipal Council, the chairman of the Lusaka Women's Institute, Messrs. J. Harris, M. Makulalo, L. Malame, M. Mula, N. N. Numbi, and J. Chipwaya, and the Rev. J. C. Robinson, the Rev. D. O'Leary, and the Rev. L. R. Shawa the secretary of Mrs. C. O'Leary-Kemper.

Mr. Benn then asked the Board why it had shown the film of "The Lavender Hill Mob."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "The Governor informed me that the film was declared unsuitable for African audiences because it contained scenes judged likely to encourage disrespect of women and order."

Mr. Benn: "Might I congratulate the Minister upon running a banner on 'The Lavender Hill Mob' which has paralysed only Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the only two countries in the world which took a similar view of the picture. Is that film? As the film is shown in South Africa, with the slightest difficulty will you require this African instance of censorship?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "There are African members of the censorship board, and it is important to remember that it is also important that we should be aware of their part to the discretion of the people of the country."

Mr. Leslie Price: "In view of the recent deflection from the Governor, would the hon. gentleman consider recommending to the hon. member the film 'Red Hearts and Coconuts' to be suitable for African exhibition?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "I found it very suitable."

#### Tanganyika Coal Fields (Development)

Mr. Sydney Irvine asked the Minister if he would reconsider his decision that the development of coal in Tanganyika was not a justifiable economic proposition, in view of the satisfactory results of steam tests on two samples recently made by East African and Nyasaland Railways.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "The present demand for coal in East Africa is small, the railway will sell than an assured market for substantial export could be developed for the development of the Tanganyika coal fields. On this point, no evidence has so far been produced which would lead H.M. Government to change their view."

#### Kenya African Resettlement

Mr. Johnson (Lab.): "The Government have made by the Northern Rhodesia Government in settling the African tribes and their families who are being moved from the valley bottom following the flooding of the Embu Dam scheme."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "About 450 Africans, in four villages,

will be resettled and it is expected that about 16,000 will be resettled."

Mr. Johnson: "The Minister says that these are very simple cases of white men against the blacks and many of whom have been seen a white man against the blacks. Is it the district commissioner's duty to investigate these cases and go to the Police Station? Will he give the person a certificate of residence? I am a little bit anxious in the Commission of Enquiry. I am acutely conscious of the human condition, and I look forward to the problem will be solved when I was in Rhodesia."

#### Land and Trading

Mr. Johnson: "I asked the Minister if he would send an Order in Council of 1924 which prohibits Africans from holding title deeds for land, houses, and shops in Northern Rhodesia."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "The provisions which were designed to protect Africans, are not automatically applied to their advantage. That Government in Northern Rhodesia has Africans as president of the townships in Northern Rhodesia townships because the normal conditions and covenants of the ordinary form of lease could not in practice be enforced. The Governor has been in consultation with the British Government in London for an amendment to the Order in Council to surmount."

#### Embu Labour Camp

In a statement on the Embu Labour Camp on April 26 Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "Eighty inmates of Mau Mau labour camps were received from other camps and are awaiting transfer from the detention camp in Embu. They refused to discontinue move out of their compounds, many of these were detained and raised to operate in rehabilitation, and they had established themselves in the area. After warning and repeated orders by force. During the night the detainees received injuries which were treated at the dispensary, and four were admitted to hospital. None, however, was seriously injured and the four detained in hospital have been discharged. All those involved have now been dispersed to the camps where they appear to be responding to rehabilitation."

Mr. Johnson: "In view of the mass of diluting the worst Mau Mau offenders with those who are in the process of rehabilitation, is proceeding at all realistic?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "I can certainly give that assurance. We all knew that the Kenya Government introduced the dilution technique it was bound to be followed by an increased security risk. No pressure of any kind has been imposed."

Mr. Johnson (Lab.): "Is it surprising that the surprising thing is not how much trouble has been, but how little?"

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: "I am sure."

#### Cotton Ginners' Compensation

Mr. Johnson: "I understand that the compensation totalling \$1,000,000 had been agreed to by the Government for cotton ginner's affairs under the reorganization scheme."

### Pan-African Students' Conference

#### Arrangements for Uganda Meeting

A PAN-AFRICAN STUDENTS' CONFERENCE is to be held at Makerere College, Uganda, from June 24 to July 4 under the auspices of Makerere College Guild.

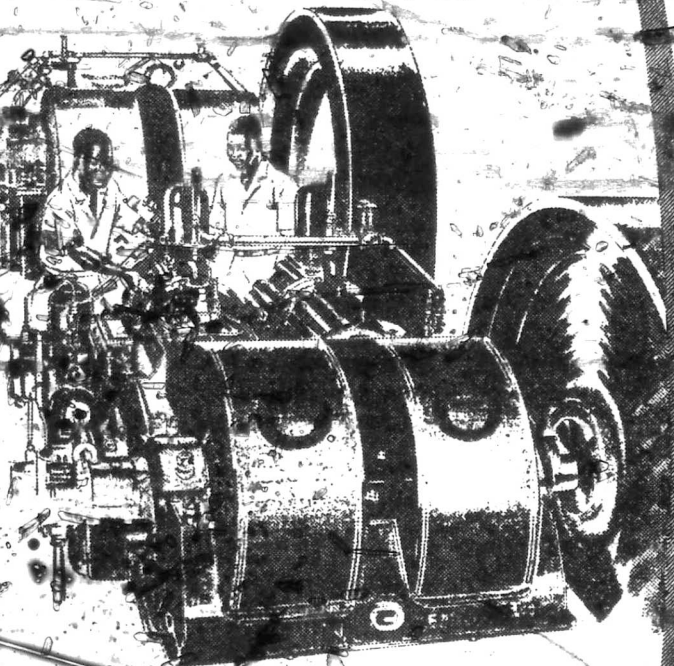
It is the first conference of this kind, and invitations have been sent to student unions in Algeria, Angola, the Belgian Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Guinea, Liberia, Libia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Tunisia, and the Union of South Africa.

The subjects to be discussed are co-operation between Africa and its people; the development of university education in Africa; the development of independent Africa; co-operation in Africa; student problems peculiar to Africa; the role of Africa in the world; the preparation and financing of student publications; the need for mutual exchange of information and material help; and the role of students in international co-operation.

Notable names have been named over the signature of Mr. Francis S. Ogun, who is described as vice-president of the conference.

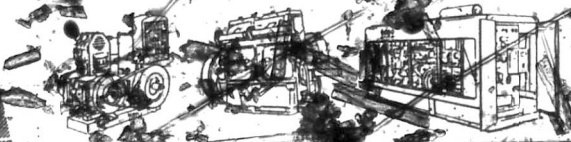
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## Of Commercial Concern

**Books**—Messrs. Guinness and Co., Ltd. have declared a final dividend of 21s. (the same as last year) maintaining their ordinary dividend at 5% tax free after the one-for-two capitalization issue in March. A further distribution out of capital proceeds of a 10s. ordinary share against the equivalent of 10s. shares is not subject to tax as to be paid. Group profits for the year rose by £36,967 to £3,230,043, before tax of £1,550,000. Dividend was £784,248 (£699,726).

**Construction** of a branch railway line through the Nyanza and Kericho districts of Kenya, a coal-burning power station and a road in the forested areas according to the report of an official committee which recently carried out a survey of the areas. Improvement of main trunk roads and secondary equipment of roads which were

**R.O.A.C.** In the calendar year 1956 the 37,636,000 miles (12.8% more than in the previous year), carried 388,342 passengers (an increase of 13.9%), carried 8,105 short tons of freight (an increase of 10.5%), and 4,100 short tons of mail (an increase of 16.3%).

**Machinery** is now being installed in a new tea factory in Rajahmundry in the forested areas of Kenya, which will process tea grown by African planters to start production in September. The factory in East Africa is being undertaken by a group of Western Australian companies for goods ranging from aluminium kitchenware to heavy engineering equipment.

**Average** weighted index of all groups in the cost of living (December, 1951=100) in December last was 104 in Nairobi, 132 in Kampala, and 118 (October) in Salisbury.

**An Ideal Home Exhibition** is to be held in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, from August 12 to 18, as part of the town's festival week.

**Outboard** motor engines had been fitted to the craft of 304 African fishermen in Uganda by the end of last year.

**Co-operative** societies registered in Uganda rose last year by 156 to 1,266, with a turnover of about £41m.

**The Japanese Government** is seeking an expansion of trade with East Africa.

**National Bank of India, Ltd.**, has opened a branch in Gulu, Uganda.

## Bowmaker, Ltd. Report

**Messrs. BOWMAKER, Ltd.**, a company which has an associated company in Central Africa, after providing £289,917 for taxation, carried a consolidated profit of £201,310 in the year ended October 31 last, compared with £279,948 in the previous year.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £500,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares, £250,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares, both of £1 each, and £750,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. Capital reserves stand at £548,723, revenue reserves at £814,842, unearned charges and interest at £766,693, subsidiary companies at £140,185, and current liabilities at £9,597,616. Fixed assets are valued at £38,020, subsidiary and associated companies at £975,769, and current assets at £12,222,270, including £1,062,815 in cash.

The directors are Sir Arthur Moore (chairman), and Messrs. E. M. Hunt, C. J. E. E. W. B. Mayles, and E. P. Shaw. The secretary is Mr. S. E. Davies.

The 29th annual general meeting was held in London on May 10.

## Kilifi Plantations Report

**KILIFI PLANTATIONS, LTD.**, after charging £4,759 for depreciation incurred a loss of £6,814 in the calendar year 1956 and a further loss of £119 on realization of investment. £750 is provided for taxation and a dividend of 5% less tax, requires £2,156, leaving a carry-forward of £3,712, against £6,165 brought in. Excess depreciation written back of sale of surplus fixed assets amounted to £7,386.

The issued capital is £75,000 in shares of 2s. Revenue reserved stand at £68,712, and current liabilities at £28,934. Fixed assets appear at £94,261, quoted investments at £39,780 (market value £33,137), and current assets at £38,585, including £3,000 in cash.

Production for the year amounted to 860.57 tons of sisal, realizing £50,548. 478 acres were planted with sisal, bringing the area under the crop at the close of the year to 3,672 acres.

The directors are Messrs. J. F. Prideaux (chairman), L. J. D. Mackie, and N. J. Robson.

The 31st annual general meeting will be held in London on June 11.

## Power Securities Corporation Report

**POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD.**, a company with interests in East Africa, after providing £456,73 for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit of £22,680 for the calendar year 1956, compared with £310,996 in the previous year. Preference shares fund received £10,956, and interest on the preference shares, as a dividend of 11% on the ordinary shares, and 13% on the participating shares, on the preference shares, require £109,623, leaving a carry-forward of £277,988 against £176,089 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £500,000 in 7% cumulative participating preference shares, and £250,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Capital reserves stand at £200,000, revenue reserves at £529,830, provision for future taxation at £13,400, and current liabilities at £1,232,762. Interests in subsidiary companies appear at £1,069,903 (market value £149,034), including £29,867 in cash. The directors are Sir Arthur Moore (chairman), and Messrs. G. Bannister (company chairman and managing director), Sir Kenneth Williams (chairman of the parent company), Sir Robert Pawley, and Miss E. R. Wilkinson. Messrs. A. B. Dyer and J. A. Warren are joint secretaries.

The 34th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 12, and extracts from the chairman's report and annual accounts will appear on another page.

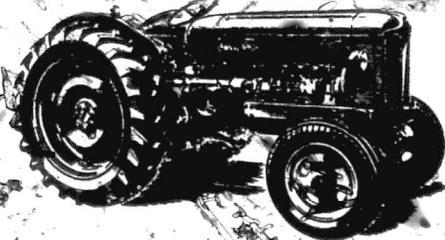
## Robin Line Merger

**ROBIN LINE**, which has operated regular services in Southern Africa since 1935, has been absorbed by the Moore-McCormack Lines. The company, however, will retain its identity, and the American Government has guaranteed the continuance of its Southern African service for the next 20 years. One of the results of the merger will be that some of Robin Line's smaller ships are to be replaced by larger, faster vessels. The new combine now has ships covering almost every quarter of the globe.

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**MINING**

**Minerals Separation Ltd. Report**

MINERALS SEPARATION, LTD., after producing £388,052 for taxation, made a group profit of £300,000 in the calendar year 1956, against £224,676 in the previous year. Dividend for 1956 is 6s. per share requiring £2,500, leaving a carry-forward of £553,396, against £416,404 brought in. The paid-up capital of the parent company £1m. in 3s. units. Current reserve stands at £1,087,646, undivided profits at £411,211, 4½% debenture stock at £500,000, reserve for future taxation £75,960, and current liabilities at £311,485. Fixed assets amount to £2,827, subsidiary companies at £537,092, and investments at £2,163,372 (market value £2,640,042), and other investments at £189,446, and cash assets at £100,000.

The directors are Messrs. J. N. Buchanan (chairman), Sir Andrew Rowell (deputy chairman), and Messrs. G. E. Guard, A. C. Howard, R. F. Norland, S. G. Warburg, and E. Weiss (alternate), Dr. K. Struik. The secretary is Mr. G. J. Dorman. The 32nd annual general meeting will be held in London on June 10.

**Employment in N. Rhodesia**

There was an average of 36,319 Africans and 6,424 Europeans at work each day in January in the Northern Rhodesian mines. These figures include underground, surface, and other staff workers.

**MacLaren Shaft**

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD. have announced that a new shaft to be sunk at the mine will be named MacLaren Shaft after Mr. A. B. MacLaren, a former general manager and now technical vice-president of the company.

**Turner and Rowell**

TURNER AND ROWELL, LTD., are capitalizing sufficient of the company's reserves to permit an issue to ordinary stockholders of one new ordinary stock unit of £1 for each such unit now in issue.

**Mining Dividends**

CONSOLIDATED AFRICAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD.—Interim dividend of 1s. 6d. less tax, per unit of ordinary stock in respect of the year ending June 30 next. Last year's interim was 2d. followed by a final of 3d. per unit, making a total distribution of 5d. for the year. An increase in the total distribution for this year is not to be expected.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD.—Interim 6d. per unit, less Federation of Rhodesia and Nyaland tax and territorial surcharge, in respect of the year ending June 30 next.

UNION AND RHODESIAN MINING AND FINANCIAL CO., LTD.—Interim 14d. per share (6½%) and bonus of 3d. per share, making a total distribution of 2d. per share.

WILLOUGHBY CONSOLIDATED CO., LTD.—7½% (7½%) Profit for the year ended September 30 last was £26,377 (£29,811).

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD. Interim 8d. per share, less federal tax and surcharge, in respect of the year ending June 30 next.

**Company Progress Report**

Kenton.—In the March quarter 48,250 tons of ore were treated for 7,115 oz. gold. The working loss was £42,127 against £32,104 loss in the December quarter.

**Tanganyika Mineral Exports**

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika for the first three months of this year were valued at £941,563, compared with £1,395,895 in the same period last year. March exports were £267,111 (£517,305).

**Chrome and Copper Finds in Kenya**

DISCOVERIES of large quantities of high quality chrome ore and several outcrops of copper are reported in the Northern Frontier area of Kenya. A claim of 148 square miles is to be mined and exploited by New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

**News of Our Advertisers**

ROOTES (KENYA), LTD., announce that in the two months since its establishment in the Colony 80% of the group's vehicles have risen by 100% above the average for the month.

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## Company Report

## Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.

STATEMENT TO SHAREHOLDERS BY THE CHAIRMAN  
SIR ANDREW MACTAGGART

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD., will be held in London on June 12.

The following are extracts from the statement by the chairman of the corporation, Sir Andrew MacTaggart.

The results for the year ended December 31, 1956, do not, with a feeling of satisfaction that, despite somewhat stringent times we have been through during the past year, we are able to produce figures which I trust you will regard as satisfactory also.

As you will see, the consolidated gross profit of £1,292,203 shows an increase of just over £198,000 on the previous year's figure. We have, however, had to meet higher expenses involving depreciation of property and plant, which has increased by £117,000 over last year's figure. This year we have made provision for contract contingencies in the profit and loss account to the extent of £100,000, whereas in 1955 we transferred a similar amount to contracts reserve in the appropriation account. The result is that the consolidated net profit of £222,680 is £88,316 less than the previous year, but for a true comparison the £100,000 provided for contract contingencies should be added to the net profit. If this is done the result is an increase compared with the previous year of £11,684. Adding to the consolidated net profit the balance brought forward from the previous year, there is a total of £398,769.

Your board of directors have given careful consideration to the results of the various companies in which this corporation is interested, and having made ample provision for foreseeable risks, recommend that the dividend on the ordinary shares shall be increased by 1%, making 11% for the year. This entitles the preference shareholders, under the Articles of Association, to an additional 1%, bringing the preference dividend up to 8½% for the year.

## Geothermal Steam in Kenya

Prospecting for geothermal steam in the Rift Valley, Kenya, on behalf of a syndicate of which we are a member, is still proceeding. So far results indicate that our venture is justified, but further exploration is necessary to prove, or otherwise, whether it can become an economic proposition.

Our principal source of income continues to come from our subsidiary companies, which comprise a wide cross-section of the constructional industries.

Balfour, Beatty & Co., Limited, our principal subsidiary company, I am pleased to report, continue to hold a leading position in civil and electrical engineering contracting, both at home and abroad, despite the ever-changing conditions one has to face in a world of cosmopolitan politics, creating at times situations which completely surpass anything one would reasonably expect and foresee in the constructional industry, and which add one more uninsurable risk to those we already run.

Overseas in Kenya, the 250 miles of 132 kV. transmission line from Tororo in Uganda to Nairobi, for the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., to which I referred last year, has made excellent progress, and should be completed well within the estimated period, in spite of delays in delivery of steelwork.

During the year the new 10 mW steam station at Mombasa for the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., went into commission. An extension of 6 mW to the Nairobi South diesel station is now nearing completion. Extensions to other smaller stations in the Colony have been carried out during the year under review.

For the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., extensions to power plants and transmission lines have been constructed during the year. The programme of expansion involving hydro-electric developments at Hukwe on the Pangani River, and some 240 miles of 132 kV. and lower voltage lines, has received the approval of the Government of Tanganyika.

In my report last year, I expressed the hope that we would participate in some of the new works planned in Iraq, and I am pleased to say that we have been fortunate in obtaining two new contracts, in world-wide competition, and they are progressing well. We have other work in view from outstanding offers, which we are hopeful will mature. Iraq, in my opinion, is the bright spot of the Middle East. By wise governing and by devoting its oil revenues to the development of the country, it is raising the standard of living of its people and creating on the surface a greater permanent wealth than oil, in the form of agricultural development.

## Murdoch and Brooks, Ltd.

Our Iraq subsidiary company, Murdoch & Brooks, Ltd., continue to be fully occupied with work. After 25 years' experience in Iraq, I look forward to a continuation of a very happy association with the country and with one of the most hospitable people it has been my good fortune to meet.

I have heard some of our people remark on occasions that there is never a dull moment in this organization, and I can assure you that the events of the past year have fully endorsed that remark, particularly in the Middle East. A venture to remark in my statement last year, that the Middle East was, in my opinion, problem number one for this country, and I am afraid it still is. It is a problem which must be solved if we want to be assured of a period of peace and prosperity in the world. All parties concerned appear to have collected different data, and so are unable to resolve a common formula, without which no real solution is possible.

We are well equipped to deal with any constructional work which may come our way, although undoubtedly the financial restrictions will affect our usual progressive adventure into new fields — even if only temporarily — but we are hopeful that the proposals regarding Overseas Trade Corporations in the Finance Bill will prove helpful.

I cannot close this statement without saying on behalf of the board of directors, how much we owe to the loyalty and enthusiasm of all members of the organization, both in the United Kingdom and overseas. During the past year we have lost the services of several of the older members of our staff, due to their retirement, which they have well earned. We wish them many happy years of rest in which to enjoy the fruits of their labour. The results of the year under review are in large measure due to the efficient services rendered by our various staffs.

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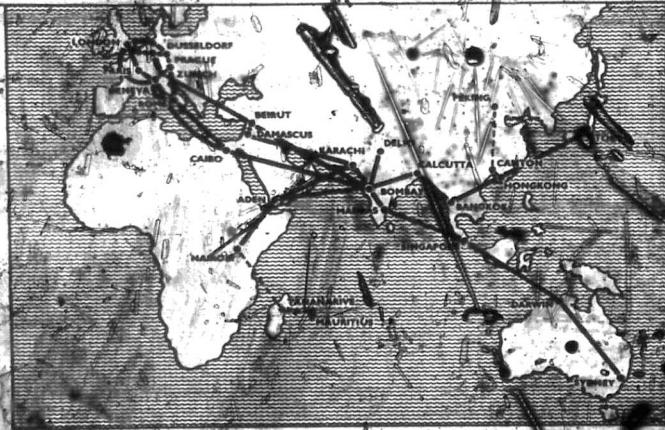
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