

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 1, 1954

Vol. 30 No. 1538

30s. yearly post free

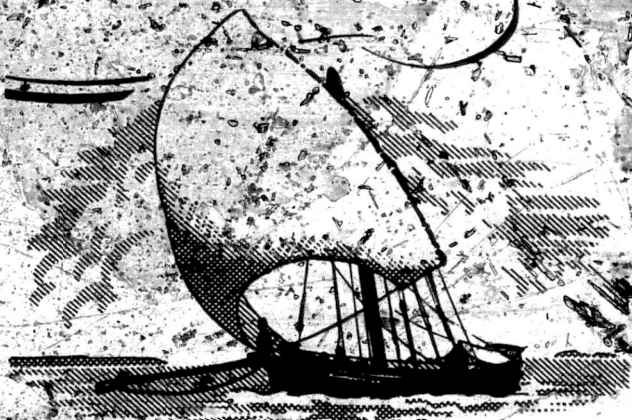
Printed and Published at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



Zanzibar

THE STATED SARAB DHOW, a craft which has remained unchanged in design for centuries, was fittingly chosen for the crest of Zanzibar. The Arabs who sail these picturesque craft are a sturdy and virile race, true seamen in every sense of the word.

Zanzibar, with its long and stormy history, was the place where Smith, Mackenzie & Co. first set up in business seventy five years ago. Since then their activities have spread all over East Africa, and the accumulated experience of these long years of trading is at your disposal today.



Agents for B.I. STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.,
General Managers of African Wharfe Co. Ltd. and
African Marine & General Engineering Co. Ltd., Mombasa.
Insurance - Air Travel - Chemicals - Builders' Materials
Wines, Spirits & Provisions
London Correspondents:
GRAY, DAWES & CO. LTD., 122 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3. (AVENUE 4680)



**Smith
Mackenzie**

CO. LTD.

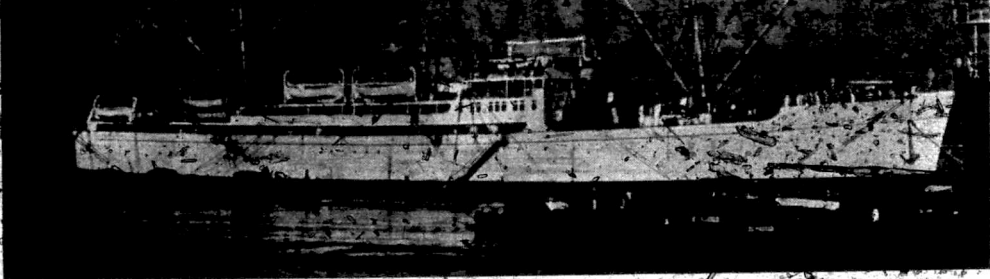
Branches - Mombasa (Head Office), Nairobi, Lamu,
Kampala, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Lindi,
Mikindani, Kilwa, Pemba and Pate.

Mr. Alport on the Problem of Mau Mau

THE BANK LINE LTD.

ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD.,

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



OPERATING

THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINEEMPLOYING EAST TWIN-SCREW MOTOR LINERS WITH EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION
— DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS CARRIED

between

RANGOON, CHITTAGONG, CHALNA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO
and **SOUTH and EAST AFRICAN PORTS**Details of Freight, Passage, etc., from **ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD., 21 BURY ST., LONDON, E.C.3**
or from any Travel or Shipping Agent.**TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND
NYASALAND RAILWAYS***Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland**(with connections at Dora Ana for Tete)*Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars
leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and coast-
bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and
Thursdays.Trains leaving Blantyre for Beira on Thursdays
and Beira for Blantyre on Mondays connect with
Mail Trains to and from Cape Town.Return first-class tourist tickets from Beira to
Nyasaland are available for three months for the
price of the single fare, for passengers arriving
by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of
South Africa.Trains from Limbe and Blantyre for Chipoka
Harbour connect with s.s. "Nala II" for all Lake
Nyasa Ports to Muzya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House,
125/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.**NORTHERN****RHODESIA**For Information
APPLY TO**The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia**57, HAR MARKET
LONDON, E.W.1.Telegrams: "NORHOD" OM LEBURE LON
Telephone: WHItell 2940. Cable: "NORHOD" COM LONDON**SUBSCRIPTION FORM**

to EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA.

6 to 10, RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

PLEASE SEND ME FOR ONE YEAR, and until discontinued, or
AN ORDINARY EDITION (70/- per annum)OR AN ORDINARY EDITION (35/- per annum)
(to be sent as a gift)Name and Rank
(Block Capitals please)Full Postal Address
(Block Capitals please)

Signature

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LIMITED

LONDON

Established 1883

IMPORTS

Cotton, Oilseeds, Coffee, Spices,
General Produce

EXPORTS

Textiles

Hardware

LESLIE & ANDERSON

(EAST AFRICA) LTD

MOMBASA

BRANCHES

Nairobi, Kampala,
Zanzibar, Tanga,
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, SHIPPING AND
GENERAL AGENTS: CLEARING, FORWARDING
AND WAREHOUSING

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR:
QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO., LTD.
LYKES & ROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

BOVILL, MATHESON

& CO., LIMITED

Head Office:

QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET
P.O. Box 1051, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

MOMBASA
KAMPALA
ARUSHA
TANGA

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Shipping Agency,
Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the
Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining
Undertakings.

Associated Companies:

J. W. MELIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI ARUSHA KAMPALA TANGA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED

Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents

MOMBASA NAIROBI ARUSHA TANGA

Local Correspondents:

TREATT BOVILL & CO., LIMITED

Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Tel: MANSION House 7481

A. BAUMANN & CO.

—LTD—

NAIROBI
KAMPALA
DAR ES SALAAM

MOMBASA
MASAKA
LINDI
MIKINDANI

MERCHANTS - SHIPPERS

Exporters

Cotton, Oilseeds,
Spices, Beeswax,
Oilcake, Pulses,
Gloves, Cassava,
Tanning Bark,
Peanut

Importers

Cement and other
Building Materials,
Electrical and
Engineering Equipment,
Guns, Textiles,
Rice

Subsidiary Companies:

BAUMANN & Co. (London), Ltd.
BAUMANN & Co. Uganda Co. Mills, Ltd.
A. BAUMANN & Co. (Cotton), Ltd.
STEAMSHIP AND GENERAL AGENCIES, LTD.
(Ship Agents, Clearing and Forwarding)

**Continuously wound for
Strength and Flexibility**



**Endless Cord Belts by Goodyear
Carry 33 1/3% More Load**

Unusual strength and flexibility is the feature of the Goodyear Endless Cord Belt. The load is carried by a central layer of robust low-stretch cord, continuously wound to eliminate joints. Carefully balanced construction guarantees perfectly true running. This belt is exceptionally long-lasting.

Their Transmission Belting Goodyear Thor Belting is outstanding for small-pulley, high-speed drives. It will not separate or slip under shock loads or give at the fasteners. Goodyear V-Belts built to withstand sudden jolting loads and short centre, high-speed drives, Goodyear V-Belts last longer — keep plant costs down.

Write for full details to:

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa) LTD.,
P.O. Box 416, Dar-Es-Salaam P.O. Box 180, Tanga

London correspondents:

Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co. Ltd.,
1st of London Building, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3

ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service Cargo and Passenger

OUTWARD SAILINGS
ROBIN KIRK

Apr 8 Apr 10 Apr 15

Will accept cargo for CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA.

ROBIN GODFELLOW

Balt. Phil. N.Y. Apr 17 Apr 19 Apr 24

Will accept cargo for CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

ROBIN MOWBRAY

Apr 28 Apr 30 May 5
May 7 May 10 May 15

Will accept cargo for CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, NOSSI BE, TAMATAVE, DAR-ES-SALAAM, MAURITIUS.

NEW YORK

Baltimore and Philadelphia

TO AND FROM

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

also MADAGASCAR and MAURITIUS

If Inducement

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for ST. JOHN N.B. (subject to agreement).

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN LOCKSLEY

Ear. Mid Apr

ROBIN HOOD

Mid/Eas Apr

ROBIN DONCASTER

Late Apr

ROBIN SHERWOOD

Late Apr

ROBIN KETTERING

Mid Apr/Ear May

For Particulars Apply to Local Agents

MITCHELL COTTS & CO LIMITED
Theaters House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.7

Telephone: London Wall 400. Cable: MIPRETEL, London

MITCHELL COTTS & CO LIMITED
Schmiedburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Lourenco Marques, Beira.

WILLIAMS & COMPANY LIMITED
Durban

MITCHELL COTTS & CO (E.A.) LIMITED
Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam

KANMJEI, JIVANJEE & CO LIMITED
Zanzibar, Tanga, Lindi, Kilimanjaro

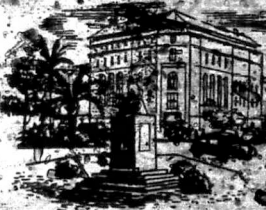
General Agents: P. & R. DUPONSEL & CIE
Matanzara and Tananarive

Other Madagascan Ports:
COMPAGNIE DES MESSENGERS MARITIMES
Sud 200, Antananarivo

HEAD OFFICE: SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC. 39, CORTLANDT STREET NEW YORK, 7

Fly anywhere in East Africa

For fast luxury travel fly in East Africa by East African Airways 28 seat Dakota DG3's through a close network of services you can fly anywhere and to the remotest parts. East African Airways Corporation offer special holiday and business excursion fares. Also a special excursion gate is offered by their coastal services to Durban.



For full details of services enquire at your local Travel Agent or Airline Office.

AIRWAYS TERMINAL
EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Sadler House, Box 4010
Nairobi, Kenya

Seeing Uganda through Avonmouth spectacles



When the farmer who owns this English calf thinks of on-looker he thinks of Uganda and of Avonmouth Docks where much of it is imported.

At Avonmouth Docks there are first rate handling facilities, as well as large mills making compound feeding stuffs for rapid distribution by road, rail and canal throughout England's richest pastureland. Send your enquiries to The General Manager, The Port of Bristol Authority, Bristol, England.

Port of Bristol

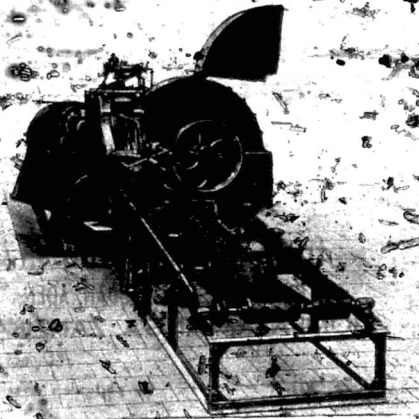
AVONMOUTH DOCKS

BRISTOL DOCKS

PORTISHEAD DOCKS

"BIJOLI" FIBRE DECORTICATOR

ALL ELECTRIC OR BELT DRIVE FOR SISAL AND SIMILAR FIBRES



Also Manufacturers of Brushing Machines and Baling Presses. Complete Factories Supplied to Order. Special Machines made to Clients' Own Requirements.

SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD. ENGINEERS LETCHWORTH ENGLAND

Cables: SHIRTLIFF, LETCHWORTH

To South and East Africa

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

	From Southampton
"Athlone Castle"	Apr. 8
"Carnarvon Castle"	Apr. 15
"Borough Castle"	Apr. 22
"Winchester Castle"	Apr. 29

to Madeira. to Las Palmas.

Travel before June 25 and save up to £72 on the first class return fare



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

	London	Rotterdam
"Bloemfontein Castle"	Apr. 1	Apr. 2
"Langibby Castle"	Apr. 5	—
"Dunnotar Castle"	Apr. 9	—
"Braemar Castle"	Apr. 21	Apr. 22

- Out and Home West Coast
- Out East Coast, home West Coast
- Out West Coast, home East Coast

Reduced Fares for the Round Africa voyage on outward sailings May 6 to July 8

UNION CASTLE LINE

Head Office: FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel: MAN 2555
 Passenger Dept. MAN 9104
 West End Passenger Agency: 125 Pall Mall, London S.W.1. WHI 1911
 Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow
 All sailings subject to alteration without notice.

CLAN HALL-HARRISON



EAST AFRICA

From South Africa, Glasgow and Birkenhead to
PORT SAID, ADEN, MASSAWA, JIBUTI, BERBERA & MOGADISHU
MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, KILIMANJARO & MWARA

Direct or by arrangement
of sailing times & fares apply to
THE OWNERS

AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.
MOMBASA

London Agents
STAVELAND & CO. LTD.
LONDON, E.C.2

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

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

Regular sailing between
SWEDEN, DENMARK & EAST AFRICA & OCEANIA
FRANCE & ZANZIBAR

SOLE AGENTS
22, Billings Buildings
London, E.C.4

Agents in East Africa
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Ask for MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS



Manufactured by
O. MUSTAD & SON
Established 1832
OSLO, NORWAY

COMBAT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS
FOR PROTECTION & DECORATION
EMPLOY



RED HAND Paints

The RED HAND range
includes
HARD GLOSS PAINT
SYNTHETIC ENAMEL
PERMANENT GREENS
ROOF PAINT
WEATHERPROOF DISTEMPER

AGENTS -
SMITH, MACDONALD & CO. LTD.
DAR ES-SALAAM, KILIMANJARO,
MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR,
TANGANYIKA

MANUFACTURED BY
THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO.
16 CLIFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

SOLE AGENTS
RANTHNE, SHONE, LONDON.

Communication and Control

Standard

Communication & Control Systems

- Telephone
- Telegraph
- Teleprinter
- Radio Broadcasting
- Radio Communication
- Radio Navigation
- Sound Reproduction
- Remote Control
- Remote Indication
- Remote Metering
- Railway Signalling
- Railway Control
- Power Cable
- Communication Cable
- Airfield Lighting Control
- Street Lighting Control
- Fire Alarm
- Totalator
- Public Indicator
- Signalling (Office and Factory)

Standard Telephones and Cables Limited

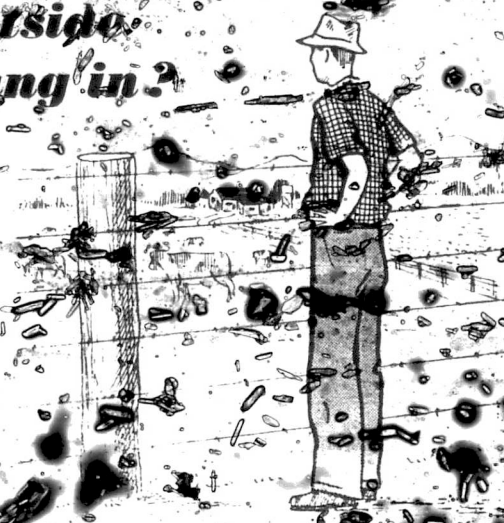
TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS

MODERN HOUSE, FORBES AVENUE, SALISBURY, S. RHODESIA

Why be on the Outside Looking in?

Last year we paid a
bonus of 2% on all
purchases to members

UNITY IS **KFA** STRENGTH



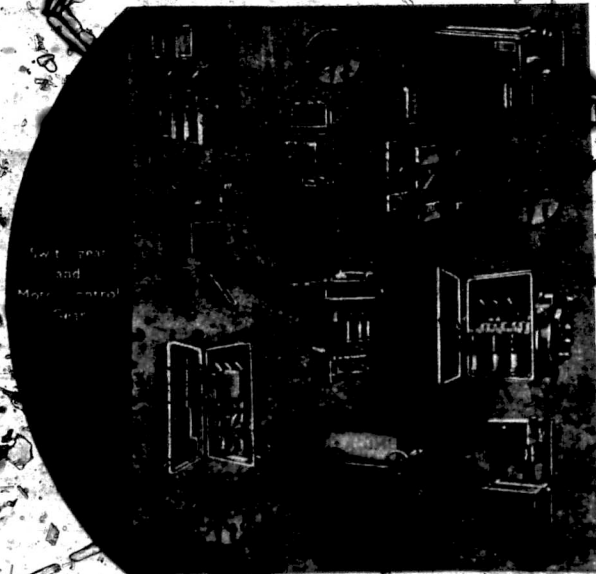
THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.

NAIROBI

Branches at Eldoret, Nyalale, Nanyasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Hagy's Bridge, Lugari, Molo, T.T., Arusha, T.T., Iringa, T.T.

Standardise on Erskine-Heap

SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SWITCHGEAR SINCE 1905



L.T. SWITCHGEAR 50,500 AMP
E.H.T. SWITCHGEAR up to 11 kv
250 MVA RUPTURING CAPACITY
MOTOR CONTROL GEAR
1/5000 H.P.

OUR AGENTS BELOW

ALL GLADLY TAKE CARE OF
YOUR REQUIREMENTS

KENYA TANGANYIKA
UGANDA and ZANZIBAR
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.

MOBASA, NAIROBI, TANGA, DAR-ES-SALAAM
ZANZIBAR, LINDI, KAMPALA
MUNDA, KISUMU, MWANZA, MILINDANI

NORTHERN and SOUTHERN RHODESIA
HUBERT DAVIES & CO. LTD.
SALISBURY, BULAWAYO, GWELO, N'DOLA, LUSAKA

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Cables: EASTFRIG, London
Inland Telegrams: EASTFRIG, Westcott, London

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page	Page	
Matters in Comment	955	Constitutional Changes in Kenya	961
Notes By The Way	956	Blindness in East Africa	962
Mr. Alport and the Mau Mau	957	Parliament	970
Socialism in Confusion in Colonial Affairs	959	Prospectus	979
		Company Reports	980-4

Founder and Editor:
F. S. Jelison

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1954 Vol. 30 No. 153 30s. year post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

AT A MEETING held on the 27th of last week under the chairmanship of Sir William Lawther, president of the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain, and secretary of the International Federation of African Miners, delegates of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union and of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union adopted a resolution in the following terms: "That the validity of the aspirations of the African Mineworkers' Union for advancement in industry is recognized, and that both unions pledge to strive undauntingly, with all effort, to realize this just demand; that it is in the interests of the maintenance and improvement of the living standards of all mineworkers that the principle of equal pay for equal work and responsibility must apply within the mining industry of Northern Rhodesia; and that there should be officially constituted a joint consultative committee to examine any matter submitted by either of the two mining organizations affecting any section of, or all, the miners within the industry." It will be noted that the customary reference to "equal pay for equal work" has been expanded by the addition of the two words "and responsibility"; but this still leaves the matter very much in the air.

annually in pay and other emoluments, and that they occupy houses provided by the companies at a cost of £3,000 and upwards. There are, of course, no Africans in Northern Rhodesia whose industrial earning capacity could possibly bring them into this category, and the chant of "equal pay" therefore means in practice that no African would have any hope of doing any job now done by a European. Spokesmen for the mining companies, and in particular Mr. R. L. Prain, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection group, have had the courage to draw public attention to the unreality of the position and the urgent need to provide new openings for capable Africans. In the first part of the resolution quoted above the European union undertakes to help the African mineworkers achieve their aspirations for advancement; but then, by the reference to equal pay, drastically reduces the worth of its promise. It is in the last part of the statement that a glimmer of real hope may be found, for the joint consultative committee, if it deals honestly with "any matter affecting any section of the miners," will soon have to do better than repeat the formula about "equal pay." If it does not, the committee will be unlikely to have a long life or to satisfy the legitimate aspiration of Africans.

In its discussions with the mine-management the European union has made it quite clear that any Africans promoted to jobs now performed by Europeans must not merely draw the basic rates, but be paid to European levels, and receive the same rate of bonus and be given the same leave privileges and the same amenities in housing and other matters. The unreality of that attitude is evident from the fact that the average European mineworker on the Copperbelt now receives at least £1,600

IT IS TO BE HOPED that Mr. Alport was wrong when he told a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London last week that the Mau Mau movement might recur elsewhere in Africa. He repeated his opinion that this evil atavism ought to be regarded, not as a Kikuyu excrescence, but as a natural African reaction to the spread of civilization, and one which might appear anywhere else, at any time, "bursting through the crust before civilization has had time to set." If that

promises were justified, the outlook for much of Africa would be indeed bleak. But if it were true, would not other reactionary elements in many areas have capitalized the opportunity offered them by a year and a half of seemingly successful rebellion in Kenya? There are such elements in all societies, there are in all territories some African extremists and careerists who would incite insurrection if they thought it would serve their purpose, and there are non-Africans in Africa and in this and other lands who persistently poison the minds of African leaders; but there is surely a gulf between such malevolent men and ideas and civil war so organized to be acceptable to the mass of the people. That stage has been reached among the Kikuyu, but not among any other tribes in East or Central Africa in modern times. It is true that many Kenyans would admit surprise that Mau Mau has not made more headway among tribes closely related to the Kikuyu, especially as they have watched its warlike operations continue and develop for eighteen months when they must have expected the rebellion to be crushed within a day. But does not their general abstention when Mau Mau has had so amazingly long a period of armed activity suggest that Mr. Alport overstated his case? He would, of course, be delighted to be proved wrong; but meantime

his words must occasion alarm in the minds of many people concerned with areas of East and Central Africa outside Kenya.

He also emphasized the importance of sending experts from this country to investigate the psychological and anthropological impulses behind Mau Mau. It is obviously desirable that everything possible should be done about this foul assault upon the elementary principles and upon law and order, but is it likely that the United Kingdom can supply a better panel of examiners than Africa in general and Kenya in particular? Intimate knowledge of the Kikuyu, their customs, beliefs, language and history are essential prerequisites, and missionaries and ex-missionaries, including Kikuyu clergymen and teachers, and the small number of administrators and settlers with deep knowledge of the tribe offer a far better field of recruitment than psychiatrists and anthropologists at home. Perhaps one or two exceptionally proficient professional advisers from this country might work with the experts in Africa best qualified for this task, but it is clearly upon Africanists that the main burden would fall.

Notes By The Way

Harsh Comments

A PUBLICATION which describes itself as a Christian journal of news and comment is under special obligation to be sure of itself in its accuracy and restrained in its comments. The *British Weekly* can scarcely be said to have fulfilled such obligations in its leading article on "Lyttelton's Paper Plan," which went so far as to declare that there is nothing to choose between the black and some of the white savages in Kenya. That is manifestly untrue, for no man in his senses would argue that the very worst European in that Colony has descended to the level of the dehumanized beings who have taken the highest Mau Mau oaths.

Intemperate and Misleading

THE WHOLE ARTICLE is intemperate and misleading. It suggests that the settlers braced all Kikuyu with the Mau Mau rebellion and that is nonsense. At no time since the insurrection started have settlers individually and collectively failed to draw a distinction between good Kikuyu and bad Kikuyu, even though it has been officially stated on many occasions that about 95% of the tribe have taken one or more of the oaths. Mr. Lyttelton is alleged to be "piously hostile" to African aspirations. His record disproves the charge of hostility, and if the *British Weekly* had combed the dictionary it could scarcely have found a more inappropriate word than "piously." At the foot of the same

page the paper emphasizes that to protect the truth is a noble avocation. It is a pity that that intonation did not inspire its comment on constitutional advancement in Kenya.

Mr. Eden and the Sudan

THE MOST EXTREMELY AGENT STATEMENT I have read during the past week is *Tribune's* allegation that "the Whitehall intriguers seem to have the illusion, which is both pathetic and lunatic—that despite everything, the Madhidi wants the Sudan to be a British protectorate." From the context it would seem that, in the opinion of the Bevanite organ, the Whitehall intriguers are to be found in the Foreign Office. Yet if one thing can be said about the conduct of Sudan affairs by the Foreign Office under Mr. Eden, it is that he has done nothing to protect the great mass of the Sudanese peoples against the small minority of politically active northerners who have agitated for self-government.

Abjectly Complacent

CAN MR. ALEXURIN BEVAN'S paper-quoted statement by anyone in Whitehall in support of the idea that the Foreign Office has such strange notions about the Mahdi? It would be indeed pathetic if such an illustration were shown to possess the mind of any senior official. All the pointers are in the other direction. The Foreign Office can certainly be charged with

... and supercilious inactivity while the Cairo... were busily at work on Sudanese... he accused of lifting a... the British position... while Egyptian agents have openly... Anglo-Egyptian agreement.

Kenya's New Commissioner

COLONEL ARTHUR G. YOUNG, Commissioner of Police for the City of London, who has flown to Kenya to take up the office of Commissioner in that Colony for a period of about a year, has been a policeman all his life, having started on a beat in Portsmouth. His promotion was exceptionally rapid until he became assistant commissioner at Scotland Yard with responsibility for recruitment, training, communications, and general organization. He was specially selected and seconded to help General Templer in Malaya, where he assisted on a police designed to win public confidence in the police. He will be faced with the same problem in Kenya, so far as a high percentage of the African population are concerned, for Africans do not now look to the Native police for protection in matters small and large. The necessary change in the public attitude can obviously not come until the work of reorganization is well advanced.

Inaccurate Commentary

A **FRANCE-PARAGRAPH** about the Hastings-Brockway debate (reported in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last week) has appeared in the *New Statesman*, and *Nation* over the signature of "Critic," generally understood to

be Mr. Kingsley Martin, the editor. In about 25 lines he has managed to make several mistakes, of fact, to say nothing of matters of opinion. The chairman was not Mr. Kenneth Radley, as he alleges, but Mr. Ronald Radley. It was two days before the audience were supporters of the conventional Kenya settler viewpoint. Mr. Brockway may have caused them to be admitted, for admission was by ticket only, and the tickets were equally divided between the two speakers. As to the statement that when the meeting was over, "a young man, obviously besides himself with anger, smashed down a bag of rotten eggs over Mrs Brockway's head," I have been told by a friend who apologized to Mr. Brockway for that act of stupidity and discourtesy, and helped him remove the stain that one egg only was broken on Mr. Brockway's coat, not his head.

Copper Refinery for Ndola

THE DECISION of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. to build an electrolytic refinery in Ndola will provide the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia with its third establishment of the kind, the Selection Trust Group already possessing one at Mufulira, while the Rhokana and Nchanga mines are served by Rhodesia Copper Refiners, Ltd. of the Anglo-American group. The purity of electrolytic copper reaches 99.99%, and enables it to be used in a number of important ways, even the best blister copper is unsuitable. The price differential in the London Metal Exchange of about £15 a ton in favour of electrolytic explains the interest of the mining companies in marketing the metal in that form. Ndola's output may rise by 50% a year when this new enterprise comes into operation.

Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P. on the Mau Mau Movement

Not A Problem Peculiar to the Kikuyu Tribe

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., said when addressing a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London last week that the Mau Mau movement must not be regarded as something new in Africa passing through the crust of civilization before it had had time to rest.

Mau Mau, an attempt to return to the state of affairs which existed generally in Africa before the middle of the last century, had borrowed and degraded many ideas from European systems of administration and forms of religion and mixed them with warped forms of many of Africa's old and good traditions. If the movement was a challenge to the European, it was a far greater challenge to the African. For there could be little hope for him unless he could exorcize these evil forces of his own free will and by his own strength of character.

Efficient Organization

The organization of Mau Mau was complicated but efficient. Its roots went back to the Kenya Central Association which was started in 1921 and proscribed in 1949 for subversive activity, and it had penetrated many other African movements, especially those dominated by Kikuyus, some of the societies having innocent names and being ostensibly concerned with culture or fellowship.

In the early days of the emergency in Kenya the executive committee of the central Mau Mau organization met at Kiambu, whence it moved later to Nairobi.

It probably operated from that city, still copying the forms of civil and military regulations of the Government of Kenya. A district organization corresponded closely with that of the Government.

The central committee had three main sub-committees, dealing respectively with finance, legal matters, and gane affairs. The first collected funds from oath-taking ceremonies and exacted levies from many sources.

- Mau Mau Courts

The second controlled the Mau Mau court system, of which a shocking example had occurred recently in Nairobi. Two African nurses who had given evidence against Mau Mau assassins were hauled before such a court and condemned to be strangled; fortunately, as they were being taken off to execution they met a police patrol, cried out, and were rescued.

The Mau Mau high court, which probably still sat in Nairobi, was officered by a Mau Mau criminal investigation department and by Mau Mau assessors brought in for judgment anybody accused of any offence. For instance, a man who has sworn the Mau Mau oath was not allowed to consort with anyone who had not taken the oath, and a man who gave information to the authorities was always subject to the death penalty.

There were three so-called armies, one operating on the around Mount Kenya, a second on the Aberdare Range, and the third in Nairobi.

The jobs of the central army organization were to provide recruits, mainly from Nairobi, money, weapons, ammunition, and raw materials from which weapons could be made.

ment of conscript recruits from Nairobi was organized, and large numbers had been sent into the field on train and by African-owned buses and taxis.

Men were tied to the system by the oath they took voluntarily in the Mau Mau Commission. They were so sensitive that Mau Mau might be said to have got its hands on the very minds of the great majority of the kikuyu.

A Mau Mau askari swears if he is ordered, to kill a European's crops, to kill cattle, to steal firearms, to provide clothing and help for other adherents, and to kill whomever is commanded to do so. In such a case he would cut off the head of his victim, extract the eyeballs, and drink the blood through the sockets. Whenever ordered to kill he would take a hanging rope, a small knife, and a handkerchief with which to cover his hands so that no finger-prints should be left.

Yet so amazingly confused and false was the whole system that in a letter written last October, Dedan Kimathi and other leaders had appealed for the sake of "the Army of God and the whole Church fighting for the people's rights." Normal analysis could not make Mau Mau, and possibly no European or Asian could fully understand the impulse behind it. It was regrettable that no attention whatsoever appeared to have been aroused by the recommendation of the Member Parliamentary Delegation which recently visited Kenya that a research team should be sent out from this country to try to get a thorough insight into the psychology and anthropology of the Mau Mau. It was equally important that this should be done for the sake of the people who might be met anywhere in Africa at any time.

There was Mr. Fort who was convinced of a relationship with one of the older customs in the Gold Coast and with the recent outbreak of killings in Swaziland. People resident in Africa do not believe that they could be in conditions similar to those in the United Kingdom were bound to be disappointed. Problems of this sort were sure to face them at some time.

The Bishop of Mombasa and Mr. David Waruhiu, Kikuyu, had suggested the delegation that it might be right to carry out a complete change-over of age groups among the kikuyu. If in three or four years a new age-group assumed control of those who had the same views accompanied by ceremonial. Many people believed that Mau Mau was restoring that tradition.

Essential Part of the African Scene

If you accept any premises that Mau Mau is African, that its problems are an essential part of the African scene, and that to understand them we must understand Africa, it follows that we must consider them on lines which will involve the African mind. I do not say that the potentialities of the African mind are different from those of a European mind, but with the different traditions behind the African, you cannot expect his reactions to European ideas and standards to be precisely the same as our own.

The Parliamentary delegation criticized the information services of the Government of Kenya. They leave a lot to be desired from the view of European eyes but even if we had the most effective radio and television techniques they might not be nearly as effective as the Kikuyu African media of propaganda which have had traditional influence. These means were spread by the Mau Mau, and a minority of Africans would perhaps prefer to get their news in this European way, but an immense number might get them in the Mau Mau way through an African medium. This matter should be studied. Of course, European methods of restoring law and order and a sense of security are essential.

I agree with Mrs. Suxton that great things have been our services to the African, we have bored him to death. It is not our whole attitude to African administration is a perversion of his traditional forms of expression. The young districts which produced the only Kikuyu band have been supporting a women's organization bringing them an interest outside the Mau Mau routine of peasant life.

"We have taken away many interests and activities, admittedly undesirable, but we have not taken sufficient trouble to replace them. The only outlet for the African is to turn to politics, and anyone who finds that he must do this is in a very bad way indeed."

"I do not believe that the answer to Mau Mau is simply the provision of additional economic aid from me. I am from the H.M.C. I can only see opportunities for a social and political progress. I do not think that Mau Mau would have been injected by the Government at any time or two Africans in the new Council of Ministers. I do not think that it is on those lines that the real solution is to be found. The colour bar is one of the things that need to be removed. Mau Mau is a very complex problem. It is not a question of trying to bring it out of existence. Relations between races and individuals depend upon individual action, not upon legislation."

legislation. However willing the spirit, in many cases it may not be possible to bridge the gulf.

"The key is how to give the African the sort of self-confidence which the European seems to have from the beginning of his life. We must give Africans not only opportunities for advance, but encouragement, tolerance, sympathy, and understanding. Only so can we make the best of his opportunities."

"It is no good for Europeans to say: 'We have had 2,000 years of civilization. It is not our fault that we were born in the 20th century, and that you have had only 50 years of discipline. It will take you eight generations to compete with us.'"

"If I were an African, I should reply: 'I shall not live for eight generations. I am interested in what is going to happen in my own lifetime.'"

"I have to give hope to the African now. A slow progress would do more good for the African who would not be pushed by him or whether he is for or not. If by his own efforts against Mau Mau he is doing a bit better than the best standards of an African can meet the present conditions, his sense of self-confidence will come. Perhaps the best thing will come as an opportunity for the African to establish his own background and re-establish the right respect of the other races."

LORD JAMES MUIR PRESIDENT

Future Rests with Federal Government

Views of S. Rhodesia Prime Minister

THE HON. MINISTER OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, Mr. Ian Gifford Todd, stressed in a lecture recently at the Colony that transfer of a number of departments and services to the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"We have our Central Mechanical Engineering Department, but we are not so wedded to it that we would be unwilling to hand it over to the Federation," he said.

"We have our Department of Irrigation, but major irrigation works are already a federal matter, and there is no substantial reason why our department should not be made federal."

"Our Roads Department does not itself produce wealth, and we do not find ourselves in the position of not having sufficient funds to develop our road system to the extent needed for adequate development of our part of the Federation. Our estates branch is concerned with a few thousand housing units, and it would not be an impossible problem to hand these over."

"Of the work which will be done by the Public Works Department this coming year 85% will be concerned with the Federal Government, so that it is highly probable that in another 22 months the whole P.W.D. will be made federal. Internal Affairs, the Police, and Justice are not revenue-producing departments and we could well merge them in the wider federal administration."

One of these days they may wake up to find that under separate administrations they may not be getting the funds that they need for development at a satisfactory rate. Some of our Africans have already questioned the wisdom of having Native education as a territorial subject, when European education has been made a federal one."

The same argument applies to Native agriculture; and there is no doubt that the federal Government is in a better position to get the loan funds it requires than the territorial Government."

"Do not blame the British for believing that if European education is placed federally, then the European at least enjoys it. It will have as good a chance there, if not a better chance, under the territorial administration."

It could be said that the future may rest in the hands of the Federal Government and depend upon the success of its administration."

Tribute to Imperialism

MR. ADAM STEVENSON, Democratic candidate in the last election for the presidency of the United States, told a Boston audience a few days ago that one of the achievements of Great Britain which Americans should not forget was that of successfully preparing Colonial peoples for democratic self-government. His countrymen should, he declared, not depreciate the many virtues of "British imperialism."

Socialist M.P.s Confused in Regard to Colonies

Partisan Attitude to East and Central African Affairs

BY SEEKING TO PILLORY the Conservative Government in general and the Colonial Secretary in particular for recent disturbances in the Colonies, the Socialist Party in Opposition have chosen to make a partisan approach to Colonial affairs, with the simple object of discrediting the Government for matters that have been in progress since the outcome of the Socialists' own policy when in office.

Their attitude was consistent in seeking to show that since the Conservatives returned to office the Colonies have become submerged in a tide of tyranny and reaction.

SIR FRANK SOSKICE, the former Socialist Attorney-General, said on December 16 last in the House of Commons:

"What we saw about Mr. Lyttelton is that the progress towards the attainment of a greater and greater measure of self-government within the Commonwealth, which marked the years of Labour administration, was brought to an abrupt halt when the Conservative Government came into office."

In making this charge the Socialists should bear in mind that mistakes and lack of decision when they were in power have aggravated the present troubles. As the Left-Wing *New Statesman* and *Nation* commented:

Labour Precedents

"In this form the charge is not quite fair and it is this element of unfairness which probably explains why Mr. Lyttelton has been able to defend himself with increased vigour and effectiveness in each debate, and why the Labour challenge has sometimes rung hollow. Continuity is not only a feature of foreign policy in Colonial affairs. Mr. Lyttelton frequently carried on where Mr. Griffiths left off. In the Gold Coast and elsewhere the Labour Government's progressive policy has been faithfully continued. In pushing on with Central African federation he can reasonably argue that Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Gordon Walker had committed themselves a year or two before they left office. Certainly in suppressing Mau Mau he has a strong precedence for toughness, but the Labour Government had set him a precedent in Malaya."

In exploiting Colonial disturbances for party advantage the Socialists conveniently forget that their own administration of Colonial affairs was by no means free from similar events. The riots in Accra that nearly brought chaos to the Gold Coast in February, 1948, of the Nigerian demonstrations at Enugu Colliery in November, 1949, may be recalled in this connexion. The difference is that the Conservative Opposition at that time did not seek to move votes of censure on the Socialist Government, to exploit the situation for party advantage, or to influence the minds of Colonial inhabitants with suspicions against Britain, but supported the Socialist Government in its efforts to retrieve a difficult situation.

Conservative Governments have maintained progressive Colonial development, constitutional and economic, as the basis of their policy. This is shown by repeated extensions of political responsibility and freedom during their term in office. It is shown too by the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, to which the vision and imagination of the former Conservative Colonial Secretary, the late Oliver Stanley, has largely contributed. When the Socialist Government took office in 1945, it expressed its gratitude for the foundations of post-war Colonial policy so ably laid by Mr. Stanley.

*Being extracts from the Conservative Research Department's Pamphlet entitled "Socialist Follies in Opposition" (G. P. Putnam, Abbey House, London, S. E. 1).

MR. (NOW VISCOUNT) HALL, the first Colonial Secretary in the Socialist Government after 1945, said the following generous tribute:

"I readily and thankfully acknowledge how much I have been assisted by the work of my predecessor, Mr. Stanley, who, while at the Colonial Office, gave much thought and did much careful planning for the future, and laid the foundations of much of the work which has been carried out in the Colonies during the last year." (*Harvard*, July 9, 1946)

Fabian Theories Abandoned

Between 1945 and 1951 the responsibility of office brought the Socialists face to face with realities and led them to abandon many of the old impractical Fabian theories. They also had the advantage of the Colonial Service staff at home and abroad, with its accumulated experience, and the advantage of plans prepared by the late Oliver Stanley during the war. To some extent the Socialists in office continued the traditional British Colonial policy in an atmosphere of Parliamentary good will, but that atmosphere has been rudely shattered since they have been in Opposition.

Irresponsible and mischievous allegations have taken the place of the sober recognition of the British achievement in Colonial matters; despite the fact that in the world conditions of today it is more than ever important that political leaders in this country should adopt a serious and responsible attitude towards the Colonies. When Socialists indulge in the game of twisting the lion's tail and undermining the British Government's authority in the backward territories, they are guilty, however unwittingly, of giving comfort to subversive movements and of helping to play the Communist game. They also do a grave disservice to the true interests of the Colonies themselves, whose only hope of ordered progress towards economic betterment and democratic institutions depends on the support and maintenance of the British connexion.

Mr. Stanley Evans's Condemnation

The action which the Socialists have taken has brought severe condemnation from among their own supporters. For instance Mr. SCOTLAND, a Socialist M.P. for Wednesbury, has declared: "Labour's Colonial policy is being made a battleground of political warfare by the low and dog quality of political relations within the Parliamentary Party. The act of unpolity does not pass unnoticed, and we shall see a heavy electoral price if a more sober outlook is not quickly forthcoming." (*Wednesbury*, December 11, 1953)

The following significant comment by the *New Statesman and Nation* should be noted:

"The few feeble dissenting Ministers are yet prepared to admit that the Labour Government made very grave mistakes, and that they themselves were forced to depart from the principles which they are now once again free to preach as earnestly as those of their colleagues who were never in office. The fact is that today the well-disagreements which exist inside the Labour Party are at least as large as those over disagreements about Colonial affairs which divide the workers' beneficiaries, as its spokesmen keep to the generalities of the Government's programme for playing a part in oratory. The Labour Party appears suited to Colonial affairs. But how superficial a unity it might very well be revealed if the Ministers were to repine over the system." (*December*)

If the savages and barbarians of the Mau Mau can break out of Kenya, the British Administration is still there, it does not require much imagination to realize how much more widespread the release into a state of tyranny and persecution could be if British administration was entirely withdrawn. Some Socialists recognize

this truth, but the Socialist Party is by no means unanimous on this matter.

The different schools of thought vary from those who take a sober and more realistic view, to those whose outlook is coloured by the old Crippian dictum that "it is fundamental to Socialism to liquidate the British Empire as soon as possible," and the extremists whose automatic reaction is to assume that British administration is in the wrong whatever the circumstances. The Socialist leadership must always be conscious of the body of opinion behind it that expects the traditional Socialist lip-service to be given to the anti-British point of view on Colonial matters.

The hope that it was still the party's policy to extinguish the British Empire was expressed in a resolution submitted to the Socialist Party Conference in Moresambé in 1952, which sought to declare "the intention of the Socialist Party "on returning to power, to give immediate independence to all British Colonies and Dependencies and to withdraw all British troops and administrations." This utterly irresponsible attitude would leave the Colonies entirely unprotected and without the help and guidance which are essential if they are to advance politically and economically.

It is not only on the question of the Government's counter-measures that the Socialists have displayed the most abject confusion on affairs in Kenya. The procession of Socialist M.P.s who have recently run what has almost become a ferry-service of so-called "fact-finding" tours of Kenya has reduced this typical Socialist pastime to the level of farce by the extreme divergence of their respective conclusions.

The following statements, all by Socialist M.P.s who have recently returned from visits to Kenya show to what extent they are unable to agree even on the most elementary features of the situation there.

Contrasting Views

MR. R. H. S. CROSSMAN: "British rule has meant the imposition of a three-tier racial state, with the white Herrenvolk at the top, owing to the White Highlands and ruining everything... and the African at the bottom, a squatter in his own country." (New Statesman, January 23, 1954)

MR. GEORGE BROWN: "I want to refute suggestions that all the most fertile land in Kenya is in the White Highlands, and that Africans are not allowed to grow cash crops." (Nairobi, October 20, 1953)

MR. CROSSMAN: "The fact that Mau Mau's objective has so far been met only by brutal and completely uncomprehending repression has intensified the racial hatred that is tearing Kenya apart." (New Statesman, January 22, 1954)

MR. C. R. HOBSON: "It is not true that the Britons lost their sense of fair play when they came to Kenya." (Nairobi, October 11, 1953)

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY: "Racial discrimination permeates every sphere of life in Kenya." (Why Mau Mau? p. 7)

MR. BROWN: "We both go back to Britain pleasantly surprised at the liberal thought that exists among Europeans in the Colony. We were agreeably surprised to find that there is no colour bar in Kenya in the sense that there is in the Southern States of America." (Nairobi, October 20, 1953)

MR. BROCKWAY: "We went to a new housing estate, a one-room dwelling, 45ft. by 20, two families lived in it. It is literally true that for thousands of them there is no alternative but to steal to survive." (Why Mau Mau? p. 7)

MR. HOBSON: "I have seen new housing schemes going up which are a great credit to everyone concerned - new hospitals, new centres for the Africans, schools and technical institutes, and much more plus agricultural development work." (Daily Herald, October 29, 1953)

Whatever decisions may be drawn from the foregoing assortment of opinions, there can be no doubt that Mr. Brown was right when he said: "The constant abuse of the Kenya White Paper by certain political sections in Britain has in fact obscured everybody in Kenya and is doing us good. Kenya is developing for the benefit of its three races in a much better way than any opinion in Britain realises." (Nairobi, October 20, 1953)

There remains the question of self-government for Kenya. The current among the Socialist Party are naturally against Mr. Brown or responsibility for Kenya, but on this point many members are of one mind, their opinion remains unvarnished.

MR. BROCKWAY: "I am convinced that we must set definite target dates for the completion of self-governance." (Why Mau Mau?)

MR. HOBSON: "It is impossible for any stretch of imagination to expect to govern Kenya." (London, 1953)

Contradictory attitudes towards the means being contemplated for Kenya are shown by a further group of statements

arising from the Government's decision on November 30 to withdraw recognition from the Kabaka of Buganda.

MR. L. HALE: "Never before was a king so unjustly deposed with so little reason, and never before has a man been deported from the country of his origin with so little justification." (Hansard, December 2, 1953)

MR. CROSSMAN in a cable from Bangalore: "After investigating the facts, I am sure the Government's action was necessary to prevent open conflict, which might have held up African self-government for years." (Sunday Pictorial, January 3, 1954)

Is it any wonder that the Socialist rank and file should display so much ignorant confusion about Colonial matters when these mutually contradictory opinions are fed to them by their Parliamentary representatives?

The censure debate on African affairs was also used by the Socialists as an excuse to renew their former objections to the scheme of Central African Federation. This was all the more surprising, not only because the scheme was initiated by the former Socialist Government, but because MR. ATTLEE, addressing the last Socialist Party Conference in Margate, said of this matter: "It is not the job of a great movement, such as ours, to encourage resistance to acts of Parliament passed at Westminster."

Censure Motion

This, however, was precisely what Mr. James Griffiths, moving the censure motion for the Socialists, evidently sought to do by bringing it into subject by all. It may be recalled that when federation was approved by the House of Commons on March 24, 1953, MR. OLIVER EATLTON said: "It is clear to me, I am sorry to say, that since the present Government came into office Mr. Griffiths and some of his hon. friends have been sedulously trying to find reasons for opposing or killing the scheme of which they were themselves so largely the authors."

"I awaited the day when federation became a fact with apprehension. Such a stream of propaganda had flowed out from this country, some of it from the very authors of the scheme itself, that African opinion had become so more inflamed than should have been. We might easily have witnessed a victory for the extremists on the one side of the other. But, fortunately, wisdom prevailed." (Hansard, December 16, 1953)

End of Overseas Food Corporation To Become Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES made the following statement in the House of Commons last week:

"Discussions with the Governor of Tanganyika about the possibility of closer association between the Tanganyika Government and the Overseas Food Corporation have been successful. A plan has been drawn up whereby, subject to the enactment of the necessary legislation in the United Kingdom and Tanganyika, the work on which the Corporation is engaged under the White Paper of 1951 (Cmd. 8125) will be carried on by a new Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation using the existing assets of the Overseas Food Corporation for the purpose."

"A White Paper will be published to explain the plan in detail, and a Bill to amend the Overseas Resources Development Acts of 1948 and 1951 will be introduced as soon as possible. The new plan would be brought into effect on October 1 next if the necessary legislation has then been passed."

"Under the plan the Overseas Food Corporation's experimental work will be carried on by the new Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation as a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme. Consequently the balance of the money required for the completion of the White Paper scheme will need to be added to the funds already made available for Colonial Development and Welfare."

The Bill will also include provision for a grant of certain of the capital advances made by the Overseas Food Corporation towards the cost of constructing the Southern Province port and railway in Tanganyika which was started as a feature of the original groundnut scheme and is now on the point of completion.

Constitutional Changes in Kenya Aga Khan Congratulates Mr. Lyttelton

H.H. THE AGA KHAN has written to *The Times*—

“Mr. Lyttelton has sown the seeds of a multi-racial democratic State in Kenya and all such countries in Africa as have the multi-racial problem will sooner or later reap the full benefits of this great act of constructive statesmanship.

“As one who has watched the possible development of Kenya on these lines for the last 50 years, I most heartily congratulate him on having achieved, by his visit and by the energy and strength, as well as the wisdom of his decisions, a solution of what seemed to be almost a hopeless problem.

“It is for the Africans, Europeans, and Asians (I consider the Arabs a part of the Asians) now so co-operating in the fullness of time all these races will be proud and patriotic Kenyans and that similar results will be achieved, by Kenya's example, in other multi-racial States of Africa.”

Dissenting Member

The Kenya correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* cabled, *inter alia*—

“The three European members who refused to accept the proposals were Colonel E. S. Grogan (Naivasha West), Mr. S. V. Cooke (Coast), and Mr. J. Slade (Aberdarees). A small meeting of Mr. Cooke's widely scattered constituents supported his stand. Whether they would have done so if they had heard another side to the case submitted by Mr. Cooke is doubtful.

Colonel Grogan obtained a rather half-hearted measure of support from a meeting at Karen, a dormitory area on the outskirts of Nairobi. Mr. Slade was supported by a meeting at Naivasha.

“He is the enigma of the opposition to the proposals for he is an avowed liberal who defeated a common poll at the general election, who he defeated Lord Delmage, and recently announced his support of the Capricorn Africa Society. Now he has thrown in his lot, at least over the present issue, with a company of hardbats and illiberal whites whom he has hardly a political principle in common. Many folk who have great admiration for Mr. Slade's sincerity and integrity sincerely hope that he will soon have second thoughts.”

Colonel Grogan is held in affectionate regard by the settlers, but his greatest admirer could not maintain that his record in Kenya has been notable for constructive contributions to a solution of the political problems of a multi-racial society.

“Mr. Cooke has long been the Johnnie-out-of-step of Kenya politics, and it is hard to say for what he stands or what sort of policy would evoke his approval.”

Mr. Patel's Courage

“Of the Asians Mr. A. B. Patel has shown great courage in standing against the dictation of the Kenya Indian Congress which invariably strives to bind the Indian Members hand and foot. It is significant that before the standing committee of the Congress has reached a decision, the Indian communities of Ghali and Elburgon, two townships in the Highlands, have announced, in categorical terms, their support of Mr. Patel and his acceptance of Mr. Lyttelton's proposals. During 30 years in Kenya I cannot recall an Indian community taking such action without waiting for the Congress directive.”

“The difficulty of setting up a multi-racial Government in Kenya and of moulding a stable multi-racial society is not solely a matter of creating mutually satisfactory relations between the Europeans and the other races. The rift between the Indians and the Moslems is not closing, and the latter are more, not less, insistent on communal representation. Now the Sikhs are also demanding communal representation, and so Kenya becomes even more multi-racial. Furthermore, a recent conference in Nairobi revealed that the loyal Indian harbour very bitter feelings against the Moslems.”

“On the claim by the Africans for 12 under-secretaryships the correspondent commented: ‘This is a stupid idea, for a time when there is not yet an African district council in Kenya which can stand on its own feet without a large measure of guidance and control by administrators in the Kenya Council. Given that it is desirable that Africans should participate in the Government, it is not necessary to be realistic about their ability to do so.’”

MR. JAMES JOHNSON, M.P., one of the Labour members of the recent all-party Parliamentary delegation to Kenya, has written in the course of a letter to the *New Statesman* and *Nation*—

“It is quite nonsensical for the *New Statesman* to imply that the white settlers have beaten down the opposition of Whitehall—for the settlers themselves have bitterly complained of Mr. Lyttelton's ‘bullying’ tactics.”

“Surely no one is going to brand such distinguished members as Mr. E. A. Vasey (Education), Mr. A. C. Whyte (Justice), and Mr. Hartwell (Education) as ‘four’ as men who would ‘kowtow’ to settler extremists. They are different stuff and genuinely watchdogs for Asian and African interests. It is more important, a man like E. A. Vasey commands respect and confidence of the non-European community.”

“I welcome the methods of Mr. Lyttelton in knocking some white settlers' heads together and performing the first job of any Colonial Secretary who aspires to be a statesman—that of polarizing white opinion. This splitting of the whites into liberal elements behind Michael Seddell and illiberal elements under Humphrey Slade is the very first step to any progress towards a multi-racial society and away from any divisions upon a purely communal or colour basis.

“Why did not Mr. Lyttelton insist upon the 4.2.2 formula suggested by Eliud Mathu? Surely it was not unreasonable for Africans to want two ministers and thus have parity with Asians, while the Europeans would have four elected members.

“The great unfairness still lies in the fact that the African members are not so elected and, unlike Europeans and Asians, have no responsibility for their own people. It is absolutely necessary that some form of franchise be introduced. Not only will this bring them into the picture with Asians and Europeans, but this will also silence those European critics who so often play down Eliud Mathu and his colleagues as being unrepresentative of their people. The Africans must have their own political organization to fill the vacuum caused by the banning of the Kenya African Union because of complicity with Mau Mau.”

Fair Chance for Constitutional Experiment

“Going Ahead in Kenya” was the heading used by the *Spectator* for a comment which said, *inter alia*—

“It is evident that Mr. Lyttelton has made the best of a difficult situation, and that an important step towards the establishment of multi-racial government has been achieved without arousing as much opposition as might have been expected. For this some credit is due to the liberal elements among the settlers and also to the courage and statesmanship of Mr. A. B. Patel, the Indian leader. It is the first time that a leader of the Indian community has made a stand against dictation by the Kenya Indian Congress. As to the Africans, it was not to be expected that they would be satisfied with one ministerial post, but they might reasonably regard the appointment of an African minister as merely the thin edge of the wedge of racial parity. History will hammer it home.

“The danger now is not so much the Mau Mau threat, but rather that the constitutional experiment may not be given a fair chance. The Colonial Secretary has temporarily cut the ground from under the feet of the objectors, but there must always be a risk of elements which would make bad blood between the races as long as the emergency lasts. One moral of the Kenya situation is the necessity for more efficient colonial administration.”

Time and Tide write:—

“If the Colonial Secretary has not achieved total success in Kenya, he has at least secured something to show for the toughest negotiations (as he put it) of his career. Even the Opposition leaders, as a rule, so eager to seize the least opportunity to belabour him, criticized his statement to the House with moderation and seemed more than half convinced by his defence.

“The biggest obstacle was European resentment against many (though certainly not all) Asians, some of whom are not only bitterly anti-European but equivocal in their attitude towards the Mau Mau rebellion.”

“Kenya's leaders, Africans included, have now a great responsibility and a great opportunity in front of them. Little that is really constructive can be done until one party is brought to an end. About this Mr. Lyttelton was optimistic. All the same it may yet be a far cry before peace is restored.”

High Commission Loan

THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION is raising just over £2m. in London for capital expenditure by the Posts and Telecommunications Administration. The 4% stock, 1972-74, is offered at 97½, yielding 4s. 10d. per cent. flat and £4 3s. 4d. gross to redemption, 6s. slightly more than the return on the £5.7m. loan of August last, which is now quoted at 97½ on the Stock Exchange. British Government stocks of comparable line show 3½% to 4% at current prices.

Blindness in East Africa

Sir Clutha Mackenzie's Report

SIR CLUTHA MACKENZIE, who visited East Africa last year for the British Empire Society for the Blind, has made a most interesting report, which the society has now issued. It states, *inter alia*—

"Our Kenya Committee has made excellent arrangements with Government for a mobile clinic to be conducted for two years by Dr. Calcott. The cost of the committee will be about £200, and Medical Services are providing certain costs and African staff. The committee does not contemplate continuing this service when the initial two-year contract ends.

"Medical authorities in Tanganyika hold the view that, broadly speaking, matters of surgery, research and prevention are best dealt with by Government. With an initial sum of £4,000 set aside by Government for the purpose, Dr. Ellis-Jones is about to establish an eye clinic in Dar es Salaam, train African assistants, make local surveys of available groups such as police, school children and prisoners, and provide a modern operating theatre, all of which will be valuable extensions of the ophthalmic service.

"Our Uganda committee decided that, apart from active propaganda on simple care of the eye, etc., the field of prevention belonged more appropriately to the established medical services.

"Research into specific ophthalmic problems which might lead to simpler methods of treatment or prevention are most desirable, but the writer holds the opinion that no large annual sums of money should be set aside for surveys unless to ascertain the incidence of blindness. It has always been extremely difficult to discover the real number of the blind in any community and this has been finally revealed only when Governments have provided monetary allowances on account of blindness.

"Census returns of blindness have proved completely unreliable, and one is usually on safe ground in doubling or trebling them.

Serious Incidence

"The general incidence of blindness throughout East Africa may not be below 0.5% (1 in every 200 of population) or 90,000 in the total population of 18m. The incidence in some areas may rise to 1%, or even 2% or be as low as 0.3%. Even were 0.3% the average incidence throughout the whole territory, the blind would still total 54,000. If we were able to apply to East Africa only the incidence of England and Wales, we should still have some 31,000 blind to care.

"Therefore there is a job to be done which will drain all foreseeable monetary resources for many years, and this is equally the case in the fields of treatment and prevention. To know precise statistical figures will make no material difference to these situations.

"My reports contain a word of caution against the temptation to follow the western pattern of Braille literary education too closely, too extensively and too soon, advising instead the preservation of all that is good in the indigenous outlets for the blind and in the traditional provisions for their security.

"Among the African blind one finds all the types one finds in the old days in Europe, ranging from the pitiful, stunted, helpless individual, who says he has never tried to do anything since his loss of sight, and he who says he has tried to work his garden and failed, to the upstanding man of character and confidence who declares that he carries on his cultivation in the same way as when he could see, and finds no difficulty about it.

"An appreciable proportion of the African blind, without stimulus from outside, and despite all misadventures, have fought and mastered their handicap, and hold their own as cultivators, musicians, mat and basket-makers, and here and there, as a catechist, a bonnet-maker, a shopkeeper, a maker of skis. Many blind women have gone on untroubled with their cooking and household attending too to their traditional duties as cultivators. Many blind women have, if it is to flourish in Africa, must grow from the soil of the poor.

"My stay was not sufficiently long to permit of my making a study of how the blind of the nomadic tribes or employ themselves, and little is known of them. There is a general impression that the incidence of blindness is high amongst these people. They live chiefly in the arid areas in

which blindness is usually at a higher rate than in the wetter areas, and there is little or nothing in the way of dispensaries or medical services which they could use even if they were so disposed."

A section containing points from detailed territorial reports made by Sir Clutha contains the following:—

"Details of the recommendations made are given under their respective territories, and fall under five main headings:—

Blind Agriculturists

(a) *Shamba (garden) cultivation*.—In all territories Sir Clutha found that the cultivation of *shambas* was work to which the blind of settled agricultural communities, both men and women, had normally been accustomed before blindness was issued; and that the more interesting and continued this work after loss of sight. The value of this carrying over into blindness of work done under earlier normal conditions has been amply proved in other countries, and has special value in that it entails no break with the community and family to which the blind person belongs. Recommendations were therefore made all along these lines.

(b) *Over-emphasis on literacy to be avoided*.—While Sir Clutha expresses appreciation of the pioneer work done at the School for the Blind at Thika, Kenya, and Bulindi, Tanganyika, from his experience of other similar schools, faced with similar problems to theirs he expresses a warning against the danger of over-emphasizing literacy at the expense of preparation for supporting life in village conditions.

(c) *The desirability of encouraging blind women and girls to cultivate their household plots*.

(d) *Provision of training and work for the derelictized and urban blind*.

(e) *Training for such vocations as physiotherapy, telephone, and shorthand typing to be given only to newly-blinded educated young adults who already have had experience of life as school teachers, university students, etc.*

United Nations Help for E. Africa

Grants for Maternal and Child Welfare

THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) has made its first grants for maternal and child welfare in Africa.

Kenya is to receive \$65,000 for equipment for 20 new rural health centres and a mobile health demonstration unit, 15,000 milk powder for the treatment of kwashiorkor (a protein deficiency disease), equipment for the training of health personnel, and \$20,000 to enable such personnel, including midwives, to visit patients in rural areas. A further \$47,000 for insecticides and vehicles for a three-year malaria spraying project.

Uganda will receive \$20,000 for equipment for use in public health education, in training health personnel in midwives' schools, and in a children's demonstration ward at Mulago Hospital.

The Belgian Congo and Zaire-Urundi have been granted \$4,000 for milk powder for mothers and young children.

The Government of Uganda formally asked for Unicef assistance at the beginning of January. Representatives of the fund visited the territory twice in 1952, on each occasion in company with an adviser from the World Health Organization.

A new Health Education section of the Medical Department is to be created; it will work in close co-operation with the Information Department and the Community Development Department.

The school for medical assistants in Masaka and the school for nurses in Mbale are to be much extended this year, and the nurses' training school at Mulago Hospital is to be enlarged to accommodate 240 students, compared with 150 at present. A new hostel to accommodate 370 nurses will shortly be opened. There are to be training schools for midwives and nursing oracles.

The equipment provided by Unicef will be mainly projectors for films and film strips, photographic equipment, endioscopes, models, charts, tools and fittings.

Africans' Progress and Responsibility

Mr. Garfield Todd on Trade Unions

THE AFRICAN IS INCLINED to ask: "Will you let us go forward? I believe the question in truth is: 'Is the African ready to make full use of the opportunities which are being given?'"

That comment was made by Southern Rhodesia Prime Minister, Mr. F. S. Garfield Todd, when he addressed the council of the Federation of African Welfare Societies.

"I believe that the African is tempted to feel that his progress depends upon the European almost entirely, and that with a few strokes of the legislative pen we could make the picture of his future as rosy as he would like it to be. It is unfortunately true that the African people as such are producing only a fraction of the wealth which they must produce if there is to be satisfactory progress in this country."

Mr. Todd added that in general the African was still an inefficient and far from enthusiastic worker. Better pay could only accompany better work. It was disturbing to find among employees a preference for alien natives, the reason being that the homes of too many Southern Rhodesian Africans were in the reserves; to which they wanted to return, during the rains, to plough.

"The Land Husbandry Act will help the situation to some extent, for it does provide for an African to increase his land holding in the reserves, which will eventually mean fewer Africans living in the reserves, and more giving their whole time and energies to work in industry and mining and on the larger mechanized European farms."

There had been a 50% increase in the number of indigenous Africans employed in the Colony since 1946, but the total of 241,000 in that category was still fewer than the number of alien employees, which was 247,000. One Native in seven was gainfully employed in primary or secondary industry or domestic service in the European areas.

Improving Negotiating Machinery

The Prime Minister also discussed recent proposals for improving the machinery for discussing Native labour wage claims and disputes, which he believed that a majority of people believed necessary.

"For a long time the Government has been studying this question, and the advice given to them had led to the conclusion that a start should be made in the introduction of trade unions for Africans. The Rhodesia Railways Act, permitted the establishment of a trade union for Native workers and their representation in other industries a number of unofficial unions and their representation in Native opinion; but there was clearly a strong case for African employees generally to have proper representation."

"The answer to the problem is that a full and satisfactory trade union can only grow out of a responsible and reasonably intelligent group of workers. In some instances the Native workers, who obtain amount of education, were able to understand and reasonably well the responsibilities of workers' organizations. In others, for instance, Warlike colliery—they were often quite uneducated, started a few months at their job, and were unlikely to be able to pull their fair weight in a fully fledged trade union movement."

Trade unions to be of use to employees and the country must be well organized and responsible bodies, and must not be the tools of irresponsible leaders.

Talks on Land and Livestock

MR. HILARY PHILLIPS recently visited all the territories between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia in 36 days to investigate farming matters for the B.B.C. From April 1 he is to do a weekly talk on land and livestock in a special transmission to East and Central Africa on Thursdays at 4.45 p.m. Greenwich time.

In a short article in *London Calling* he writes that standing grassworth £15,000 on one farm which he visited had been eaten by millions of birds, which were so thick in the field that each shot brought down 50.

He considers that pedigree cattle "are probably ordinarily best as a source of income of local breeds rather than kept pure, and are generally the ideal animal for Africa will be the improved local breeds. He mentions the "amazing progress" made in the Masai cow at Parkland in Kenya, and that the baby herd of 200 cattle kept in the School of Agriculture at Khartoum University yield a total butterfat production of the year which compares favourably with New Zealand figures.

U.K. Naggers of Africa

Lord Winterton on Their Mischief

EARL WINTERTON contributed to the *Daily Telegraph* a few days ago an article headed "Mischief Making in Africa: An Answer to the Naggers at Home," in which he emphasized the great damage done by some members of both Houses of Parliament, some newspapers and some clergymen in Great Britain, who, without adequate knowledge, persistently criticized their fellow-countrymen in Africa.

Having expressed his own detestation of the apartheid policy of the Union of South Africa, Lord Winterton continued (in part):

"The critics to whom I have referred, and who can appropriately be termed 'naggers,' have shown irresponsibility, dogmatism and lack of generosity."

"They pressed for delay before the Act for federation in Central Africa was passed until a mandate for it had been obtained from the Native African majority, though the more intelligent of them must have known that a decision, favourable or otherwise, could not be accurately determined by an illiterate population to whom the word 'federation' was meaningless."

"By their action they encouraged willingly or unwillingly a small section of Rhodesian Africans who dream of a new African semi-Dominion on the Gold Coast model which they could dominate. They confused and worried a number of decent, friendly African chiefs and leading men who were not fundamentally opposed to Federation but supposed there was a trap in it if influential public men in Britain said there was."

Slights about the Sudan

"They complained of non-consultation with the Africans, but when in the Sudan, Dinkas, Annaks and other southern tribes were handed over to the control of those whom they fear and detest—the Arabs and semi-Arabs of the north who enslaved their fathers—they were silent. Some of us who have been in the Sudan protested, but we received no support from the naggers in or out of Parliament."

"Throughout the discussion in the Press and in the Lords and Commons on the Federation Bill, the naggers showed complete distrust of the intentions and good will of both Northern and Southern Rhodesian Europeans."

"When Sir Godfrey Huggins, Sir Roy Welensky and their colleagues obtained an overwhelming majority over the Confederates, with their Afrikaner ideas of racial pre-eminence, and announced a programme of multi-racial advancement, it would have been generous for the naggers to acknowledge their mistaken view of European Rhodesian opinion; but they did not."

"One Sunday newspaper supporting the naggers repeatedly stated before federation that serious trouble among African Natives would follow federation. It is now too late to state that the Government and we who support them in Parliament would be responsible for having caused it. Nothing of the kind has happened, but no apology for this false and irresponsible prophecy has appeared in its columns."

"The naggers complain, as they are entitled to do, economic racial discrimination in Rhodesia. Most of them fail to point out that such discrimination comes in the main from the European trade unions. No doubt it would be inconvenient for a nagger who is a British Socialist Minister to do so; for the European Miners' Union in Rhodesia might ask him why, if he is so opposed to racial discrimination in Rhodesia, his party made no effective protest against racial discrimination by British miners and Indianians, that does not excuse the silence of the other naggers."

Dr. Bunch Invites to Buganda

THE GREAT LUKIKO of Buganda is to invite Dr. Ralph Bunch, Nobel peace prize winner of 1950, to join its committee of 10 which will meet Sir Keith Hancock to discuss constitutional questions in the kingdom. The other places will be filled by members of the delegation to London, of whom are Protestants with Mr. M. Mwanjya as chairman, two Baganda Roman Catholic bishops, the editor of the Roman Catholic vernacular newspaper *Munro* who recently returned from Rome, one of the Kabaka's nominees to the Lukiko, and a Mugariga doctor who has been for some years in the United States. Mr. Lule, a lecturer in education at Makerere College, is among the reserves. No county chief is on the committee. The Lukiko has now adjourned.

Two More Mau Mau "Generals" Taken Government Statement on Peace Talks

TWO MORE MAU MAU "GENERALS" have been accounted for in the past week.

"General" Gomotagio, commander of the Engineer Battalion of General China's Mount Kenya Army, has been captured by the Kenya security forces near Nyeri. He was one of the gang leaders with whom China communicated.

"General" Kaleba, believed to be the last of China's so-called battalion commanders to remain at large, and the man who was expected to take China's place in the terrorist forces, surrendered on Sunday when he stopped a lorry of the 7th Bn King's African Rifles in the Muthira area. His action was a response to China's letters to terrorist leaders urging them to give themselves up.

In the week ended March 27 security forces killed 57 terrorists, wounded and captured 16, and detained 122 suspects. The security forces had five Europeans and three Africans killed and one European and eight Africans wounded.

At least 35 terrorists were killed in a three-day running fight over the week-end in the forests on the eastern slopes of the Aberdare Mountains. Kikuyu guards made a useful contribution in the action.

Several clashes took place in the Fort Hall area on Saturday, in one of which a Kikuyu guard and a woman of the tribe were attacked. Later a party of Kikuyu guards was ambushed by a strongly armed terrorist band. Ten loyal Kikuyus, including a headman, were killed and wounded before a striking force of troops and police arrived. Spotters and messengers in the pursuit of the terrorists.

Two African soldiers were attacked by a gang of rifles and ammunition. An Asian was attacked and seriously wounded by a gunman in Nairobi on Sunday.

Statement of "General" China's Letters

The following statement was issued in Nairobi by the Government of Kenya on the surrender offer to Mau Mau leaders made through "General" China:

"There has so far been no meeting with representatives of gang leaders. Replies to "General" China's letters, since the 24, have concerned Mau Mau leaders of both the militant wing of the Mau Mau and their active supporters on the reserve. It is considered that further violence would only damage the Kikuyu tribe. It has been noted that there is no question of negotiation, but that the Government is ready to accept a surrender with arms and that those who surrender will be deprived of their lives.

There must be no question of public safety being prejudiced, and proper and full precautions will be taken to guard those who have worked loyally in the Administration, Home and elsewhere.

It would have been desirable to have explained the offer to the Mau Mau. A meeting for this purpose was to have taken place recently, but although it is known that representatives came within a few hundred yards of the meeting point some time ago, they did not show up. Gang leaders have shown a suspicion of a trap, and these suspicions have been increased by public statements and letters disseminating the use of "General" China.

The Government is satisfied that Mau Mau gang leaders in Mount Kenya area have been informed of the Government's position and offer. If they wish to come to a meeting this can be arranged. They also know that operations will be intensified unless they accept a surrender.

Later it was announced on Tuesday a three-hour meeting between six Mau Mau leaders and the official Government representatives was held in the office of the provincial commissioner in Nyeri.

A Government statement said that the Mau Mau leaders seemed willing to try to persuade their followers to surrender, but felt that they should return to discuss arrangements with the Government. A further meeting to consider the arrangements is expected by some time next week before any agreement is reached.

A Lincoln bomber of 61 Squadron R.A.F. crashed in the Aberdare mountains last week with a crew of five, all of whom were killed. A message was received by the aircraft stating that its mission had been accomplished and that it was returning to base. Nothing more was heard of it for the next morning a patrol of the Intelligence Fusiliers left for the scene of the accident. They found burnt-out wreckage on Mount Kihangop at 11,500 ft.

The crew consisted of Flight-Lieut. Waight, of London Flying Officer Owen, of Sandwich, Kent, Flying Officer Robinson, of Southampton, Master Engineer Bessing, of Norwich, and Sgt. Atkinson, of Thames Ditton.

Twenty-six young Europeans of the Kenya Regiment have been posted in pairs to Kikuyu guard posts in dangerous areas of the south Nyeri reserve. Their success has been such that other Kikuyu guards have pressed for Kenya Regiment of the reserve to be supplied to their posts. Colonel P. A. Morcombe, director of the Kikuyu Guard, has stated that the difference in morale and efficiency in posts where these officers have been sent is extraordinary.

More than 30 young Asians have been posted to the two Asian combat units of the Kenya Police Reserve.

A volunteer party of the Kenya Police Reserve, 500 strong, has been posted by the police for its patrolling of the Kenya-Masai border during the round-up of Kikuyu in the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

The district commissioner in Laikipia has asked employers of Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru vehicle drivers to replace them by men of other tribes, except when employed solely on their farms, or in the case of employers in Thomson's Falls within the limits of the township.

Kikuyu Appeal Allowed

Setting aside the death sentence passed on a Kikuyu by an emergency assize court for being in possession of one round of ammunition, the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa delivered an important judgment in Nairobi last week.

The trial judge had been prepared to believe that the accused was on his way to surrender to the police, and was in possession of one round of ammunition as evidence of his Mau Mau status, but had no lawful authority for his possession. The trial judge had held that "lawful excuse" must mean an excuse recognized by law. The excuse submitted by the accused had been the invitation to surrender and the implied promise of immunity obtained in the Government's pamphlet, an administrative document which had no effect in law. Counsel for the Crown argued that the trial judge had misdirected himself on the point.

Giving his reasons for allowing the appeal, the court held that the trial judge had too narrowly interpreted the words "lawful excuse" and made no distinction between lawful excuse and lawful authority. The court was not included in the original emergency regulations but was introduced later by Government notice. It was clearly intended to have a different and wider meaning than lawful authority.

Whether a particular set of circumstances could constitute lawful excuse was a matter of law, but whether in any particular case those circumstances ought to be accepted as a valid excuse was a question of fact.

As the appellant in this matter averredly remarked, at his trial, the judge contended, "what is the purpose of inviting terrorists to surrender with their arms and ammunition? If they leave their arms and ammunition behind, what will be its use?" The accused's explanation for his possession of the ammunition was the intention to possess it in defiance of and contrary to statute law, but to surrender it to the proper authorities in response to the invitation to do so. We have no doubt that this would give him lawful excuse within the meaning of the regulations.

The appellant, a Kikuyu woman, sentenced to death by the assize court with lawful excuse seven rounds of ammunition, and a rifle, was on the floor of her house, was disarmed. The defence pleaded that the ammunition was claimed in her house by an agent. The case has still to be reviewed by the Government.

Posting Police Reserve Officer's Trial

Barry Brian Hayward, 35-year-old officer of the Kenya Police Reserve, who is charged with causing harm to a Mau Mau suspect, said the discipline in the Nairobi screening team was not very strict. He admitted the swing matches at Mau Mau suspects who had had water poured over him from a bottle labelled "Taramite". Every African member of the screening team formed in Nairobi was a former gangster.

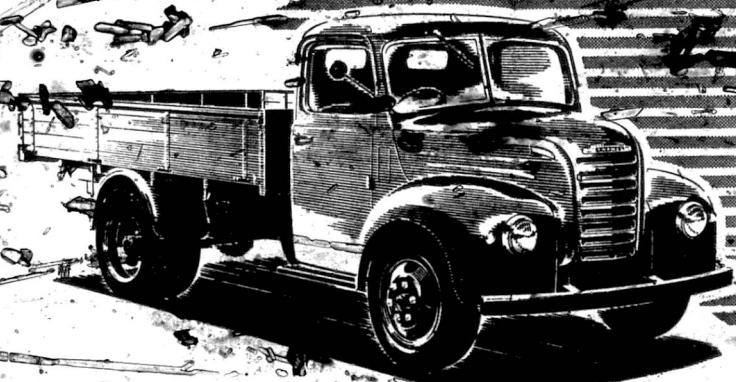
The Commissioner of Police, Colonel O'Rourke, told the court that screening was difficult, but not more so than many of the jobs which policemen had to do. Although the regulations set the minimum age for police reserve at 18, Hayward was only 15 years of age when he joined. The judge ordered that the officer O'Rourke be released from giving further evidence for the defence, since what the Commissioner was saying was merely a matter of mitigation.

Hayward was convicted of a technical assault, and acquitted of causing bodily harm.

In order to deal with crime in Kampala, the commandant of the Uganda Special Constabulary has appealed for European and Asian special constables to post in their own residential areas.

Mr. Transport Chief -

INCREASE THAT PROFIT MARGIN WITH THESE TOUGH TRUCKS!



Ask your dealer for details of the full range of famous Thames 5 ton Commercial vehicles. You have a choice of engines - the powerful, economical 85 b.h.p. V.8 engine, or the famous P.6 Diesel.

YOUR PROFITS cannot fail to swell with the economical 4 cylinder 'Cost-Cutter' in the fleet. It's a truck with the right power for the job, built to stay on the road longer with less maintenance.

- Exceptionally strong chassis, wide and flat for maximum stability and easier body building.
- Steering, hydraulic, two leading-shoe brakes, Heavy Duty gear box and clutch.
- Semi-forward control.
- 12-volt electrical system.
- Maximum performance at minimum cost.

Ask your local Ford Dealer to arrange a demonstration.

4-CYLINDER 'COST-CUTTER'

THAMES

5 TON MODELS

SAVE MONEY BY THE MILE WITH THE RIGHT ENGINE FOR THE LOAD

FORD PRODUCTS MADE IN ENGLAND

For the details contact - Duly & Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, Rhodesia • Rhodes Limited, Nairobi, Kenya • The Uganda Co. Africa Ltd., Kampala, Uganda • African Lakes Corporation, Wanyire, Nyasaland • Hiddoch Motors Ltd., Arusha, Tanganyika

Federal Government Developments

Transferring Powers from the Territories

TODAY the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will take over from the territorial Governments a further series of responsibilities, and by July 1 it should have assumed all its major responsibilities under the Constitution.

Most of the Federal departments already in existence have operated for the past seven months on an interim basis with small staffs. These departments are the Prime Minister's Office and Cabinet Secretariat, the Treasury, the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Transport and Communication, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Information Services, the Public Services Commission, and the office of the Attorney-General.

High Commissioners

The offices of the High Commissioners in London and South Africa, of the Consul-General in Beira, and of the Commissioner in East Africa (all formerly Southern Rhodesian), become federal offices. So do the Audit Department, the Department of Customs and Excise, and the Department of Taxes.

In regard to the administration of customs and excise, there will be free movement of domestic products between the territories of the Federation except for such excisable goods as cigarettes, cigars, manufactured tobacco, plain or rectified spirit, spirituous liquors, ale, beer, stout, and treated waters.

The Southern Rhodesian Division of Agriculture, which deals only with European agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, also becomes a Federal Ministry, except that the departments of land and irrigation and the office of the Surveyor-General. The Forestry Department becomes a statutory commission in Southern Rhodesia.

The Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry is now responsible for import and export control, commodity and price control, external trade relations, export promotion and weights and measures. Through this Ministry the Federal Government will become responsible for electricity on Rhodesia when the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia will be taken over. In all three territories municipal and private electricity stations will remain as at present.

The Federal Ministry of Defence will become responsible on July 1 for the administration of all the Regular and Territorial forces of the Federation, including the Northern Rhodesian Regiment and the Nyasaland battalions of the King's African Rifles.

On July 1 the Federal Ministry of Education, responsible for European, Coloured, and Asian education, will take over the functions of the Southern Rhodesian Education Department, the Northern Rhodesian European Education Department, and the relevant functions of the Northern Rhodesian Department of Education.

All health services in the Federation will be transferred from July 1 to the Federal Ministry of Health, except for the malaria administration in Northern Rhodesia.

Post and Postal Stamps on July 1

On this date a Federal Post Office will come into existence and new Federal stamps will be issued.

The Federal Ministry of Transport and Communications will take over the existing Civil Aviation and Meteorological Departments on July 1. The Central Africa Statistical Office associated with the Federal Treasury, will become a Federal Department at the same time.

Other functions which may be taken over by the Federal Government on July 1 include a federal prison service, archives, immigration, town planning, tourism, national parks, and broadcasting. Discussions are continuing about them. All such functions would be administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs or departments of that Ministry.

During its first sitting, from February 7 to March 11, the Federal Assembly passed 16 Bills. Many of these were designed to provide the necessary powers for the administration of the functions which the Federal Government is assuming.

The most important of these Bills were the Territorial Laws Amendment, the Customs and Excise, Customs and Excise Duties, Statute, Income Tax, and Control of Goods Bills.

The current issue of Oryx, the journal of the Fauna and Flora Society, contains articles on the Bulamby confluence by Captain Keith Caldwell, and one entitled "Down the River by Canoe" by Mr. Mervyn Cowie.

U.N. Technical Assistance to Colonies Supplementary to Provision by Britain

DETAILS were given in the Commons last week by the Colonial Secretary of United Nations technical assistance to various Colonial territories.

He had been asked by MR. LESLIE HALE (Lab.), why a number of Colonial territories in Africa received no technical assistance from the U.N. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, while others were receiving far less than comparable independent countries; and why greater advantage was not taken of the facilities afforded.

MR. LYTTELTON replied:

Assistance under the expanded programme is given on request by Governments; in the case of Colonial territories, in Africa as elsewhere, the initiative in applying for assistance rests with the particular Colonial Governments.

"The assistance given to Colonial territories cannot be compared with that given to independent countries, since the latter have no other source of assistance, while the former have at their disposal the resources of the United Kingdom.

"Colonial territories receive very considerable assistance from U.K. Government in the form of technical advice and under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Assistance from international sources under the expanded programme is therefore only supplementary to that provided from the U.K. Colonial territories in Africa have, in fact, taken advantage of the facilities afforded by the expanded programme, as will be seen from the following statement of applications submitted to the various agencies:

The Colonial Secretary's list included the following applications made by territories in East and Central Africa:—

U.N. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Tanganyika.—Mineral exploration, three geologists; supplementary agreement signed 1953.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Nyasaland.—Soil management systems, one expert; supplementary agreement signed 1952, but application withdrawn by Nyasaland.

Northern Rhodesia.—Wood pulp production, one expert; project completed in 1953.

Tanganyika.—Rufiji Valley survey, three experts; one expert provided in 1952 others to be provided this year.

Kenya.—Pineapple canning, one expert; supplementary agreement signed 1952, but project cancelled by F.A.O.

East Africa High Commission.—Anti-locust measures, equipment and aircraft; supplementary agreement signed 1952; air craft provided, 1953.

Northern Rhodesia.—Livestock parasite problems, one expert; F.A.O. unable to provide expert, due to shortage of funds.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

East Africa High Commission.—Use of meteorological knowledge in control of desert locusts, two experts; under consideration by W.M.O.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

East Africa.—Establishment of East African Malaria Institute, one entomologist, one chemist, and two field assistants; one of two medical training schools, equipment, and supplies.

Uganda.—General disease survey, mobile investigation team, (a) nutrition survey team of clinical and dietetic experts.

Tanganyika.—(i) Medical teaching, equipment; (ii) health services and health improvement scheme in Bukoba area, nutritionists and physiologist.

Nyasaland.—Medical training, equipment for training schools.

Somaland.—Tuberculosis survey, survey and B.C.G. campaign, T.B. specialist and two T.B. nurses.

In addition, said Mr. Lyttelton, several fellowships in various fields of social and economic development have been awarded by the various agencies to candidates nominated by the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and the Gold Coast, and the East Africa High Commission.

During the five years since the inception of the U.N. Technical Assistance Programme, a total of £3,126,504 had been made available for roads, roads, bridges, boreholes and dipping tanks, soil conservation and mangrove.

Dealing with Unrest in Nyasaland Damage Done by Remote Interference

MR. H. ROLLE GARDINER writes recently in a newsletter sent to friends and business associates:

"Since I first went to Africa in 1947 the tide of incipient trouble has increased in volume and crescendo. It has everywhere been a race with time against the erosion of soil and forest and the erosion of African innocence and tribal life. The explosive disturbances and general unrest have been aggravated by interference, some of it seditious, much of it well meaning and misguided. If the Africans in Africa could be left largely alone and receive a stream of carefully selected recruits from home, I believe that they would come to terms with their problems.

Mistaken Educational Policy

"It is remote interference and the mistaken policy of educating Africans in European universities that have complicated and perverted the wise development of Africa. One can only pray that the constructive policies of Michael Blundell and Lord Portsmouth in Kenya and of the leaders of the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be given a fair chance, but these chances are slender while such men are being attacked and struck in the back by people of their own race.

"With responsibility for some 25,000 acres in Nyasaland, the two companies of which I am chairman have a difficult but privileged task. In its service I spent six weeks of work in May and November, 1952, and July 1953, and know the territory and the people so well that I can mentally translate myself in an instant from Wessex to the Shire Highlands. The beautiful, gay, and charming country which Laurens van der Post brilliantly described in 'Venture to the Interior' has been saddened by ugly disturbances right on our doorstep. I doubt if the measures of repression and appeasement which have quieted them will do anything but postpone

further incursion. To grapple with the causes of the unrest I am promoting a threefold policy consonant with our business of producing tea and oil, timber and food:

(1) To utilize and improve our land resources to the full by pushing on with African village resettlement for permanent (as opposed to nomadic, higgledy-piggledy) agriculture, by belt planting and reforestation, and every type of soil-conservation measure.

Improving Native Workers' Welfare

(2) To increase the contentment and efficiency of our African workers and tenants by better housing and better food. More food (especially protein, scarce in a country difficult for cattle and stripped of game) needs to be given by way of remuneration rather than higher cash wages, which the Africans mostly spend on shoddy or expensive consumer goods.

(3) To train Africans in manual and technical skills and intelligence and thereby inculcate a greater pride and love of work.

"The difficulty of putting these measures is increased by penalizing U.K. taxation which takes 65% of our profits (the shareholders receive at most 6% net). The strain on European staff is increasing and we need more methods of recreation to satisfy them.

Rifle and Revolver Contests

IN THE OVERSEAS RIFLE and revolver postal matches organized by the National Rifle Association, the Duke of Gloucester's challenge cup and the Lord Wakefield silver medals were won by British Guiana with a score of 1,092. Northern Rhodesia were fourth with 1,165. Kenya fifth with 1,058, Uganda eighth with 1,036. Nyasaland ninth with 1,030, and Tanganyika 10th with 1,000. Singapore won the Empire challenge cup and silver medals with 1,048 points, Northern Rhodesia being fourth with 999, Nyasaland ninth with 793, and Tanganyika 10th with 770. In the revolver contest for the Lynch-Stanton challenge cup Jamaica came first with 351, Uganda fourth with 319, Kenya 10th with 296, and Tanganyika 12th with 283.

Everywhere they're saying

It's VAUXHALL for VALUE!



These big, beautiful cars are to-day's best all-round value. The luxurious six-cylinder Velox offers exhilarating performance with surprising economy. The four-cylinder Wyvern offers big car comfort with the utmost economy. Both are full five-seater saloons. Both are powered by the latest Vauxhall "square" engines - these engines develop more power, more readily, from less petrol than ordinary engines do.

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, and Zomba.

P.O. BOX 951
BRUCE LTD
NAIROBI

PERSONALIA

MRS. BOURKE BORROWES has arrived from Nairobi, Kenya.

MRS. DOUGLAS AITKEN, general secretary, World University Service, is visiting East Africa.

MR. JUSTICE RALPH J. HAYSON, a judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London.

MRS. WATSON A. JONES, London editor of Reuters, has returned from his visit to Kenya and South Africa.

MRS. J. SAMUEL arrived in London by air last week from Nairobi. In a few days she will leave for Scandinavia.

MR. N. C. BURNETT, Superintendent of the National Bank of India, and MRS. BURNETT came home in the DUNNOTAR CASTLE.

MR. COLIN BLACK gave a racy talk on his travels in Europe in last Friday's B.S.C. programme for South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. J. H. HUIZINGA, who visited East and Central Africa two or three years ago, was married in London last week to MRS. M. S. CHURCHILL.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE has arrived in England to take up his new appointment as High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

THE RT. REV. LEONARD J. BECHER, Bishop of Mombasa, should have arrived in England by air from Nairobi with MRS. BECHER before this issue appears.

MR. R. M. MACKENZIE, manager of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company for South and East Africa and Mrs. MACKENZIE are re-visiting East Africa from Cape Town.

MR. L. W. NEALON, chairman of the Kilindi Mission to Seamen, presided at the annual general meeting which was held in Mombasa Harbour aboard the DURBAN CASTLE.

MR. J. WHYATT, O.C., Attorney-General in Kenya, has flown to London to assist Colonial Office legal experts draw the final instrument embodying constitutional proposals for Kenya.

DR. S. S. M. MACKENZIE, Nyasaland's Director of Medical Services, will attend the seventh Health Assembly of the World Health Organization, to be held in Geneva next year in 1954.

COLONEL A. E. G. G., the newly-appointed Commissioner of Police in Kenya, has arrived in Nairobi, accompanied by CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT F. J. WILSON, of the Metropolitan Police, who will act as his personal staff officer.

SIR WILFRED ANSON, vice-chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, and LADY ANSON, with their daughter, are in the Cape for a visit to Southern Africa. MAJOR J. A. GASGOIGNE, a director of the company, is a fellow-passenger.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL has opened the new block of the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education. The building, which cost £15,000, was given by MR. SETH YUSUFU KARIMJEE JWANJEE, and the site by SHEKH KHAMIS BIN MOHAMED BIN JUMA.

SIR GEOFFREY HEYWOOD, chairman of the United Africa Co., Ltd. and also of the parent enterprise, Unilever Ltd., gave the bicentenary lecture to the Royal Society of Arts last Thursday. His subject was commerce during the last 200 years.

The Boundary Commission has proposed that four additional Parliamentary seats should be created, and that representation of the borough of Reading should be reduced from two seats to one. MR. F. M. BENNETT, a vice-president of the Joint East and Central African Board, now sits for Reading North.

THE REV. L. JOHN COLLINS, of St Paul's Cathedral, will leave London for South Africa early in June to return by the end of the following month. He has arranged to make a short stop in Uganda on the way back, and still hopes that it will be possible to break his journey in Rhodesia, and Ghana also in Kenya.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has now been able to make arrangements to take part in the inauguration of the new Anglican Church Province of Southern Africa on May 8 of next year. The ceremony will be held in the Cathedral in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. DR. FISHER is expected to reach Livingstone by air from London on April 15.

E.A. & R.

Your Family Also Want
"East Africa & Rhodesia"

MANY MEN who have appreciated this paper have read it in their office, mess, club. They have not yet ordered a copy for home.

It is that would give pleasure to the family. The wives of many East Africans and Rhodesians read the paper as thoroughly as their husbands — and often with much enjoyment. Indeed, some wish that father is allowed to see E.A. & R. only after mother has finished with it!

Does your family have the chance to see the paper each week? If not, let us send copies home for you. For the Air Edition, the cost to East and Central Africa is 70s. a year; for the surface mail edition, 80s. to any address.

Send your order to-day to East Africa and Rhodesia, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PROVINCIAL
FULLY FURNISHED HOUSES overlooking sea, 1, 2, & 3 bedrooms, central heating, Hoovering, Rediffusion, Laundry, Nursery school, Self-drive car rental. Minimum lease four months. From 41 guineas. Fair Maid of Kent, Walmer, Kent.

SWITZERLAND
INEXPENSIVE HOLIDAYS for young couple in sunny Alpine valley above Gstaad. Wonderful view, walks and flowers, swimming pool, riding, tennis, fishing, sightseeing tours. Every comfort. WINTER sports. Ski-fields, ice rink on doorstep, ski-lifts, ski schools. Brochures - C. B. Wynn, Allistone, Chateaux Bon Accueil, Chateau-d'Oex.

PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL
RECOGNIZED BY MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Boys from 5 to 16 prepared for Prep Schools and Public Schools and in particular, The Wood House, Malvern Wells. Absolutely inclusive fees, with generous reductions for sons of serving officers, younger brothers, and boys under 8. Qualified staff, 45 acres, regular games, swimming bath, most modern equipment. HEADMASTER: THE WELLS COURT, NEW KEESBURY, GLOS.

E.A. & R.

RHODESIA CASTLE, which sailed from London last week, carried, among other passengers, MR. & MRS. G. ARMSTRONG, MR. & MRS. G. BRIGHAM, DUNCKLEY, MR. G. CUNNINGHAM-LENY, MR. & MRS. S. G. B. HATCHINGS, MR. & MRS. G. MOLYNEUX, and MR. & MRS. V. ROSE for Beira; MR. & MRS. S. BOWMAN, MR. & MRS. C. F. DAWES, MR. & MRS. D. GALE, MR. & MRS. B. LUFF, MR. & MRS. M. LUNAN, and MR. & MRS. G. MOIR for Dar es Salaam; and MR. & MRS. J. McFARLANE and MR. G. OULTON for Mombasa.

Among arrivals in the British-India liner, UGANDA were LARRY HACKING, COLONEL and MRS. D. L. SPENCE-KIRK, MR. & MRS. J. REDMAN, and DR. and MRS. M. P. CREDDY-SMITH from Beira; MR. & MRS. W. P. AITTENBOROUGH, MAJOR and MRS. G. BENNETT, MR. & MRS. E. J. NEAL, BARONESS REVENTLOW, MR. & MRS. R. G. SCOTT, MR. & MRS. J. V. SHAW, and MR. & MRS. R. J. S. WALKINGTON from Dar es Salaam; MR. N. C. S. BOSANQUET and MR. & MRS. W. L. JOHNSON from Tanga; MR. & MRS. F. B. BURRAGE, MRS. G. B. CARTLAND, DR. & MRS. G. COCHRANE, MR. & MRS. J. H. VAN-DIJK, MR. & MRS. H. THURNBERGER, MR. H. GOODHIND, MR. & MRS. C. W. E. HARMAN, MR. & MRS. R. E. T. HOBBS, MR. & MRS. H. G. LAMBERT, MR. & MRS. A. MUIR, MR. & MRS. K. D. S. MACOWAN, MR. & MRS. J. S. POTTER, MR. & MRS. H. KETTLES-ROY, COLONEL V. ROBERT, MR. & MRS. J. T. T. SCHOUTEN, and DR. S. E. A. TRIM from Mombasa.

Obituary

Mr. R. E. Broughall Woods
Twenty-Four Years in N. Rhodesia

MR. ROBERT EDWIN BROUGHALL WOODS, J.P., of Nant-y-Groes, Knighton, Radnorshire, who has died at the age of 76, served in Northern Rhodesia from 1911 until 1935.

After leaving Exeter School, he was articled to a solicitor, and, having qualified, he went to Livingstonia for the Standard Bank of South Africa. Soon afterwards he joined the Legal Department of the Government whence he obtained a transfer to the Northern Rhodesia, serving at different times in Broken Hill, Mazabuka, Serenje, and Kasempa. Later he compiled a useful dictionary of the Kaonde language. On retiring he settled in a remote Welsh village and devoted himself to local affairs. He was made a Justice of the Peace, served as chairman of the Bench in his area, organized the local Cadet Corps posts before the outbreak of war in 1939, was then for two years assistant divisional petroleum officer for North Wales, being compelled to resign through ill health.

For some time his condition gave cause for anxiety. His sight and hearing were poor, he suffered persistently from intermittent fever, had indigestion in head and neck, diarrhoea, and other general symptoms. After consultation with other general practitioners for six weeks, and the use of various remedies, no relief was effective. When it was found that the only treatment was complete rest, within a year all the symptoms had disappeared, and he was able to rejoin the Home Guard.

Mr. Woods and his wife, who were very hospitable to members of the forces during the war, had a band of devoted friends. Broughall Woods was a delightful companion and witty writer, and from time to time he contributed to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

He is survived by Mrs. Woods, one son and three daughters, all of whom are in the Education Department in Southern Rhodesia in 1947.

Dr. Francis Brett Young

DR. FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., who died in South Africa at the beginning of the week at the age of 70, was the author of many books, including "Marching on Tanganyika" in which he graphically described the inadequate medical services at that stage of the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war. Among his successful novels were some set in Southern Africa, such as "They Seek a Country," and "The City of Gold," which recalled the history between the founding of Kimberley to the Jameson Raid. His last book, "In South Africa," appeared two years ago.

The son of a doctor of law, Young in Birmingham, Brett Young took a medical degree at Birmingham University, and then began practice in Brixham, Devonshire, in 1902. He joined the R.A.M.C. early in 1915, was sent to East Africa, and was invalided home to the Army in 1918. After living in Capetown he returned to England in 1929, and later went to practice in the Cape Province of South Africa.

A lover of music, poetry, and drama, his first book was a critical study of Robert Bridges, some of whose poems had already been set to music. He was the author of "Portrait of Clare" which won him the G. B. Shaw Memorial Prize in 1928, marking the beginning of his literary career. He had a great gift of language, and descriptive power.

Mr. I. M. Eaton

MR. JAMES MURDOCH EATON, M.I.M.M., prominent in nearly half a century in Rhodesian mining circles, died in Salisbury at the age of 76.

He was born in Australia, the son of a father who had been a Bendigo goldfields pioneer, but later turned wheat farmer. James trained as a mining engineer and went to South Africa in 1903. Three years later he went on to Rhodesia. He was manager of the Gaika mine near Que Que for 10 years, of the Thistle Etna mine near Hartley for two, and then for two decades he was a smallworker, owning successful mines ranging from the Royalist near Que Que to the Eldorado in the Lomagundi area.

Mr. Eaton formed and commanded the Que Que Cadets from 1912 to 1919, and in the 1914-18 war commanded a company of the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers.

An outspoken member of the first Rhodesia Party, he was elected for Lomagundi to the Colony's Parliament in 1923. Well-liked in the Assembly, and a sound committed man, he opposed the subsequent amalgamation with The Reform Party, and so lost his seat in the 1933 election. For many years he was an executive member of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines and of the Silicosis Board.

MR. HERBERT M. GIBSON, who has died at the age of 58, had been a director of the Colonial Development Corporation for the past six years. During many years in local government service he took an active part in the Co-operative movement and was Labour M.P. for a Lancashire division from 1929 to 1931. He was a director of the Lancashire Wholesale Society and the Manchester Ship Canal Company.

CANON DEWAN WILSON, who died suddenly in Windsor Castle while walking to St. George's Chapel to celebrate Holy Communion, was chairman of the Council of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

CANON WILSON, JOSEPH WILSON, M.B.E., Dean of Windsor from 1920 to 1939, died at Windsor Castle in Fenton-on-Sea at the age of 72. A memorial will appear next week.

Parliament

Pass Laws in Central Africa

Rate of Passes in Kenya Police

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations if he would make a statement regarding pass laws in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and what freedom of movement existed between the three territories for Africans.

Mr. JOHN FOSTER: "Pass laws in Southern Rhodesia are a matter for the Government of that territory. There are no pass laws in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, though, under the regulations of certain townships in both territories, Africans require passes in some areas at night, and in some Northern Rhodesian townships unemployed Africans need a visitor's pass. As regards movement of Africans between the three territories comprising the Federation, the position remains unaltered at present, with territorial laws continuing in operation."

Mr. JOHNSON: "Until these pass laws are finally abolished does not the Minister think that it is a mockery to talk about co-partnership in the Central African Federation? Will he use his good offices with Sir Godfrey Huggins and others to bring about an amelioration of these conditions?"

Mr. FOSTER: "These pass laws have been found necessary in certain cases, the details of which are a matter for the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Mr. J. DUGDALE (Lab.): "Why are they necessary in Southern Rhodesia and not in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland?"

Mr. FOSTER: "That is a matter for the Southern Rhodesia Government, who are independent in these matters."

Settlement in Tanganyika

Mr. J. RANKIN (Lab.) inquired in what circumstances and on what terms serving Government officials were allowed to take up land in Tanganyika.

Mr. LYTELTON: "Serving Government officials may acquire land subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council and no satisfactory assurance that it is required for the purposes of future residence or farming and not for speculation. Normally, approval for the acquisition of land is only given to officers in their final tour of service, and where it is expected that they will on retirement become permanent residents in the territory."

Mr. RANKIN asked the composition of the committee advising the Immigration Controller in Tanganyika; its powers; what was the African representation; how many immigrants had been admitted in the last three years; their race; and for what purpose their permits had been given.

Mr. LYTELTON: "The Tanganyika Immigration Control Board consists of three officials and six non-officials (one African, one Arab, two Indians, and two Europeans). It has power to certify that an immigrant falls within the categories entitled to a permit to enter the territory for permanent residence."

Apart from residents in other East African territories, about 1,284 immigrants and their dependants were admitted in the last three years. Of the immigrants 638 were Indians and 558 Europeans. 329 wished to establish industries or businesses, to engage in agriculture, or the professions. 1,000 had been offered permanent employment, 651 had been offered private income."

Mr. JOHNSON asked what co-ordination existed between Kenya and the Government's information work with

Mr. LYTELTON: "The Kenya Department of Information is responsible for publicity in all matters except operations which are the responsibility of the public relations staff. G.H.Q. there is, of course, co-operation between the two offices."

Mr. B. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked what further developments were being done in respect of the government and administration of Bechuanaland, particularly in respect of the Bamaingwato.

Mr. FOSTER: "The most recent development is that H.M. Government have agreed to the grant of additional financial assistance to the Bechuanaland Protectorate to enable a general improvement in the standard of services. This will be in addition to the assistance already provided from C.D. and W. Funds. The Bamaingwato Reserve will benefit together with the rest of the Protectorate."

Mr. E. WHITE (Lab.): "Why was the announcement about financial aid made in Johannesburg and not in this House?"

Mr. FOSTER: "I cannot say. That matter does not arise on this question."

Mrs. WHITE asked what progress had been made with the establishment of local councils in Bechuanaland.

Mr. FOSTER: "With the development of more representative instruments in mind, the Bechuanaland Administration arranged last year for a party of Bechuana chiefs to tour Uganda and Tanganyika and study the pattern there. The chiefs' views are now being examined by the Administration."

Mrs. WHITE: "What proposals can the Administration put before the chiefs? They went on a tour for general information. Surely the Administration have some proposals to make in this matter?"

Mr. FOSTER: "The first thing the Administration are doing is to consider the views of the chiefs, who were impressed by what they saw in local government but insisted on the value of the function of the chiefs. Their views are being studied."

Mr. SORENSEN: "Have any further developments taken place recently in regard to the administration of the Bamaingwato tribe?"

Mr. FOSTER: "The first consideration there is consolidation of the Native authority and that is progressing."

Kenya Police

Mr. L. HALE asked the number of persons employed in the public service in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland respectively at salaries and emoluments totalling over £750 per annum, stating respectively how many were Europeans, Asians and Africans.

Mr. LYTELTON: "In the public service, actually drawing salaries and emoluments over £750 per annum, there are 2,452 Europeans in Northern Rhodesia and 707 in Nyasaland, and three Asians respectively; one and nil Caucasians respectively; and nil and nil Africans respectively. In Northern Rhodesia there are, on scales the maximum of which provides for emoluments of £750 per annum or more, 16 Asians, four Eurasians, and five Africans; in Nyasaland two Africans."

Mr. J. HYND (Lab.) asked how many of the Meru tribe had been removed from the Sanya district of Tanganyika; how many had been resettled, and where; how many had been refused settlement; and on what dates forcible evacuation took place.

Mr. LYTELTON: "Three hundred and thirty Meru families were removed from the Sanya area in November and December, 1951. Some moved to the resettlement area prepared for them at Kingori, but many preferred to settle with relatives in other parts of the Meru chiefdom. About 400 families have now settled in Kingori, but it is not known how many of these are former Sanya inhabitants."

Mr. J. HYND asked what proportion of the land previously held by Meru evacuated from the Sanya district was now being farmed, by whom, and under what conditions of land tenure.

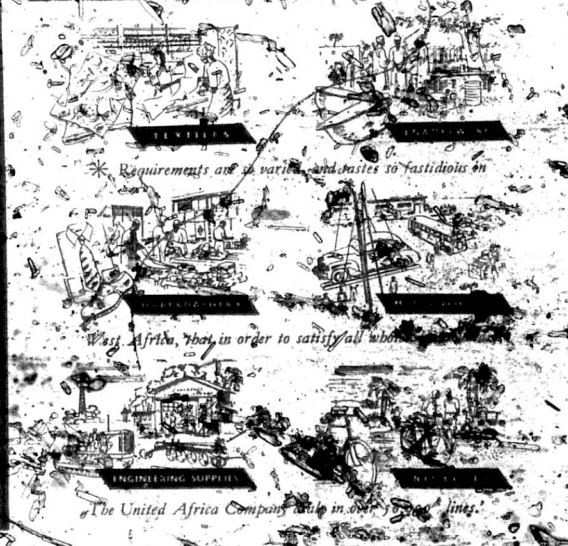
Mr. LYTELTON: "The whole of this land, comprising about 5,800 acres, is now being farmed by Europeans on 999-year leases."

Federal Capital

THAT SALISBURY should be the site of the federal capital of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been recommended by a Select Committee of the Federal Assembly and inspecting possible sites at Lusaka, Livingstone, and Salisbury and considered memoranda concerning Chilanga (Northern Rhodesia), and Sipoia, Marabedwa, and Norton (all in Southern Rhodesia). The main factors weighed by the committee were climate, accessibility, existing facilities and amenities, availability of site, future development and town planning, power supply, water, relative costs, food supplies, and political considerations. Salisbury City Council has offered 380 acres at Warren Hills as a possible site for a federal centre.



HE CONDUCTS his business from a well-built store, a market stall or, simply, from a table on the sun-baked earth. He sells expensive refrigerators... he sells matches (in bundles of ten plus a proportionate part of the box to stick them on). In British West and East Africa, in the Belgian Congo and parts of the Middle East, The United Africa Company acts as his importing wholesaler, in keen competition with others. Now almost entirely withdrawn from retail trading in these territories, the Company imports stores, and distributes wholesale, a rich assortment of manufactured goods from all over the world. Drawing upon its unique experience it forecasts changes in the pulse of the territories it supplies, and, by regulating the flow of imports, does much in territories where purchasing power fluctuates with the rate of exchange, to maintain the standard of living — both of the Colonial Shopkeeper and his customers.



THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

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

A MANY SIDED ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA
AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Letter to the Editor

Rhodesian Chair of Race Relations Appeal for An Endowment Fund

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, Now that our general appeal for funds is about to be launched, I should like to comment on the leading article in which you gave considerable prominence to the proposed Chair of Race Relations, political Philosophy and Allied Subjects at the Rhodesia University.

I share your surprise that almost identical proposals should have been advanced in Britain and Africa at about the same time without either party knowing the activities of the other. But perhaps this is not so astonishing when one recalls the people concerned with patents for new inventions are familiar with this phenomenon. I assure you that when my speech was made at Government House, and at the time my letter was sent to you, I had no knowledge of the other proposal.

The essence of the proposal to endow a Chair of Race Relations at a multi-racial university within a multi-racial society with neighbouring multi-racial communities is to bring the most highly qualified intellect available into immediate contact with his field of research. It follows that the professor would be in immediate contact with communities in which the results of his studies can be most effectively disseminated. The value of such contiguity cannot be overstressed.

You asked why we should appeal on a world-wide scale for funds to endow the chair, instead of raising funds in Central Africa. Firstly, because we believe that the problem of racial harmony to-day, is of

inestimable international importance, and that the proposed research will be valuable in multi-racial societies throughout the world.

Secondly, it is estimated that out of a population of 6m non-Europeans and 200,000 Europeans, 25,000 of the most of the European population in Central Africa are able to give effectively financial aid to a major project, and those 25,000 are already involved in maintaining basic European and non-European charities, not to mention the establishment of the university itself.

Let me thank you again for the warm welcome which you gave to the proposal in the first sentence of your editorial comment; and may I appeal to those of your readers who have the interests of racial harmony at heart to assist the endowment of this chair, both financially and orally.

Yours faithfully,

L. K. S. WILSON

Box 235, Chairman, Commonwealth Service Committee,
Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

S. R. ROBIN TABLE

Locust Breeding Imminent in E. Africa

HEAVY BREEDING is imminent in Kenya, Tanganyika, and the Somaliland Protectorate, says the current report of the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London. It continues in part:

A very large swarm in the Somaliland Protectorate began to mature in mid-February and into Ethiopia. Smaller maturing swarms were reported between Hararisa and Berbera and there were immature swarms in Erigavo and Hudub districts in late February and Tug Wajale district in late February to early March. Very scattered first instar hoppers appeared between Boramo and Zala in late February. In Somalia there were immature swarms south-west of Golo on February 26-27 and north of Gelib in late February.

In early February immature swarms were widespread in the Kenya highlands, near Lake Rudolf, and west of Voi, but by early March they remained only in the highland areas. On March 5 a very large immature swarm appeared in War district of north-eastern Kenya. Laying began in the Sabadi district on March 6.

Numerous swarms continue to be present in northern Tanganyika during February, and they spread to the Musoma, Mwa, Mwanza, Shinyanga, and Singida districts, one swarm penetrating in the Kiroma district almost to the Belgian Congo border. Swarms in the Dodoma district were maturing in early March. Laying began east of Lake Natron on March 5. Scattered immature hoppers were reported between February 5 and 22 on the western slopes of Mount Elgon in Uganda.

In Ethiopia there were immature swarms in the Gidar-Jigiga area from February 3 to 25, between Dirba, Mieso, Adama and Ades Ababa on February 25-26, and at Golo on March 4.

Control against hoppers in the coastal area of Eritrea was completed by mid-February. Large immature swarms were reported in the Massawa, Asmara, and Ad Ueri districts from February 17 to 27. In late February eight swarms laid north-west of Massawa, where hatching began on March 4-5.

Tribute to British Troops

THE QUALITY of the British soldier is exactly what it always was. He, including the National Serviceman, is splendid. I have been convinced of that by his demeanour and that of the Natives in Kilbury village, which I have recently passed through. The tribute to the Army units in Kenya was paid recently by Secretary of State for the Colonies at a conference in London of the Council of the League of Union of Conservatives and Unionists Association. When congratulated on his strong, consistent policy in Kenya, Mr. Lyttelton said that the credit was due to British soldiers and the Colonial Service. Though there were still a few bad areas, he thought the situation in the colony had much improved, and he hoped that the violent phase was drawing to a close.



Dependable
as ever.

Player's
Please

One can always depend upon "Player's" for cool pleasure and calm enjoyment.

PLAYER'S MEDIUM NAVY CAT TOBACCO



Sir Winston Churchill, then Mr. Churchill, visited East Africa in 1907 as Secretary of State for the Colonies. He summarised his impressions of Nairobi in the following words: "Everywhere hard work, strained resources, hopes persisting through many disappointments, stout hospitable hearts and the beginnings, at any rate, of progress. We have come a long way since then."

GAILEY & ROBERTS
 LIMITED HEAD OFFICE NAIROBI
 EAST AFRICA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL & GENERAL ENGINEERS

Voluntary Effort of Loyal Africans

Race Relations in Rhodesia

MR. E. WINDLEY, Member for African Affairs, has told the Kenya Legislative Council that there are now 25,608 Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribesmen in the home guard. Of these 11,400 Kikuyu serve on full-time and 5,400 part-time, 900 Meru full-time and 5,000 part-time, and 1,000 and 400 Embu corresponding employees.

With the exception of the 51 Kikuyu guard sergeant-majors who receive £5 to £6 a month, and six in effect permanent staff instructors who are not paid, Pay is issued to all guards who are on duty. The reasons are unobtainable. The issue is on a monthly scale. It has been laid down that the issue is normally 2 lb of maize meal per man per day. This means that a certain amount of maize is required. The accounts have been about £3,000 a month.

Clothing like drill shirts and shorts, raincoats or green uniforms has been issued to guards in forward posts, approximately 50% of them on full-time duty, and a further issue of clothing is considered necessary.

"Guards are eligible for operational rewards on the police scales, and in addition approximately £1,000 a month is spent on rewarding good work and purchasing miscellaneous comforts, such as woollens, clothing, sugar and tea, etc. About 150 'Saucepan' radio sets have been purchased for awarding as prizes to outstanding posts. The force, of course, consists of volunteers.

The approximate number of guards who have been exempted so far from receiving the special tax is as follows: Kikuyu 900, Embu 450, Meru 600, Embu 600, Meru 200, Embu 200, Meru 200. The total is 2,500, of which 1,500 are for exemption being proof of service.

"The Government has undertaken to pay the school fees of up to three children for every Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru guard on full-time duty in operational areas. It is estimated that the total will be more than 40,000 and that this service may cost up to £9,000 per annum.

"These various measures work out, in total, at an approximate cost of £15 a month for every Kikuyu, Embu and Meru guard on full-time duty in operational areas.

"Apart from several Muslim Kikuyu, there are only three Kikuyu in the Nairobi home guard. The presence of these is due to the fact that they are in the home guard.

Closing Kikuyu Shops

Asked by Mr. Mathu why only the shops of Kikuyu, Embu and Meru owners had been closed in urban areas, Mr. Windley replied:

"The intention of Emergency Regulation is not to deny supplies to the inhabitants of any urban area, but to inconvenience them should they support the Mau Mau cause actively or passively by failing to take reasonable steps to assist the security forces.

"There is ample evidence that a majority of Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribesmen in Nairobi are either willing or, through fear, assisting the Mau Mau. It is in the main people of these tribes who have either closed their own shops or who have had their shops closed by the officials. Persons of other tribes who are not terrorized by Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru have volunteered information, but in scarcely any instance a single item of useful information has been contributed by a Kikuyu, Embu, or Meru.

"As a result of their passive establishment control over the urban areas, particularly in Nairobi, Embu, and Meru, the Government has ordered that Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru in urban areas should be barred from their own shops to the exclusion of those of other tribes. Many of them have forced out of business. They have indicated a boycott on their Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru trading houses and have ordered Mau Mau tribesmen to endeavour to close urban business premises. It is evident that the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru trading houses in urban areas are very largely implicated in the Mau Mau movement.

"The Government therefore considers that there is ample justification for the application of punishment to Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru trading houses in urban areas, as when shops are closed, Embu and Meru tribesmen have either to do without or else break the boycott on other shops.

"It would be unjust to close shops belonging to other tribes who are in the minority and cannot be said to have failed to take reasonable steps to prevent crimes being committed or to have furthered the objects of Mau Mau.

"Other shops which are conducted by Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru in urban areas, and particularly in Nairobi, have been closed. The effect of the closing of such shops has been, on the whole, to decrease the number of shops in the urban areas.

THE BISHOP OF MASHONALAND has written a letter to the *Church Times* that race solidarity in Africa is living more quickly than class snobbery in the old world, and that old Rhodesians are more readily disposed to racial partnership than settlers recently arrived from the United Kingdom. The latter states (in part):

"As such services in this decade as ordinations or the opening of a diocesan synod of African and European priests assist the bishop, and hundreds of Europeans receive their education from the hands of our African teachers.

"The fact that there have grown up in Africa multi-racial parishes and churches in which African priests mainly minister and churches in which European priests mainly minister. The language question, as well as African customs, has had much to do with this. In outlying districts it happens sometimes that there is no mission church served by an African priest where the services are in the Shona language. If may well be that the African priest's English is not too good. More of our European residents in such areas might and should do more for these services.

"The improvement in race relations, especially within the Church, is most encouraging. After all, when some 40 years ago I worked in the East End of London there were Christians of other parts who were veryaverse to having priests who had not been to Oxford or Cambridge. Like the 'Class snobbery in England has died slowly, the snobbery in Africa is dying more rapidly.

"Some of our critics in Great Britain seeing the Church in this mighty race relations question, hours of self-righteousness. We have been reading of colour bar trouble in Britain, in reference to bus conductors for instance, for which there would seem to many there to be far less excuse than for similar attitudes here. But here colour prejudice is yielding massively to cultural assimilations, and patronage by the white to negro partnership.

"Among Europeans who have come to Africa recently, Britain are a great number who are unwilling to receive ministrations of the African Church. They have not yet had time to win them to an understanding of Christian principles, an understanding which would seem to have failed to attain in England.

"It has been noticeable in the recent federal and territorial elections in this country that it has been the African citizens of Southern Rhodesia who stood for the fulfilment of the federal principles of partnership. While among the supporters of the Conservative Party in both elections were many recent settlers from Britain.

Lord Lowitt's Tribute to Rhodesians

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF EUROPEANS have done well in Rhodesia in 40 years, is absolutely staggering," said Lord Lowitt, Southern Rhodesia, during his recent visit.

The former Socialist Lord Chancellor and present Opposition leader in the House of Lords added that on his return to Britain he would express his confidence in the legislation and in its leaders.

The great problem now confronting the Federation was the question of the African's right to vote but that of his status was a matter of a very large magnitude with health. At these points, which have emerged only during the last 60 years as a result of civilization, but for centuries they have been problems of a wasting disease, carried by insects. These have interfered with their stammering vitality and processes of thought.

"As I see it, your task is to try to give the African a surety and slowly participation of people in the responsibility of a useful and full citizen. It is so doing you may take the situation by the forelock and not be dragged along by the winds so that if an emergency does arise you have the precious intelligence of a trained African opinion on your side. I hope you will develop the system of adult education, in order that those who want to learn more may have the opportunity to do so and become a stable and balanced element in the body of the nation.

"What you have accomplished since the beginning of the last century is a feat which is without precedent, and you have done it in a country which was a territory of the British Empire. The Gold Coast and the Republic of the Congo are the last frontiers to be peacefully impressed by

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland



**A Bank in
a Bell Tent!**

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



PRESENT BULAWAYO OFFICE

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd

(Registered as a Commercial Bank in terms of the Union of South Africa Bankers Act, 1947)

10 CLEMENS LANE, LOMBARD STREET
117 KING WILLIAM STREET, CAIRO

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

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF *Of Commercial Concern*

The Africa Bureau is appealing for funds.

Southern Rhodesia's new Parliament will open on April 13.

The Tanganyika Legislative Council will reassemble in Dar-es-Salaam on April 14.

A film of the desert locust was shown last Thursday at the Royal Geographical Society.

Northern Rhodesia's new Legislature, elected last month, will open its first session on April 19.

Lusaka's municipal land and buildings are now valued at more than £11m. The European population is about 7,500.

The annual general meeting of the Fauna Preservation Society will be held at the offices in London of the Royal Zoological Society on April 28.

S.S. MULBERA, which completed her last voyage recently, is the final survivor of six sister ships which have maintained the East African service of the British India Line for the past 30 years.

Since last August housing has been provided in Nairobi for 2,118 Africans by the City Council, 1,200 by Government, 660 by the East Africa High Commission, 482 by private employers, 144 by the Railways, and 1,880 by Africans.

A calypso which greeted Mr. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., when he opened the new headquarters of the League of Coloured Peoples in St. Pancras recently, included the wish that he would be in Parliament for ever and would become Prime Minister.

The Harold Child Bridge in Southern Rhodesia, built of steel girders manufactured for the British Army, has been officially opened. Spanning the Byatande River, it links the Mankoni and Manyika reserves. It is named after Mr. H. F. T. Child, now acting as Assistant Chief Native Commissioner, but due to retire this month.

In consequence of their protests against changes in the school's administration and a stiffening of discipline, including an order that scholars must clean their own quarters, 230 of the 320 pupils at the Ifuruda trade training school in Tanganyika have been sent home. The boys were told that their requests would be considered if they resumed training, but they refused.

Will of Sir Daudi Chwa

THE VERNACULAR PRESS in Uganda having informed its readers that Sir Daudi Chwa, a Kabaka who died about a decade and a half ago, left a will naming Mutesa II as his successor, the Government has promptly announced that if any such will can be produced its authenticity will be examined.

Even if the original of the document which has been published could be produced, and if it were proved authentic, it would have no effect, first, because the 1900 Agreement between Great Britain and Buganda does not allow any Kabaka to designate his successor, and, secondly, because H.M. Government has the right to remove the Native Ruler if he does not loyally fulfil the obligations to which he pledged himself on entering upon his office.

The will of Sir Daudi Chwa, written on various dates between 1929 and 1932, bore the signatures of five witnesses, appointed by the testator, and has never been disputed by Mutesa II or anyone else. It did not name Mutesa II, or anyone else, as successor.

What now purports to be a copy of another will, was produced by the testator in Baganda. "We have with great trouble been able to show to the Baganda the will of Sir Daudi Chwa. God gave Mutesa II his kingdom, as was said by his father."

Proposals to rationalize Rhodesia Railways' financial structure have been made to the Federal Government. Sir Arthur Griffin, chairman of the Rhodesia Railways Board, said in Bulawayo recently. "Since 1946 the Railways had spent £37.7m. on capital assets, nearly £5m. on renewals, and £1.8m. on betterment, the capital expenditure of £37.7m. over seven and a half years comparing with £24.3m. during the previous 53 years. But another £24.6m. must be spent by March, 1957, to complete the necessary programme.

Preliminary official figures show that imports into Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika last year were valued at about £106m., compared with £120m. in the previous year, and that the comparative values of exports were £87.4m. and £120m. Exports from Kenya and imports into that country were down by £7m. and £7.4m. The reductions in the case of Tanganyika were £9m. in imports and almost £10m. in exports. Uganda spent £1m. less on imports, and her exports fell by £14m.

Southern Rhodesia's exports of unmanufactured tobacco last year were worth £17,657,000, compared with £18,838,000 in 1952. The weight fell from 88,361,000 to 80,712,000 lb. These figures do not, however, accurately reflect a season's results, for shipment of a crop extends well into the year following harvesting.

At last week's auctions in London 3,038 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 4s. 7.20d. per lb., compared with 2,379 packages averaging 4s. 6.45d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 4s. 8.4d. per lb. for two consignments from Nyasaland.

The Office of Defence Mobilization of the United States has announced a plan to sell 45m. lb. of fibres, including sisal, at 23 cents per lb. and replace the total at 25 cents per lb., the purpose being to rotate stockpiles in order to prevent deterioration.

Freight rates on cargo shipped direct from the United Kingdom to Berbera in the Somaliland Protectorate have been reduced by between 20s. and 25s. per ton on different classes of cargo.

African pyrethrum growers in the Kiambu district of Kenya received £2,500 as the first interim payment on their deliveries of flowers in January, amounting to 37,930 lb.

Customs and Excise Departments in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are being officially taken over by the Federal Government to-day.

Dividends

Ralli Brothers, Ltd.—11% and 33.44% respectively on the ordinary and A shares (announced on February 26). No further dividend for the year is recommended. Group net profit was £569,081 (£515,287) before tax of £496,411 (£507,529).

Taylor Woodrow, Ltd.—Final 12½%, making 20% for 1953, on capital increased from £390,000 to £42,500. Group net profits £124,490 (£63,691) after tax of £350,000 (£177,500).

Chilanga Cement

THE FUTURE of the Chilanga cement factory in Northern Rhodesia, owned jointly by the Government of the Protectorate and the Colonial Development Corporation, is being discussed in London, following the arrival of Commander T. P. Cochrane and Mr. L. A. Levy, joint managing directors of Rhodesia Cement Ltd. That company is said to have been invited by the C.D.C. to acquire control or accept the management of the Chilanga works, which were opened in September, 1952.



**THE
TANGANYIKA
MACHINERY
EXPERTS**



Viol

children are
healthy
children

VIOL the great building-up food for children of all ages is again available, as good as ever, appetising, digestible and nourishing.

VIOL gives children strong bones and teeth, firm flesh and abundant vitality.

VIOL provides everything necessary for healthy growth and development, thus making good those essentials often deficient in other food.

VIOL - THE FOOD FOR GROWTH



EXPORTS

COTTON - SISAL

AND

GENERAL PRODUCE

TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING) LTD.
P.O. Box 410 - Mansion House - Nairobi

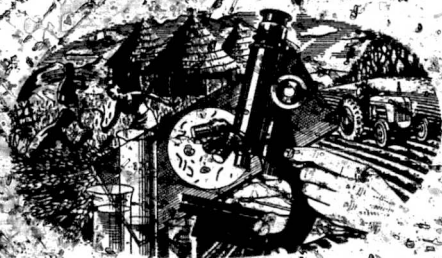
Subsidiary Company Offices:

**NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,
JINJA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, MOROGORO,
and MWANZA**

U.K. Correspondents:

**Reynolds and Gibson,
30, Exchange Street,
Liverpool, 2.**

The science of plant protection



Selective Weedkillers which free crops from weeds without affecting the crops themselves were discovered by Plant Protection's parent company Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

Agroxon and Fernoxone have now been fully tested in East Africa and a descriptive leaflet giving full details has been prepared.

Obtain a copy from your usual dealer or please write to:

Representatives throughout East Africa

**AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
(EAST AFRICA) LIMITED**
P.O. BOX 5480, NAIROBI



Mining

Sudden Strike at Roan Antelope

TEN THOUSAND AFRICANS at the Roan Antelope mine, Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia went on strike early last Saturday, demanding dismissal of a European employee.

The Chamber of Mines said that the African Mineworkers' Union had contemplated their agreement by withdrawing Native workers on essential services, even in the hospitals, and dousing fires in boiler houses, and had offered no explanation for the strike.

African patients in the hospital who were well enough to work walked out when asked to help by the European women volunteers.

Mining Dividends

UNION CORPORATION, LTD.—Final 10d., making 1s. 4d. per share or 53 1/2% free of U.K. income tax. Profit for 1953 was £1,227,105 (£1,058,145) after tax of £433,700 (£818,300).

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD.—Interim 1s. 6d. per unit of stock in respect of the year ending June 30 next. If the company is reincorporated in Rhodesia before the dividend is paid, the dividend will represent a gross amount of 16s. per unit, less 10.8d. deducted in respect of Rhodesian tax at 7s. 6d. if the £, leaving the same net amount of 1s. 6d. per unit.

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD.—Interim on ordinary and A stock 10s. per unit in respect of the year ending June 30 next. If the company is reincorporated in Northern Rhodesia before the dividend is paid, the dividend will represent a gross amount of 16s. per unit, less 6d. in respect of Rhodesian tax at 7s. 6d. in the £, leaving the same net amount of 10s. per unit.

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.—Final 7 1/4d. per unit of stock. It is intended to reincorporate the company in Northern Rhodesia before the annual general meeting is held, and in that event the dividend would represent a gross amount of 15s. per unit of stock, less 4 1/4d. deducted in respect of Rhodesian tax at 7s. 6d. in the £, leaving the same net amount of 7 1/4d. per unit. The interim dividend was 4 1/2d. per unit. Net profit for 1953 was £867,996, after tax of £381,856, compared with £1,701,364, after tax of £996,063 in the previous year.

Kagera Mines

Kagera Mines, Ltd., earned a profit of £3,626 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £7,156 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £4,068 and a dividend on the preference shares requires £7,998, leaving a carry-forward of £5,802, against £6,242 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £49,957 in 6% cumulative convertible preference shares and £190,043 in ordinary shares, both of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £17,802, reserves for taxation at £1,068, and current liabilities at £22,774. Fixed assets appear at £54,868, stocks at £30,227, and at £17,147, and current assets at £89,402, including £27,545 in cash, and quoted investments at £46,012 (market value £48,299). Production for the year comprised 79,95 tons of tin concentrates, 5,488 tons of columbite ore, and 3,200 tons of beryl ore. The directors are Messrs. A. M. A. Wijnants (chairman), M. E. Jacques, F. St. J. North, C. J. Ender, and A. E. Spiller (managing director). The 17th annual general meeting will be held at the Hague on April 14.

Kansanshi Mine

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., which is examining the Kansanshi mine in Northern Rhodesia, reports high values in recent underground development. A crosscut has been advanced eastwards some 500 ft. from the main south shaft, and at one point a groove sample of the vein intersected has averaged 29.5% copper, of which 21.5% is represented by oxide ore.

Ndola Copper Refinery

MR. R. L. BRANT, chairman of the Rhodesian Section of the group, said in Ndola last week that the new copper refinery to be built in that town would bring about market fluctuations, an extra £1m. a year to the Federation. It might develop into the biggest refinery of its kind in the world.

Uranium for Belgium

THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT has announced its intention of obtaining adequate supplies of uranium ore for its own use from the Congo. A new plant has been erected in Antwerp.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA in January were valued at £496,960, compared with £131,039 in the corresponding month of 1953.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD. ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922	1952	1952
Undertakings operated	Undertakings operated	Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Consumers
Annual consumption	Annual consumption	Annual consumption
Capital	Capital	Capital
1,000	11,079	112 million units
11 million units	24 million units	188,000
£20,000	£188,000	£4,301,110

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. (Incorporated in Kenya) Headquarters: Nairobi, P.O. Box 691. Telegrams: "E.A.P.L." Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kitale, Naivasha. System: A.C. 415/230

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. (Incorporated in Tanganyika) Headquarters: Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 25. Telegrams: "T.E.S.C." Branches: Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Illovo, Iringa. System: A.C. 400/230

DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. (Incorporated in Tanganyika) Headquarters: Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 25. Telegrams: "Daresco." Branches: Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Illovo, Iringa. System: A.C. 400/230

LONDON OFFICE: 24, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel. 5641. RHODESIA: LONDON: 24, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel. 5641.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS

Consent of Her Majesty's Treasury has been obtained to this issue in compliance with the Order made under Section 1 of the Public Finance (Borrowing) (Control and Guarantees) Act, 1946. The list of applications will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 1st April, 1954, and close on the same day.



EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

4 per cent Stock, 1972/1974

ISSUE OF £2,045,000

of which £445,000 has already been taken up in the terms of the Prospectus on behalf of Colonial Government Funds, and the remaining £1,600,000 is now offered for subscription.

Authorized by the East Africa High Commission General Loan and Stock Act, 1949, and the Loan (Posts and Telecommunications) Act, 1953.

Interest payable 15th April and 15th October

First interest payment of £1 11 8d. per £100 Stock will be made on 15th October, 1954.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF KENYA, TANGANYIKA, AND UGANDA

PRICE OF ISSUE £97 15s. PER CENT

Payable as follows:-

On Application	£10 0s. per cent.
On 22nd April, 1954	£40 0s. per cent.
On 30th June, 1954	£47 15s. per cent.
	£97 15s. per cent.

The East Africa High Commission having complied with the requirements of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, trustees are authorized to invest in this stock, subject to the restrictions set forth in the Statute for 1925.

The proceeds of the loan will be applied towards the financing of capital expenditure by the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, which is administered by the East Africa High Commission. This expenditure includes the development of the telephone and telegraph services and the provision of Post Offices, telephone exchanges and buildings for staff housing and other purposes.

The loan and the interest thereon, the property of persons not resident in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda or Zanzibar, will not be subject to any taxes, duties or levies by the East Africa High Commission or by the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda or Zanzibar.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, on behalf of the East Africa High Commission, invite applications for £1,600,000 Stock as stated above. The Stock will be issued under the provisions of the East Africa High Commission General Loan and Stock Act, 1949.

Principal and interest are charged upon and payable out of the Posts and Telecommunications Administration guaranteed by the Government of Uganda, severally, under Ordinances No. 10 of 1953 and 26 of 1953 respectively.

The price of the loan will be £97 15s. per cent. The principal and interest of the loan will be payable in drawings or otherwise, at par, on 15th April, 1955, on terms determined in the London Gazette at the option of the stockholders at their meetings. The fund will be formed in this manner under the management of appointed Trustees. Half-yearly fund will be at the rate of minimum and the first contribution will be taken on or after the 1st April, 1955. These contributions may be discontinued if and when the trustees are satisfied that no further contributions will be required to ensure the repayment of the loan at the due date.

The stock will be transferable in multiples of £100 in any sum in writing in any usual or common form without

Stamp duty to be paid by the East Africa High Commission. Payment may be made in full after allotment under account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. If full payment is made before the 22nd April, 1954, discount will be allowed from that date only.

Script Certificates to Bearer will be issued at the Crown Agents Stock Transfer Office in exchange for allotment certificates after the payment of the amount due on the 22nd April, 1954. Registered Stock Certificates will be issued in due course.

A commission of five shillings per cent. will be allowed to bankers or stockbrokers on allotments made on respect of applications bearing that stamp. The Posts and Telecommunications Fund of the East Africa High Commission and the Government of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda alone are liable in respect of the above stock and the interest thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commission of Her Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the interest thereon, or for any matter relating thereto (see Nos. 40 and 41 of the Statute, 59, Sec. 19). The Public Debt commitments of the Administration at the end of 1953 amounted to approximately £25,975,000 and constituted:

- (a) outstanding liability on loans from East African Governments, £22,500,000
- (b) East Africa High Commission 3 1/2 per cent. Stock £1,770,000,000

of the accumulated sinking fund in respect of the East Africa High Commission 3 1/2 per cent. Stock.

Applications will be considered only in the terms of the prospectus. Applications will be considered only in the terms of the prospectus.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, TIMBER STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

30th March, 1954

4, TIMBER STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4, S.W.1.

Company Report

British South Africa Company

Profit of £2,982,143 after Meeting Taxation Liabilities

New Investment Trust Company in Rhodesia

Federal System Does Not Represent The Last Word

SIR DOUGAL O. MALCOLM'S REVIEW

THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held on March 25 at the Chartered Assurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2. SIR DOUGAL O. MALCOLM, K.C., O. (the president) presided.

The secretary (Mr. E. D. Hawksley) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The president said: "Ladies and gentlemen, before I proceed to the regular business of the meeting I must apologize for the absence of Mr. Robert Fennan, who is away in Johannesburg on the business of one of his own firms, Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited, and to some extent ours. Also of our two colleagues ordinarily resident in South Africa, Colonel Sir T. Ellis Roberts, and Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, who are, of course, not present."

Tribute to the Duke of Abercorn

"Other wise we are all here, but we are nevertheless a diminished band owing to the sad death in September last of our old friend the Duke of Abercorn who had been a member of this board for just over 40 years; he was in fact elected a few weeks after I was myself elected a director of this company, and that was in the early part of 1913, 41 years ago. All that time he was a most faithful member of the board, very regular in his attendance at the meetings except when his duties as Governor-General of Northern Ireland kept him away; always attentive, always interested, very modest, very kind, very agreeable to us, a good colleague, and we greatly lament his loss. I think you would like a message to go from this meeting of condolence and sympathy to his widow." (hear, hear.)

The Accounts

We lay before you to-day our report and accounts for the year ended September 30 last, which, as they have been in your hands for some time, I hope you will allow me to take as read." (Agreed.)

"I will take first the most important items in the profit and loss account. You will see that our netting revenue from Northern Rhodesia at £7,787,300 exceeded by rather more than £22,000 the corresponding figure for the year before. As against that our taxation on the profits of the year at £5,972,000, which included excess profits levy for the whole 12 months, exceeded the figure for the year before, which included that levy for only nine months, by nearly £340,000."

"The other items of both sides of the profit and loss account show little or no change from the year before."

Increase in Profit

The result of the whole thing is that our profit for the year at £2,982,143 is rather more than £300,000 up on that after paying a total dividend of 50% if you approve of that as against 40% we shall carry forward for the year the sum of £1,781,899, as against £1,294,997 for the year before, thus increasing our unappropriated

profits reserve to the impressive figure of £5,795,846. "Not a bad year, as I hope you will agree."

Balance Sheet Features

"Turning now to the balance sheet, you will see that the figures for fixed assets on the one side and for capital and reserves on the other show little change except in regard to the unappropriated profits reserve which I have just mentioned. Nor need I dwell on the figures under the headings of claimed dividend fund and subsidiary companies on the one side, or under future taxation, staff superannuation and unclaimed dividends on the other."

Investments

"But I will say a word about our investments, including at a little under £12,000,000 as against a little under £11,250,000 for the previous year. A general classification of the investments will be found in Note 2, on page 9 of the report before you."

"The book value of the quoted investments is down by £1,700,000 as compared with the position at September 30, 1952. This is mainly due to the fact that in the course of the year under review we transferred quoted investments to about that book value to a new investment trust company in Rhodesia in which we have a half interest and the shares of which are not included in the quoted. This, in turn, is the main reason why our unquoted investments in the balance sheet have increased from £2,359,516 at September 30, 1952, to £4,871,733, the greater part of the balance being accounted for by an increase of £2,000,000 in the amount of the money we have out on loan."

Appreciation in Value

"The market value of the quoted investments at September, 1953, was £9,591,866, comparing with a book value of £7,105,463, and thus showing an appreciation of about £2½ millions, or about £-1 million on the comparable appreciation of about £2½ millions at September, 1952. We are not dismayed by these quite normal market fluctuations. A valuation made up about 10 days ago of the quoted investments at present held (which have a book value of £8,679,300) amounts to £12,941,400, showing an appreciation of £4,262,100 on their book value."

"The setting up of the new investment trust company in Rhodesia is in accordance with our policy of being conservative in the matter of dividends while building up so far as we can a great body of investments in order to provide for the day, now some 32 years hence when our Northern Rhodesian mineral rights will fall to be pooled to the Northern Rhodesian Government."

The Investment Trust

"Our investments, including those held by the Rhodesian Investment Trust Company, Limited, in Northern Rhodesian mining companies are large, and we also have very large investments in mining and finance companies in the Union of South Africa, which directly and indirectly give us a very substantial stake

the new and promising goldfields in the Orange Free State, as well as in the West Witwatersrand and elsewhere, of course, gold, but with some possibilities. I won't put it higher than that, in the way of uranium. They also cover considerable interests in diamonds and coal.

Our current assets at 30.6.52, £700 exceed the previous year's figure by over £2,000,000. The balance at bankers and cash in hand exceeding the previous year's figure by a little over £1,000,000, and the excess of current assets over current liabilities at nearly £2,000,000, exceeding the previous year's figure by about £600,000.

Current Year's Outlook

As regards the year now current, and particularly as regards our great interest in Northern Rhodesian copper, there is nothing that I dislike more than trying to deal in prophecy. But I can say, I think, that we are not likely to do so well in the matter of the rate of royalty per ton of copper produced. The rate depends on the value of copper as calculated for royalty purposes, and that value is likely to be less than the figure of a fraction under £249 a ton for the year under review. Many conjectures, into which I will not enter, are being made as to the probable course of prices in the near future; but I do not see any reason to apprehend any spectacular fall.

The rate of production of copper for the current year seems likely to be about the same as it was during the year under review, and looking further ahead the outlook as regards the future production of copper is good with the approaching disappearance of the difficulties with which the copper-mining companies have had to contend in the matter of power supply, and with the prospects of new producers, notably Bancroft Mines Limited, coming into the field. Of course, we are doing all we can to encourage new prospecting.

And while our net mineral revenue for the year now current may not be as good as it was in the year under review, we have to remember that, apart from any shocks which the Chancellor of the Exchequer may give us in his forthcoming Budget, which I hope that there may not be any, we shall suffer no excess profits levy for only three months, as against the whole of 1952, for the year under review.

All round, then, I don't think that we need expect difficulty in the year now current in maintaining our proposed 50% dividend.

A Memorial Year
This year was a memorable one for other than purely business reasons. The Coronation was an event to be commemorated by anyone who sees that for a particular year was commemorated the centenary of the birth of our founder, Cecil Rhodes, in 1833.

The centenary was marked by holding a gala day of an exhibition, which by common consent was of unqualified success. Her Majesty the Queen most graciously paid to Rhodesia the signal honour of a personal visit for the purpose of formally opening the exhibition and we cannot be sufficiently grateful to Her Majesty for that.

And the exhibition itself was a most remarkable one. The United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, and all our neighbours in Africa, Belgium, Portuguese and French included, generously took part in it with us. Nothing of late years has done more in the common phrase to put Rhodesia on the map than has this exhibition.

I think that I can fairly claim that its success, though countless willing helpers contributed to it, was due more than to any other one man to our resident director, Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, whose strenuous and self-sacrificing work for the exhibition has been suitably

recognized by Her Majesty by the conferment on him of the rank of Knight of the Order of the British Empire. All our congratulations are due to him upon the event.

The New Federation

The year 1953 moreover has witnessed the inauguration of the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, which has now started on its career having as its first Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, who for 20 years before had been the wise and trusted Prime Minister of our responsibly governed Colony of Southern Rhodesia.

I am not persuaded that this Federal system represents the last possible word in political and constitutional wisdom, but it is, at any rate, the best which in the circumstances of the time we could get as a matter of practical politics, and a vast improvement on the previous mutual isolation of the three territories. So we must all of us, and each in his several sphere, do our best to help to make it a success.

Happily we can sometimes look beyond matters which bear directly on our own enrichment, though we can never be indifferent to that, and must always concern ourselves with the wider aspects of the development of South Africa generally and of Rhodesia in particular, which make for the fulfilment of the Founder's Imperial policy.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the dividend of 50% was approved.

The retiring directors, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and Mr. Robert Annan, were re-elected, and the other formal business having been duly transacted, the proceedings terminated.

At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting, a resolution was unanimously passed authorizing the directors to petition Her Majesty in Council for the grant of a Supplemental Charter.

Specialists for Design & Construction of Small Ships

ALDOUS
Successors Ltd.

THE SHIPYARD, BRIGHTLINGSEA
ESSEX, ENGLAND

Tel: Brightlingsea 1 Grams: Slipway, Brightlingsea

Company Report

Uganda Company, Limited

Unprecedented Drought Affects Results

Major General I. Buckley on the Results

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, which was held on March 25 at Winchester House, 20, Broad Street, London, E.C., was presided over by the Chairman, MAJOR GENERAL I. BUCKLEY, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., who had recently returned from a visit to Uganda.

The full text of his speech has been circulated to shareholders, and the following is a summary:

"The accounts reflect to some extent the unexpected difficulties which we experienced during the year ended August 31, 1953.

"Uganda in general, and the areas in which our estate are located in particular, suffered during the year from a drought of unprecedented length. In addition to the direct effects of this drought in the diminution of crops and production (tea production at Mityana, which is our main producing crop, was 40% below normal), I also brought in a wake an unusually heavy incidence of berry-borer in our *Robusta* coffee crop, thus substantially reducing the output.

"Unfortunately the disturbances in Kenya have not spread to our political opinion in Uganda, but there is little doubt that the substantial trading recession in Kenya caused certain serious repercussions in Uganda. Not only did a certain number of our best buyers find their way to the Uganda market from Kenya, but as an inevitable result we were forced to conform in some directions to the uneconomic trading.

"There are no signs of a recurrence of these troubles during the current year, for, against the terrible drought of last year, the Protectorate is enjoying wonderful rains and tea production looks like assuming record proportions; there is also considerable evidence that any adverse economic results from the Uganda troubles are receding.

The Accounts

"From the consolidated profit and loss account you will see that gross profits were £196,446 against £279,028 earned in the more favourable conditions of the previous year ended August 31, 1952, while net profits before taxation are £144,952 against £232,108; after taxation the balance available, which was £101,892 last year, has fallen to £96,052.

"You will note, however, that after the proposed final dividend of 7½% which with the interim dividend already paid gives a total of 15% for the year on the increased capital, the parent company carries forward £4,747, while the subsidiary companies add £84,183 to their carry forward which now stands at £216,638.

"On what is in the consolidated balance sheet that the revenue reserves and undistributed profits now total £67,789, while general reserves also have been augmented. Another addition has been brought about by the developments, first we made a profit on the sale of our cotton ginnery at Namulonge, which was compulsorily acquired by Government as a result of the recent cotton legislation; and, secondly, an increase arises from the transactions involved in the transfer of assets to Uganda Properties, Limited.

"Our capital development programme, which was referred to at the time of the rights issue made in November, 1952, is now reflected in the accounts for the first time, and its extent can be gauged by the increase in fixed assets from £470,373 to £1,171,300. Of this increase £136,653 is accounted for by the revaluation of the properties transferred to Uganda Properties, Limited, and we are therefore left with a net increase of £264,338.

"A subject upon which I dealt at length in last year's statement was the question of stocks and work in progress, particularly as the figures at August 31, 1953, were inevitably inflated by the effects of the congestion and delays at the port of Mombasa. In the case now presented I am happy to say that your attention is drawn to a substantial reduction of more than £600,000 as represented by stocks and debtors.

Shipping Difficulties

"Nevertheless, the port of Mombasa continues to confront us with many problems. It is still only possible to make shipments from the United Kingdom, which in the case are made up of both goods for trading and supplies for our development programme, on the basis of a strict registration system. In fact, it is many months before shipments which are ready for dispatch can be allocated to a ship. Such delays hampering much of our endeavour, and assurances that the port of Mombasa will one day be capable of handling the required throughput are of little comfort in helping to surmount present problems.

"Before giving you news of the subsidiary companies in Uganda, may I say how much my colleagues and I regret that after many years of happy and worthwhile collaboration, Mr. W. W. Higgin has retired from the board; I am sure that shareholders will join with the board in expressing our thanks and appreciation for his contributions to the welfare of the company.

"I cannot refrain from making reference to the fact that in December the Uganda Company Limited, celebrated, in Kampala, its 50th anniversary. The past 50 years have seen great strides and developments in the Protectorate, and I think the company can be proud of the part it has played in its commercial and economic progress.

"As already stated, I have only just returned from a visit to the company's interests in the Protectorate and once again I saw many signs of the happy association existing between the Government and ourselves.

"I was delighted to hear from all sides of the sympathetic and benevolent understanding of the Government and his Government of the difficulties and benefits of private enterprise in the economic development of the Protectorate. It was also gratifying to see appreciation of the necessity of indoctrinating the African in commercial practices with a view to his taking his rightful place eventually in all spheres of commerce, trade, and industry.

The Uganda Company (Africa), Limited

"The motor division of this company did not achieve the same peak turnover as was reached in the previous

year, but its sales and service activity has been maintained at a high level; gross profit margins were low and overheads high following the economic effects of the Kenya troubles already referred to in this statement.

The improvement of maintenance and repair facilities is a matter of the greatest importance, and the new service station at Nakivubo in Kampala has during the past year given the division a fine chance, only by the highest standard and reputation for service will the division consolidate its dominance in this sphere. A new branch has been opened at Fort Portal, and is already justifying its early promise.

The electrical and industrial division has made progress and has developed to a greater extent its contracting and installation work. It will play its part in the increasing development following the opening of the Owen Falls Dam.

In produce merchandising and estates management the company has made rapid advances, and considerable development is taking place in our marketing of the produce grown by peasant farmers. This company already manages Nandi Tea Estates, Limited, and the Toro Tea Company, Limited, and has now taken over on behalf of the Uganda Government the management of the Salama Estates, where striking improvements have since been made.

The Uganda Company (Cotton), Limited

The 1953 Protectorate crop was 314,724 bales as compared with 380,000 bales in 1952. In the Mengo-Ittebbi zone where the six ginneries are situated, the crop showed a decrease from 102,877 bales (16,79,99¢) bales, resulting in our share being reduced from 11,344 bales in 1952 to 10,102 bales in 1953.

Kireka ginnery is still in operation, and it is probable that at this one factory we shall produce 1,954,800% of our total 1953 output.

The 1954 prospects are bright, as it is estimated that the Protectorate crop will be in the region of 400,000 bales, which would be the second highest in the history of the country. If this expected crop is achieved it will result in approximately £3 million more cash being paid out to the growers than in 1953.

Despite this crop increase there are no grounds for complacency when one compares the yields of cotton per acre in Uganda with that obtained in other countries. In 1953 the Protectorate average yield was 36.3 lb. lint per acre; in the United States of America during the past few years 332 lb. lint per acre has been achieved.

In my statement last year I alluded to the efforts of the Empire Cotton Corporation and the Uganda Department of Agriculture to increase crop production. These efforts are continuing, but, however, can be done by the growers themselves. I hope that the growers who have spent years in Uganda in the cotton industry state that the growers neglect to pick 10% of their crop each year. Relating this to present day prices paid to the producer and to the expected 1954 crop, a 10% loss through non-picking means a loss to the growers themselves of £1,350,000.

The dressing of cotton seed with Parenox to minimize black arm and lyhus diseases is being extended, and in 1954 the whole of Buganda will be issued with a dressed seed. We have been successfully operating this scheme on behalf of Government at dressing stations situated at three of our ginnery sites.

The East African Tea Estate, Limited

I have already referred to the unexpected drought which afflicted Uganda during the year. Our tea in-

terests suffered heavily from this at a time when prices in the world markets fell for a time to post-war levels. Simultaneously, to complicate our difficulties during this trying period, the price of maize, which is, of course, part of the wages paid in kind to our African employees, rose to unprecedented heights, partly as a result of the strained conditions elsewhere in East Africa.

The net result of our tea production last year was, needless to say, a considerable short-fall in profits compared with the year before.

Benefits of Intensive Policy

But our estates have survived the drought to remarkable degree and, as we have at all times refused to depart from our intensive policy of improvement in every way possible, the quality of our teas, we are already reaping benefits on a wide scale, following the rise during the past few months in the world price of tea. Already the out-turn in six months of the year at our estates is approaching the out-turn of the whole of last year, and the improved quality is raising our tea towards the standards of the good quality Ceylon teas.

Our faith in tea in Uganda has remained unshaken, and we have, accordingly, some 200 acres of new plantations during the season.

I would like to add a special comment. I cannot believe that current tea prices will continue indefinitely, and some recession in the not distant future may be expected. I hope that buyers in the world's markets will not follow a mistaken policy of allowing prices to sink to too low a figure, as I fear happened a year or so ago. Violent fluctuations in the price of tea in the end help no one, and the sharp lessons of the last 10 years will, I trust, lead to improved methods throughout the trade, destined to avoid temporary disastrous falls in prices and unnecessarily high rises when the pendulum swings the other way.

Uganda Estates, Limited

Our production of *Robusta* coffee was below the figure of last year's crop as a result of the drought and berry-borer disease, which I have already mentioned. The bulk contract with the Ministry of Food is still operating and is not due to expire until June of this year.

The equalization introduced by Government for the reorganization of the coffee industry has now resulted in our having to bear a substantial export duty varying with the price realized, and in spite of subsequent rises in the world price of this commodity I can only regard this duty as an unpleasant burden which obviously reduces those profits which we are most anxious to plough back into the development of our estates, labor lines, and factory.

We had the advantage of a favourable forward contract for our rubber, which cushioned us against the continued downward trend of prices. Since the end of the year under review, however, we have ceased tapping because of the uneconomic price levels reached; the trees will obviously benefit from the rest, and we shall begin tapping again if the world price of rubber improves sufficiently.

I cannot end my statement at this annual general meeting without again commending to shareholders, and paying tribute to, the fine work of the staff. Both in Uganda and London they have continued to display a vigorous endeavour, and we owe much to their efforts and loyalty.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the proposed final dividend of 7½% less tax was approved, making 15% for the year.

Company Report

Blantyre and East Africa, Limited

Loss Turned into Substantial Profit

Mr. J. W. E. Steedman's Review

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held at the company's offices at 2 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on Monday, March 29, 1954.

Mr. J. W. E. STEEDMAN, chairman of the company, had circulated to the shareholders the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1953, a statement of which the following are the main facts:

The company's total tea crop for the year amounted to 1,463,066 lb., as compared with 1,919,193 lb. last year, a decrease of 456,127 lb.

Selective Plucking of Tea

There was a shortage of rainfall on all the estates, and erratic climatic conditions prevailed throughout the year. The main reason for the heavy decrease in crop was the policy of selective plucking, introduced towards the end of the previous cropping season and continued during the year under review. I indicated in my previous report that this policy would have a repercussion on the output and cost of production; nevertheless it has paid itself off.

A policy of strict economy was enforced during the year and both capital and revenue expenditure were kept at a minimum commensurate with the well-being of the tea gardens.

Tobacco

Tobacco operations were much curtailed as no leaf was purchased on the auction floor on export account. The amount of fired and flue-cured tobacco grown on the company's estates was 125,066 lb. Good climatic conditions were experienced up to the harvesting period, when excessive rain affected the quality of the leaf, and rather lower prices were received for the crop.

As was expected, the tung plantations did not report the exceptional yields of the previous season; however, a fair crop of nuts was harvested, but during the year there was a downward trend in the price received for tung oil.

Remarkable Financial Recovery

There has been a remarkable recovery in our financial position, the net profit for the year being £104,950 compared with last year's loss of £114,157. The main factor which has had a beneficial effect on our finances is the recovery in tea prices on the London auction market. The improvement in the quality and appearance of our teas, combined with a demand for teas of the type produced by the company, reflected in the roadside sale which we had for our crop.

The net profit added to the carry-forward of £14,687 was a disposable amount of £119,637.

It will be necessary to set aside £50,000 for taxation, and it is proposed to transfer £500 to general reserve account and £20,000 to special reserve account (for buildings and machinery, additions and replacements). During the year under review expenditure of this nature was heavily curtailed, but will have to be continued during the present year, with emphasis on Native housing, etc.

Dividend of 20%

It is proposed to pay the usual dividend to the preference shareholders, and a dividend of 20% to the

ordinary shareholders, in both cases under deduction of income tax at the rate of 9s. in the £.

These proposals are approved, the balance of £28,682 will be carried forward to next year, subject to directors' fees, etc.

You will notice in the balance sheet that our store account shows a reduction of £10,917, being the effect of our strict economic policy. Sundry debtors are substantially less by £13,677, the reason being that apart from a few invoices of our goods had been realized and settlement received prior to September 30. Last year there was a considerable amount due for settlement at a date later than the end of the financial year. You will agree that the balance sheet has now regained its former strength.

Proposals for Share Issue

As you are aware owing to last year's recession, the directors deemed it expedient to defer consideration of their proposals to issue 20,000 shares, fully paid, to the ordinary shareholders of the company. They have resolved to call an extraordinary general meeting at a later date for the purpose of obtaining the shareholders' approval to the necessary resolution giving effect to their original proposals.

I have just returned from a short visit to our properties in Nyasaland, which was thought desirable by your board and general manager in Africa. I was able to have useful discussions concerning the various aspects of the company's work and interests. You will be pleased to know that all our estates are in good health and the tea factories well equipped and working satisfactorily.

Prospects

If we are favoured with normal weather and stable market conditions, it should be possible to present you with another good report next year. Rainfall on the estates at the present time is decidedly short, but market conditions are buoyant.

I am glad to say that I found all the staff well and keenly interested in the furtherance of the company's interests, and we are much indebted to them for the outcome of the past year.

The report and accounts were adopted and the retiring director, Major J. Harrington, was re-elected.

MAINTENANCE & SUSPENSION CARES
 MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
 * RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
 * STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



Hudson
 RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.
 ENGINE HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
 ABB 71729
 Telephone: 2744 (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 25, Salisbury
 2744 (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 25, Salisbury
 N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., P.O. Box 107, Mbereshi

Building Materials

Consult our experienced Organisation at the following Branches:

MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM,
KAMPALA, NAIROBI, TANGA,
MBALE, KISUMU, ZANZIBAR,
BUKOB, MUKINDANI, LINDI.

for all your requirements in Hardware, Building Materials, etc.

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE
11-12, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4.

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

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

The Commissioner,
East African Office,
Great Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
Telephone: WHitehall 707/2/3
Telegrams: Ematters, Lond. Cables: Ematters, London

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic to the Copperbelt

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

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIAN BORDER

Through Bills of Lading Issued

PARTICULARS APPLY:
General Traffic Agents,
Leslie Walford Shipping, Ltd.,
10, St. Mary Axe,
LONDON, E.C.3.

LYKES LINES

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

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
S.S. Reuben Tipton	early/mid Mar	mid/late Mar
S.S. *Kenneth McKee	mid March	early April
S.S. *Ligon Lykes	late March	mid/late April
S.S. *Charles Lykes	mid April	early May
S.S. *Mayo Lykes	late April	mid/late May
S.S. *Leslie Lykes	early/late May	early/late June
S.S. *Charlotte Lykes	late May	early/late June

* If sufficient indentments cover, these vessels will load at East African ports.

For further particulars apply LYKES LINES AGENCY, THE DURBAN, LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL. LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), 10, MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR. THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA. SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI.

Fifty Years in Uganda

1903 ... we introduced Cotton to the Protectorate and began the industry.

1953 ... this season's crop is expected to approach and may beat the previous record.

We are proud to have played our part in the Protectorate's development and to be one of its leading Importers and Exporters; Tea, Coffee and Rubber Producers; Motor Sales and Service Agents; Estate Managers and Secretaries; Cotton Agents; Miners and Advisers; Electrical and Industrial Representatives; Insurance Agents.



THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

P. O. Box 1, KAMPALA, UGANDA. Also at: NINJA, EBALA and FORT PORTAL

LONDON: THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LIMITED, 76, Byward Street, E.C. 4 Telephone: ROYAL 6906



for

good

CONCRETE

use **ROCK BRAND**

PORTLAND CEMENT

★ Thousands of tons of Rock Cement have already been used in construction of Uganda's Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme, whose only cement supplier of meeting the exacting concrete requirements of Dam construction is specified.

MADE IN UGANDA T.S.S. 127 4012 BY UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY, LTD.

LEAFLET ON REQUEST TO DEPT. E.A.R. P.O. BOX 74 TORORO, UGANDA

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 8, 1954

30s. yearly post free

Registered with the G.O. as a Newspaper



Express Service

S.S. UGANDA

and S.S. KENYA

from LONDON

TO MOMBASA IN 17 DAYS



BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD. 74-76, ECKSTEAD STREET, S.W.1.

Specialty Designed
SHIPS and LAUNCHES

ALDOUS

Successors Ltd.
BRIGHTLINGSEA,
ESSEX, ENGLAND.
ALUMINIUM STEEL OR WOOD CRAFT
UP TO 160 FEET.
COMPLETE OR FOR EXPORT & RE-ERECTION.

Telephone: BRIGHTLINGSEA 1
Telegrams: SLIPWAY, BRIGHTLINGSEA.

HIRE YOUR CAR IN EUROPE

FROM

GODFREY DAVIS

WORLD SERVICE
all the way

Self-drive and chauffeur
new British and French cars
Pilots - Luggage Racks
Maps and Routes Provided
Driving Licences, Insurance and
all Travel Documents arranged.

LONDON:
GODFREY DAVIS LTD.
7 ECCLESTON ST., S.W.1
TELEPHONE: 510 and 6222
Cable: Quinchiffes, London

PARIS:
GODFREY DAVIS
10 Avenue de Friedland, Paris 8e
Tel: Wagram 73-89
Cable: Quinchiffes, Paris

Bishop Beecher on Kenya's Main Problems



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

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

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

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

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

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland

with connections at Dongo and for Tete

Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Saturdays and Thursdays.

Trains leaving Blantyre for Beira on Thursdays and Beira for Blantyre on Saturdays connect with Mail Trains to and from Cape Town.

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

Trains from Limbe and Blantyre for Chipoke Harbours connect with M.V. "Alma II" for all lake Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mboya), Tanganyika.

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

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

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

Telegrams: "NORRHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: WHITESHALL 2040. Cables: "NORRHODCOM LONDON"

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular sailings between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK & FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS: MADAGASCAR, REUNION and MAURITIUS

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

East Africa
AFRICAN-MERCANTILE LTD

LESLIE & ANDERSON LIMITED

LONDON
Established 1883

IMPORTS

Cotton, Oilseeds, Coffee, Spices,
General Produce

EXPORTS

Textiles Hardware

LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA) LTD.

MOMBASA

BRANCHES

Nairobi, Kampala,
Zanzibar, Tanga,
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS, SHIPPING AND
GENERAL AGENTS - CLEARING, FORWARDING
AND WAREHOUSING

SOLE AGENTS OF EAST AFRICA FOR:
QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO. LTD.
ALYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

BOVILL, MATTHEWSON & CO., LIMITED

Head Office:

QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET,
P.O. BOX 10515, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,
UGANDA, DAR ES SALAAM, ARUSHA,
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, ABUSHA, TANGA

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers *Management and Visitors Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services* to the proprietors of *Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings.*

Associated Companies:

J. W. MILLER & CO. LIMITED
Merchants and Estate Agents
NAIROBI, ARUSHA, KAMPALA, TANGA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO. LIMITED
Clearing, Forwarding and Forwarding Agents
MOMBASA, NAIROBI, ARUSHA, TANGA

London Correspondents:
TRAVEL, BOVILL & CO. LIMITED
Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel. Matson House 7471

DALGETY AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passage arranged by Sea and Air.

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

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA

NAIROBI - P.O. Box 96,
Mombasa - P.O. Box 20, Nakuru - P.O. Box 13

TANGANYIKA

Tanga - P.O. Box 89, Dar es Salaam - P.O. Box 572

UGANDA

Kampala - P.O. Box 1011

HEAD OFFICE:

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

Telegrams: Dalgety, Gen London Telephone: ROYAL 6690 (14 lines)

Agents Branches throughout AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

BEST FOR SMALL-PULLEY HIGH-SPEED DRIVES AND SHOCK LOADS



Fasteners are secure in the tough fabric of this true running, reliable transmission belt.

Goodyear THOR transmission belting will not separate or fray

THOR Belting by Goodyear is superiorly strong. Parallel piles of Goodyear Silver Duck, noted for its ability to last, fasten effectively withstand the strains of small-pulley, high-speed drives and shock loads. This belting is made with either, protected edge or square edge, neither of which will separate or fray under the severest flexing.

Endless Cord Belting
Continuously wound for strength and flexibility, Ladies Cord Belting by Goodyear carries 33% more load than other belts of equal thickness.

Goodyear V Belts
Built to withstand sudden flexing and high rates of flexing, Goodyear V Belts last longer - even when costs down.

Write for full details to:

WIGGLEWORTH & CO. (Africa) LTD.
P.O. Box 416, Dar-Es-Salaam P.O. Box 180, Tanga
London Correspondents:
Messrs. Wiggleworth & Co. Ltd.,
Port of London Building, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3.



FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between U.S.A. and
EAST AFRICA

also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA

and between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA

General Agents
in East Africa

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL
AGENCIES, LTD.

P.O. Box 323, Mombasa (Tel. 889)

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

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

General European Agents: JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO., 1 BURY COURT, ST. MARKS AVE., LONDON, E.C.1

Ship via London

THE PORT OF LONDON
AUTHORITY

A Self-governing Public Trust for Public Service



London — the Premier Port of the
Empire — equipped for all types
of ships and cargoes

For full particulars apply:
THE GENERAL MANAGER
PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY, LONDON, E.C.1

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nataland



A Bank in a Bell Tent!

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



PRESENT BULAWAYO OFFICE

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd

Incorporated as a Commercial Bank in terms of the Union of South Africa Banking Act, 1910

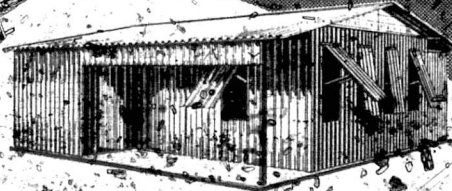
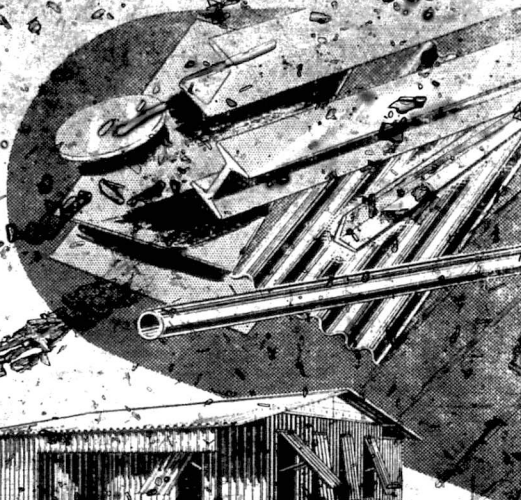
10 CANNON LANE, LOMBARD STREET
and 77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

OVER 450 OFFICES THROUGHOUT SOUTH EAST and CENTRAL AFRICA
AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Aluminium the versatile metal

Aluminium Union Ltd. provides the engineering and building industry with a most comprehensive range of extruded sections including channels, angles, tees etc. Also available are corrugated and flat aluminium sheeting, strips and circles for making pots and pans.

Consider the Kingstrand Aluminium House shown here. Light and easily transportable it does not rot, swell or absorb moisture. Moreover, it is impervious to termites and vermin and it resists heat.



ALUMINIUM UNION LIMITED

Represented by

GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD

HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

Branches at Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale, Kisumu, Mombasa, Jinja, Kampala, Mbale, Darg es Salaam, Meshi, Arusha, Iringa and ...

To South and East Africa

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

From Southampton

- "Carrillon Castle" Apr. 15
- "Edinburgh Castle" Apr. 22
- "Winchester Castle" Apr. 29
- "Capetown Castle" May 6

Via Marseilles - Via La Palmyra

Travel before June 25
and save up to £79 on
the first class return fare



**INTERMEDIATE AND
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES**
FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

- London Rotterdam
- "Dunottar Castle" Apr. 6
- "Braemar Castle" Apr. 21, Apr. 22
- "Durban Castle" May 6
- "Warwick Castle" May 13, May 14

1 Out East Coast, home West Coast
2 Out West Coast, home East Coast

Reduced Fare for the Round Africa voyage
on outward sailing May 6 to July 8

UNION CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 5 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. Tel.: MAN 280.
Passenger Dept. MAN 9104.
West End Passenger Agency: 125 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. WH 110.
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.
All sailings subject to alteration without notice.

Always building a greater East Africa

The history of East Africa has been written with the building of the railways and harbours and the country developed as the railroad spread. Though it has overcome difficulties and uncertainties, the railways and harbours are taking many new and important projects. They are building for the future because they are confident that greatness and prosperity lie ahead for East Africa.



WORK ON THE NEW KAMPALA EXTENSION

The pioneer work of the Railways goes on. From Kampala westwards to Kasese in the Ruwenzori Mountains a 210-mile extension is opening up new territory. Already a service is operating as far as Mityana, 80 miles to the west.

Between Mombasa and Tororo along the busy Kisumu branch, throughout the Tanganyika system and wherever traffic is particularly heavy hundreds of miles of existing lines are being strengthened to carry more powerful locomotives and heavier trains.

£25 million worth of equipment being delivered includes 146 main line and 82 branch engines and 5368 tons of rolling stock.

At the other end—the continuing development of the Railways and Harbours in the service of East African progress.

East African Railways & Harbours

THE LARGEST
COLONIAL RAILWAYS & HARBOURS SYSTEM



No Miracles
promised

THE K.F.A. MAKES NO RASH CLAIMS — ESPECIALLY WHERE SUCH A TICKLISH BUSINESS AS THE PACKING AND FORWARDING OF GOODS IS CONCERNED: NONE THE LESS, THE K.F.A.'S LONG EXPERIENCE IN THIS DEPARTMENT IS YOUR SURETY OF THE MINIMUM OF DELAY AND FRUSTRATION

Another KFA Service



The Kenya Farmers' Association
(Co-op) Ltd.
NAKURU

Branches at: Eldoret, Chale, Naaha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Moch, Kericho, Hoey, Bridge, Lugari, Moshi T.T., Arusha T.T., Iringa T.T.



—I say—let's make a crossing
—by Safari?
—Yes, it's cheaper and the service is super—I've seen it in black and white.

Fly SAFARI

(COLONIAL) COACH CLASS SERVICES

RHODESIA to U.K.

Salisbury, Rhodesia to London: Weekly Service
SINGLE £115 RETURN £207
★ Equally attractive fares from anywhere else in Rhodesia

EAST AFRICA to U.K.

Nairobi, Kenya to London: Twice Weekly
SINGLE £92 RETURN £166
—The lowest fares on this route

FULL DETAILS FROM YOUR USUAL TRAVEL AGENT



Operated jointly by:
AIRWORK LTD.
P.O. BOX No. 2278
SALISBURY
Phone: 2569

HUNTING-CLAN AIR TRANSPORT LTD.
P.O. BOX No. 2278
SALISBURY
Phone: 2266

AIRWORK (E.A.) LTD.
P.O. BOX No. 477
NAIROBI
Phone: 2267

HUNTING-CLAN AIR TRANSPORT LTD.
P.O. BOX No. 5515
NAIROBI
Phone: 2170

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
 Telephone: HOBART 2224-5
 Cable: EASTAFRIC
 Inland Telegrams: EASTAFRIC, Warrington, London
 EASTAFRIC, Warrington, London

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Page	Page
Matters of Moment 991	Commonwealth Relations 998
Notes By The Way 993	News of Man Man 1000
Bishop Beecher's Views 994	Parliament 1004
Brains Trust on Kenya Question 996-9	Latest Mining News 1015
	Company Report 1016

Founder and Editor:
F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1954 Vol. 30 No. 1529 30s. Yearly Subscription

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that the important statements made at a well-attended Press conference in London a few days ago by the Rt. Rev. Leonard J. Beecher, Bishop of Mombasa, have not been more widely or satisfactorily chronicled. A few provincial journals published reports of varying length and quality, but not one daily in London has given its readers an adequate account. Yet few men in Kenya are so well informed, so reliable in judgment, and so widely trusted as Bishop Beecher, who, having already spent nearly thirty years in the Colony, knows all sections of the community intimately. He translated much of the Old Testament into Kikuyu and compiled a dictionary of that language; he has concentrated on encouraging responsible African leadership and promoting closer relationship between Europeans and Africans; as the last European nominated member of the Legislative Council representing African interests he greatly impressed his colleagues of all races; and the Commission on African Education of which he was chairman made recommendations which the Government has adopted as the basis of its policy. His interests and services have thus been wide, practical, and valuable. There would be general agreement with the statement that few men in Kenya have a depth and breadth of knowledge comparable with his, so penetrating a mind, and so sincere a dislike of the superficial and conventional.

The full report on other pages of Bishop Beecher's statements deserves the attention of all concerned for the advancement of East Africa, for the East African group of territories as a whole cannot build safely unless the foundations are made reliable in Kenya. The Bishop began with the assertion that Kenya must fashion

a working plural society or perish; it probably has no more than five years in which to do it. Will anyone in a position of responsibility question that judgment? It will doubtless irritate the reactionaries who have been consistently wrong over every Kenya problem but it should be welcomed by all who recognize the dangers inherited from past blunders and inherent in the challenge of today. The customary complaint must be expected from some quarters that present difficulties will be enhanced by political haste. Yet the undeniable fact is that the problems which clamour for attention to day cannot be made more manageable by delay, which, on the contrary, will aggravate them and the mischief done by those who falsely and vehemently allege that British policy is opposed to fair play for Africans in matters political. Though that favourite criticism of the Left Wing has been strikingly disproved by recent political developments in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and in Central and West Africa, the propagandists maintain their misrepresentations. When they might fairly say is that half the troubles of Eastern Africa have been attributable to changes made too late? Kenya, having now reached the point of no return, ought at all costs to avoid that error.

Bishop Beecher was emphatic that the large majority of European farmers and business men in Kenya are well disposed towards African advancement, and the achievement of a plural society. Many men in the settler and commercial communities believe that it would have been wise to start with two African ministers in the reconstructed Government, not only because an unduly heavy burden of responsibility must be thrown on the one incumbent elected by the Governor for such an office. In this matter, as in some others, the European community as a whole

has been more courageous than its leaders. The speaker also discounted the extravagant attempts of vocal minorities and stressed that votes at public meetings necessarily reflect majority opinion. As all were acquainted with East Africa, know-
 way of) express merely the emotions of the moment of a small section, one of whom will readily admit in private immediately afterwards, if asked what shame-
 facedly that the voting ought not to have been held or ought to have been differently conducted. Local politicians are aware of this factor but often appear to be misled by it or to utilize it for their own purposes, with the consequence that the passing whim of a small and vocal minority may be mis-
 interpreted by distant observers as a reliable expression of the settler attitude.

Bishop Beecher denied the dictum of the Parliamentary delegation that Mau Mau is "a reversion to pagan savagery" and declared that those who have taken the Mau Mau oaths "cannot be rehabilitated"; emphasized the urgent need to extend work among the Kikuyu and other women, and inculcate in them the Christian concept of agricultural stewardship, and argued that there ought not to be any attempt to introduce a common electoral roll for the Legislature until experiments with that principle have been made in the field of local government. *East Africa and Rhodesia* has repeatedly suggested that the missionary bodies have evidence of entrusting Africans with administrative responsibility which points valuable lessons for the State. Touching on that question, the Bishop made it clear that almost every African rural dean in his diocese has satisfactorily discharged his difficult administrative task—because in every case he was helped by a European adviser whom he trusted, from whom he learnt, and who would, he knew, retire when he, the African, had proved his ability to do his work without the support of the constant presence of a European colleague.

Then came references to the task force which is being formed to operate mobile units in Kikuyuland for the special purpose of telling the people that they can be released from the power of the Mau Mau oaths which almost all of them have sworn under Mau Mau pressure. The speaker used modern methods to declare that Christianity offers the people rehabilitation and a life of hope and security. Special

attention is to be paid to the women, who have shown themselves a major force in the Mau Mau movement, their acceptance of what the Bishop called the Christian concept of agricultural stewardship would do more than anything else to solve the problem of pressure upon the land. What has been achieved in Southern Rhodesia is certainly worth study by the Church; and it was a pioneer missionary who wrought the transformation in that Colony. For twenty years at least his newspaper was criticized. Colonial education policy for paying so little attention to African women. The churches have been faced with special difficulties in the regard among the Kikuyu, and a combined operation with the administrative, educational, and technical authorities appears essential to success.

Perhaps the most surprising statement of the Bishop was that he had accepted an opportunity of meeting the Secretary of State as spokesman for the Christian Council of Kenya, despite repeated requests "by that body for Africans." Christian Kikuyu have been the backbone of the resistance to Mau Mau. It is largely upon them that a healthier public opinion must be built, and from all sides there has been testimony to the growing value of the Christian Council. Though naturally disappointed at not having had a chance of putting its views to Mr. Lyttelton, the Bishop did not labour the point unduly, for he was more concerned to emphasize his hope that the African leaders would accept with good grace the share offered to them in the new Government and prove by works that they can be trusted with larger responsibilities. Since he spoke two of the African members of the Legislature, Mr. Ohanga and Mr. Jeremiah, have decided to accept office. They are to be congratulated on their courage and sense of public duty, in the discharge of which they can confidently count on the aid of all men of good will.

"Kenya will be to Britain a great asset and a great pride in her old age."—Mr. W. B. Havelock, M.L.C., Kenya.
 "Ordinary Christians among the Kikuyu men and women have stood against Mau Mau more than anybody else."—Mr. Eliud Mathu, a Kikuyu member of the Kenya Legislature.
 "Unless we can greatly increase the flow of European immigration into Kenya; there is little hope of the Africans being led to a better way of life."—Mr. L. R. Maconachie Welwood, M.L.C.
 "We have a wonderful opportunity in Kenya to bring about an inter-racial society and conditions which can be a lesson for the whole of Africa."—Mr. J. S. Patel, M.L.C., speaking in the Kenya Legislature.

Notes By The Way

Time to Call a Halt

MR. RONALD WILLIAMS, Socialist M.P. for Wigan, continues to tell Fabian audiences, and perhaps others also, of his extreme dissatisfaction with the state of the police in Kenya when he was in that Colony in January as one of the six members of a Parliamentary delegation. In their unanimous report to the Secretary of State (who promptly published the document as a White Paper) the three Labour and three Conservative members of the House of Commons were bluntly and rightly outspoken on the subject. So impressed was Mr. Williams that he immediately arranged for the Commissioner of Police to be replaced by Colonel Arthur Young who, having been lent by the City of London for important work in Malaya, was now again borrowed for similarly important duties in Kenya.

Why Continue the Criticism?

IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES it is surely surprising that Mr. Williams to call a halt to his campaign of criticism. Reiteration of his charges must make most of his hearers think that nothing, or nothing satisfactory, has been done, whereas the action taken upon the report could scarcely have been better or prompter. The best attribute of the delegation's report was its unanimity, and it would be the more regrettable if one or other of the members were now to embark upon a course of public comment which would undermine the value of the joint document, and perhaps make it necessary for others to dissociate themselves from statements which, justifiable some weeks ago, have lost their urgency and part of their validity. Mr. Williams, who appears not to recognize this danger, might, I think, now to desist from his denunciations, or at least tell his hearers much more explicitly of the important measures already taken to rectify the position.

Progress in Northern Rhodesia

MR. JOHN WALLACE, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, who has just returned to London with Mrs. Wallace after a seven-week visit to Central Africa, tells me that, despite the close check he had kept with developments since he left Northern Rhodesia in 1947, he was astonished at the progress which has been made in the intervening years. It was naturally upon Northern Rhodesia that his attention was concentrated, for his present responsibility is to the Government and people of the country in which he spent 20 years as an administrative officer, latterly as Acting Chief Secretary. On the Copperbelt he found everyone in cheerful mood, by no means least the Africans.

Happy Africans

"AT ONE MINE," he said, "I saw a few hundred Africans come off shift. So far as I could see, each had a bicycle (which certainly did not cost under £10), and they rode off smiling, singing and cracking jokes. That is scarcely the picture of the Copperbelt which is presented to the public in Great Britain by the critics here — few of whom have ever set foot in Northern Rhodesia." The towns are growing rapidly, new industries are springing up, and Northern Rhodesia's roads are, Mr. Wallace thought, now better than those of Southern Rhodesia.

Irresponsible Trade Unionists

THE IRRESPONSIBILITY shown by the African employees of the Roan Antelope copper mine at Luanshya in withdrawing workers from essential tasks, including

the African and European hospitals, when they struck work without warning the other day contrasts disappointingly with the previous record of the African Mineworkers' Union. Many Europeans, whether friendly or unfriendly to African trade unionists, had been pleasantly surprised at the discipline exercised by the union officials during earlier disputes and when some sections of workers on the Copperbelt wanted some action. No less encouraging was the refusal of the union to become a tool of African politicians during their campaign against federation.

Confidence Jeopardized

IT IS REGRETTABLE that the confidence which has developed as a result of these circumstances should have been jeopardized by a strike of which the mine manager was the only person to give any official notice, and which in any case constituted a breach of agreement. Only a few days after the breaking of the European and African trade unionists' meeting under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Young had announced the formation of a joint consultative committee to examine any matter affecting any section of mining in Northern Rhodesia. That committee might well start its life by drawing the attention of the African Mineworkers' Union to the responsibility of the action at Roan Antelope.

Battling on a Good Wicket

THERE IS GREAT INTEREST throughout East and Central Africa in the Gold Coast experiment in self-rule. Indeed, during their campaign against federation in Central Africa the African obstructionists thought that the strongest argument they could advance was that Africans, if only they were prepared to go to any lengths to frustrate the plan of Her Majesty's Government, could in time achieve a constitution on Gold Coast lines. European and sensible Africans have made more modest appraisals, but their interest in political developments in West Africa is quite evident.

Double-Talk

MANY AFRICANS may therefore be glad to have the following brief quotation from an article in the Daily Telegraph by Mr. Colin Welch, who wrote after visiting West Africa: "It was to be expected that, after the African pattern of the intransigence of the C.P.P. leaders and their popular following would melt away together. This has not happened, due partly to the party's excellent organization, partly to the suppression of all opposition and partly to the perfection of a remarkable technique of double-talk. The C.P.P. leaders are lambs to the bureaucracy, lions to the mob. With winning charm, they beg their European friends not to take too seriously the anti-imperialist tirades at C.P.P. rallies, the continuous harsh screech of the C.P.P. Press. Meanwhile European officials do the work, shield the idle and incapable, answer for the inarticulate and take the blame for what goes ill. C.P.P. leaders are free to pour the country, haranguing their followers and taking the credit for what goes well."

A Lot of Strawberries

THE PRESS OFFICE of the Government of Kenya is my authority for the statement that more than three and a half million pounds of strawberries were sent to Nairobi last year from the Machakos district alone. It seems a lot of strawberries to me. If the figure is reliable, the residents of the capital of Kenya must be the champion strawberry-eaters of Africa, if not of the

world. According to the latest official statistics, Nairobi has a population of nearly 1,000 Europeans, 42,000 Asians, and 70,000 Africans. One of the Africans are, I imagine, buyers of the fruit, and the proportion only of the Asians. The all the Europeans and nine thousand Asians and Africans are devotees of the strawberry (which seems most unlikely), the average consumption was also about a pound per head per day throughout the year. Even if half the total was eaten by the troops, Nairobi's title to the strawberry championship ought to be assured. If it is not so securely based as the statistics suggest, please blame the Press Office, not me.

Notable Muganda

MR. SWAN KULUBY, who is to spend the next three months in this country at the invitation of the British and Foreign Bible Society as Uganda's representative at their third jubilee celebrations, is a member

of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Uganda and of Kampala Municipal Council, a trustee of the Anglican Church of Uganda, and a vice-president of the Church Missionary Society and the Bible Society. Five years ago was Finance Minister of Uganda, and during the minority of the Kabaka he was a regent for years. It would have been difficult, therefore, finding a Muganda of wider experience or enjoying greater general confidence. I hear that Mr. Kuluby is to preach at Chelmsford Cathedral in April, and that he will speak in many parts of the country, including Liverpool, the West Midlands, Cheltenham, Yorkshire, Eastbourne, and the South West, in addition to a number of meetings in London during the first week of May. He is a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Quick Work

A LETTER posted in Kampala at 12.15 p.m. on Monday was delivered in London 74,000 miles away at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

Bishop Beecher's Views on the Problems of Kenya

Colony Must Fashion a Working Rural Society within Five Years

THE RT. REV. LEONARD J. BEECHER, Bishop of Mombasa, told journalists in London last Thursday that Kenya would perish if she did not fashion a working plural society within about five years.

Though Mr. Lyttelton's proposals for constitutional changes in Kenya were based on the principle of a plural society, the Bishop regretted that the Secretary of State had not decided to introduce parity by appointing to the Council of Ministers two Europeans, two Africans, and two Asians (that term including Arabs).

The Bishop read an introductory statement in the following terms:—

"Kenya must fashion a working plural society of perish. It probably has no more than five years in which to do it.

"The Christian Church offers to undergird that effort. The Church has that concept implicit in its own make-up and constitution, and, though having still much to do, has gone a long way towards its achievement.

Advance of Liberalism

"The European in Kenya must not be judged by the extravagant utterances of vocal minorities. The large majority of farmers and business men are well disposed towards African advancement and the achievement of a plural society. Liberalism has advanced markedly in recent years.

"Members of the Asian communities, particularly the Muslims, are feeling their way towards an effective realisation of Kenyan citizenship and the discharge of its obligations.

"Nor should the African communities be judged on the basis of the behaviour of Mau Mau terrorists. In the Kikuyu country itself loyalty has rallied around Christian resistance groups, and recent evangelism in 'bad areas' on purely African Christian initiative has met with definite response from former Mau Mau supporters.

"The Mau Mau terror, with all its horrors and obscenities, is not a reversion to pagan savagery. The hideous details of oaths and atrocities bear a startling resemblance to details of gross psychoneurotic behaviour with which western psychologists are mainly familiar through their patients.

"Mau Mau is more properly described as a psychoneurosis of a tribe manifest in a collective manner through the hideous behaviour of the still comparative

few, and deriving from the overwhelming and hitherto underestimated impact of western civilization on the self-contained life of an African tribe.

"What has happened to the Kikuyu is still largely contained within the Kikuyu country, but it could happen in another tribe unless reconstruction and rehabilitation measures are large enough to afford the African peoples of Kenya as a whole the protection and security of active membership within the country's plural society.

Possibilities of Rehabilitation

"De-oathing and rehabilitation of hard-core terrorists, but for divine grace, may on any large scale be impossible, and involve life sentences for those who have been forced to take the oath, however bestial, can be de-oathed and could be rehabilitated.

"The fact that African women and girls have been forced to take such a revolting and soul-searing part in the higher degrees of oath places a special responsibility on us for ensuring that particular attention is given to rehabilitation work amongst women and girls. Church and State alike have in the past underestimated their responsibility in this direction. The rehabilitation of the Kikuyu tribe will very largely be conditioned by the success which attends a concentration on the needs of African womanhood.

"Friendship and devoted services of European men and women directed towards the undergirding of African recovery and advancement is the biggest thing Great Britain can offer at the present time. Reasonable African public opinion will welcome it. Oath devoted service will make the money already voted to Kenya come alive."

Man Mau Levies

Then, speaking *ex tempore*, Bishop Beecher said:—

"The military necessity for forbidding cultivation in a mile wide strip along the edge of the forest cuts out some of the most productive land to which the Kikuyu have access, and the communal labour required by the administrative authorities decreases the time of men and women for agricultural pursuits. The return of labourers from outside the Kikuyu country, reduced by taxation the cash potentials which has been further reduced by taxation imposed by Mau Mau.

"I have recently had irrefragable evidence that Mau Mau is leaving as much as a month from men and from women as a price of leaving them in peace. The women are still largely the key to the situation. They are still mainly the farmers and exclusively the cooks. The

situation challenges us to work among the women. The mobile units which the Church is putting into operation will in some small measure deal with it, and I hope that every other means will be taken to raise African womanhood to play her proper part in the new society. We shall try to reach women something of the Christian concept of agricultural stewardship.

Before commenting on the new constitutional proposals I must say that I am no politician. I am not pro-European, pro-African, or pro-anything else, but I am concerned with the men and women, boys and girls who form the whole community of my diocese.

Mr. Lyttelton's proposals represent a scheme designed to assure the basic principle of a future society and a free participation by non-European in responsible government.

I am impressed that they have failed to secure African support. Most people in Kenya feel deep sympathy for the African members of the Legislative Council, but the Africans cannot continue to occupy third place in this own country.

It was singularly fortunate that those of us outside political circles were not invited to meet the Secretary of State and discuss this issue, with which I might also have had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Lyttelton. He had the opportunity to be generous by offering parliaments ensuring that Africans appointed to the office of Minister were free from the stigma of failure by placing them in cabinet under secretaries.

Outstandingly Successful African

That is what we have done in the Church. My diocese is divided into 12 rural deaneries; 10 of the deans are Africans, all simple, humble folk, and, with one possible exception, all have been outstandingly successful in the most difficult administrative jobs. The four deans in the Nairobi emergency area have discharged their duties with outstanding success because they have been tutored by European missionary advisers who have receded. The Africans have become able to take over the task.

I hope that Africans may be persuaded to co-operate in Mr. Lyttelton's plan, and that they will have courage enough to accept the one Cabinet post offered to them, and by steady devotion win their spurs and consequently a larger share in affairs.

From the earliest days of the emergency the Church has realized that the shooting war is the prelude to a new phase in the life of Kenya which can never be the same land again. We must take immediate steps to get our rehabilitation plan clearly defined. The shooting war may end quite abruptly, and in the unexpected future. We must have no waiting, while we think what we are to do next.

In trying to secure recruits for the diocese staff, to be concerned largely with African education, preparing the rising generation for the new life in a new Kenya with a new pattern of society, we have to inject into the African educational system a task force which will be there for a limited period to prepare the African teaching profession so that it can go forward with confidence. For that task force I hope to obtain the services of courageous and self-sacrificing men and women who will place themselves at the disposal of the African people.

Churches on Wheels

A second activity is the use of mobile units, churches on wheels. The Church cannot content itself with evangelism in isolation. It must care for the whole man. It must use mobile units are now on the road. They will facilitate the distribution of literature, teach hygiene, and be equipped with film strip projectors and a public address system. They will give instructions in Christian stewardship of the soil. Each will have a European (who will take with him the African pastor of the locality) and an African driver-mechanic-announcer; and sometimes there will be additional staff.

The purpose is to break down the fortress-mindedness of Christian communities which have been forced to withdraw to comparative security, and to carry the message of the Church to communities which have had no Christian witness for 18 months except that of the martyrs who have lost their lives.

Nairobi, the centre of an amorphous society which is tribal, presents one of the greatest problems. The African residential areas—I detest the word "locations"—have to be reclaimed for good citizenship. There is a plan for a Christian social centre, which I hope the Church Army will run in an African residential area to create a civic sense based on the Christian way of life.

Final responsibility for Kenya lies in this country, for Kenya is still a Colony. Given a sufficient amount of money and the right people, and we will soon win the job.

Answering questions, the Bishop said that before the Secretary of State reached Nairobi the Christian Council of Kenya asked the Governor to arrange for Mr. Lyttelton to see him

(the Bishop) and had understood that an appointment would be fixed. After Mr. Lyttelton's arrival there were several telephone calls to Government House, until at last the Christian Council was informed that the Secretary of State could not see its spokesman. No reason was given.

Since the Parliamentary delegation had emphasized the importance of an investigation of the sociological background of Mau Mau, a psychiatrist, formerly alienist at the Mather Mental Institution, Nairobi, had returned to Kenya to make inquiries. If the churches were invited it would certainly be for comfort.

What has happened in Kenya since the rising spirit of African nationalism has been associated with terrorism, brutality and bloodshed, and the outbreak of the emergency. To write of the actions of the Government as a reversal to paganism savagery was too facile.

Elsewhere terrorism had tended to collapse rather than to build up, there were indications that the hard-core terrorists were extremely hard-pressed and the shooting was about to end in the comparatively near future.

The greatest hope of future African leadership in Kenya was through local government, which had already produced some men of outstanding ability.

Public Opinion Misrepresented

Asked about recent extreme statements in Kenya, the Bishop said that what appeared in local newspapers as a persistent nag might represent the views of only a few people who went on writing to the Press. As he went about the country he found many more people liberal-minded than had become the case five years ago, and the trend was certainly towards liberalism.

Political speakers frequently failed to represent the feelings of a constituency, for they were likely to attract those who sided with the speaker, while most of those who disagreed with him did not think it worth while to travel long distances to attend. That was why one constituency could have an overwhelming vote in one direction and a neighbouring constituency vote in the other direction despite the fact that the European farming community was reasonably homogeneous. There was no widespread support for the splinter party which advocated a federated apartheid State. Another point to be remembered was that extremists were likely to be more vocal than the liberal-minded people.

Invited to say something more about Mr. Lyttelton's constitutional plan, the Bishop replied that it offered a wider viewpoint, and he hoped that the African members of the Legislature would be large-hearted enough to accept it and make it work. The same would come when direct election of Africans to the Legislature must be introduced, as it had been to African district councils.

As to a common electoral roll, that ought to be worked out by experiments in municipal councils. Local government was surely the field for such experiments. Meantime he would like Africans to be elected by an African electorate.

Success of Athi Detention Camp

The Athi detention camp had been impressively successful so far. Of 1,400 Mau Mau detainees between 200 and 300 had become co-operators, voluntarily associating themselves from the others and giving the combatant valuable information. They worked one day on civic information projects and the next for wages, despite abuse of the non-co-operators who received the same rations without doing any work, except occasional security and cooking fatigue. The complete camp staff to work would require a far larger staff of guards that could be provided.

The screening teams had gone a long way towards objectivity in treating Mau Mau suspects, and outstandingly good work had been done by that at Naikui.

Asked what military protection was given missionaries, the Bishop replied: "None. None of us has at any time carried arms or sought any protection, and that applies to small Christian communities living right up to the edge of the forest and within a stone's throw of the rebel's stronghold."

In a sense the Church has suffered eclipse. Active membership has been sorely reduced. The points of loyalty for Christian people who have been the focus of the same number of candidates have been presented as the emergency began. Churches have always been packed close together, in groups of four and five, deep outside. On one occasion the camp opened through on the previous night the three miles of the ring of churches and schools within the perimeter. The pattern a steady return to church membership.

The apparent defection at first was an open secret, but it was seen going to the other. One thing which still stands in the way of more active support is that it is virtually impossible to afford the people freedom from fear.

National Comment on the Bishop's Matters of Moment

Brains Trust on Kenya Questions

England Branch of East Africa Women's League

A BRAINS TRUST ON KENYA was held at Overseas House, London, last week by the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, who were holding their annual general meeting.

Taking part were the chairman of the recent Parliamentary delegation to Kenya, MR. WALTER ELLIOT (Cons.), and one of its members, MR. C. ALPORT (Cons.), and MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY, MRS. PAWCUS, and MR. GEORGE BROWN, M.P. (Labour), a former Under-Secretary for Agriculture, who visited Kenya last year.

The first question read: *Are East Africa's Natives fit to begin to govern themselves after little more than 50 years' contact with European civilization, whereas in West Africa such contact dates back as far as the 13th century?*

Mrs. HUXLEY commented that almost any community could "govern" themselves in some form, even bees and colonies of ants. Indeed, before our arrival in East Africa the Native Peoples had governed themselves in varying fashions, sometimes very effectively. If the questioners was inquiring whether at the present moment East Africa's Natives were fit to take over our highly complicated, multi-racial form of Parliamentary democratic government, probably most Africans would themselves reply "No." But they were capable of running some form of government, which we might not like, but they would.

Kenya and Gold Coast

MR. GEORGE BROWN pointed out that the problems facing the Gold Coast and Kenya were essentially different, and in that context the question might be misleading. Nobody suggested that Kenya's Natives should begin today to govern themselves as a separate State.

"But as to whether the Africans of Kenya are fit to begin to operate some of the functions of government, I should say the answer is certainly "Yes." A number are already doing it very well. African councils are working well, and I was surprised to find how the village organizations are being run."

MRS. PAWCUS thought that many of our present troubles had arisen because civilization had been pushed too fast. Africans in Kenya should first gain more experience of local government.

MR. ALPORT felt that the Africans must have a part in working out a multi-racial future for Kenya. It was of no avail to say to some bright young African, "You will be given your chance in seven or eight generations." He would naturally retort, "But where shall I be in seven or eight generations?" Kenya must make the best use of all the talents among its peoples.

Summing up, the chairman, MR. ELLIOT, said that the team seemed to agree that the attempt to bring Africans into government must be made, the differences concerned method and speed.

Do the team approve, from the settlers' viewpoint, the constitutional changes announced by Mr. Lyttelton?

Mrs. HUXLEY said approve. The plan could be criticized, dismissed as a mere proposal, or described as overweighed by the scale of responsibility to be given to Africans. But the crucial factor here was based on some measure of agreement. After ten years of partnership was getting down to something. Everyone should be grateful to Mr. Lyttelton.

MR. BROWN could not speak for "the settlers' viewpoint," and begged others not to do so, lest Africans speak solely from an African viewpoint and Asians from an Asian viewpoint, the very thing which aggravated the problem.

Amid laughter, Mr. BROWN said that it was difficult for him, as a member of the Government, to approve what

headed up of anything the Secretary of State had done. But at least we had managed to make a start. He regretted that only one African had been given an appointment. That solitary African had to step over a broad gulf, alone bearing tremendous responsibility. To have had a partner to share that heavy burden might have been a fairer arrangement. But Mr. Lyttelton may have had no room to manoeuvre than appeared on the surface.

It was how the responsibility of everyone to help make the plan work, and nothing ought to be said which would encourage anyone in Kenya to take a different line, thereby impairing the chance of the new proposals being successfully implemented.

MRS. PAWCUS entirely approved the plan, and believed much credit was due to the Secretary of State.

MR. ALPORT replied that, from the settlers' viewpoint, it was salutary that they should now have to accept the responsibilities of doing. The plan represented a foundation upon which to build for the future. No one should underestimate the difficulties, nor should anything be said to hinder the proposals.

Common Electoral Roll

Would a common voters' roll be the solution to the existing racial question of racial representation in Kenya?

MRS. ALPORT considered that at present such an innovation would be impracticable. It was desirable, Mr. Lyttelton's proposals would give a breathing space of four or five years, something which Kenya needed. He introduced in that period a difficult system would be most unwise. It might revive many old fears and prejudices.

Mrs. PAWCUS, remarking that the common roll was used in Southern Rhodesia, recalled that many Africans in that Colony who were eligible did not claim the vote because they feared that it would render them liable to income tax. The same thing might apply in Kenya. It was surely best to leave this complicated question alone at present.

MR. BROWN doubted whether Mr. Alport was right in assuming that Kenya would have a breathing-space because of the new plan. It seemed to him far more likely that even more political unrest would be aroused. Nevertheless, it was not for that reason that he rejected the common roll at the moment. If it were introduced as the answer to the educated African's desire for participation far more could be created, since the qualification devised might result in that African getting a worse deal than at present.

"In Kenya," continued Mr. Brown, "I was strongly urged to accept the common roll. But when I tried to put myself in the Native's position, and to ask how shall I be placed under the common roll, I invariably answered that I should not be qualified to be on the roll in any case."

Some people asked whether it was not possible to have some sort of cross-bench, with a limited common roll at the moment that was as far as he would go. If he were an African organizer he would not scrimp the existing separate electoral systems for the possibly elusive prospects of a common roll.

Mrs. HUXLEY thought that, if the test for a common roll were fixed so low that a mass of Africans could be eligible, the Europeans would not agree, whereas such qualifications might cause those Africans who had agreed to the common roll to declare that it had turned out to be a fraud. The common roll must eventually come, but a time of emergency hardly seemed appropriate to begin to complicate a common roll.

Educational Problems

Would Africans in Kenya not gain more from more elementary and technical education than from a university?

MR. ALPORT pointed out that the six-year test and concluded that the great deficiency was in the secondary and higher stages of education. One never really learned anything until about 17, but in any case we must provide Africans with a proper pyramid of education including the further stages.

MRS. PAWCUS believed that extension of education in Kenya was essential, particularly for the African woman, who had been left so far behind their male counterparts in the field of educational advances invariably. It was up against the Treasury's question: "Where is the money coming from?"

MR. BROWN said that in Kenya everyone should be trained rather than playing. It was not training teachers to train others. There was something in that, but he was worried that education in Africa was being overloaded in favour of the academic type. Not nearly enough attention was being paid to which would lead to better agriculturists, better doctors of all sorts,

Commons Discuss Commonwealth and Colonial Machinery

Mr. Walter Elliot on the Case for an African Department

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS were discussed by the House of Commons last Friday, when Mr. C. J. M. A. PORT (Cons.) moved:

"That the changes which have taken place in the political structure of the British Commonwealth since 1839, which have created new relationships between the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's realms and territories overseas, make desirable the urgent examination of the respective spheres of responsibility of the Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices and a reorganization of the services for which they are responsible."

It was, he said, a full generation since the machinery of Commonwealth and Empire administration had been altered. In 1925 Mr. Baldwin had set up a Dominions Office, separate from the Colonial Office. That change had reflected the changes wrought by the 1914-18 war.

Since 1925 changes quite as radical had taken place. Did to-day's State machinery conform to Commonwealth needs?

There had been three main changes—Indian independence, Central African federation, and the shift of emphasis from the political aspect of our relations with overseas territories to the aspect of economic problems. To-day it was of greatest importance to solve the economic rather than the political problems.

Symbol of Special Relationship

Mr. A. PORT disagreed with suggestions that the Commonwealth Relations Office should be amalgamated with the Foreign Office. There must be special machinery for private methods of communication between the U.K. and Commonwealth countries, and the C.R.O. was a symbol of that special relationship. He equally opposed amalgamation of the C.R.O. and the Colonial Office. That idea would not commend itself to Canada, Australia, and South Africa, and it would increase the immense burden on the Colonial Secretary.

The Colonial Secretary was increasingly occupied with supervising and assisting political developments within non-self-governing territories. He had no capacity to concentrate on matters like Malayan problems, Central African federation, changes in the West Indies and West Africa, and in examining law and order in Kenya, and he had never been able to give full attention to economic development. Responsibility for the major economic planning of Commonwealth development should be transferred to the C.R.O.

What we require is not merely a Commonwealth Relations Office that is largely a liaison office and tends to be a diplomatic post office between ourselves and the Commonwealth countries, but a Ministry of Commonwealth Relations and Co-operation which would provide and direct our effort and co-ordination in the economic development and progress of the Commonwealth as a whole.

It would have responsibility for the industrial research projects that are needed—geological, research, research into various aspects of economic development. Therefore it would be logical that the Ministry should be responsible for a technical service not forming part of the existing Colonial Service.

An overseas technical advisory service was urgently required, and it might be formed initially of the technicians associated with the Colonial Office, the Civil Service, the new working territories moving towards self-government and perhaps British officials remaining to assist during the Sudanese transition.

A Ministry of Commonwealth Relations and Resources, responsible for a highly qualified technical overseas advisory service, would provide a new centre which would enable the country to make a proper contribution to the development of standards of living and modern industry, in the solution of some of the difficult economic problems facing us in the less developed territories.

Such a service would not be centrally controlled. The Commonwealth countries could organize their own contributions to it. Alterations in responsibilities would naturally affect the nature and composition of the existing Colonial Service. One of the main criticisms of the present system was that it men-

wanted promotion they might be transferred to another part of the world where their valuable experience would be wasted. A Colonial Secretary in one of the West Indian Islands is an expert Kikuyu speaker, and his whole previous experience has been in East Africa. I understand that he is extremely anxious to assist in the solution of the difficulties that face Kenya. It seems illogical that such a man should be employed in a part of the Colonial Empire where his experience is of relatively little value.

Reorganization on Regional Basis

The best principle for reorganization of the Colonial Service should be to place it on a regional basis, that is to say its members would not move from the region in which they were originally assigned. The Far East, East Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, West Africa, the West Indies form fairly composite units and would be the best regions of service.

The best principle for reorganization of the Colonial Service should be to place it on a regional basis, that is to say its members would not move from the region in which they were originally assigned. The Far East, East Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, West Africa, the West Indies form fairly composite units and would be the best regions of service.

The great danger was that we might be too timid in discussing changes in the machinery of Commonwealth relationships.

MR. BERNARD BRAINE (Con.) seconded the motion, recalled that four out of five human beings within the Commonwealth lived in sovereign, independent lands. Great changes were sweeping across that Commonwealth, and we should think out in advance what this process of change would mean to our relationship with new self-governing States.

The role of the Colonial Office was first changing from that of a stern, unyielding to that of a kindly uncle from the supervisory to the advisory. But as a Colony achieved self-government, the Gold Coast, for instance, and wanted to consult the Canadian Government about extension of the Volta project, Dr. Nkrumah would communicate through some post office in London, but direct with the Canadian Government. Why then not the same sort of functional approach exist in relations with the United Kingdom?

West African might take the view that to go through the Colonial Office channel was to admit a subordinate status. Some would object that that was where the C.R.O. came in, but it did not. It had no direct administrative link with Dominion Governments. The High Commissioners were independent and highly efficient, but it would be wrong to suggest that the C.R.O. was the only one to be broken up ourselves and member States.

Ministry of Commonwealth Affairs

The C.R.O. still had a valuable role to perform, but a new Ministry of Commonwealth Affairs should replace the Colonial Office, being responsible for providing administrative and technical services for the Dependencies and former Dependencies which still required outside assistance. The word "Colony" a misnomer would then disappear.

Doubt and uncertainty existed in the Colonial Service to-day, the fear of redundancy being widespread. Post-war recruitment was much larger than pre-war, but there had been a supply last year the Colonial Secretary had made 1,227 appointments, but 1,248 vacancies still remained.

The Colonial Service was not a single service, but a whole series of services, in which it was almost impossible to achieve uniformity. A new and unified service was needed to guarantee security and reasonable prospects, to attract right men, and to give all territories the men they needed. It should be open to all of Her Majesty's subjects, irrespective of creed, race, or colour. Pay, continuity of employment, and pensions rights should be underwritten by the U.K. Government, which would contribute to the cost of the service, while the balance was provided by the employing Governments in proportion to their financial resources, not to the number of separate offices they employed. No officers need then fear premature termination of their careers, nor need the poorer territories be barred from getting the best men.

European Child Murdered in Kenya Another Mau Mau General Killed

A European child, the four-year-old son of Flight Lieutenant Stephens, R.F.C., and Mrs. Stephens, has been murdered by Mau Mau hordes on the outskirts of Nairobi. The boy was in the garden riding a tricycle when he was attacked. A houseboy who saw the crime called Flight Lieutenant Stephens and they chased the terrorist. With aid from some colonialists, they caught the man, who confessed that he had killed the child because he had taken an oath and been caused to decapitate a European.

General Kagoo, a Mau Mau leader in the Kinangop area, was among the 25 terrorists killed in a clash with security forces last week. The action was a sequel to the abduction of two Kikuyu guards by a strong-armed gang. In the operation Mr. Ian Frank Patterson, a European district officer serving with Kikuyu guards, died of wounds.

Kagoo, who had been a corporal in the King's African Rifles during the war, showed a knowledge of tactics. Ruthless and audacious, he preceded his attacks with bugle calls learnt in the K.A.R.

Last week's Mau Mau casualties were 105 killed, 11 captured, wounded, and 133 suspects, detained. Of the security forces, one European and 30 Africans were killed and one Asian and 10 Africans wounded.

Nine Kikuyu guards were killed near Nairobi on Thursday night when a Mau Mau gang burnt down a guard post. A further nine guards were killed when the same gang attacked a shop in which 24 guards were sleeping.

Five Schools Burnt

Five primary schools in the Kikuyu Reserve were burnt by Mau Mau gangs last week to the east of Nyeri, resulting in injuries to several African children.

Detective Sergeant G. Varma, an Asian police officer who has been prosecuting in cases of fire-raising offences, has been wounded by a gunman.

It has been revealed that of the six Mau Mau leaders who took part in the talks with Major-General Heyman and Mr. E. Windley last week, four came from the Mount Kenya area, where China was recently in command and two from the Aberdeens, the headquarters of Dedan Kimathi, who is regarded as the principal Mau Mau organizer.

The terrorist representatives, all of whom had letters from China, came and went under safe conduct General Heyman and Mrs. Windley returned to Nairobi after the meeting to report to Sir Frederick Crawford, the Acting Governor. General Sir George Erskine, head of the newly-formed War Council.

Major-General W. R. N. Hinde, who a year ago was responsible for planning the campaign against Mau Mau, is now operating in the field. He will co-ordinate the activity of troops with that of other security forces and represent the Commander-in-Chief on provincial emergency committees when required.

With the establishment of the War Council, the Emergency Committee has been dissolved, as has also the Central Advisory Committee, which was advisory to General Hinde. Administrative officers are being consulted as to the advisability of revision of provincial and district emergency committees.

Penalties in Screening Case

Barry Harvey Hayward, the 17-year-old police reserve officer who was convicted of a serious assault last week, was fined £25. An African ex-Mau Mau adherent was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for abducting and causing serious bodily injury during the screening case. The judge said that Hayward's action in forcing water into the suspect's water (which the suspect had been told was paraffin) had been poured over him was a form of assault, torture and almost criminally sad. He said that Hayward was fortunate in the lenient view taken by the judge. He, the judge, appreciated that Hayward was young, that there was no police reserve officer of similar rank present, and that his actions had done no bodily harm. Nonetheless, there were strict orders against ill-treatment of prisoners. Not only had Hayward lacked the moral courage to step the ill-treatment, but he had actually joined in what he had described in his evidence as the fun.

The judge was concerned that neither officer had made a full

disclosure at the earliest moment. Hayward had tried to suppress his part in the early stages of the interrogation and deliberation, and to suggest something which was uncorroborated. The other officer had gone even further. Police and police reserve officers had always been treated as reliable witnesses, and the practices of both of these officers suggested that it might be a wrong assumption.

The judge was convinced that no African home guard would commit an offence against Africans in the presence of European officers, unless he believed that his actions were not distasteful to them. He had a doubt if the officers did not stop the accused African would lead him to presume that they approved his actions. The use of real paraffin was to a great extent a natural corollary of the previous mental torture in which he knew the two officers had participated. That was a mitigating circumstance so far as the African was concerned.

Africans May Hold Meetings

The Government of Kenya has accepted a motion in the legislative Council by Mr. Awori, an African member, that responsible African leaders should be given immediate facilities to hold meetings in Nairobi in order to influence the African public in favour of law and order.

The speaker was emphatic that he did not mean African members for that Council when he spoke of leaders. He said that among the African dons chiefly dealing with the emergency in their areas, the African clergymen, the African city councillors, and so many others concerned with the trend of events in this country.

Nairobi was the keypoint, and psychological war had to be started. The forces of law and order were winning the battle, and Mau Mau would be crushed, but the African public ought to know what the Government proposed to do for Africans and was already doing. Africans should understand that Mau Mau would only return them to barbarism and savagery.

Mr. E. Windley, Member for African Affairs, said that even in normal conditions a permit must be obtained for any public meeting. Africans who wished to organize them must submit to the authorities the agenda and the names of those who were to speak.

Mr. Coventry expressed the hope that as all such meetings the chairman would open with the words: "Gentlemen, you may smoke."

District Councils in Nyasaland

"THE NEW DISTRICT COUNCILS ORDINANCE is one of Nyasaland's most important measures for a long time," said the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Colby, when he addressed pupils of the Local Government School at Domasi. He continued:—

"There have been 'district councils' of various kinds for many years, but I now have power to set up a new kind, able to do for a whole district what individual Native authorities can at present do for their own areas.

"These councils will be able to look after local roads, bridges, wells, markets, schools, and the like. They will make rules to be obeyed by everybody in their districts and levy rates on people living there to help pay for the work which the Councils do. Such rates will be in addition to the revenue already received by the various Native treasuries, which will also be controlled by the new councils.

"Native authorities will still have power in their own areas, and chiefs will still have their courts, but the district council will have authority over the whole district."

The Governor stated that the first councils would be established at Cholo, Blantyre, and Ncheu. They must represent everyone in the district, whatever his race. In Cholo for example, the district commissioner would be chairman and the 20 members would include six Africans, elected by the existing councils of Africans, seven by the district commissioner, and two Asians and six Europeans also chosen by him.

Asians and Africans are now accepted in European-owned hotels in Nairobi without a European escort if they are personally known to the African manager, and big Asian-owned hotels still accept at least one who brings in an African.—Mr. Hugh Latimer, writing from Nairobi to the Observer.

Great Increase in Crime in Uganda Disputed Claim by Non-officials

A SCATHING ATTACK on the Uganda police was delivered by Mr. C. Handley Bird in the Legislative Council after Mr. B. K. S. Verjee had introduced a motion noting with concern the great increase in crime in the Protectorate.

Recalling that he had raised the matter regularly for seven years, Mr. Bird said that of all the forces which had been betrayed, badgered and bewildered by higher authority, none compared with the Uganda Police. The fact that witnesses were too liable to intimidation and violence if prosecutions failed, that first offences were passed over, and that unduly light sentences were imposed, he attributed to the curious workings of British law. Terrorism was at work among the African population. Would Uganda, he asked, ever get a judge who would let it be known that he would not be bound by precedent, but would make decisions which would free the average citizen from fear?

There had been a lack of real effort by Government to tackle the problem; higher authority had failed to support the police. It was the Attorney-General's business to make the necessary amendments to the law in order to cope with the situation. The population was infuriated, and would not be satisfied with polite debate. Africans were afraid to go out at night, and were being ruined by thefts. Insurance companies had passed a vote of no confidence in Government. "Nothing is done," he concluded. "I hope that the population, who are forced to suffer brutality, will take steps themselves."

Mr. Verjee said that there had been an increase of 40% in crime during the past year and of 6.6% increase in 1952. He doubted if police pay was high enough. The public was losing confidence in the police, and failing to report thefts because the police would do nothing. He urged sterner measures to deal with receivers.

Colonel A. A. Beerlein suggested an investigation by the situation experts, adding that detection of crime was the responsibility of the police. Important factors in crime prevention had to be found to increase them, if it were generally believed that it was easy to steal and that the prospect of escaping punishment and retaining the stolen property were good.

Mr. S. W. Lutere declared that rural as well as urban areas were suffering from lack of protection against robbery. Some Africans were resorting to violence in their own defence instead of reporting incidents to the police. Cases of murder arising from lack of police protection would be the fault of Government.

Mr. J. W. Lwamashu wondered if some of the crime might not be attributable to night watchmen, and urged investigation of how these men fulfilled their duties.

Mr. Kawalya Kagwa's Charge

Mr. Kawalya Kagwa was glad to see that Africans really did the detective. It was shameful to withhold information of crime from the police. The people of Buganda did not tell what they knew. If an increased police force went into the villages there would be complaints of interference, but the Protectorate Government must be strong enough to see that "yes, we have come here to govern you, and we are here to do it."

Mr. B. K. Mulyi complained that Africans had no protection either by the African or the Protectorate Governments. They did not help the police because they were afraid of having their houses burnt and their property taken. Some of the organized gangs lived near Kampala and their houses, which were well known, should be raided by the police.

Mr. J. K. Jaffa recalled that a few years ago insurance against burglary was unheard of in Uganda. Now insurance companies were refusing to cover the risk. It was important to restore confidence in the Protectorate.

Colonel W. A. L. Gordon said that people would supply information if they had security.

The Attorney-General, replying to the deputy, said that cases were rarely turned down on technicalities, but regulations would not convict on insufficient evidence. A country had the right to crime it deserved. He hoped to introduce a Bill shortly to amend the criminal procedure in certain respects and would welcome any suggestions from the public for its improvement. In a difficult transitional period the preservation of law and order was passing from the chief to the central authority. More and more should be made of police and detention.

7 reasons why... this thrifty BEDFORD

is today's best buy

1. Range of sturdy truck bodies from which to choose.
2. Choice of 2 powerful, reliable engines - petrol or diesel.
3. Heavy-duty clutch: fully-floating hypoid rear axle.
4. Synchronised 4-speed gearbox.
5. Integral, all-steel 3-man cab - riding on 3-point cushioned suspension.
6. Cab insulated from engine heat.
7. Easy service access to cut down maintenance time.



7-TON DROPSIDE TRUCK

BRUCE
 P.O. BOX 951
NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by
 Major Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru,
 Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga,
 Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

PERSONALIA

Colonel PETER FLIN has returned from the Middle East.

SIR RONALD and LADY STORRS have left England for some weeks.

Dr. A. J. W. ... has written a new book, entitled 'Kenya's Warming'.

LORD PORTSMOUTH has arrived in this country from Kenya for a short stay.

LORD WEDSMITH has been elected to the board of Messrs. Hecht, Lewis and Kahn, Ltd.

Mr. ... HILLER, chief architect of the Central African Airways, has arrived from Salisbury.

Mr. D. C. KEMPSON has been appointed chief accountant of the British South Africa Company.

Mr. ALISTAIR GIBB has returned to London from the United States, and will leave for Kenya early next week.

Dr. A. L. CAIRNS and Dr. MICHAEL DENBOROUGH, both of Salisbury, are in London from Southern Rhodesia.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, Chairman of Howardsgate Trust, Ltd., presided at the annual meeting in London last Friday.

Mr. GRAHAM GIBB, secretary of Messrs. Bullard King & Co., Ltd., has been appointed assistant general manager also.

Princess ALICE, Countess of ATHLONE and the Earl of ATHLONE have left England to spend a month on the Continent.

Mr. W. B. CARR and Mrs. DENISE MAPLEBECK, only daughter of Mr. Grmond Yeatman, of Bulawayo, were married last week in Rome.

The NABAGEREKA of BUGANDA is expected shortly in London on private domestic affairs. Her husband, the Kabaka, is at present in London.

Mr. JOHN WALLACE, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. WALLACE have returned from their visit to Central Africa.

Mr. G. M. PAIN, managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, is likely to be in London for a few days at the end of next month.

When Mr. J. L. ROBERTSON, a soil conservation officer in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya, was driving home from a dance last week his car collided with a hippopotamus.

Mr. VICTOR MATTHEWS, Commissioner in London for East Africa, and Mrs. MATTHEWS will be among those who will fly to Uganda later this month for the official opening of the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme.

Mr. Oswald L. BELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, entertained to dinner at the House of Commons on Tuesday last week by the six members of the Parliamentary delegation recently in Kenya.

The engagement is announced between Miss JOHN FRANK WELLES, third son of the late H. C. Welles of Kenya, and Miss ... MORRALL, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Morrall, of Menengo, Kenya.

Mr. OSWALD WOODCOCK of Chingola, Northern Rhodesia, and Miss ELSPETH THOMPSON, young daughter of an Herbert and Mary Thompson, of Hadenham, Buckinghamshire, have announced the engagement.

Mr. C. MARFARLAND who has been Trade Commissioner in Nairobi for the Government of Southern Rhodesia since July last, is now Commissioner in East Africa for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The engagement is announced between Mr. JOHN RUSSELL of Bourneville and Miss CAROL ... daughter of ... General W. D. A. ...

Mr. JAMES ... for General Williams, who has recently appointed a Commissioner for Tanganyika in East Africa, will leave London in about a fortnight to take up his appointment.

General and Lady PILE are to sail for the R.M.S. ARUNDEL CASTLE, which is to sail Southward and Northern Rhodesia. They are expected to return by air, reaching London on ...

SIR ROBERT BOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, has unveiled a tablet in the Anglican Cathedral in Khartoum to the memory of Sir HUBERT HUDDLESTON, Governor-General from 1940 to 1947, who died in 1930.

Addresses by Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, M.P., Professor ... and Mr. JOHN HATCH were delivered at a conference in Sheffield last week, which was attended by representatives of the Africa Bureau, the Scottish Council for African Questions, and the Africa Councils in Manchester, Sheffield, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Newcastle, and Birmingham.

Passengers in the ... include Mr. and Mrs. ... and Mrs. A. H. S. HUNTER, and Mrs. S. F. ... and Mrs. A. KNOWLES, and Mrs. C. F. LIGHT, the Rev. S. SMEAGAL, Mr. J. L. MONRO for Mombasa, and ... G. Davies and Mr. and Mrs. ... D. TURNER for Dar es Salaam.

Canon EDWARD G. PATERSON and Mrs. PATERSON have sailed in the ARUNDEL CASTLE on their way back to Southern Rhodesia. Canon PATERSON served in the K.A.F. during part of the 1914-18 war and then became town clerk of Brakpan, in the Transvaal. Ordained in 1928, he founded a Cyrene mission near Bulawayo in 1941, and there greatly encouraged Bantu arts and crafts.

Mrs. A. FAWCETT has been elected chairman of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, succeeding Lady ALTRINCHAM, who served in the vice-presidency. After seven years' notable work as secretary, Mrs. J. P. JEWELL has relinquished that task to Mrs. F. C. SHAW, but remains on the committee, while Mrs. E. BROOKE-ANDERSON is co-opted to the committee. Mrs. E. NEUFORD remains treasurer, and the two other vice-presidents are Lady BROOKE-FORD and the Hon. Mrs. CHARLES BOMBARDY.

Mrs. ... has been elected chairman of the ... succeeding ...

After seven years' notable work as secretary, Mrs. J. P. JEWELL has relinquished that task to Mrs. F. C. SHAW, but remains on the committee, while Mrs. E. BROOKE-ANDERSON is co-opted to the committee.

Mrs. E. NEUFORD remains treasurer, and the two other vice-presidents are Lady BROOKE-FORD and the Hon. Mrs. CHARLES BOMBARDY.

FOR SALE
 ALEX. ELECTRIC BUNGALOW overlooking Bantry Bay. Four bedrooms (2 & c.), three sitting rooms, bathroom, scullery, boxroom, and garage, all in perfect order. Apply: Colonel Denis Balfour-Lodge, Bantry, County Cork. Telephone: Bantry 82.

C.M.S. GUEST HOUSE, LONDON
 LONDON GUEST HOUSE of Church Missionary Society welcomes sympathetic non-missionary guests when accommodation available. Easy access town, central heating, children's nursery, luggage room, etc. Terms reasonable. Write Warden, Wigrave House, 77, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, London, S.W.16.

SWITZERLAND
 An attractive holiday offered by young couple during winter holidays at the M. ... beautiful view of the lake, swimming, fishing, ski-school, etc. Every comfort. Winter sports. Ski lifts, cable car, on footstep, ski school, ski-school brochures. Contact: Wilmot Allistone, Chalet Bon ...

TANGANYIKA NATIONAL PARKS
 APPLICATION invited for Director of National Parks for three-year contract. For first instance, Salary £2,000 per year, plus house allowance in ... For consideration, holder must be responsible to Trustees of General Administration in Serengeti ... and any other which may be deemed ... and experience in the ... National Parks Service. Secretariat, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

MR. S. R. FLEISCHER, resident director in South Africa of New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., will retire from that appointment at the end of this month, but will retain his directorship of the company and the parent company until the end of October. MR. P. S. HAMMOND, who has been elected a director of both companies, will become general manager in South Africa on May 1.

THE REV. J. C. PRETORIUS, of the Mkhoma Mission, and head of the Dutch Reformed Church Mission in Nyasaland, has been appointed a European representative of African interests in the Legislative Council replacing the REV. ANDREW DOUG, who is now a member of the Federal Parliament. The nomination of Mr. Pretorius by the Governor is in accordance with the policy of appointing heads of various missions in rotation.

MR. F. W. AITKEN, who sails today in the ATHLONE CASTLE to live in the Cape Province of South Africa, joined the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa after serving in the R.N.V.R. and the Royal Naval Reserve in the 1914-18 war. At different times he has served in Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, the Union of South Africa, Swaziland, and Northern Rhodesia, having been manager of the Njala branch since 1944. MR. AITKEN was formerly in the Colonial Nursing Service in Hong Kong and Tanganyika Territory, and was keenly interested in Old Guide work.

Obituary

Canon W. J. Wright

CANON WILLIAM JOSEPH WRIGHT, M.B.E., M.A., who died suddenly in Frinton-on-Sea last week at the age of 73, was dean of Nairobi Cathedral from 1928 until 1938. Born in Dorchester, he was educated at the local grammar school and St. Edmunds Hall, Oxford, and was a curate in South Lambeth, London, from 1919 to 1916, vicar of Christ Church, High Wycombe, for the next two years, and then chaplain in Nairobi from 1920 to 1927.

Then and during the subsequent decade, when he was dean of the Cathedral, he became very well known in Kenya for his wide human sympathies, a gift for friendship, a special tolerance for the unhappy and unsuccessful, and a charity which knew no bounds of creed or race. He was a good and god-fearing companion, but as a preacher he could be very forthright. Before he left Kenya he was made a canon of Mombasa.

In 1939 he became rector of Lambourne, Essex, and from 1942 to 1946 he was vicar of Nayland-Weston. During the war he acted as a chaplain to troops and the R.A.F. in Essex and Sussex.

Trenchant Critic

Canon Wright continued to take a deep interest in African affairs, and he spoke and wrote frequently on the problems of the continent, particularly those of Kenya. He was fair-minded, constructive and optimistic, but he could be a trenchant critic. His letters often appeared in the correspondence columns of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and a book of his entitled "Their Excellencies" is now in the press.

He seldom missed any important public meeting in London connected with East African affairs, and he will be much missed at such gatherings and at the East India and Sports Club.

In 1936 he married Miss Elizabeth Carter, who survives him, with two sons and one daughter.

DR. W. H. C. POWELL, F.R.C.S., died last week in his Nairobi surgery at the age of 37. He leaves a widow and three children.

Mr. A. W. Redfern

MR. ARTHUR WILLIAM REDFERN, who died recently in Salisbury at the age of 72, was well known in Southern Rhodesia and elsewhere as a big game photographer, and life studies were for him more than an interesting hobby; the preservation of game was his deep concern, as his work as president of the Colony's Wild Life Society and his membership of the National Parks Committee testify, and he was convinced that photography increased public support for the cause which he had so keenly at heart.

He was born in India, educated at Loughborough, went to Rhodesia at the age of 20 to join the Legal Department in 1896, and served with the Matabeleland and Mashonaland relief forces during the rebellion. Three years later he was with another relief body, at Mberingi, winning The Queen's Medal with three clasps in the South African War.

After the 1914-18 War—in which he served for a time in the Grenadier Guards—Mr. Redfern became master of the High Court in Salisbury. In 1924 he was appointed chairman and manager of the Colony's Land and Agricultural Bank on its foundation, a position which he held for 25 years.

In 1940 he was elected M.P. for Salisbury Gardens as a National candidate, and held the seat until the end of the war. He was chairman of the Conditions of Service Board, and honorary organizer of the Rhodesian Thrift Campaign. From 1944 to 1947 he was chairman of the Natural Resources Board, and he served on the Historical and Monuments Commission.

Sir Cecil Bottomley

SIR WILLIAM CECIL BOTTOMLEY, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E., who has died at the age of 76, joined the Colonial Office in 1901 after leaving Trinity College, Cambridge. Four years later the responsibility for the British Protectorates in East Africa was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, and Bottomley was posted to the section created for the purpose. He was the first secretary of the Colonial Survey Committee (and many years later its chairman), and in 1907 appointed secretary of a committee on Colonial Service pensions. He was also private secretary to several Secretaries of State and Parliamentary and Permanent Under-Secretaries, and an original member of the East African Currency Board, established in 1920. In 1926-7 he visited East Africa, and on his return was promoted an Assistant Under-Secretary of State. Not long afterwards he was made Chief Crown Agent for the Colonies, from which post he retired in 1943. Thereafter he lived in Cambridge. He is survived by his wife, one son and two daughters.

MR. RONALD BIRNIE IDE, a surveyor in the Department of Lands and Surveys in Tanganyika, has died in Morocco.

SIR JAMES ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK, the 10th baronet, has been found dead in his home in Limuru, Kenya, with a gunshot wound in his head. An automatic pistol was discovered near the body, and foul play is not suspected. Born in 1898, and educated at Wellington, he succeeded to the title in 1937, and served with the R.A.F.V.R. in the last war, attaining the rank of squadron-leader. He joined the Kenya Game Department in 1939, becoming Acting Game Warden in 1941. He leaves a widow and two sons, of whom Ivone Elliott Kirkpatrick is the heir.

CAPTAIN BERNARD CARTER, C.B.E., R.N. (Retd.), who has died at Chesham, Dorset, at the age of 68, served in East African waters during the 1914-18 war as assistant secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station.

Parliament

Development in Bechuanaland

Mr. Kiwanuka's Arrest

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week MRS. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked what financial assistance was to be given to Bechuanaland for economic and social development.

MR. FOSTER: "With the approval of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Resident Commissioner recently issued a statement on this subject in Bechuanaland. Since it is rather long, I will, with permission, circulate it in the Official Report. The assistance promised in the statement is, of course, subject to the approval of Parliament in the normal course."

MRS. WHITE: "Can the Minister tell the House whether this assistance includes the implementation of the cattle ranching scheme recommended by the Cassell mission?"

MR. FOSTER: "The assistance will increase the total revenue of the Protectorate to a certain amount and the field in which it has been used is still under consideration."

Following the statement of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has examined the Bechuanaland Protectorate's present ability to provide from its own resources an adequate standard of services. They have concluded that, until the Protectorate's revenues improve, financial assistance from H.M. Government will be needed.

Cost of Administration

Since 1940 the Protectorate has financed its ordinary administration from its own resources. It has during this period received financial aid under Colonial Development and Welfare Acts amounting to approximately £1½ million for development purposes, but the funds available have proved insufficient for the establishment and maintenance of adequate Government services. The satisfactory administration of the vast and sparsely inhabited areas of the Protectorate, 275,000 square miles, with a population of only 300,000, is costly and clearly beyond the Protectorate's own resources. Well-planned development, which unfortunately can only in very long term, leads to expansion of revenue.

H.M. Government, recognizing this, have agreed that the Protectorate should receive efficient assistance for a number of years, necessary to enable adequate standards of administration to be maintained. It is hoped that funds from Colonial Development and Welfare Acts may be available to enable development work on water supplies, the Protectorate's greatest economic need, to be speeded up and expanded both in existing settled areas and in the Kalahari (as recommended in the recently published report of the Cassell mission); and also for geological survey, improvement of agriculture and animal husbandry, tsetse and swamp control, grain storage, secondary education, etc.

Public Works

Grants-in-aid, the amounts of which will be determined annually, will be used to cooperate to undertake much needed expansion of its administrative services. Present proposals by the Administration include a programme of public works, mainly buildings and roads, of the order of £1½ million over the next four to five years. The emphasis of additional expenditure will be mainly on activities and projects calculated to expand the Protectorate's economy, thus enabling it in its turn to finance further expansion of social services.

The programme for additional expenditure on administrative services is now under examination by H.M. Government. The first phase of the proposed programme is already reflected in the Protectorate's 1954-55 Budget, which provides for expenditure of approximately £950,000 against revenues of £820,000. This immediate deficit will be met from the Protectorate's reserve fund balance, standing currently at £270,000.

"In 1953-54, when expenditure on the new phase of the programme, which may amount to about £1½ million, is likely to exhaust the remaining surplus balance of H.M. Government will be prepared to make such grants-in-aid as may be necessary to enable whatever programme is finally agreed to be carried out."

MR. A. HENDERSON then asked Mr. Eden for a statement on the seven-Power conference this month to co-ordinate defence arrangements in Africa.

MR. EDEN: "A conference held in Nairobi on the initiative of the United Kingdom and South Africa in Government's in August 1951, undertook a study of the facilities available for communications and the movement of military forces and supplies between the south of Africa and the Middle East at the time of war. The French and U.K. Governments have convened a second conference to undertake a study covering the western territories of Africa south of the Sahara which were not included on the previous occasion."

E.A. High Commission

MR. KIWUKA (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he was satisfied with the efficiency of the East African High Commission, and if he would make a statement on its work and what it had accomplished.

MR. LYTELTON: "In answer to the second part of this question, I would refer the hon. member to the annual reports on the High Commission, of which copies are available in the Library."

MR. G. HUNTER (Lab.) asked the Minister of Education whether he would consider the Centre of a college of one of the conditions to be fulfilled before the adoption of a provision to a school as efficient.

MR. HORNBY: "I personally am opposed to any such bar, but the views of proprietors of independent schools should in my view be free to control admissions to their schools. I do not think it right in the process of recognition should be used to limit this freedom. My concern is with the suitability of the education and facilities offered to the pupils who have been admitted."

MR. F. BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked what ground Joseph Kiwanuka, ex-president of the Uganda National Congress, arrested on January 2nd and why. He had been released on bail, but was again arrested on January 11th.

MR. LYTELTON: "Mr. Kiwanuka was first arrested on a charge of printing and publishing a seditious publication. He was then released on bail pending his trial. Two days later, on January 11th, he was re-arrested under the emergency regulations for reasons unconnected with the original charge, the Governor being satisfied from reliable evidence that it was necessary to exercise control over him in the interests of public safety."

MR. F. BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked what grounds passports issued to African students in Kenya were endorsed with the qualification "no further application for further endorsement should be referred to the principal immigration officer in Nairobi."

MR. FOSTER: "The Colonial Secretary is consulting the Governor, and will reply to the hon. member."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the Minister aware that originally I put this question down to the Exchequer Office, as it has responsibility for passports, and that the Exchequer Office transferred it to the Colonial Office under the impression that there should be more information there? Is it really the case that

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.
 Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants.
 Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wadi Medoni, Wadi Halfa, El Obeid, Suakin and Tokar. Adfoideah (Yemen), Massawa, Asseb and Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti (French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt).
 Agents in Saudi Arabia.
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.
 JEDDAH YEMBO
 Agents in the United Kingdom.
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. Ltd.
 LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER

SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
 MINING WAGONS, RAIL TYPERS
 RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
 STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



HUDSON
 LIME, RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.
 24, ELKSTONE HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
 London: 4, Victoria Street, E.C. 1
 Bangalore: 1, Latham Street, Bangalore
 Calcutta: 1, Roberts Road, P.O. Box 157, Dalhousie
 Galle: 1, Roberts Road, P.O. Box 157, Dalhousie
 Harare: 1, Wilford Watson Ltd., Cecil Street, Harare

Letters to the Editor

Tourists Want to See Mau Mau Areas

Inquiries and Bookings Most Satisfactory

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA

SIR.—Your columnist in Notes By The Way has referred to the fact that the Northern-Rhodesian Government attributes the poor response to their big game safaris to the belief overseas that Mau Mau activities extend to Northern Rhodesia.

Here in East Africa the safari industry has had one of its best years, and the inquiries and firm bookings for the next six months are most satisfactory. There are on record a number of cases of visitors who insist on visiting the affected areas at the end of their safari.

It seems improbable, therefore, that Northern Rhodesia can correctly attribute the poor response to their safaris to Mau Mau—except in the sense that traffic may have been diverted to Kenya on this account!

Certainly it is true that despite the world-wide publicity given to Federation and Mau Mau, wild confusion as to the geographical relationship between the East and Central African territories still exists. One recently an American tourist applied to the British Passport Control office in New York for a visa valid for East Africa and specified the four territories, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. When his passport was handed back to him, he found the visa valid also for Northern Rhodesia. When he questioned this, he was firmly told by the Passport Control Officer that Northern Rhodesia was in East Africa.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL W. DUNFORD

General Manager

EAST AFRICA TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION.

Nairobi,

Kenya Colony.

New P.E.A. Port

A LARGE NEW PORT is planned at Nacala, half way between Beira and Dar es Salaam. Costing £50,000 initially, it will provide 1,000 ft. of wharf for large ships and a 600ft. section for small boasting craft. Later there are to be two deep-water wharfs extending to more than 2,000 ft. A new railway runs inland to Nampula, chief town of the Nyasa division of Portuguese East Africa, and thence to Quimbo, 50 miles from the Nyasaland border.

"During the last 30 years the European community of Kenya has never had a firm, strong leader, a team of more than mediocre ability, energy, or zeal, or a policy or unity."—Major G. W. Suttcliffe.

Vital Nature of Kafue Scheme Lapses from Power Shortages

THE VITAL IMPORTANCE of the Kafue hydro-electric scheme to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was explained recently to Bulawayo Rotary Club by Northern Rhodesia's Economic Secretary, Mr. R. A. Nicholson. Only through this scheme, he claimed, could a coming crisis in the Copperbelt's power needs be met in time.

Existing power shortages meant an annual loss to the copper mines of about £100,000, while Northern Rhodesia itself lost £7m. in revenue. Unusually in the 1960's the power gap would widen crucially. Completion of the Kafue project would demonstrate to the outside world that the Federation had sufficient confidence in its own resources.

Mr. Nicholson described how the scheme would exploit the fall in the Kafue along 22 miles of river between the railway crossing and the Kafue's emergence from the escarpment into the Zambezi. The actual fall to be exploited was about 1,800 feet, and two power stations would each use half the fall together producing 258 megawatts. If investigations favoured more storage up the river above the flats, the scheme's capacity would be considerably increased.

Power was vital to the copper industry, which would provide one-third of the total Federal revenue. A saving of 1m. tons of copper a year would mean many years of the Kafue scheme involving less than 200 miles in distributing it.

When the project, producing 24 m. p., would cost about £30m. the first stage of the Kariba scheme, producing 360mW., would at present prices involve some £55m. and the second stage, producing 900mW., might cost £100m. In any case, a Kariba could not be made for another two years and its completion would be three or four years too late to close the Copperbelt power gap.

Lake Victoria Fisheries

NEW RULES are being drafted under the Lake Victoria Fisheries Ordinance to prohibit the use of seine nets in Kavondo Gulf in order to restore the dwindling fish resources of the area. Thirty years ago the average catch of a gill net set in the gulf was 45 fish; to-day it is only 1.6. There are now about 5,000 Africans engaged in fishing in the gulf, and some 39,000 over the whole lake. Commander G. F. Cole, chief fisheries officer at Kisumu, in conjunction with the fisheries services at Jinja, is fitting three motor boats with echo-sounding apparatus in order to locate new fishing grounds where species of fish other than *tilapia* are present in commercial quantities. The decline in *tilapia* is due not only to over-fishing, but also to reduction in the numbers of crocodiles, whose staple food is barbel and lung fish, which in turn eat *tilapia*. A new species of quick-maturing *tilapia* is being introduced into the lake.

Seven men have been killed in recent raids and counter-raids in the Dadaab area of the Somaliland Protectorate.

THE **MANICA**
TRADING COMPANY
LIMITED

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS
SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

BEIRA, P.O. Box

BLISBURY, P.O. Box 776

BULAWAYO P.O. Box 310

GWelo P.O. Box 447

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

CLAN HALL HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to
PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, JIBUTI, BERBERA, MOONDISHE,
MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MWARA

Direct or by transhipment

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

THE OWNERS

AFRICAN MERCHANDISE CO. LTD.
MOMBASA

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

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

LYKES LINES



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

Loading South Africa Loading West Africa

s.s. Tyson Lykes	Sailed	mid/late April
s.s. Charles Lykes	mid April	
s.s. Lykes	early May	
s.s. Leslie Lykes	early/late May	
s.s. Charlotte Lykes	late May	early/late June
s.s. Reuben Tipton	early/late June	
s.s. Ruth Lykes	late June/early July	mid July

* If cargo is to be carried to West Africa, then it is carried via the Cape of Good Hope.

For further particulars apply to
LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., 50 BURLINGAME ST.,
LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.
LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD.,
MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM,
NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.
THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA.
SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., LINDI.

MANUBITO

CAIXA POSTAL 17. LOBITO, ANGOLA
Cables Lobito, Angola. Membrillo

STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENCY

LINER AGENTS FOR

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

LOBITO

Sub-Traffic Agents
BENIGUELA RAILWAY
THROUGH-BEL SERVICE U.K., EUROPE, U.S.A. VIA LOBITO

BELGIAN CONGO

Canwarren, P.O. Box 106, Elizabethville, B.C.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Schulimb, P.O. Box 87, Ndola, N.R.

LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD.

48-50, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3
Avenue 5212. Cables Walfship, London.

Commons Discuss the Commonwealth

(Report continued from page 998)

Mr. A. Quinton quoted the comment of Mr. William Clark: "Unity of the Commonwealth is still a goal rather than a reality, and to strengthen that unity, not only at ministerial level but also among the peoples, is an urgent need. A tremendous effort to explain, through the Press and radio, as well as through personal contact, is required."

Mr. E. L. Martin (Cons.) said that the problems which Colonial Secretaries had had to face since the war were based on the simple fact—that the British Empire had not been killed but had grown up.

Both sides of the House had been guilty of a certain party capitol out of the difficulties of Colonial Secretaries. That had been unfair, for any Secretary of State had to honour black and white cheques issued by our ancestors for 150 years, who had proudly boasted that our policy was to bring the Colonial peoples to the status of self-government. Now those people were coming along and saying: "Thank you. Pay up." We could not reply that they were not ready, for it was not a question of what we thought, but of what they thought.

The only principle of which the Commonwealth could continue to work was as an association of States rather than a centralized Imperial family. The ideas of such distinguished men as Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Amery of a centralized Imperial unit were never practicable.

The great lesson to be learned from history was the establishment of complete racial and national equality. Vincent Massey, a great Commonwealth Statesman, had said: "You should always be proud of your traditions, but never content with them." That was a good way to start.

(To be concluded)

Only 2.2 out of every 100 European and Coloured persons under 21 in Southern Rhodesia are classified as delinquents, said Mr. S. D. O'Donnell, Bulawayo's social welfare officer, when he claimed recently that the Colony still has the lowest rate of juvenile delinquency in the Commonwealth.

Going to Africa?



Adequate protection against malaria is provided by Paludrine, the modern remedy. It is highly effective, pleasant to take, has no unpleasant side-effects, and is quite safe, even for children. You can relieve your mind of the fear of malaria by the regular recommended use of

PALUDRINE[®] THE MODERN ANTIMALARIAL



Imperial Chemical (Pharmaceuticals) Limited, a Subsidiary Company of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

Represented in East Africa by
AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
EAST AFRICA LTD, Mungion House, Nairobi.
Distributor:
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD., AND ALL BRANCHES.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Lusaka achieved full municipal status last week. The Uganda Legislative Council will meet on April 13, May 28, June 15, and September 15.

Of 541 Sudanese candidates 248, or 46%, passed the Cambridge School Certificate examination.

Fire in the Aberdare forests of Kenya are reported to have destroyed 46,000 acres. Spotter aircraft assisted the fire-fighters.

The State of emergency proclaimed in the Buganda Province of Uganda on November 30 ended last week by proclamation in the Official Gazette.

The Federal Government intends to complete Salisbury's new civil airport within the next two years. The estimated cost of completion is £750,000.

The Bishop of Northern Rhodesia appeals for five priests, two for itinerant work on the Copperbelt, and three unmarried men for work among rural Africans.

M.V. TANTALION CASTLE, a New Union Castle cargo ship, sailed for South and East Africa on her maiden voyage last Friday. She carries locomotives for Nyasaland Railways.

To mark The Queen's forthcoming visit, Kampala Municipal Council is organizing a competition for the best garden and the most attractively decorated business premises in the town.

Radio diffusion service has been installed at the Ziway location and will be administered by Harar City Council. Seventy of the 200 loudspeakers available have been applied for.

Holidays in Uganda

Wednesday, April 28, the day on which The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are due in Uganda, and the following day, when Her Majesty will open the Owen Falls hydroelectric scheme, will be public holidays.

The Trusteeship Council of the United Nations has expressed the hope that the Government of Tanganyika will consider further increases in the African membership of the Executive Council as soon as practicable.

Kenya Kongonist won against Ian Twigg in a match at Arusha. Kongonis scored 220 for four wickets declared and 17 for four declared; the Twigg scored 144 in the first innings and 90 for five in their second knock.

The editors of the Uganda Mail, Sa'uddin Taherai Patwa and the publishers, Patwa Newsagency (Uganda), Ltd., were each fined 750s. last week, and the printers, The Friend's Press, Ltd., 400s. on a charge of criminal libel against three ministers in the Buganda province of Uro. They pleaded guilty.

Charges of stockpiling in the Kisubi mission cadet armoury and stealing several rifles, two Africans were sentenced in Kampala to two years and two and a half years' imprisonment, respectively. The man who received the lighter sentence pleaded guilty and gave evidence valuable to the police.

Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka Banished

The acting president of the Uganda National Congress and editor of the Uganda Express, Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka, who has been detained in Luzira prison near Kampala, since early January under the emergency regulations was banished by the Governor last week to Umboni village in the West Nile District.

A petition by an African, Munyao, son of Mwei, for special leave to appeal against a judgment of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, which dismissed his appeal against his conviction under the emergency regulations of Kenya and the sentence of death, has been dismissed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, without calling on Mr. J. G. Le Quesne, appearing for the Crown.

Powered Flight the Story of the Century

A record of aviation and its influence since the first flight of the Wright Brothers

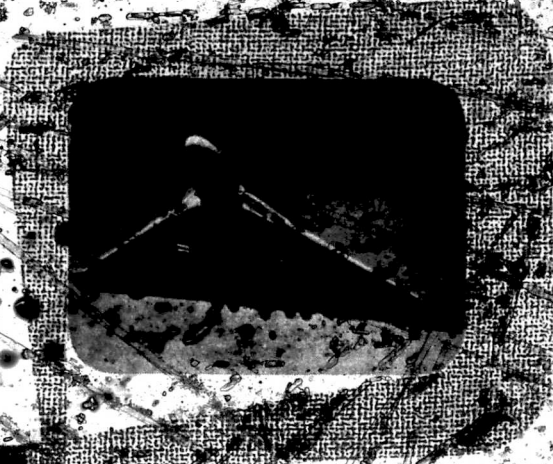
Millé Miglia 1953

Famous international road race held annually in Italy

Project 074

The use of radio-active piston rings in measuring engine wear

Supplies can be ordered on the plan from the local Shell Company, or in Great Britain from the Petroleum Films Bureau, 29 New Bond Street, W.1



MILLE MIGLIA FILMS

The Shell Film Unit was founded in 1933. Its documentary films are known throughout the world. More than 2,000 copies of current productions are annually distributed to foreign countries; the majority are revoiced in up to 15 different languages.

The Shell Film Library now contains 120 films covering not only every aspect of the oil industry but also many subjects directly or indirectly related to it.

Above and left: Three recent productions.

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE Co. Ltd.

SWITHINS HOUSE,
11-12 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4.

BRANCHES:

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

IMPORTERS OF

All classes of merchandise including Building Materials, Hardware, Gunnies, Pree Goods, Wines and Spirits, etc.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS

Fully experienced and efficient service at East African Ports.

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding Trade, Commerce, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions apply to

The Commissioner
East African Office
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

Telephone: 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400

Mining

Mining Development in Tanganyika

Mines Department's Review for 1953

UNLIKE SOME OF THE EARLIER POST-WAR YEARS, 1953 was not remarkable for any outstanding events in the development of the mining industry of Tanganyika. The period was one of stick-taking and consolidation. Owing to falling markets and a diminishing gold premium a certain amount of curbing activities was noticeable, and in some cases operations were suspended or brought to a close. Steady development and expanding production was the general key-note on the established mines.

The value of mineral production (as distinct from exports) was close on the £4m. mark, setting a new record. Increases were recorded in the case of diamonds, gold, gypsum, malin, lead concentrates, waste mica, salt, and silver.

Exports are provisionally valued at approximately £m. or £m. less than in 1952, when figures were heavily inflated by the shipment of nearly two years' backlog of production by Williamson Diamonds, Ltd.

Diamonds.—At Mwadui mine in the Shinyanga district, the installation of new plant by Williamson Diamonds, Ltd. to increase the quantity of diamondiferous gravel treated to 7,500 tons in 24 hours continued. The plant is scheduled to come into operation about the middle of 1954. To provide an additional water supply a new dam was constructed with a capacity of 1,800m. gallons. The principal mining unit will be a six cu. yd. electrically-driven walking dragline. Concurrent with new plant construction, diamond production was increased by some 30,000 carats over the output in 1952.

At the neighbouring mine of Alamasi, Ltd., output was slightly lower than in 1952.

Increase in Gold Production

Gold.—The upward trend in gold production, though slow, was maintained in 1953, and exports in terms of fine gold were 5,193 oz. higher than in the previous year. Increases, albeit small, were recorded from all gold-producing areas with the exception of the Kibama district, where the city producer suspended operations, and the Mvombe district, where the quantity just failed to reach that of the previous year's level.

The efforts of the local gold mining industry not only to keep going but to increase production in face of the difficulties which beset it, are a matter for congratulation.

The first sod was cut for the shaft at the first new gold mine to be developed in Tanganyika for a number of years. This occurred at Kibabwa mine in the Mvombe district, where New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., and the Colonial Development Corporation are operating in partnership under the name of Tangoro, Ltd., a locally incorporated company. The outcrop was worked for a time on a small scale in pre-war days by Kibabwa Mines, Ltd. The property was acquired by the C.D.C. in 1952, and is now to be developed in depth and a plant treatment installed.

Gold sales at premium prices amounted to 68,174 fine oz. which realized £2,484,811 American dollars. The equivalent in sterling received by producers averaged £2.19s. 0d. per oz. The previous year's average was £2.05s. 6d.

Lead.—Exports of lead concentrates were raised from 12,837 tons in 1952 to 16,075 tons (provisional) in 1953. Construction of the new treatment plant with a capacity of 10m. tons of 1,500 tons of ore a day was undertaken, and is progressing well despite shipping delays and other set-backs.

Mica.—Exports of sheet mica and splittings provisionally totalled 25,172 lbs. in quantity, just under 15 tons valued at £106,302, as against 22,272 lbs. in quantity, valued at £102,272 in 1952. The increase in value was due to the contraction of the market for the smaller sizes of mica.

Wolfram.—Production of concentrates in both cases was only less than in the previous year. The expected increase in output of concentrates as a result of the entry of the Colonial Development Corporation into this field was not realized. Owing to the fall in the price of wolfram the corporation curtailed operations. Similarly, the fall in the price of wolfram minerals, which at the beginning of the year was £10s. 6d. per long ton unit, and had fallen to 15s. 6d. by the end of the year, led to suspension of work by the chief wolfram producer.

Other Minerals.—A considerable amount of work was carried out by an independent prospecting company, claims in the Pare district, the first time that mineral claims were filed on the

export list. Kenya took 57 tons of this mineral, the first to be sent there since 1951 when 611 tons were exported. Gypsum is produced at Mkomani in the Lusitani District, for the Kenya and Uganda cement industries. The quantity exported in 1953 was 1,128 tons valued at £2,820.

Exports and local sales of salt amounted to 17,890 metric tons, valued at £177,807—a new high record in quantity and value.

Exports of china clay amounted to 1,250 tons, valued at £12,177. The local industry was experienced a serious setback by the decision of the Pugu China Clay Co., Ltd., the only operators at present in this field, to go out of business. Six years of painstaking research and experimentation, which resulted in building a pilot plant capable of turning out a good quality refined product, have thus come to an end. The mine (conveniently situated adjacent to the Central Railway only 11 miles from the port of Dar es Salaam) Government is prepared to receive applications for re-leasing the property.

Aerial consignment of 19 tons of crude graphite was shipped to the U.S.A.

Coal

Coal production for local consumption began on a small experimental scale on outcrop workings on a claim in the Rungwe district. Development of the coal deposits in the Songea and Njombe districts awaits the establishment of railway communications. Improved reserves in this region total 246m. tons, with a further 10m. tons indicated and a gross tonnage of over 250m.

Oil Prospects.—A test oil exploration licence granted in the end of 1952 jointly to the D'Arcy Exploration Co., Ltd., and the Shell Overseas Exploration Co., Ltd., covering an area of 21,000 square miles of Tanganyika littoral was covered by aerial photography. Reflection, refraction, gravity, and aerial magnetometer work was carried out by geophysical survey parties, and sea-borne and land surveys made over a considerable area of the coast. Much attention was given to the island and a decision reached to start a deep test well on the island in 1954.

The first of several diamond drill holes for obtaining geophysical information was sited at Pugu, near Dar es Salaam, and at the year-end had reached a depth of 347ft.

Mining Licences.—At the end of the year there were current 95 exclusive prospecting licences in respect of areas totalling 995 square miles, one exploration licence covering approximately 22,000 square miles, and 1,921 mining claims and leases occupying a further 394 square miles.

Labour.—Labour employed in prospecting and mining averaged approximately 507 Europeans, 241 Asians, and 18,800 Africans per month.

Conclusion.—Although the year was not remarkable for any outstanding events in the mining industry, it was one of sound achievement and steady build-up of production potential.

The principal mineral exports for the year (with values for 1952 in brackets) were: diamonds £2m. (£3,046,187), gold £909,993 (£869,268), lead concentrates £1,472,288 (£399,829), and mica sheet £106,312 (£142,674). The total was £3,770,881 (£5,887,888).

The above is a slightly abbreviated version of the official document.

Roan Antelope Strike Ends

THE 10,000 AFRICAN STEELERS at the Roan Antelope copper mine, Northern Rhodesia, returned to work after five days' strenuous losses in output had been caused by Mr. N. Kenny, acting general manager of the mine. Two days' discussions were held by the African Mineworkers' Union before the decision to end the strike was taken. It began with an original demand for a 10% rise in a European supervisor. Other demands were subsequently made.

African Drivers' Strike

A STRIKE might pay 36 members of the African Driver Union in Northern Rhodesia, which started on Monday, is reported to have been effective in the copper mines of the area and nearly 100 men in Chibwa. The Union is demanding a 10% rise for 228 members, compared with the current rate of £10s. 6d. plus bonus, which would mean an increase in the present minimum wage.

Wants Review

COAL PRODUCTION from the Colliery in 1953 was valued at £2,568,800, compared with £1,823,857 in 1952.

Press Report for March

Production from Hill 1250 tons of lead and 2,250 tons of zinc were produced.

Mining Dividends

INSANYA CONCESSIONS, LTD. Interim 10% (the same)

Company Report

Falcon Mines, Limited
Dividend Prospects

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FALCON MINES, LIMITED, was held on March 30 at Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. B. PALENFUS, chairman of the company, presided.

The chairman said: "The directors' report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1953, together with my review were circulated to all shareholders. I now propose to give you a brief account of the work done and the results obtained since then."

"The tonnage milled at the Dalny mine for the five months ended February 28, 1954, was 65,900 tons, which yielded 9,348 fine ounces of gold, equal to a recovery of 84 dwt per ton. During this period 2,677 tons of flotation concentrates, having an estimated average value of 10 dwt per ton, were stockpiled, after oxidation, for re-treatment when the Fluo-Solids Roaster is in operation. The installation of the roasting unit is virtually completed and trial runs are expected to begin within the next two weeks. The estimated working profit for the five months (excluding concentrates stockpiled) was £27,343.

"At the Sunace and Bay Horse mines the estimated working profits were £4,753 and £1,934 respectively. I am pleased to report that the exploratory work which is at present being carried out on both these properties has recently disclosed some satisfactory values in new areas, although it is still too early to judge the full importance of these disclosures."

"The initial price of gold paid to producers in Southern Rhodesia has recently been raised from 244s. to

245s. 4d. per ounce, but the final price is dependent upon the official London New York rate of exchange and sales on the free market.

The following is an extract from the chairman's circulated statement:

"No change has taken place in the authorized and issued capital of your company. The properties have remained the same as last year, but the mining area at the Dalny mine has been increased by 100 pegs of an additional 39 claims.

"The net profit for the year was £62,766, which is equal to approximately 142s. on the issued capital. In arriving at this figure no account has been taken of the concentrates stockpiled at the Dalny mine during the year, which totalled 3,933 tons. The estimated average value of these concentrates, which will be re-treated along with the current concentrates when the Fluo-Solids Roaster is in operation, was 22 dwt per ton, but as mentioned in the general manager's report, the gold recovery that will be obtained and the cost of treatment cannot be ascertained at this stage.

"At one time it was hoped that the roaster would be completed by the end of 1953, but the main units were not delivered from the United States until December.

"The purchase and installation of the roasting plant will cost approximately £75,000, and this is being financed largely out of overdraft facilities obtained by your company's bankers.

"Now that the heavy capital expenditure programme at the Dalny Mine is virtually completed, your directors are anxious to place the company on a dividend-paying basis at the very earliest opportunity, but after careful consideration they have decided to wait until the Fluo-Solids Roaster is installed and operating satisfactorily before starting the payment of dividends."

The report and accounts were adopted.



**THE EAST AFRICAN
POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**
ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1952		1953		1952	
Under takings operated	1,700	Under takings operated	11	Under takings operated	17
Number of Consumers	1,700	Number of Consumers	11,993	Number of Consumers	9,324
Annual consumption	11 million units	Annual consumption	21 1/2 million units	Annual consumption	162 million units
Capital	£78,000	Capital	£50,000	Capital	£1,110

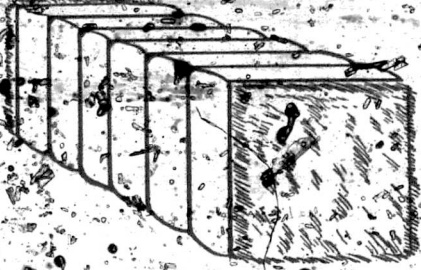
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., 11, Bechoy Street, Harbidge Street, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: 591. Telegrams: "E.A.P.L."
Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Malindi, Naivasha, Uasin Gishu, A.C. 41/270

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box 10. Telephone: 11
"Tanzania" Hydro Electric Station at Pangani Falls. System: 220V, 50/220 volts 3-ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 232. Telegrams: "Darasco". Branches: Anzani, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Kilgoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Iringa. System: A.C. 20/220 volts 3-ph.

LONDON OFFICE:

24, Cannon Street, E.C.4. Tel. City, 3044. Telegrams: "E.A.P.L." LONDON



Packed Goods make Uninteresting Pictures

If you have goods for EAST AFRICA, we can sell them or clear and forward them for you. If you have products from EAST AFRICA, we can export and insure them on your behalf.



Smith Mackenzie

HEAD OFFICE: NAIROBI & CO. LTD
BRANCHES: MOMBASA, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM, JINJA, PAKEIA, ZANZIBAR, LINDI, NIKENGA, KUMUKU
LONDON CORRESPONDENTS: GIBBS, BOWEN & CO. LTD, LEADENHALL ST. E.C.3. (AYEN 4400)

LOHITO
THE WEST COAST PORT FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic to the Copperbelt

Saves 2,000 miles in transit from U.S.A.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN FORCE LOHITO - RHODESIAN BORDER

Through Buli to TEBU

FOR PARTICULARS apply to
 Messrs. Royal Niger Company, Princes House, Great St. Martin Street, LONDON, E.C.2.
 Messrs. Central Trading Agency, Leopold Street, Shippard Road, 44-50, St. Mark Lane, LONDON, E.C.1.

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM
 BRANCH OFFICES IN AFRICA AT: MOMBASA, BEIRA, DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN

REGULAR PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICES

COASTAL SERVICE IN BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

TRADE MARK BRANDS HAVE A RIGHT OF PRIORITY

HOLLAND-AFRIKA LUN

AMSTERDAM

Fifty Years in Uganda

1903

we introduced Cotton to the Protectorate and began the industry.

1953

this season's crop is expected to approach and may beat the previous record.

We are proud to have played our part in the Protectorate's development and to be one of its leading Importers and Exporters, Tea, Coffee and Rubber Producers, Motor Sales and Service Agents, Estate Managers and Secretaries, Cotton Agents, Gumbers and Advisers, Electrical and Industrial Representatives, Insurance Agents.



THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

P.O. BOX 7, KAMPALA, UGANDA. Also at JINJA, MBASE and FORT PORTAL

LONDON: THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LIMITED, 16, Bury Street, E.C.3. Telephone: ROYAL 6400



for good

CONCRETE Use ROCK BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

* Thousands of tons of Rock Cement have already been used in construction of Uganda's Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme, where only a cement capable of meeting the exacting concrete requirements of Dam construction is specified.

MADE IN UGANDA TO S.S. 12: 1952 BY UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY LTD.
LEAFLET ON REQUEST TO DEPT. E.A.R. P.O. BOX 74 TORORO, UGANDA