

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 18, 1954

30s. yearly post free

No. 154

Registered at the G.O. as a newspaper



Tanganyika

THE ubiquitous GIRAFFE, familiar sight to all travellers in East Africa, was chosen for Tanganyika's crest. This ungainly seeming creature with his strong sense of inquisitiveness, has, in many parts of the country, become almost embarrassingly tame.

Herds of giraffe still lend an almost prehistoric note to the countryside, as they did seventy-five years ago when Smith, Mackenzie

& Co. were first established in East Africa, to grow into the large and experienced organization which has our service today.



Agents for **S.S. STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.**
General Managers of African Wharfrage 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., 172, CECILIAHALL ST., E.C.3. (Avenue 4680)



**Smith
Mackenzie**

& CO. LTD

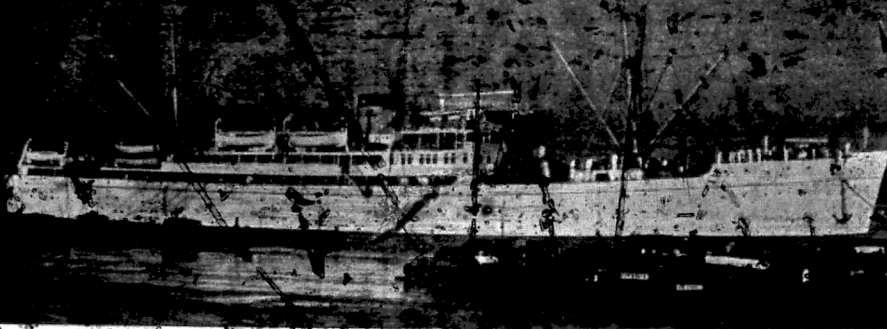
Branches — Mombasa (Head Office), Nairobi, Lamu, Kampala, Jinja, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, Mikindani, Mtwara, Kismayu, and Kisumu.

C.D.C. Operations in East Africa

THE BANK LINE LTD

ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD.,

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

**THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE**EMPLOYING FAST TWIN SCREW MOTOR LINERS WITH EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION
— DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS CARRIEDBANGKOK, CHITTAGONG, CHALNA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO
and SOUTH and EAST AFRICAN PORTSDetails of Fares, Passage, Etc., from ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD., 21, BURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
or from any Travel or Shipping Agent**TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND
NYASALAND RAILWAYS**Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland

(with connexions at Dong, 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 m.v. "Hala II" for all Lake
Nyasa ports (Mwanza, Mpor Mpor, Tanganyika).Head Office in Nyasaland—Limbe
London Office: City Wall House,
129/130, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2**NORTHERN RHODESIA**

For Information

APPLY TO

The Commissioners for Northern Rhodesia

51, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LEE SQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: Whitehall 2045. Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"**SCANDINAVIAN
EAST AFRICA LINE
of OSLO**Regular sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCEEAST AFRICAN PORTS,
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUSKELLER, BRYANT and CO.,
22, Billiter Buildings,
London, E.C.3.Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., 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

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR
QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO. LTD.
LYKEL BROS. STEAMSHIP CO. INC.

BOVILL, MATHESON

GOVERNMENT

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 Visiting Agents
Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the
Producers of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining
Undertakings

Associated Companies:

J. W. MULLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI

ARUSHA

MOMBASA

TANGA

SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED

Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents

MOMBASA

NAIROBI

ARUSHA

TANGA

London Correspondents:

TRENT, BOWLE & CO., LIMITED

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

Tel. MANNSON House 2471

"BIROLL"

BALING PRESS

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



Simple in operation

Also Manufactured of Fibre Reciprocating
and Brushing Machinery

Complete Sisal and Similar Fibre
Factories supplied to order.

Special Machines supplied to
Clients' Own Requirements.

SHIRTLIFF BROS., LTD.

ENGINEERS

LETCHEWORTH

Cable: SHIRTLIFF, LETCHEWORTH ENGLAND

cotasco the emulsion paint

for direct application to
all prepared and
unprepared surfaces

Cotasco dries in one hour — amazingly
tough — can be scrubbed clean —
brushmarks disappear as you paint.

SHERWOODS

EAST
AFRICA

PAINTS LTD

Sole distribution through the selling and managing Agents

WIGGLESWORTH & CO.
(AFRICA) LIMITED

DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANGA, NAIROBI & MOMBASA

London Associates:

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. LIMITED
TRINITY SQUARE, E.C.3.

CLAN HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to
 PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, JIBUTI, BERBERA & MOGADISHU
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAB ES SALAAM, LINDI & MWARA

Direct or by transhipment.

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

THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
 MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:

STAVELEY PAYOR & CO.
 LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents:

TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.
 LONDON, E.C.2



Fly anywhere in East Africa

For fast luxury travel fly in East Africa
 by East African Airways 28 seater Dakota DC3's.

Through a close network of services you can fly
 anywhere and to the remotest parts. East African

Airways Corporation offer special holiday and busi-
 ness excursion fares. Also a special excursion rate
 is offered by their coastal services to Durban.



For full details
 of services in-
 quire at your
 local Travel
 Agent or Airline
 Office.

AIRWAYS TERMINAL

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS



Sadler House, Box 1019
 Nairobi, Kenya.



Fly B.O.A.C. to LONDON

IN FIRST CLASS LUXURY OR TOURIST COMFORT

Fly between East Africa and London by B.O.A.C. fast, frequent First Class services or by Tourist Class at money-saving "low budget" fares. Whichever you choose, you are assured of repeated comfort in fully pressurized, engine-driven aircraft and the same courteous, friendly attention. Complimentary meals, bar service available on all flights. No tips or extras.

Consult your Travel Agent or any B.O.A.C. office.

FLY BY B.O.A.C.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

To South and East Africa

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

From Southampton	
Princess Castle	May 20
Arundel Castle	May 27
Athlone Castle	June 3
Barbaron Castle	June 10

*Via Malindi to Mombasa

Ask for details of Special reduced return fares by "Athlone Castle" Sailing 18th November, 1954.



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

	London	Rotterdam
"Kenya Castle"	June 3	
"Rhodesia Castle"	June 10	
"Bismarck Castle"	June 17	June 3
"Mombasa Castle"	July 1	
"Bismarck Castle"	July 8	July 1

†Out East Coast, home West Coast.
*Out West Coast, home East Coast.
‡Out and home, West Coast.



UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3. Telephone: 5555
 Telegrams: UNION-CASTLE, LONDON
 West End Passenger Agency: 211, Strand, W.C. 2, S.W. 1, W.H. 1117
 Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.
 All sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FLYCAA

ZAMBEZI SERVICE

A COLONIAL CLASS AIR SERVICE

LONDON RHODESIA—£115

New LOW Fares

LONDON to	Single	Return
MOGELA	£111	£190
LUSAKA BLANTYRE	£112 10s	£200
SALISBURY BULAWAYO BYINGTON	£115	£207

Now

TWICE WEEKLY

Every THURSDAY and SUNDAY
from LONDON

Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY
from SALISBURY

(Full details from YOUR TRAVEL AGENT or any office of B.O.A.C.)

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS

In partnership with B.O.A.C. and South African Airways



Enjoy the experience of a leisurely journey from London to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, by the A.A. Zambezi Service, cruising a few daylight hours between three attractive night stops at MALTA, WADI HALFA and NAIROBI.

Campling Bros & Vanderwal Ltd.

Is an organisation developed on the principle of affording first class SERVICE in each Branch of its activities. Each aspect of the business is under the control of expert European technicians, highly qualified in their work, ensuring thoroughly reliable AFTER SALES SERVICE.

AVIATION

Air Charter, Flying Training, Sales and Service
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE PRIVATE FLYING ORGANISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

REFRIGERATION

PRESTCOLD REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT for every Industrial, Commercial, Clinical and Domestic purpose. Expert advice, installation and maintenance. AIR CONDITIONING PLANTS for all purposes.

RADIO AND ELECTRONICS

Radios, Dictating Machines, Tape Recorders, Inter-office communications, Amplifying equipments, Cinema projectors, etc. Sales and Service.

AGENCY ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

Campling Bros & Vanderwal Ltd.

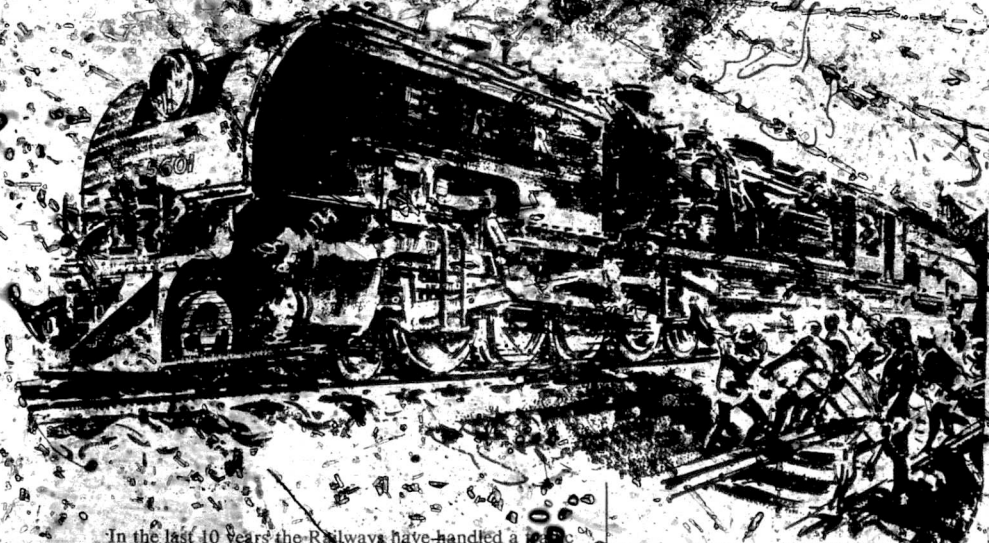
NAIROBI	P.O. Box 1951	Telephone 22029	Cables ATOMIC
MOMBASA	P.O. Box 904	Telephone 2309	Cables ATOMIC
DAR ES SALAAM	P.O. Box 804	Telephone 2200	Cables ATOMIC

UNITED KINGDOM BUYING & SHIPPING AGENTS

MIERS & CO. LTD., 115 Gower Street, London, W.C.1 Telephone PEUston 7515 Cables MIERSCO

Always building greater East Africa

The history of East Africa is closely linked with the building of the railways and harbours, and the country developed as the railroad spread. In spite of the difficulties and uncertainties, the Railways and Harbours are undertaking many new and important projects. They are vital for the future because they are confident that a better and prosperity lies ahead for East Africa.



In the last 10 years the Railways have handled a 100% increase of over 100%.

A vital contribution to this tremendous expansion has been made by powerful new types of articulated locomotive, specially designed to haul longer trains and heavier loads on light rails.

Latest of these Beyer Garratt locomotives is the 56' Class, the most advanced of their type in the world.

Six of these fine locomotives are already in service and four, out of a total order of 29 of a similar class, have recently been received at Kilindini and will shortly go into service. 34 of the new and even more powerful '59' Class, that is now being developed, have just been placed on order. They are only part of a \$5 million worth of railway equipment being delivered, including 146 machines and 37 shunting locomotives and 3,368 units of rolling stock.

BEYER GARRATT 56' CLASS LOCOMOTIVE

East African Railways & Harbours

THE LARGEST
COLONIAL RAILWAY & HARBOUR SYSTEM

EX. 118

Why be on the Outside Looking In?

Last year we paid
bonus of 24% on
purchases of members

UNITY IS **KFA** STRENGTH

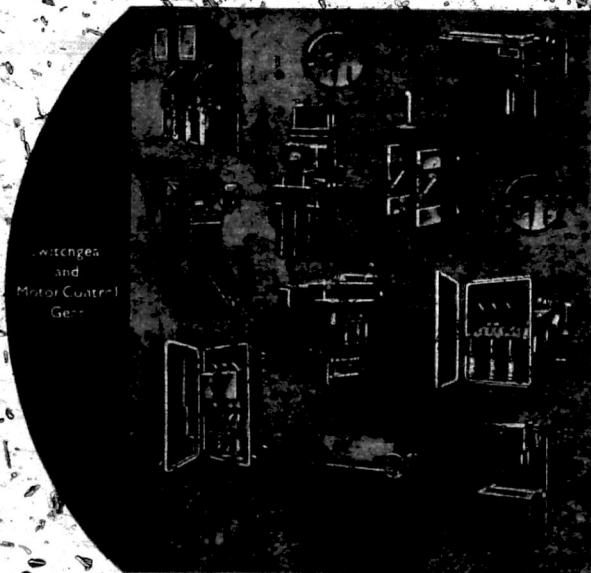
THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.

NAKURU

branches at Eldoret, Kitale, Narvaish, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Mojo, Kericho, Holey Bridge, Lugari, Muthi J.T., Arushu J.T., Iringa J.T.

Standardise on "Erskine Heap"

SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SWITCHGEAR SINCE 1905



switches
and
Motor Control
Gear

L.T. SWITCHGEAR 50,000 AMPS
E.H.T. SWITCHGEAR up to 110 v
250 MVA RUPTURING CAPACITY
MOTOR CONTROL GEAR
15000 H.P.

OUR AGENTS BELOW

WILL GLADLY TAKE CARE OF
YOUR REQUIREMENTS

KENYA TANGANYIKA
UGANDA ZAMBIA
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.
MOMBASA NAIROBI TANGA DAR ES-SALAAM
ZANZIBAR LINDI KAMPALA
NINJA KILIMB MWANZA ILINDANI
NORTHERN and SOUTHERN RHODESIA
ROBERT DAVIES & CO. LTD.
SALISBURY BULANGYO GEWICO MOOLA BISSACA

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON

Cables: EASTAFRIC, London
Telegrams: EASTAFRIC, London

Midland Telegrams: EASTAFRIC, London

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	115	News from Kenya	1156
Notes By The Way	115	Letters to the Editor	1158
Colonial Development Corporation Report	115	Museums Press Conference	1160
Keith Handley's Mission	115	Parliament	1164
		Latest Missions	1176

Founder and Editor: S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1954

Vol. 20

1544

No. 10

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has seized the opportunity offered by the first British Industries Fair held since its inauguration to stage at Earl's Court a bright exhibit illustrating the interdependence of three constituent territories, their progress and prospects, and their fascination from the standpoint of tourist travel. It can certainly not be said that the emphasis has been given to Southern Rhodesia, the senior partner in the enterprise. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have as much prominence as any resident in either could reasonably wish, and the impression is of a union, not of separate States with disparate interests. By panoramas, dioramas, coloured slides, photographs, maps, a few well-selected and well-displayed statistical tables, and specially prepared leaflets the visitor in a hurry is shown the main outlines of the story of the Federation. Economic interdependence is the subject of a special pamphlet; others deal with tobacco, copper, tea, tung and cotton, minerals and industrialists are invited to consider investment opportunities and more comprehensive literature is available for those requiring more detailed information. There are better stands in the Commonwealth section except that of India, which must have been something like ten times as much as the Federation's display.

Claiming the constituent States to be a "paradise for tourists, with some of the most breath-taking scenery in the world," the exhibitors have wisely set themselves to stimulate a traffic which, if adequately developed, would yield immense benefits. For some strange reason Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland have all failed hitherto to give this matter the serious attention which it merits. Two decades have passed since

Africa and the East first tried to persuade the Government of Southern Rhodesia, the only one of the three territories with adequate resources at that time, to plan a continuing selective, originally inexpensive, but developing campaign to make known the tourist attractions of the Colony. There have been similar endeavours since, but always without result on a satisfactory scale, for successive Ministers of Finance have declined to face the expenditure involved. Yet many other countries within and without the Empire have proved the shortsightedness of that attitude.

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a working model which Central Africa could and should emulate. Indeed, if an organization of the same type were created in the Federation it would have the great advantage of being able to draw on the experience of South and East Africa, both of which would assuredly co-operate willingly with a body concerned to promote travel in Central Africa. The interests of the three groups are complementary rather than competitive. A high proportion of visitors to South Africa could by the best means be induced to go north of the borders of the Union, and visitors to East Africa could be drawn to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. But those three territories are making no real effort to make known their scenic and other attractions. Nyasaland, which badly needs new sources of revenue, has charm enough to justify the development of a substantial tourist business if hotel accommodation were improved (which does not mean the provision of luxury), and her neighbours have their points of appeal. But if potentialities are to be turned into business, they must make them widely known—in Central, East and South Africa, Great Britain, and in North America in particular.

Notes By The Way

The Queen's Visit

SOME OF THE POLITICIANS IN Great Britain who consider self-government for Africans a panacea for all the problems of the territories frequently suggest that the Baganda are peculiarly fitted for that heavy responsibility. There are, of course, many competent Baganda, but they represent only a tiny minority of their tribe. Its general susceptibility to fantastic misleadership was shown again during the visit of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. The Uganda (African) National Congress had tried for weeks to get the arrangements cancelled. Its spokesmen began by professing loyalty coupled with regret that a visit of the Sovereign could be unacceptable because the only person fitted by tribal tradition to greet her was the Kabaka, now exiled. The next idea was to make three days of public mourning for the Kabaka coincide with the Royal visit. Then came the notion of "persuading" all Baganda to absent themselves from the line of the route and all ceremonies (persuasion being achieved by intimidation). Partly as a result of these disloyal manoeuvres the visit to the commercial capital, Kampala, was cancelled; but, to their credit, the three Regents of Buganda were the first to greet Her Majesty as she set foot in Buganda.

Whispering Campaign

AT THE LAST MOMENT men closely connected with the Congress began to spread the rumour that it was a substitute, not the Queen, who would come to Uganda, and a whispering campaign to that effect was maintained until after the Royal departure, presumably as an added inducement to the Baganda to refrain from seeing the Head of the Commonwealth. But the element took charge. Until just before the aircraft was due to reach Entebbe from Aden there had been heavy rain. Immediately on the departure of the Queen's party the downpour began again, and it continued for two days. For the whole of the three days of Her Majesty's presence, however, the weather was kind. That seemed strange to the Baganda, and I understand that many of them told the Congress whisperers that it proved them to have been wrong when they claimed that the visitor was a substitute for the Queen. Only the Queen, they argued, could have stopped the rain for three days in order that the ceremonies might proceed without hindrance according to the programme. Considering that too strong a case to refute, the Congressmen admitted that they had made a mistake. And these are the people who clamour for political power!

Kenya's Lost Opportunities

MR. DAVID W. L. GIBSON, Director of Information in Kenya since 1952, is, I understand, about to relinquish that office. So Kenya will have yet another opportunity of making arrangements for a proper Department of Information. For more years than I care to recall I have been a persistent critic—and for most of the time a lone critic—of the Government and the non-official leaders in Kenya for tolerating a situation which from the publicity standpoint has never been good, and has for long periods been extremely bad. It is now that Kenya has been unwilling to spend money for this purpose, a considerable expenditure has been incurred, and nobody appears to have cared that there was nothing like commensurate return in results. That first Northern Rhodesia, then Uganda, and later the Sudan were

producing far, far better results left Kenya indolently complacent.

Tolerant Non-Officials

AN EXCEPTIONALLY EXPERIENCED EXPERT who was recently in Kenya told quite a number of influential people there that he knew the country worse equipped than that Colony from the Government information standpoint (he has, I believe, never visited a couple of other Eastern African territories which I could name), and I have heard scathing criticisms from many journalists who have spent varying periods in Kenya in recent years. Not even the Mau Mau Rebellion, with its inevitable consequence of bad publicity for Kenya throughout much of the world, has aroused the official and non-official leaders to the need for sweeping changes, even to the elementary course of so dignifying the indifferent product of the civil and military staffs engaged on information work. Why the settler and business communities have been so patient in this matter passes my comprehension.

Kenya's Own Fault

THEY SHOULD HAVE REALIZED long ago that, among other consequent dangers, the work of the organization for which they subscribed more than £40,000, the Voice of Kenya, would inevitably be seriously prejudiced by the absence of at least moderate good public relations work in Kenya itself. Lack of such provision allowed the Mau Mau organizers of the plot and helped to spread the crazy notion in many circles in Europe, America, and Asia that this insurrection is genuine nationalist movement worthy of sympathy. For years the Government of Kenya and some influential non-official members of the Legislature, met criticism of the Information Department with the excuse that it was not very strong in external services. It was wonderfully successful in winning African understanding of the intentions of the Administration. The folly of that assumption is now universally admitted, but the essential remedial measures have still not been taken. What one competent man of strong personality could have done a couple of years ago with a small staff may now be beyond the achievement of a far larger and much more costly organization. Bad publicity for Kenya is very largely Kenya's own fault.

Room for Improvement

MY PARAGRAPH LAST WEEK ending the B.B.C. footnote referring to the Governor of Uganda as Sir, Alex. and so on, brought me an interesting little piece of news. A friend (who shall be nameless) who has several associations with Uganda had just got into bed when he heard the recorded broadcast describing the inauguration of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station. Annoyed by the references to Sir Alexander Coburn, he grabbed the telephone and told the B.B.C. in very direct terms what he thought of its inability to name the Governor correctly, even on a Royal occasion for which all preparation ought to have been made. Scarcely had he turned in again before he heard the broadcast apology to Sir Andrew Cohen. But many thousands of listeners had probably switched on, meantime, so that as East and Central Africa are concerned, the B.B.C. standard of accuracy during the past couple of years has been less than that it ought to have been.

Unbalanced View of Kenya

MRS. ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, who recently visited East Africa for the *Sunday Times*, appears to have written a "Sports Illustrated" number of reactionary articles which she was in Kenya for in summarizing her impressions she has now written of "the white man and the black in Kenya looked together in a bitter enmity" and she used her article with these words: "The white man will have to come to terms with the African or be dispensed for 10,000 people cannot, through an eternity, hold out against five million." Those words show that Mrs. Nicholas has entirely misunderstood Kenya. It is a most damaging over-simplification to portray the white and black communities as "locked in bitter enmity." The Mau Mau movement must of course be crushed, but there are Europeans in Kenya, and no one can say that they while abhorring that terrible conspiracy have given up everything else to help the real friends of its adherents from their folly and sin. And all Kenya draws a distinction between the Mau Mau adherents and the mass of the African population.

Kenyan's should reply

IT IS SOCALLY WRITING to suggest, as the correspondent does, that all the white Kenyan's who number rather fewer than 10,000 are fools and "liberal agents" to wish to "pull out" against the African population. The great majority of them do not have always treated Africans fairly, have no intention of "pulling out" from that policy, and not even the original Mau Mau rebels have halted the development of liberal minded white men. Mrs. Nicholas says nothing to suggest the extent of inter-racial co-operation in Kenya, or that the settlement has been the greatest single factor in the advancement of the country. There was, it is true, a passing

reference to "the immense work the settler has done, the benefits he has conferred" but it was allowed immediately by the implication that he had not come to terms with the African. Because of the influence of the *Sunday Times*, I hope that prominent Kenyan's will reply to this unbalanced assessment and that their letters will be published.

No Complain

THE NEW TAXES imposed on Kenya seem to have been accepted with a sense of relief. At least, not a letter yet received by this newspaper has complained of their severity, whereas many friends in the Colony have written that, considering all the circumstances, harsher impositions might have been sufficient to be imposed on Kenya's economy. It is surprising to find someone being introduced in the main in which the taxpayer would suffer another turn of the screw. Mr. Vasey has made it quite clear that he is alive to the dangers of excessive taxation, but the continuance of rebellion in Kenya is costing so much that it may be impossible to keep taxation at its present level for the taxpayers in the United Kingdom—the most rashly argued in the whole world—may quite expect Kenya to do all she can if they are to pour out millions of millions of pounds to another such difficulty.

Churchillism

"NEVER FORGET that we can always say to the United States 'Will you take over a mandate for the Pacific? We certainly will not.' You will find that I will receive more quickly and with great rapidity."—Sir Winston Churchill, quoting in the 19th volume of his history of the last year from a minute written during the

C.D.C. Operations in East Africa

Still Scrapping, But Trying, and Modifying Certain Schemes

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION report for 1953 shows that capital losses off abandoned schemes now exceed £6m., that the inclusion of "losses hopelessly over-capitalized" would bring the total to about £8m., and that that figure would not cover losses which may still emerge on projects undertaken before the end of 1954. Losses on abandoned projects are given in the consolidated balance sheet at £4,859,552, losses on abandoned assets and activities of continuing projects at £596,889, and amounts written off investment in subsidiaries and continuing projects at £796,328. Net operating losses on continuing projects in 1953 amounted to £48,247.

There are 50 continuing projects and investigations. Among five new projects in the year was one in Kenya, a housing scheme, and one in Uganda, Kileleshwa Mines, Ltd. Of seven abandoned, one was in Tanganyika, namely Tanganyika Roadways, Ltd., and one in Niasaland, the works depot at Mkata Bay. There were two sales of enterprises, one being the Lake Victoria Hotel, Entebbe, Uganda. Three investigations were terminated in Kenya—in connexion with fish farms, game, and lead.

Capital Sanctioned £43.5m.

The capital sanctioned has increased from £39.4m. in 1952 to just over £43.5m., and the capital employed from £22,885,000 to £25,349,000.

The corporation is directly and solely responsible for only 16 of the continuing projects, and the five of those are negligible in association with business interests. The results of private enterprise participation

and management are described as "still unproven." The corporation expresses willingness to discontinue withdrawal from established projects when its work is done.

The report, in the statement style which Lord Reith introduced when he became chairman, states in a section summarizing results and prospects:

"Report shows that much time and money, even in 1953, had still to be spent in scrapping, business, and otherwise modifying; it shows what has been done, in these respects.

"Corporation has also suffered from a slump in world prices of raw materials it produces notably rubber."

"Corporation is particularly charged to expand production of foodstuffs and raw materials in Colonial territories; a fall in world prices may be a first hazard; not to foreign competition in Commonwealth markets of 8th, there is no normal commercial terms if there were none."

"Terrorisms in Kenya, west coast of Africa, the incidence to local staff, did not make the needed economic conditions."

"Accounts do not yet show full effects of all corrective measures taken for recent years; not the process of disentanglement and re-organization complete; but corporation was not to be panicked into hasty or quicker reaction than was considered prudent; but because too much was attempted too quickly in early years.

"There are many new proposals under review; the more that can be approved as sound development responses, the more satisfied will be corporation."

"The main future direction and activities of the corporation should be able to accomplish the purpose for which it was established."

Organization is thus described:

"As in most nationalized industries, corporation's chairman appointment was full-time, variously interpreted and for five years, with a chairman and chief executive combined."

"Outstanding change of chairman may not be seen, may be

salutary change of chief executive authority...
 "In corporation interest, present chairman...
 "Board, local municipal committee, executive manage-
 ment board, and regional controllers have functioned...
 "United Kingdom... 183 (1952-53);
 "Head office... 1951 and £27,648 in 1952;...
 £50,000

East African Commitments

work in East Africa...
 "EAST AFRICAN INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Company's business...
 "Discussion... Unilever Ltd...
 "EAST AFRICAN KEMITE INVESTIGATIONS—This investigation...
 "KENYA HOUSING LOAN—Loan of £2m. to Kenya Government...

Macalder-Nyanza Mine

MACALDER-NYANZA MINES LTD.—The...
 "Pilot milling finished when operating data for future...
 "Stopping operations closed down...
 "Agreement has been signed by Welch Kileleshie Mines Ltd...
 "Ordinary capital will be increased from £500,000 to £700,000...

VERNON LEAD INVESTIGATION...
 Fields Ltd., and Corporation shared costs...
 "At beginning of year...
 "Expert investigation by air...
 "Development...
 "Tanzania Government is granting a special mining lease...

Tanzania Coal

TANZANIA COALFIELDS INVESTIGATION—Corporation under-
 took...
 "A company, Tanzania Coalfields, Ltd., being formed by...
 "Development depends on...
 "TANZANIA IRON (LIGANGA) INVESTIGATION...
 "TANZANIA ROADWAYS, LTD.—Corporation went into the...
 "TANZANIA WATTLE ESTATE—This scheme to establish...

MACALDER-NYANZA MINES LTD.—The...
 "Pilot milling finished when operating data for future...
 "Stopping operations closed down...
 "Agreement has been signed by Welch Kileleshie Mines Ltd...
 "Ordinary capital will be increased from £500,000 to £700,000...

TANZANIA IRON (LIGANGA) INVESTIGATION...
 "TANZANIA ROADWAYS, LTD.—Corporation went into the...
 "TANZANIA WATTLE ESTATE—This scheme to establish...

TANZANIA WATTLE ESTATE—This scheme to establish...
 "TANZANIA WATTLE ESTATE—This scheme to establish...

TANZANIA WATTLE ESTATE—This scheme to establish...
 "TANZANIA WATTLE ESTATE—This scheme to establish...

TANZANIA WATTLE ESTATE—This scheme to establish...
 "TANZANIA WATTLE ESTATE—This scheme to establish...

authorities, a staff of £120,000 issued at £12.50. The principal shareholder is Great Fields, Ltd., the consulting engineer and principal manager Macalder Manganese Ltd., which has also been in the foreground. Twenty other shareholders complete the prospecting stage, consulting engineers, and sufficient on to establish a 100 ft. bore surface, a second stage exploration and development programme has started, covering further drilling and drifting locally and to a greater depth shaft sinking and sinking level to a depth of 400 ft. by early 1955, when a decision will be taken as to whether to fully develop and production will be started.

The Kileleshwa iron-ore (lemba) mine lies in Ruwenzori Mountains in western Uganda; it has been developed primarily by glass and diamond drills. Corporation has made an agreement with Frobenier, Ltd., Canada, Kileleshwa Copper Co. Ltd., Kileleshwa Mines, Ltd. and Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd., for finance to bring mine into production.

Approximately £2m. has been spent by the Corporation in 1951; additional expenditure is estimated at £4m., bringing total to £6m., of which Corporation will subscribe £1m. in ordinary shares and £750,000 of debentures. Corporation is represented on board.

Frobenier, Ltd. have been appointed general managers and shareholders by Kileleshwa Mines, Ltd. Agreement is being made for construction of a production plant to start Kileleshwa production of copper and cobalt. Estimated winning rate of this site is 40,000 tons per month, estimated annual production 8,000 tons. Water cover and 400 ft. cobalt as high as 200 ft. will be obtained from a shaft built at Jinja. Products from Macalder Manganese will under the agreement, be treated in the same plant as the copper and cobalt. Life should be at least 20 years. Corporation is extending mine to Jinja. (Link with mine Corporation advance at 31.12.51 £30,000).

LAKE VICTORIA HOTEL, Ltd.—Corporation in 1950 acquired Uganda Government invitation to controlling interest (£7,360) shares of 14,000 issued in the hotel built by Government under Corporation management. Hotel opened profits in 1951-52. 1952. Corporation transferred its interest in hotel to Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd., which is holding same shares; management also transferred. Corporation received £25. per 20 shares and interim dividend.

The reports on the Central African project are in the next week.

Sir Keith Hancock Outlines His Mission

Plea for Confidence and Co-Operation of Baganda

SIR KEITH HANCOCK has written the following letter to Sir Arnold Cohen, Governor of Uganda, who has had a copy sent to the three Regents of Buganda with an intimation that he is in touch with the views of Professor Hancock. The letter reads:

“Consultation with Representatives of the Baganda.”
Here there are no precedents, and I am in consequence required to be experimental. Moreover, the committee appointed by the Great Lukiko will have its own ideas about the form our consultations should take. I can only say that I shall be prepared if they so desire to be in pretty continuous session with them throughout the three months of my residence in Uganda.

I should propose to bring with me to the meetings my personal assistant, Mr. S. A. de Smith, who is Lecturer in Constitutional Law at the London School of Economics. I should wish him to keep fairly brief minutes of our proceedings, which will be typed and circulated after each meeting. They will be helpful to the committee and me when the time comes for us to translate our discussions into the form of definite proposals.

I can envisage various questions that may arise about the organization of our meetings, but I think it best to postpone them until I meet the committee. I have full confidence that we shall find good workable rules of discussion.

Consulting Leaders in Other Provinces

“Consultation with Representatives from other parts of Uganda.”—In your speech to the Great Lukiko of March 3 you said that such consultations may become necessary when my special inquiries within Buganda expand into matters of common concern to the whole Province. I agree; but I am very conscious of the limited time at my disposal and unwilling to commit myself prematurely to an excessively ambitious programme.

I shall of course be available for consultation with the Senyoro, Toro, and Ankole Native Governments, should they so desire, in accordance with the Secretary of State's statement of February 23.

“Consultation with the Government.”—The Secretary of State in his statement of February 23 authorized me to consult also with the British Government, with a view to reaching agreement with it and the representatives of the Baganda upon the various questions possible for joint forward.

I have arranged to spend the experimental period which I have just mentioned personally and with official experts

who can give me essential information about the financial and other relevant aspects of our industry. I shall probably wish from time to time to invite one or other of these experts to join our discussions at Namirembe.

“Later I might, if it is timely to propose, bring together a joint committee representing both the Baganda and the Protectorate Government in order to put our constitutional proposals into their final shape. I myself shall expect to play a major part in drafting this final document.”

“The Final Document or documents, as would be imprudent not to envisage the possibility of disagreement on questions of principle. In order to avoid the Baganda representatives could, I expect, wish to submit a separate report to the Great Lukiko, and I should probably find it necessary to write my own individual report.”

“I do not, however, anticipate such an anti-climax to our work. I expect the task to be achieved to achieve at least one important result; namely an agreed statement.”

“The Government and the representatives of the Baganda. This memorandum would be submitted to the Secretary of State. I presume that he in turn would lay it before Parliament.”

Points of Reference

“(a) General.”—My terms of reference are contained in the Secretary of State's statement of February 23. I interpret this statement as giving authority to the representatives of the Baganda and to me to attempt a thorough tidying up of the constitutional system of Buganda, both as regards its internal structure and distribution of powers, and also as regards the position of Buganda as a constituent part of the Protectorate.

“(b) Limitations.”—There are two important matters which I consider to be outside my terms of reference:

(a) The present position of Kabaka Mutesa II and the events leading up to his deportation.
“Since I am specifically enjoined to study the future relationship between the Kabakaship; the Ministers and the Great Lukiko, I must necessarily hear these events, and so far as they illustrate a basic constitutional problem. However, the past and current controversies associated with these events are beyond the scope of the constitutional as assigned to me.”

(b) The permanent constitution of the whole Protectorate.
“This, I take it, will be a task for a later time and a different person, or different persons, although questions concerning the Legislative Council in relation to Buganda are bound to come up in our discussions.”

“Since it is a good rule that all the main regions and communities of a country should have their full and equal shares in discussing their common constitution, I should need to consult with representative committees of the other three provinces just as closely and continuously as I shall be consulting with the Baganda representatives. As I have already said, I may have discussions with representatives from the other three provinces, but I do not expect that I shall be able to make them as comprehensive as detailed as my talks with the Lukiko committee. Buganda must be my main base and its affairs must be my primary concern.”

“The Impossibility of Drawing a Very Sharp Line.”—At the

area, which the administration police could impede. Probably the administration police would be able to handle the situation, but the police are not yet fully equipped to meet these possibilities in full. It has been thought that about 40% of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru in Nairobi would fall in the preliminary expedition, but the number had been higher in some areas as high as 66%. He was certain that every age number of had had had been collected. The highest expected an highly paid employee was found to be his he had 5,000 passport photographs and arrangements for numerous lucrative businesses in foreign documents.

Captain P. B. Husand, a European stock inspector, was attacked on Monday at his home in the Shauri Moyo area. He was shot in the chest by two Kikuyu gunmen. The arrested were a boy, Captain M'Kand and the other was a woman. Four shots were fired. Captain M'Kand received wounds in the leg. He was also hit with a poisoned arrow, but the poisoned arrow did not enter his body. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Templar, two owners who were staying at the house, fled with three others who were staying at the house. As a result of the incident, Mr. Templar had a heart attack and was admitted to hospital in Nairobi. Captain M'Kand said that the first African to come to him had been a Kikuyu mechanic. Three arrests have been made by the police.

It is believed that Kamba tribesmen were to respond to an attack on a medical dresser and a nurse, not a man in the Machakos district. The police and the Kamba had the Machakos police declared a major central gangster. He left Nairobi on Monday night.

Some Kikuyu tribesmen employed on a railway to run in the Kikuyu district were killed and six seriously injured by a gang of armed terrorists. Another gang in the Fort area broke into a shop and killed a man and a woman and wounded two men.

Incidents in the Mau Mau Violence

The first instance of Mau Mau violence in the East Province occurred on Monday when a European woman and her daughter were badly slashed by an African armed with a bush-knife in Changanara near Mombasa. Both are in hospital in a serious condition.

The following statement has been issued by the Kenya Public Relations Office in London:

"The rise in the morale of Africans in Nairobi which has resulted from Operation April has brought with it a slight increase in the use of bus services in Nairobi by Africans. Signs of a lifting of the bus boycotts are more encouraging than for some time. Stating this in Nairobi an official added that he thought Africans were making sure the bus element had gone before they resumed full use of the bus services."

Since the start of the operation crimes of violence in Nairobi have almost ceased to occur. The operation in the average was more than 20 crimes a day. Now it has dropped to an average of nine, many of which are of a minor nature. A senior policeman said that these figures were the lowest on record.

From April 1 to midnight on April 20 (the eve of Operation April) there were seven murders, two attempted murders, 16 robberies with firearms, and 29 other robberies. In the past 10 days there have been no murders and only seven robberies.

The ban on cycling by Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru has resulted in a remarkable drop in the number of bicycles stolen. In 10 days ending May 3 only six were stolen, compared with 12 in the first 10 days of April. Cycle thieves are being hanged in some cases.

It has been noted that the dropping of the death penalty under the emergency regulations distinction is made between those in which murder is intended and those offences which might be described as technical. Unless the legal representatives of the Crown have evidence to indicate that the accused are active terrorists or are assisting Mau Mau, the charges are not pressed.

There are certain cases in which it is considered to pass death sentences under the emergency regulations. It is usual for the court to call attention to extenuating circumstances and grounds for mercy, which are seldom if ever ignored. The number of executions is mounting. This is partly owing to the increased effectiveness of the security forces. There is a sub-committee of the Executive Council dealing with death sentences, many of which have been commuted.

The land belonging to Dedan Kimathi in the Kikuyu reserve has been confiscated by Government and will be used for public purposes. Proceedings are pending in connection with the land of 20 more terrorist leaders.

Plans against the Tanganyika Government's intention to abolish a class in the class area for 85 Kikuyu loyalists and other allies have been sent by nearly 100 non-African settlers in the district to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, non-official member of the Executive, and senior officials of the Territory of East Africa, have been arrested. The Government of East Africa has been arrested. The Government of East Africa has been arrested.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, headed by Lord Goff, is expected to return to London in a petition. The case is being argued for special leave to appeal from an order of the Court of Appeal in the Eastern Province. The case is being argued for special leave to appeal from an order of the Court of Appeal in the Eastern Province. The case is being argued for special leave to appeal from an order of the Court of Appeal in the Eastern Province.

Land Problems of Nyasa and Mr. Lyttelton's Statement

BEFORE LEAVING NYASA on last Saturday for London, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, issued the following statement:

"The Secretary of State much regrets that, owing to his unfortunate accident, he was not able to meet as many people or see quite so much of the country as he had hoped. He was, however, able to meet representative groups of the three main communities, and this morning he had a long talk at Government House with Sir Godfrey Huggins."

"During the next few months the Secretary of State will consider further, in consultation with the Government, the various representations which have been made to him in regard to changes in the constitution. This question will be further pursued by the Governor after his return from leave, and it is hoped that by the end of the year the Governor will be in a position to put forward definite proposals for the consideration of the Government. These proposals will include some provision for an increase in African representation in the Legislative Council."

Development of Estates

On May 6 the Secretary of State discussed with a representative group of estate owners the land problems of the Southern Province. He considers that the agricultural development on estates has been the foundation of the economic progress and wealth of the territory and will continue to play an essential part in its economy. He believes, however, that the *langata* system has outlived its usefulness and should be progressively brought to an end.

"With this object in view the Governor will shortly enter into negotiations with the owners of certain large estates with a view to (a) dividing the land which is occupied by African tenants and (b) securing that any developed and unoccupied lands are either put to a use within a reasonable period or, if they are suitable for the settlement of Africans, are not reserved for development within a reasonable period, are acquired by Government."

In the light of his discussion with the representatives of the owners the Secretary of State concluded that the Government should be prepared to take the lead in the process of dividing and taking over land to be acquired will be a long one.

"The Secretary of State also noted the written representations which have been made in connection with the matter which will arrive for his consideration in the course of the next few weeks."

Roddy Wins

Sir William Gowrie, a former Governor of Uganda, has an interesting anecdote in the story of a hero of the Field in Captain E. B. "Roddy" Logan, after whom the Owen Falls Dam in Uganda was named. He proved himself a capable soldier in East Africa, and was one of the best ex-cavalry officers in a unit of the 10th Hussars. He was known in the 10th Hussars from 1882 to 1892. He rode in 812 races and won 254 of them. In 1892 he won the Grand National on Father O'Flynn, having finished second a year earlier on Lord Dudley's Clontarf.

Experts to the Editor

Constitutional Changes in Kenya

Mr. S. V. Cooke's Six Objections

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA
Sir, I am receiving letters from outside Kenya expressing surprise that I who am known to hold liberal views on racial matters should be opposed to the recent constitutional changes...

- (1) That the changes are inopportune. They will not help to end the emergency...
(2) That they are to be agreements of most dubious wisdom...
(3) That they are a sacrifice of principle to expediency...
(4) That they unduly favour the Asians...
(5) That they set a breach of the Subjuga Agreement...
(6) That for many reasons they will prove unworkable.

They have presented many of us with a gross dilemma. Openly to oppose what is now a fait accompli would only further exasperate racial passions...

Nairobi. Yours faithfully, S. V. COOKE.

In Reply to Dr. Gluckman
Mau Mau a Product of Pagan Africa

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA
Sir, You recently published an extract from an article by Dr. Max Gluckman in which he asserted that Mau Mau is a product of the colonization of Africa...

Nearly every feature in those initiatory ceremonies can be paralleled by analogous acts of depravity in the so-called secret societies among the Bantu...

found, inter alia, 40 babies and 100 children suspended alive by their heels over a slow-burning fire while the Mbaraka lay around enjoying the pitiful cries of the roasting infants.

That the Mau Mau initiators believe that they derive their strength from "the touch of universal fetters" is, I suspect, certainly true, but only as they did in the past. Mau Mau cannot be explained away by attributing it to colonization or mistakes by the Colonial Administration.

The Mau Mau movement is a deeply concerned initiative by the Europeans from Kenya, and are employing precisely the same methods as their ancestors did for different purposes in the pagan past.

Yours faithfully, H. LANE POOLE

Adoption in Central Africa
Progress Inhibited by Unsound Ideas

MR. COLIN WELLS, who recently visited the Congo, the Northern Rhodesias and is a special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, has written in the course of a feature article in that paper...

Appropriate casuistry is employed by the European Mine Workers' Union in Northern Rhodesia to prove that there is no colonialism...
Any African who takes over a European job should be paid the full rate...

The full rate is paid to Europeans has been artificially raised to an extraordinary level in 1952...
Management would not regard such rates as justified even for Europeans, let alone for Africans...

They are, moreover, determined that the situation should change by refusing to allow one European job to be split among two or more Africans...

To suggest that Africans should get European pay for doing European jobs is also unsound from another point of view. The average European wage is about five times that paid to the highest-paid African...

Creating Non-Existent Problems

The African union was created by the Colonial Office, true, to that institution's policy of creating problems where none exist. It is tragic that no separate union was formed to safeguard the interests of the higher-caste African...

The European unionists did not seem to me to be in a yielding mood. Behind their fear for their own future lies a deeper fear for that of their children...
How to impress on them the fact that it is precisely their children who will suffer from the premature stagnation of the Central African economy?

If I had to end flourishing in Central Africa, a land so rich in promise, so many of the economic conditions which the intelligent only can see as the mark of a free, living society...

GOLDEN JUBILEE



1904

1954

SERVICES IN EAST AFRICA



1916

During the first world war, General Smuts accepted the post of chief of Imperial Forces in East Africa in February, 1916, with the rank of Lieut. General in the British Army. Launching his first offensive in May of that year, he drove his men and himself ruthlessly through all manner of country, and in a series of heavy losses, though sickened, successfully forced the Germans out of Tanganyika.

GAILEY & ROBERTS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, NAIROBI

EAST AFRICA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY ENGINEERS

Mr. Musazi on Affairs in Uganda

"Only Force Leads to Save Situation"

"We will be obliged to find justice by positive action if they cannot get justice through means of order and law," Mr. Ignatius M. Musazi told a Press conference in the House of Commons last week.

The 49-year-old President of the Uganda National Congress and Federation of Uganda African Farmers, who was formerly a teacher at King's College, Budo, is visiting this country for a month "to stress upon the British people the full implication of the crisis now facing Uganda."

"There is peace and calm in the country, and I am thankful that this is so, but I know my people," said Mr. Musazi, "and we would be doing ourselves if we imagined that such calmness would endure indefinitely. I think we have probably a few months—not more—to save the situation."

Two steps could be taken to avoid widening the gap between Britain and Uganda—the Kabaka's restoration to his throne and the "courage to reborn ourselves to the idea of transferring to us the responsibility for our own national life in the shortest possible time." He added that "the whole foundation of British rule in Uganda is a shake. If we are disappointed in the hope of getting justice through the means of peace and honest give-and-take discussion, my people will be obliged to find justice by positive action."

Timing of Kabaka's Deposition

The British had not realized the rude shock, anger, and stupefaction which had been felt in Uganda at the Kabaka's deposition. It had been particularly unfortunate in its timing, "when the most uncharitable interpretation would be placed on any move undertaken to preserve foreign rule in Uganda, from which we are determined to liberate ourselves."

The speaker welcomed the attitude of Bishop Stuart, lately of Uganda, Canon John Collins, and some other Church of England leaders on the Kabaka issue, but he advised certain Church dignitaries to be cautious of commenting on the present Uganda crisis, "a crisis which would not have arisen but for the part played by Church representatives in drawing up the 1900 Uganda Agreement, and persuading Ugandan Baganda chiefs to accept the genuineness of the document."

Although Uganda wanted to be free to exercise the right of determining its own destiny, "we nevertheless would very much prefer to do so through and with the co-operation of Great Britain."

When it was pointed out that Mr. Musazi's present avowal of loyalty to the Kabaka conflicted with findings of the Kingston report on the 1949 Uganda disturbances in that his Uganda Farmers' Union had been guilty of fomenting treason and rebellion against the Kabaka, he replied that there was not a shred of evidence to support that charge in the report.

Closely questioned about his phrase "positive action," Mr. Musazi said that he did not advocate violence. He preferred the Gandhian principle of passive resistance, and mentioned the present boycott of the purchase of anything but essential foodstuffs and medicines. He added: "If necessary we would stop growing cotton."

Asked what effect the Owen Falls scheme would have on Uganda, he expressed anxiety about "the industrial revolution" which Africans could not control or in which they could not participate. The influx of foreign technicians would in the long run create a big problem, and possibly a colour bar. He feared that increasing industrialization would turn Uganda into a multi-racial society.

Investment is another headache. "We must be very careful where money comes from. It would be better to

have it from the World Bank instead of from industrial money grants."

Sir Keith Hancock's forthcoming visit to Uganda to discuss constitutional reform would serve no useful purpose, and his terms of reference were too vague. Uganda, he added, should have a constituent assembly by the end of the year.

Mr. Musazi wanted to say whether it would be possible to equate his political beliefs with those of any British party, or whether, if an M.P. were to sit behind Sir Winston Churchill or Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Uganda must achieve independence before we can think about political parties, he said.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, presided.

Whereas Mr. Musazi was described at the meeting as president of the Congress, vernacular newspapers in Kampala still refer to Mr. J. W. Kiwanuka as president-general and to Mr. A. M. Sebanga as acting president-general.

Attack on Uganda Trade

The Congress has called upon the people of Buganda and other Africans in the Protectorate to restrict their spending to the bare necessities of life, ostensibly in protest against the Deportation Ordinance, under which its president-general, J. W. Kiwanuka, has been rusticated by order of the Governor to the West Nile district.

A notice issued by Congress states, *inter alia*:

"We have decided to keep our money for three months, using the bare necessities of life, dressing in rags, paying little attention to personal appearance, and avoiding all entertainment, so as to convince H.M. Government of our dislike of the Deportation Ordinance."

Every Ugandan, "and all Uganda Natives who have the interest of their country at heart" were therefore enjoined to cease buying any commodity except food, medicine, reading matter, petrol, and fuel from European traders.

"You report to fight the ordinance is your own money, over which nobody has a word to say. Use that money in a manner calculated to bring about freedom to our country, and people are being urged."

"Is the ordinance consistent with democratic principles?" asks the Congress statement, emphasizing that no such law exists in the United Kingdom and that a similar ordinance has been repealed in West Africa.

Africans have also held nothing illegal, for "anybody doing illegal or unlawful things in the past will not be forgiven. For the future we seek to obtain. If you happen to be tempted to break this law, ask yourself whether you are doing it for the right thing for yourself or your grandchildren."

The acting president, Mr. A. M. Sebanga, stressed his firm conviction that the boycott was not directed at European or Asian traders, that it must apply to all African-owned shops, and that there was no intention of just pickets in support of the boycott.

Later reports have referred to statements by Congress leaders that such purchases as African-made should be from African shops.

Difficulties With Boycott

There has been some confusion and difference of opinion in the Congress, for Mr. S. Nsubuga, secretary of its Buganda branch, wrote dissociating it from the trade boycott announced by Mr. Sekabanga. His letter stating that "to impede trade is against the spirit of the Congress," as shown in the constitution, namely, to attain self-government for Uganda. But later another letter, bearing the signatures of the president and secretary of the Buganda branch and of Mr. Sekabanga, stated: "This point has now been clarified and agreed to by the parties concerned, that the boycott will stand in Buganda as well as in the rest of Uganda."

The African Cultural Society has now joined the movement for the restoration of the Kabaka of Buganda. It resolved at a recent special meeting:

"The African Cultural Society, comprising nearly of the educated Africans in the country, are deeply grieved by the continued absence of their patron, H.M. the Kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda, who is the symbol of the richness and also the focus of their African culture. We feel that African culture has been slighted because in Kabaka Mutesa II all that was best in our culture was found. It was the core an inspiration to us. Without him everything is silent. Royal drums are silent, many rites remain unperformed, and social life is impaired."

"We wish therefore to request H.M. Government most earnestly to reconsider their decision to banish the source and

PERSONALLIA

MAJOR SALAH SALEMAN to visit the United States next month.

MR. E. J. E. LAW has been appointed an acting puisne judge in Kenya.

MR. STANLEY MCKNIGHT has returned to Kenya from his visit to London.

DR. S. B. LEKAY is due to England from Kenya towards the end of this month.

After a few days in London, DR. H. GREGORY, of Nairobi, has left for Ireland to-night.

THE REV. J. B. STURDY has been appointed an honorary canon of the Upper Nile diocese.

MR. EDRED F. HITCHCOCK left London by air on Saturday to return to Tanganyika Territory.

MR. IAN D. HUNTER, a chartered accountant in Kampala, arrived in England by air on Saturday.

MR. J. A. FLORENCE has been elected manager of Bantye, Nyasaland, and MR. R. H. KIRKCALDY, deputy manager.

SIR ALFRED and LADY VICKI arrived in London by air at the end of last week for a stay of about a fortnight.

MR. R. MARTIN, Deputy Government Printer in the Gold Coast, has been appointed Government Printer in Nyasaland.

MR. R. PAGE, chairman, and Mrs. F. O. LILES, director, of Messrs. Hubert Davies & Co. Ltd. have arrived in London.

SIR HILARY BLOOD, Governor of Mauritius, is to address the Royal Empire Society at a lunch-time meeting on June 17.

MR. E. M. K. MULIRA, who was a member of the delegation from Buganda, which recently visited London, is returning to this country.

MR. RALPH PECKOVER, editor of the *Butawayo Chronicle*, is revisiting old haunts in Norfolk. He is accompanied by Mrs. PECKOVER.

THE REV. E. H. ARBLASTER is in the country from Tanganyika Territory. An Australian, he first went to East Africa in 1949 as a chaplain.

MR. A. C. W. DIXON, M.C., has been elected president of the Convention of Association of Nyasaland, with MR. A. TATE as vice-president.

MRS. FANN HELLEN GRILL recently celebrated her 84th birthday in Butawayo. She lived in Livingston, Northern Rhodesia, from 1909 to 1944.

MRS. M. B. HORNLEY is chairman of the Uganda branch of the Y.W.C.A. for 1954; Mrs. S. C. EDWARDS secretary; and Mrs. S. VISRAM, treasurer.

MR. G. WARD PRICE, who has travelled a great deal in South, Central, and East Africa, has arrived back in England from an extensive tour of Canada.

LORD LEWELLEN, Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has just paid his first official visit to the Portuguese Colony of Mozambique.

SIR OWEN HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, arrived in England last Thursday on leave, accompanied by MR. W. H. LUCE, his adviser on constitutional and external affairs.

SIR WILLIAM HALCROW is to address the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 10 on Tuesday, May 18, on "Engineering Developments in Central Africa." Sir GILBERT RENNIE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will preside.

MR. W. D. LEWIS has been re-elected president of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association. MR. G. S. THORNEYCROFT is vice-president, and the other members of the committee are Mrs. F. B. WILSON and Messrs. T. E. DAVIES, W. M. M. ELVERY, and M. HENDERSON, K. ROBINSON, and S. THORNEYCROFT.

SIR ALFRED BENSON, accompanied by LADY HENSON, left Southampton last Thursday for the CAPETOWN CASTLE on his way to Northern Rhodesia to take up his duties as Governor.

Business visitors to London in present from Southern Rhodesia include MR. A. W. BIRDWELL, MR. OSWALD N. DENNIS, MR. JACK JACKSON, MR. C. J. BOWDEN, MR. ALEXANDER COBBAN, and MR. R. J. DUNNISON.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR DONALD ROBERTS is to address the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts at 7/15 p.m. on May 25 on "Progress towards the Eradication of Leprosy from the British Commonwealth."

MRS. S. J. OLIVER is now First Secretary at Rhodesia House, London. Mr. J. A. KIRKBY, who has had that appointment for the past five years, is to be Commissioner in East Africa for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. R. MCCELLAN SIM has been elected president of the Kenya Arts and Craft Society. Mrs. J. PEDERSEN and ZIEUT-COLONEL R. B. BARRON are the vice-presidents, Mrs. G. E. STREEVER the honorary secretary, and Mr. DUDLEY HAWKINS editor of the magazine.

MR. L. E. ADAMS, in present services manufacturer of Transport Equipment (Rhodesia) Ltd., has been appointed manager of the motor division of the Uganda Co. (Africa), Ltd., and will leave London by air on June 12 to take up his appointment in Kampala.

MR. R. M. GOODENOUGH, former High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, will represent the Chambers of Commerce of Central Africa at the 16th Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which will be held in Montreal in mid-June. Mrs. GOODENOUGH will accompany him.

LORD KNOWLES, who is to become chairman of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd., when LORD COLVILLE THOMSON retires at the end of the year, is acting chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, and was for a considerable period a member of the Cape Town board of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR in London held a reception last week on the anniversary of Ethiopian Independence Day. Among those present were LORD and LADY DE L'ISLE WARR, LORD and LADY JOWITT, LORD and LADY TWEEDSMuir, SIR CHRISTOPHER and LADY CHANCELLOR, MR. and MRS. A. DODDS ARKELL, and the Rev. A. E. and Mrs. COLE.

MRS. HARRY GREENFIELD, secretary of Northern Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company, has been elected president of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society. He succeeds MR. R. S. DEAN, president since the society's resuscitation after the war, who has been appointed an honorary life vice-president. On the committee are Mrs. NAN STAPLES and Messrs. G. MYBURGH, J. BOTES, and A. E. CARLISLE.

ACCOMMODATION

FULLY FURNISHED SELF-FLATS overlooking sea, 1, 2, or 3 bedrooms, Sanitary services, Hoovering, Refrigeration, Laundry, Nursery school, Self drive car rental, Minimum lease, four months. From 44 guineas per month. Ref. Walmackent.

PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL

RECOGNIZED BY MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Boys from 5-10 prepared for Preparatory and Public Schools and, in particular, The Wells House, Malvern Wells. Absolutely inclusive fees with generous reductions for sons of serving officers, young brothers and boys under 16. Qualified staff, 45 acres, regular games, swimming bath, most modern equipment. HEADMASTER, THE WELLS COURT, NR. TEWKESBURY, GLOS.

Miss Ethel JODD, younger sister of Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Mr. R. S. G. Field, and the Hon. Justice HANSARD, the chief writer of the Federal Parliament of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who visited Southern Rhodesia for a holiday 14 years ago, and stayed, and has been a Herald reporter in the Colonial Parliament for two years.

Lord Cobham has been nominated the new president of the M.C.C., in which office he will succeed Lord ROSEBURY at the end of the present cricket season. As Mrs. C. E. Jackson, Lord Cobham's played for Worcester, and as captain of the County XI from 1934 to 1939, and he was a member of the M.C.C. of New Zealand and Australia in 1935-36. He has business interests in East Africa, and recently visited Kenya and Rhodesia.

Among passengers outwards in the DURBAN CASTLE were MR. and MRS. W. B. ARCHER, D. L. COOPER, MR. F. G. H. JONES, Mr. and Mrs. K. W. HOBELL, MR. and MRS. H. H. PHILLIPS, MRS. J. PAREFOY, and DR. and MRS. E. P. SAMPSON for Mombasa; MR. and MRS. J. R. CALDERWOOD, NISTER, FRANCHI, and MR. and MRS. D. W. CANNING for Dar-es-Salaam; MR. and MRS. J. SHAW, and MR. and MRS. D. COGNIE for Beira.

MRS. HENRIE COLGAN, and the MISSSES EDITH BENNETT, KEN ROBERT, and MARGARET ROBINSON, four members of the British Red Cross, have gone to Kenya to assist in screening and transit camps in the Nyayo district and undertake welfare work for women and children in forest villages. Miss JOAN WILKINSON, director of the overseas branches of the British Red Cross Society, recently returned from a visit to the Colony, in which she believes that impartial rehabilitation work by members of the society might make an important contribution to overcoming the Mau Mau movement. Miss Robinson and Miss Bennett are State registered nurses.

Four of the members elected to the council of the London Chamber of Commerce have, East and Central African associations, namely, Sir JOHN TAY, a managing director of Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co.; Ltd., MR. NEIL R. GRUM, a director of shipping and forwarding companies, and J. P. FORD, managing director of Associated British Oil Engine Export, Ltd., Brush Export, Ltd., and other engineers; and MR. A. B. MACFARLANE, managing director of Messrs. Rosenthal, Song & Co., Ltd., of engineering companies. Mr. W. A. DU BUISSON, who has been elected to the council as a partner in Messrs. HENCHELL DE BUISSON & Co., East African merchants.

Obituary

Mr. H. S. Seton

MR. HAROLD SHERRIFF SETON, who has died at his home at Port Johnston, Lake Malawi, at the age of 57, was the younger son of the late Captain Frederick Courtenay Seton, the great big-game hunter and scout who was killed in the German East African campaign of the 1914-18 war. He had war service in France with the Royal West Surrey Regiment in 1918-19. On demobilization he went to Pembroke College, Cambridge, and in 1922 became a Colonial Service cadet in Nyasaland. The whole of his services were spent in the Protectorate until his retirement in 1948. He was a keen angler, yachtsman, and sportsman.

MRS. ENZABERE WILSON, LANA HENDERSON, mother of Lady Wellesley, who died in Bulawayo at the age of 87.

MR. RALPH CRAYTON, who has died in Bulawayo, first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1897. He had been engaged mainly in mining.

**Preserving Africa's Fauna
Results of the Bulawayo Conference**

CAPTAIN RUTH CALDWELL writes in the current issue of the journal of the Fauna Preservation Society on the conference held in Bulawayo to discuss the better preservation of Africa's fauna and flora. He says, "The greatest defect to the African wild fauna is caused by Natives, especially when they kill for profit. The value of meat is in places 10 times what it was before the war, and venison creates supply."

"Certain Governments have shown real reluctance to take any steps to put an end to, or even curtail seriously, what they have held to be 'Native hunting rights.' An admirable paper was presented by the Belgian delegation showing that the 80 United Nations were in for a trial and that before the advent of the European war were strictly limited and closely denuded. General hunting was limited only by special permits of the local chief, who said what might be hunted and where; moreover, the animal when killed could be culled only in the presence of a local Government representative. Needless to say the chief took the best of the meat and the rest was distributed according to tribal custom."

How Profit Motive Was Discouraged

"At the demands of the hunter's parents, wives, brothers, sisters, uncles, and friends, and others who say nothing of the profit to be gained in the chase, had been studied, the hunter was lucky if he got a trophy of the antelopes and perhaps the horns. Thus 'Native custom' eliminated in a very sure way the profit motive and prevented any undue gain or profit in the chase. It was agreed that the most important food supply, particularly in the bush areas, Governments should take all possible steps to restrict the excessive destruction of wild animals, whether for meat, profit or trophies."

"It was agreed further that the Convention of 1933 should be amended so that the sale, purchase, barter, or exchange of trophies or meat be regulated, and, where possible, prohibited unless with proper permission. Further recommendation was that the contracting Government should take powers to prescribe the movement of large quantities of game meat. Action on these lines has been of great value in putting the billiard peddler out of business."

"A resolution drew attention to the great importance of the education of people of all ages and classes in the conservation of wild life. Some years ago I gave what I hoped was an impassioned address on the rights of national parks to a Native audience that seemed intelligent and interested. It drew attention to the great success of the Nairobi National Park at our doorstep and health of the great question."

"It promptly got one 'Sir, why are we not allowed to kill and eat the game in the park? Good food for the people is being wasted."

Makerere College

MR. DE BUNSEN, principal of Makerere College, Uganda, said when 170 freshmen were enrolled this month that it was a record number, bringing the student membership to 487, among whom were 17 African girls. The idea that the woman graduate is an alarming ornament but a shocking cook is on the way out, he suggested, adding that a significant increase in the number of women students from Uganda was to be expected very soon. Mr. de Bunsen warned the students that they would not be able to float quietly through life without being asked if it would mean, on the contrary, that they were qualified to begin their efforts and endeavours.

Nationalism in the Colonies

THE EMPIRE SUMMER SCHOOL to be held under the auspices of the Royal Empire Society at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, from August 6 to 13, will consider the theme of 'Nationalism in the British Colonial Empire.' The inaugural address will be given by Professor Vincent Harlow, and among those who have promised to speak are Lord Hemmingford of Uganda, and Mr. R. B. Wain, M.P.

Parliament

Military Expenditure in the Colonies

Husbandry and Marketing in Nyasaland

Mr. T. REID asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the policy of H.M.G. Government in regard to the cost of military forces required for the internal security of Colonies, and the extent to which these forces should be controlled by Colonial Governments, and for a list of Dependencies showing how much each proposed to spend on military forces in 1954-55 and what cash subventions H.M.G. Government proposed to make to each.

The table submitted by Mr. Hopkinson showing proposed expenditure in 1954-55 on the maintenance of Colonial military forces included the following items for territorial expenditure and subventions by H.M.G. Government respectively: Somaliland Protectorate, nil and £300,000; Kenya, £460,000 and nil; Uganda, £260,000 and nil; Tanganyika, £275,000 and nil; Northern Rhodesia, £150,000 and nil; and Nyasaland, £7,500 and nil (together with Mauritius) £610,000. Total subventions amounted to £980,000 for all Colonies and Dependencies.

The Minister of State said that the figures excluded certain expenditure on the local forces of the Eastern West African territories which was met from Army votes and the financial assistance by H.M.G. towards the cost of the emergency in Kenya, some of which would be spent on local forces. The figures also excluded financial assistance by H.M.G. to the Federation of Malaya (£1,009,000 in 1954-55) in respect of the capital costs of the expansion of the Federation's forces, and expenditure by other territories on capital works for the forces.

Good Husbandry and Co-operative Marketing

MR. HOPKINSON asked how much of the 300,000 acres of land bought by the Nyasaland Government following the recommendations of the Abrahams Commission had been allocated to Africans; the terms of the allocation; and what steps the Agricultural Department were taking to ensure good husbandry and co-operative marketing.

MR. HOPKINSON: "All the land to which the hon. member refers is available to Africans, and most of it was, in fact, already heavily settled at the time of its acquisition. In most areas the land acquired is treated as public land, but it is intended that when areas are fully occupied and developed they should revert to African trust land."

As regards agricultural measures on the land acquired, concentration of huts permitting economic land usage and contour bunding has been completed or is under way. Planting of useful trees is being encouraged. 35 successful boreholes have been sunk; hillside and stream bank areas being protected; land being demarcated to allow of alternate cultivation and fallow; and many miles of track have been made or improved to permit easy access and extraction of produce.

No steps have been taken to introduce co-operative marketing, since adequate alternative co-operative arrangements already exist through the Produce Co-operative Board and the African Tobacco Board.

Mrs. WATTS asked the Minister in the view of the conflicting accounts which have been published concerning the failure to secure the surrender of the Mau Mau terrorists who had gathered with a view to surrender en masse, whether he would publish a White Paper giving an authoritative report on what occurred.

MR. HOPKINSON: "I have seen one account in a periodical which was particularly inaccurate. For an authoritative report I would refer the hon. member to the report which gave to a supplementary question by Mr. J. Griffin in April 1954 and to the Kenya Government's statement of April 1954 which is available in the Library, and of which copies have been placed in the Press. These circumstances do not, I think, require a White Paper."

MR. SPENCE asked what differences existed in the scale of charges for sending letters, parcels and telegrams to our armed forces in Kenya and Korea respectively.

MR. GAMMONS: "None in regard to letters and parcels, except that there is no air-parcel service to our forces in Korea. The only difference in respect of telegrams is that forces in Kenya (B.F.M.) telegrams cost 3s. 6d. to Kenya and 2s. 6d. to Korea."

MR. SPENCE: "Will the hon. gentleman consider the desirability of having a uniform rate of telegrams to our forces overseas?"

MR. GAMMONS: "There is a subsidy on these telegrams, as well as a subsidy on letters and parcels, and the question of amending that subsidy would, of course, have to be referred to the Minister of Defence, to whom, I think, any such questions on this subject should be addressed."

MR. BOWEN: "In view of the fact that telegrams might be more expensive now to those serving in Kenya, would it not be considered to place the charge in that case?"

MR. GAMMONS: "There is a subsidy on these telegrams. If the hon. gentleman feels that there is a strong case for this, it is no good his asking me, as the matter does not rest with me. He should make his representation to the Minister of Defence."

Steel Mills for the Forces

MR. SPENCE asked the average time taken for delivering a parcel to a member of the Armed Forces in Kenya.

MR. GAMMONS: "About 32 days by surface mail. I am looking for the particular instances of delay notified by my hon. friend and I will write to him when the inquiries are complete."

MR. SORENSON asked the Prime Minister if he had considered the desirability of calling a Commonwealth conference after the termination of the Geneva conference in order to deal with the possibility of common action in respect of the world situation, and also with internal Commonwealth matters affecting its present and its potential membership.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "This might take its place among matters to be considered after the Geneva conference."

MR. SORENSON: "Could the Prime Minister be a little more positive and suggest that it will probably take place?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "No, I could not go any further than that."

MR. T. REID asked the Secretary of State what steps he was taking to establish a twelfth system in British Colonies.

MR. HOPKINSON: "I understand the hon. member's meaning to suggest that there are, broadly, two kinds of colonial territory; those which can look forward to eventual independence either on their own account or in association with others, and those which for one reason or another must, so far as can be foreseen, continue to be in some measure dependent upon the United Kingdom. With this proposition, my hon. friend, of course, agrees, but he does not think it would be possible now to assign any Territory finally to one category or the other. There are too many differences in local circumstances, and too many uncertain factors."

MR. REID: "Are the Colonies adhering to the former policy that those Colonies should be advanced gradually to self-government, and that no Colony will become a Dominion without consultation with the existing Dominions?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "Yes, sir. It is certainly our aim to promote every territory to the fullest practical degree of self-government within the Commonwealth."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "May I make it clear that it has been laid down by successive Governments that the degree of self-government granted to Colonial territories is a matter for H.M. Government and for our Parliament? May I ask further whether this is the policy—as I suppose it is—that when a Colony reaches Dominion status it will enjoy equal status with other members of the Commonwealth who have already reached Dominion status?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "As regards the first part of the question it is certainly our view that it is a decision for H.M. Government and this Parliament as to the way in which territories should progress towards self-government. When it does come the question of becoming a full member of the Commonwealth arises, of course other members of the Commonwealth are concerned and have to be consulted."

Immigration from Portuguese East Africa

MR. SORENSON asked what extent Nyasaland had suffered from tree-cutting, fires and consequential soil-erosion caused through the entry of Anguru from Portuguese East Africa, and what control was exercised over their entry.

MR. HOPKINSON: "It is not easy to assess the proportion of the effects of contact attributable to a particular group, but the idea behind the hon. member's question which I appreciate, is being considered with the Governor. It is difficult with limited resources to police a frontier which runs through difficult country and not everywhere demarcated. The Native authorities of the border districts concerned have, however, already made rules to control alien Africans, and further steps are being actively considered by the Governor."

There are 3 institutions in Kenya concerned with training African teachers, 41 of them under mission control. The Minister for Education and Labour in Kenya.

Royal African Society

Annual Report for 1953

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1953 of the Royal African Society gives the membership at 992, of whom 537 are resident overseas.

During the year there were nine lunch-time meetings jointly with the British Empire Society, nine evening meetings of the Society, and two Africa Day conferences; one for London County Council school teachers. There was also a joint evening meeting with the International African Institute and the Royal Empire Society, and a Sunday meeting. There was thus greater activity in the dissemination of general knowledge of Africa. Because the expansion of present activities depends upon increased revenue, members are asked to obtain recruits for the Society.

For Dedicated Service

The Wellcome bronze medal and a cheque for £50 were presented to Dr. Albert Schweizer. The society decided to award bronze medals of its own for dedicated service to Africa. The council now recommends five awards for 1953 and five for 1954. Those concerned with East and Central Africa are cited as follows:

Miss Una Cole (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan).—Miss Cole, who received her education and teaching training in Africa, first went to the Sudan in 1918. Except for periods of leave every sixth year, she has lived in the country continuously since then. After two years she worked with the American Mission Girls' School at Wadi Halfa, and was transferred to Khartoum in 1920, where, during the following 30 years she was chiefly for women's education. Assisted by a small staff of American and Sudanese girls she organized the teaching in her home of hundreds of Sudanese girls and women who were either unable or not permitted to attend schools. In 1951 Miss Cole went to Gedaref, a newly opened American mission station, and set on foot there a similar organization. Indefatigable in her readiness at all times and in all conditions to help the women of the Sudan, she put at her knowledge and sympathy with the problems of Sudanese women. Miss Cole has for 35 years given herself selflessly to the welfare and service of the women of this country.

Mr. William M. Hammond, M.B.E. (Northern Rhodesia).—Mr. Hammond assisted in founding the Johnson Falls mission station (Christian Missions in Easy Lands) in 1900 and has played an active part in educational and medical work in the southern Luabwa area of the Kawambwa district of the Northern Province. In addition, he has established an industrial training school, including metal craftsmanship, a school for the blind, a dental practice and an institution for the treatment of leprosy. He has devoted 53 years of his life to the upbuilding of the Luabwa Valley for African welfare and the furtherance of African progress. The award of the M.B.E. was conferred on him in 1953 in recognition of his outstanding work.

Mr. William John Maynard (Tanganyika Territory).—Mr. Maynard went to Shinyanga in September, 1913, and with the assistance of the German district officer obtained a plot of 25 acres at Kolaneta. A mission school was opened and a dispensary started by his wife, who was a qualified doctor.

the same time he began evangelical work in the area and by his courage and persistence overcame the antagonism and distrust then prevalent in that area. Gradually he became to be respected and valued by the local people and the work and staff of the mission grew until there were 100 catechists, 100 of the Kolaneta students, and the mission catered for 1000 persons. Situated by the mission were 1000 places in the surrounding country, and there were 1000 houses 100 in places. The mission had 1000 inmates. Mrs. Maynard is a source of his faith and his love for the local people. A permanent source of inspiration to his staff, and there is no doubt that Kolaneta is highly esteemed and appreciated by peoples of all races due to the courage and fine character of its founder.

Miss Nora Elizabeth Ainley (Uganda and Sudan).—Miss Ainley, who was born in 1889 and received her B.A. from London University, first joined the Church Missionary Society and went to Uganda in 1920. For the next 20 years she taught in various schools, finally becoming supervisor of the Church Missionary Society's girls' education in that country. In 1940 she went to the Sudan as adviser to the mission on organization and development of girls' education. Since then she has served continuously in Equatoria Province. In 1949, Miss Ainley, who had reached the age of 60, was due to retire. At the request of the mission she agreed to serve, however, for a further five years. So great has been Miss Ainley's attitude of teacher training that she now undertakes the training of men as well as women so that full use may be made of her special talents. During 33 years of devoted service to the cause of education in Africa, Miss Ainley has provided herself an education of the highest calibre and has made a notable contribution to the expansion of Church missionary educational institutes in Uganda and the Sudan.

Miss Doris Ferguson (Tanganyika Territory).—Miss Ferguson is a lay missionary attached to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and has for almost 30 years served in the diocese of Nyasaland, which up to 1952 included the Tanganyika districts of Songea, Niombe and Mwanza. Miss Ferguson was the education secretary of the mission who dealt with all educational matters in this area. Miss Ferguson is a remarkable personality who has probably done more for the education of Africans in the Tanganyika area than any other living person. She has brought the standard of education in the numerous mission schools in her charge up to an extremely high standard and by her own efforts has probably raised the mission followers in this area to the most literate people in Tanganyika.

That Miss Ferguson should have accomplished this on the most slender financial resources adds to the remarkable success of her efforts. Her work was done first in a motor car, later by a bicycle and a bicycle was her only other means of locomotion. Her work entailed long journeys in a bushy area, which she undertook with the greatest cheerfulness and with a remarkable disregard for the difficulties that could beset a lone woman in such a place. She was held in great esteem by all the local population. Furthermore, she has given great assistance to government in putting over educational policies and in ensuring that the relations between Government, missions and the Africans were on an extremely harmonious basis. In fact, Miss Ferguson was almost the perfect example of the self-giving English woman who by her singleness of purpose, good nature and great courage has done more than anyone to ensure that the relationship between Europeans and Africans in that area is on such a friendly and harmonious basis.

Hydro-Electric Projects

SIR ROY WELNSKY, Acting Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said last week that nothing had been brought to the notice of the Federal Government which could influence its decision to proceed with the Kafue hydro-electric power scheme before the Kariba Gorge project. He was referring to a statement of Mr. Garfield Todd, Minister of Southern Rhodesia, that his Government considered that Kariba should have precedence and that the facts now available might lead to reconsideration of the question of priority. In Northern Rhodesia it has been expected that electricity from Kafue would be available by 1960, by which time the copper mines will need more power and cheaper power. Prompt progress with the Kafue scheme is therefore considered essential by the manufacturing and power Government. The respective costs of the Kariba and Kafue schemes are put at £85m. and £30m.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

PLEASE SEND ME

ORDINARY Edition (70s. per annum) (if necessary)

ORDINARY Edition (30s. per annum) (if necessary)

Name and Rank (Block Capitals, please)

Address (Block Capitals, please)

Signature

Northern Rhodesia's New Governor Farewell Gathering in London

JUST BEFORE SIR ARTHUR BENSON, Governor-designate of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Benson sailed last week, the High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Lady Rennie and the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia and Mrs. Wallace held a reception for them at Rhodesia House. Among those present were:

Mr. L. S. Amery, Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., Mr. C. H. Baxter, Sir George & Lady Beresford-Stooke, Mr. & Mrs. Colin Black, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Broadbent, Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, Sir Christopher & Lady Chancellor, Sir Christopher Cox, Mr. Julian S. Crossley, Mr. J. S. Foster, Mr. David Friedman, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Geyer, Mr. J. A. Gray, Sir William & Lady Halcrow, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Hill, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Lord & Lady Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Hudson, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Lord & Lady Jowitt.

Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Keenlyside, Sir John & Lady Kennedy, Colonel & Mrs. J. Kiggell, Mr. J. A. Kinsey, Sir Reginald & Lady Leaper, Sir Percival & Lady Leisching, Mr. & Mrs. H. Brisham, Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Masdomi, Mr. & Mrs. Niall Macpherson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Marnham, Sir Douglas & Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Mr. & Mrs. P. McDonagh, Mr. & Mrs. P. E. McWhorter, Lord & Lady Morrison, Captain & Mrs. J. Moran, The Earl of Munster, Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Olivier, Mr. J. Pollack.

Colonel & Mrs. Charles Penonby, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Prain, Sir Stanley & Lady Rawson, Lord & Lady Reith, Lord & Lady Rennell, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Ross, the Marquess of Salisbury, Lady Sandford, Sir George & Lady Seel, Viscount Swinton, Mr. F. O. Talbot-Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. K. J. Waddell, Sir John & Lady Wilkinson, Mr. & Mrs. A. Conroy Wilson, and Lieut. Colonel & Mrs. Basil Wilson.

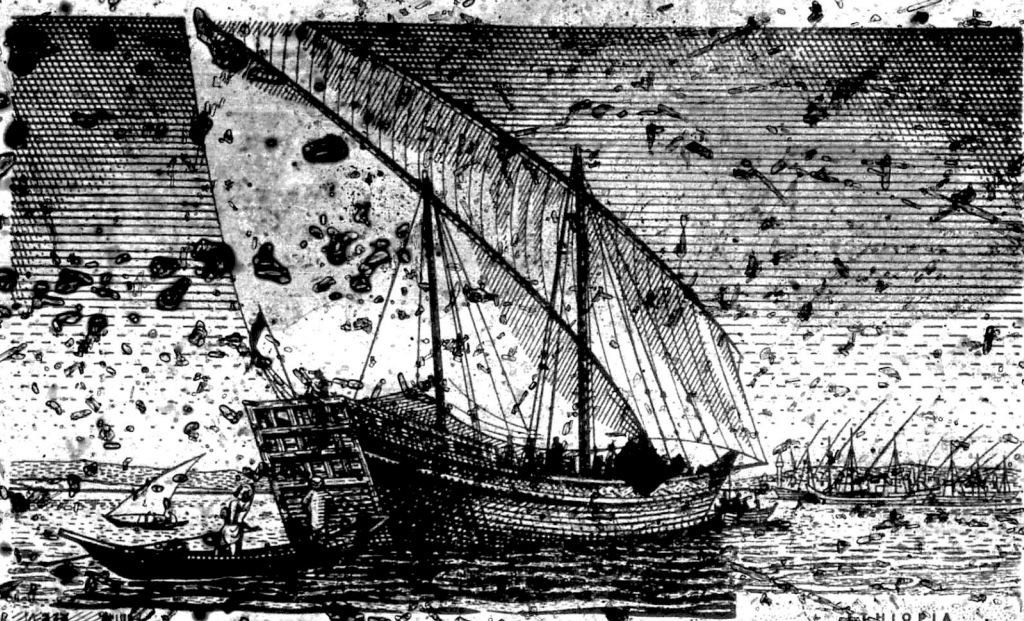
Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, has an eye on Africa. He wants the white man out. He says "liberately that he is the enemy of the white man." Dr. Malan, Prime Minister of South Africa, is in the same line.

Forthcoming Events in U.K.

- May 15.—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh return to London from their Commonwealth tour.
- May 18.—Sir William Halcrow to address Royal Society on "Engineering Development in Central Africa."
- May 20.—Royal Windsor Horse Show (three days).
- May 21.—B. P. Uvarov to address Royal Empire Society on "The Locust Problem."
- May 22.—Empire Day.
- May 25.—Sir Leonard Rogers to address Royal Society of Arts on "Leprosy in the Commonwealth."
- May 25.—South Africa Club dinner for Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Geyer.
- May 27.—Sir Stewart Symes to address Royal African Society on "African Review."
- May 28.—Kenya Church Association luncheon and annual meeting at Church Mission House.
- May 29.—C.M.S. missionaries to perform addresses (seven days).
- May 30.—Empire Youth Sunday Service, Westminster Abbey.
- May 31.—Empire Day, South Africa.
- June 1.—Mission to Central Africa 26th anniversary meeting.
- June 2.—The Derby, Epsom.
- June 3.—Royal Entertainment, Earl's Court (ends June 19).
- June 4.—West Show, Royal Albert Hall (four days).
- June 4.—The Oaks, Epsom.
- June 4.—Court of June at Cliff.
- June 5.—The Derby.
- June 10.—The Queen's official birthday. Troop of the Colour of the Guards Parade.
- June 10.—First Test Match: England v. Pakistan, Lord's.
- June 15.—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Royal Ascot meeting.
- June 16.—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Royal Ascot meeting (Royal Hunt Cup).
- June 17.—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Royal Ascot meeting (Gold Cup).
- June 17.—Sir Harry Blood to address Royal Empire Society on "Mauritius."
- June 18.—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Royal Ascot meeting (Wokingham Stakes).
- June 21.—All England Lawn Tennis Championships, Wimbledon (ends July 5).
- June 23.—Royal Counties Show, Salisbury (four days).
- June 24.—Annual meeting of Joint East and Central African Board.
- June 24.—Miss Mary Trevelyan to address Royal African Society on "Overseas Students."
- June 24.—Reception in honour of Pances, Vice-Countess of Athlone, and Major General the Earl of Athlone, organized by Joint Empire Societies House of Commons terrace.
- June 25.—Sudan Defence Force Dinner.
- June 26.—East Africa Ditchman Dinner.
- June 27.—Royal Egypt cricket match.
- July 1.—Second Test match: England v. Pakistan, Nottingham.



African Transport Co., Ltd.
 THE BRITISH ELECTRIC TRACTION GROUP have acquired a substantial holding in African Transport Co., Ltd., from Commander F. T. Hare, the chairman, and his associates. Commander Hare is retiring at the end of June. The subsidiaries of African Transport Co., Ltd., include the Kenya Bus Services, Ltd., Kenya Bus Services (Mombasa), Ltd., Overseas Touring Co. (East Africa), Ltd., Dar es Salaam Motor Transport Co., Ltd., Nyasaland Transport Co., Ltd., Rhodesia Omnibus & Motor and four motor trade companies. Before the purchase, British Electric Traction intended what they were ready to buy at 27s. 6d. a share all the available ordinary shares in African Transport, subject to a premium of 25% of 157,500 ordinary shares. Commander Hare has advised shareholders that he thought the company's programme to develop services in the Salisbury district of Southern Rhodesia alone would need about £100,000 of new money, and he therefore recommended them to consider the offer. United Transport Co., Ltd., still retain the majority holding. Mr. J. S. Mills, managing director of B.E.T., has said that it was too early to say who the representatives of the new holding would be. These were special new plans, but they were always ready to expand their activities in the interests of shareholders.



THE DHOW is the northern arm of the harbour at Mombasa. Kenya come dhows of a variety of shapes and size ranging from the tall Samakh, with its square galleon stern (illustrated) to the utilitarian Boom. Manned by Swahili,

Arabi, Arabs and Indians, the dhows are in the direct line of descent from the ancient vessels in which men first sailed the waters of the Near East. Today they carry dates from Isara, east of Mombasa and a vast variety of miscellaneous cargo, and as long as these commodities can be transported more cheaply by sail than by steam, the dhows will have a part to play in modern East African commerce.

Our branches in British East Africa are particularly well placed to answer your questions on market conditions or local commercial undertakings.

Please address your initial enquiries to our Intelligence Department

53 Lombard Street, London, E.C.5.

BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)



Persistent Neglect of Colonial Police

Colonial Office Primarily to Blame

Mr. E. W. Bovill comments in the current issue of *Francis and Rhodesia* on the recommendation of the Parliamentary delegation to Kenya for a re-organization of the police "from the highest level downwards".

Was there ever a time when not only Kenya but the whole of the Colonial Empire did not require Police of the highest efficiency, integrity and reputation? Manifestly never. The blame for the sorry state of the Kenya Police does not lie wholly with that force. The Colony itself is partly responsible, but blame primarily lies at the door of the Colonial Office, where, just there should be any doubt about the low esteem in which police services are held, the Inspector-General of Colonial Police is paid less than the adviser on animal health, the fisheries adviser, and the labour adviser.

At £1,500 a year, rising to £1,740, he ranks equal with the Inspector of insecticides research (which is nothing in the nature of a profession) but he is not even equal to the most junior police officer who receives a substantially lower salary than that paid to those members of the less important branches of the Colonial Service.

Some people may recall the publication in the *Kenya Press* of the budget of a young police officer with a wife and one child. This clearly showed that, even without tobacco and alcohol, on his own he could not make both ends meet. In such circumstances it is surprising to find the presence of inefficiency and corruption in the Colonial Police Service but the high morale of many of its officers.

Weaknesses of Kenya Government

During this recent visit to Kenya, one of many Mr. Bovill further examined the present state of affairs, on which he comments as follows:

The emergency has not grown less severe and today the active role of Mau Mau do not exceed 5% of the total

The lack of progress is largely due to the failure of Government to realize that the havoc wrought by years of maladministration was as deep-seated as so many knew it to be. From the first repressive measures were weak and half-hearted, and pressure was increased more slowly than Mau Mau's capacity for organization and retaliation grew.

That practically the whole of the tribe adheres to Mau Mau is due first to Government's short-sighted policy in its first days of driving many thousands of Mau Mau Mau, many of whom are unquestionably loyal, to a tribal reserve where they had to turn Mau Mau or, if this secondly nothing has ever been done to persuade the Kikuyu that it is better to be on the side of law and order than on the side of torture, murder, and pillage. It is seldom easy to persuade a people to accept a punishment or to regard as their friends a police force which is notoriously corrupt.

In these tragic circumstances popular sentiment has changed a good deal in recent months. The settlers' confidence in the future has weakened. Many of them now admit, albeit with reluctance, to doubts about the prospects of the country for the children, if not for themselves. A few farmers have sold out, and a half dozen or so have been forced by dire peril to abandon their farms for want of buyers. But there are a very small minority.

Settlers' Traditional Regard for Africans

Local patriotism is as strong as ever, and men are still gripped by the desire not to let the country or the African go. Time and time again one hears of farmers and their wives holding on to their farms, foregoing their annual holiday on the coast or refusing to go to Europe, or to resign in Nairobi just because it would be unfair to leave their servants and labourers unprotected. The traditional regard of the Kenya farmer for his Africans has never been so severely tested, and never has his steadfastness been seen to greater advantage.

With the growing concern for the future of the country goes a new readiness to face realities such as the imperative need for racial adjustments which the ethics of a growing world demand. Nothing bodes better for the future than the growing recognition of the need for policies to establish the same inter-racial harmonious as for example, Tanganyika enjoys. When that has been accomplished and Mau Mau has been crushed, as surely it will be, the major causes of concern for Kenya's future will have gone.

It is surprising, but encouraging, that most of the buyers of properties coming on to the market are foreigners. As one of them recently pointed out, the very grounds Kenya is better watered than South Africa. Whereas in Nairobi the best of the European is a Native town, in other parts of the best of the Native cannot do so for any hour of the day or night.

A least multi-racial government has been accepted, but what a tragedy that the Kenya electors, so long ago, should have accepted the inescapable. Instead of the credit for service and statesmanship going to the man who saved the country, it goes to the man who missed it. Worse still, Mau Mau will now rightly claim a large share of the credit. Only they made it possible.

E. A. & R.

Yours Family Man Wants East Africa & Rhodesia

Many MEN who have appreciated this paper have read it with interest and interest. They have not only ordered a copy to be sent 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 do—and often with as much enjoyment. Indeed, some write that father is allowed to see the paper only after mother has finished with it.

Does your family have the chance to see the paper each week? If not, let us send you a home for your friends. An Edition for you to East and Central Africa is now a year; for the first time, a new edition for any other part of the world.

Send your order today to East Africa & Rhodesia, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

E. A. & R.

New Form of Oath

Ministers in the Government of Kenya are to be asked to swear an oath in new terms, as follows: "I, X, being duly elected and admitted of the Council of Ministers, do swear that I will be true and faithful to the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, and that I will to the best of my judgement at all times when there is required, duly give my counsel and advice to the Governor or Deputy for the good government of the public affairs of the Colony and Protectorate; that I will not directly or indirectly reveal state secrets which shall be communicated to me or debated in the Council and committed to my secrecy; and that I will in all things be a true and faithful councillor. So help me God."

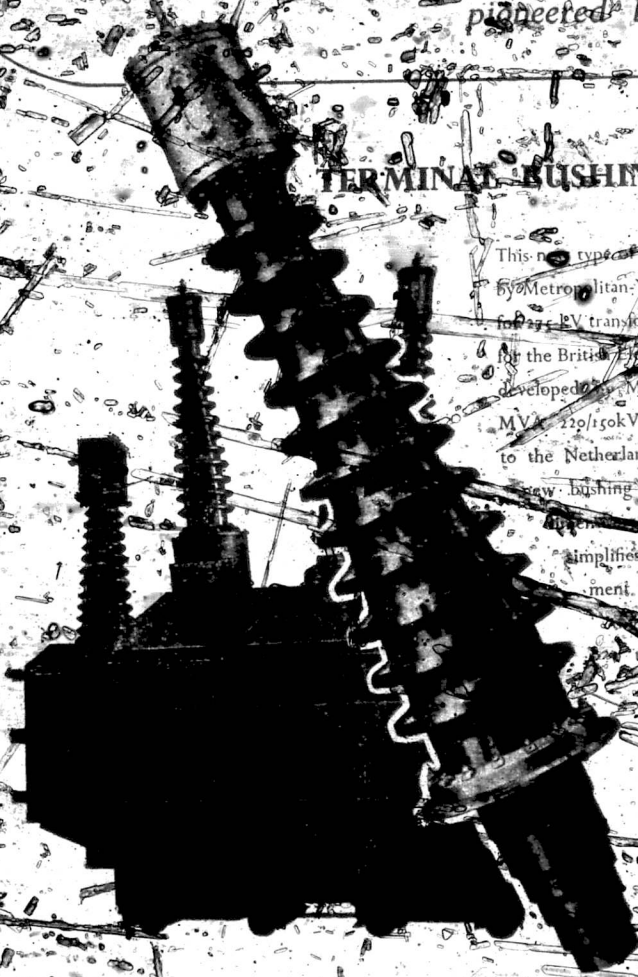
Most managers of sisal estates are keenly interested in the physical and material well-being of their workers, but they also realize the importance of their spiritual and moral well-being. It is a mistake to suppose that either non-Christians or only nominal Christians can hardly be expected to show much concern for their workers' spiritual welfare. The Rev. J. A. W. Pook, Hugh, writing in the magazine of the Christian Missionary Central Africa.

Technical products

TRANSFORMERS

pioneered by Metrovick

TERMINAL BUSHING FOR 275 kV



This new type of terminal bushing, as used for 275 kV Metropolitan-Vickers, has been standardised for 275 kV transformers now under construction at the British Electricity Authority. Originally developed by Metrovick for use with a 100 MVA 220/150 kV three-phase group supplied to the Netherlands Government in 1949, the new bushing considerably reduces weight and improves reliability and simplifies construction. This development provides a typical example of the progress in practice throughout the electrical industry made possible by Metrovick research and practical experience.

METROPOLITAN-VICKERS ELECTRICAL COMPANY LIMITED, TRAFFORD PARK, MANCHESTER 17
 Member of the A.E.I. group of companies

METROVICK Transformer Design Leads the Way

Kindly send your enquiries to:

<p>KENYA British East Africa P.O. Box 182, Nairobi. P.O. Box 12, Mombasa.</p>	<p>MOZAMBIQUE Agencias Mwan- nas Ltda, Rua Engenheiro 3254, Caixa Postal 1064, Lourenco Marques. Also at P.O. Box 199, Beira.</p>	<p>RODESIAS Mr. J. Clark & Sons Ltd., P.O. Box No. 409, Salisbury, P.O. Box No. 438, Bulawayo, and P.O. Box No. 337, Umtali.</p>	<p>INDIA British East Africa Corporation Ltd, P.O. 236, Dadasaheb Phalke and P.O. Box No. 25, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj</p>	<p>USA British East Africa Corporation Ltd, P.O. 236, Dadasaheb Phalke and P.O. Box No. 25, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj</p>
---	---	---	---	---

Tourist Traffic in East Africa

General Manager's Report

EAST AFRICA TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION'S report for last year shows that income at £1,472 was £4,124 above the expenditure. Subscriptions included £8,500 from the Kenya Government, £500 from Uganda, £2,000 from Tanganyika, and £2,000 from East African Airways and Airways. The surplus was due mainly to reduced advertising.

In his report for 1953, Mr. Michael Dunford, the association's general manager, writes that though the number of visitors to Kenya fell by 10% last year, there was an increase in visitors to Uganda and Tanganyika.

It is in Kenya traffic that is attributed to the proposed abolition of lawlessness in the Mount Kenya, Aberdeens, and Nairobi areas.

He believes that East Africa's travel industry has reached the point of temporary saturation, and that no further substantial increase may be expected until new capital has been invested in the rehabilitation and extension of transport. Thus, hotel congestion remains a problem in Mombasa and Kisumu.

Large Travel Market

The potential travel market on the continent, he writes, remains of such vast dimensions that East Africa will never have a loss of customers, but the industry cannot be taken of its feet until we have made on a much larger scale, these amenities and facilities that are the backbone of the travel industry.

While welcoming publicity hereafter issued by territorial Governments, he urges that care be taken to ensure that political or partisan propaganda is excluded.



KILL
cockroaches
Use Gammexane Smoke Generators for the eradication of the loathsome pest quickly and simply.

GAMMEXANE
SMOKE GENERATORS No. 2

Representatives throughout East Africa:
Africa Explosives Chemical Industries, East Africa Limited,
P.O. Box 1930, Nairobi.

Year was approaching normal by December, but only 500 letters were handled against 1,000 in the previous year. Average length of stay in East Africa was 21 days in the case of persons in transit, 36 days for visitors on business, and 49.9 for those on holiday, this being larger than any other part of the world. There appears to be no seasonal variation in the tourist traffic.

The safari industry reported an unusually good year, and 85% of the year appeared to be unaffected by the emergency.

The association has commissioned a short colour and sound film of tourist attractions in the territories. It should be ready in about 1954.

Coffee Crops

THE MARKET PRICE OF COFFEE in New York has risen by almost 50% in the past three months, says the current monthly letter of Messrs. E.M. Schlüter & Co., Ltd., which states that the quality of the 110,000 bags of the Kenya 1953-54 crop already sold has not been so good as that of last season. About 18,500 bags of various grades have still to be sold. It is expected that the balance of 35,000 bags of Tanganyika K.N.C. coffees will have been auctioned by the end of this month. New crop coffees from Bukoba will become available in May/June. The Bugisu crop from Uganda is estimated at 40,000 bags, of which 15,000 bags are under contract to the Ministry of Food. The latest estimate of the Uganda crop is 160,000 bags between now and the end of October.

Sisal Outlook

WORLD PRODUCTION OF SISAL this year is computed by *Hard Fibres* at 332,000 tons, a drop of 8,000 tons from the 1952 total. The estimate for Tanganyika is 165,000 and for Kenya 26,900, falls of 5,000 and 4,000 tons respectively. Mozambique production at an estimate of 24,000 tons is up about 2%. World demand is expected to exceed production by 3,500 tons. Provided there be no change in world economic conditions, market prices are expected to be firm and slightly higher for the better grades during the current quarter. Brazil's experiment in sisal growing on a large scale is said to be over, having "ended in failure", from a few hundred tons at the time of the outbreak of the last war, production rose to 25,000 tons in 1948 and 60,000 three years later. Now it is back to about a third of that figure.

Tobacco Varieties

TOBACCO PLANTERS in Southern Rhodesia have been warned by the Rhodesia Tobacco Association not to increase their acreages of Hicks and Deler varieties for flue-cured tobacco in the coming season, pending further tests. Disappointment has been expressed by one large manufacturer at the failure of these varieties to hold their condition. Hicks and Deler were developed in Canada where they produce higher yields and better quality leaf than any of the tobaccos previously grown, and it is estimated that the varieties formed half the crop planted in Southern Rhodesia this season. Manufacturers are in a bind.

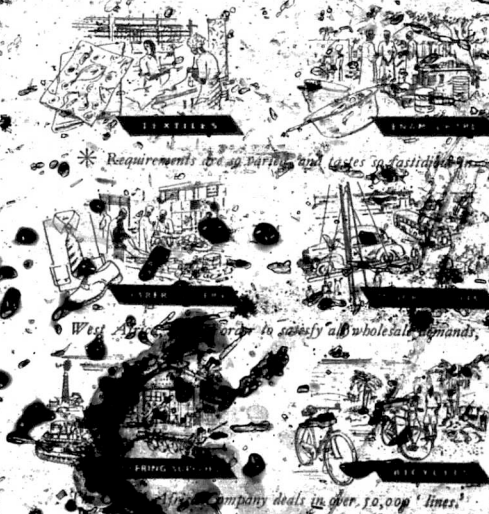
International African Institute

The International African Institute has now 1,304 members of whom 352 are in British African territories, 258 in Great Britain, 62 in the Union of South Africa, 52 in Belgium, 42 in the Belgian Congo, 42 in French African territories, 22 in Holland, 22 in Germany, 23 in the Sudan of Egypt, six in Ethiopia, six in India, 10 in Switzerland, 11 in Sweden, and 221 in the United States of America.

If the information provides the granitic in Africa, a granitic colour base, look for a better the granitic. Basil Davidson.



HE conducts his business from a well-stail store or market stall or, simply, from a tray on the sun-baked earth. He sells expensive refrigerators . . . he sells matches (in bundles of ten plus a proportionate part of the box to strike 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 price of these territories it supplies, and, by regulating the flow of imports, does much in the territories where purchasing power fluctuates with the seasons, or varies, to maintain the standard of living both of the Colonial shopkeeper and his customers.



THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

15, THE EVER HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS,

LONDON, E.C. 4, Telephone: CECIL 4111

MANY SINGE ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Last Monday was the 70th anniversary of the death of Sir Henry Morton Stanley, the African explorer.

African Consolidated Films, Ltd., of Johannesburg are making a documentary picture about Mau Mau.

Two one-two-storey blocks of flats built by the Mombasa Municipal Council for Africans are now ready for occupation.

An annual flag day to raise funds for African education has been approved by the Municipal Council of Nakuru, Kenya.

The Sudan Senate will reassemble on June 24 and the House of Representatives on June 10, when the budget will be presented.

The Government of Kenya has forbidden the import of a pamphlet entitled 'The Doctrine of Passive Resistance', written by an Indian.

Spring rains in the Somaliland Protectorate are likely to constitute a record. Many of the river beds have been in spate for several days at a time.

A contingent consisting of 25 members of the Somaliland Scouts and 10 of the Police took part in the parade inspected by the Governor in Aden.

A plaque to the brothers Frazer and John Muir, two of the pioneers of Nyasaland, was unveiled last week in the Livingstone National Memorial in Scotland.

Another delivery of Vampire jet fighters and Percival Pembroke is being forwarded to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland by pilots of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force.

The cost of calling up, transporting, and maintaining the Defence Force during the strike at Wankie Colliery in Southern Rhodesia and afterwards in Bulawayo was £10,216. The cost of the British South Africa Police was £2,763.

Membership of East Africa House, the inter-racial club for East Africans in London is now almost 1,800. Purchase of the adjoining house has raised the accommodation to 47 bedrooms.

The seventh annual dinner of the Sudan Defence Force Dinner Club will be held on June 25. Particulars may be obtained from Brigadier A. J. Knott, 5 High Street, Harlow-on-the-Hill.

Arrangements have now been made that newcomers to Kenya liable for call-up under the Compulsory Military Training Ordinance shall not receive their papers within 18 months of arrival in the Colony.

A verdict of suicide while temporarily of unsound mind has been returned at the inquest on Sir James Keppelrick, an assistant game warden in Kenya, who was found dead in his house in Limuru on April 3.

The Sudan Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1953 provides an addition of £202,000 to the original vote of £1,621 for the Sudan Defence Force, and of £5,000 to the original vote of £2,752,617 for the Ministry of Works.

S. Rhodesian Immigration

Immigrants to Southern Rhodesia in February numbered 829, of whom 725 were British subjects, 47 being British born, and 346 South Africans. The total for the first two months of the year was 1,552. The capital declared for February was £252,788, or £29,870 less than for January.

Speakers of the Sudan Senate and Sudan House of Representatives and visitors from Southern Rhodesia and Uganda are among those now attending a course of elementary procedure and practice which has been organized in London by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Southern Rhodesia's receipts for the past year were £26,262,000, and revenue expenditure totalled £26,600,000, said Mr. C. S. Hatty, Minister of Finance, in the Legislative Assembly recently. The adverse balance of payments, which was £51m. in 1952, had been reduced to £24m. in 1953, and to less than £27m. for 1953.

The Umma Party in the Sudan has protested against the appointment of Senator Jairo, who favours union with Egypt, to the Governor-General's Advisory Commission in place of Sayed Ibrahim Ahmed, an independent, and again accused Egypt of interference in Sudanese affairs. Appeals by the party to restore balance and impartiality to the Commission have been made to Great Britain and Egypt.

Too Many Elephants

MR. A. FRISER, a game officer, and Mr. J. Craner, Native Commissioner for Gwentia, represented Southern Rhodesia at a conference at Belthridge to discuss with representatives of South Africa and Bechuanaland measures to control the herds of elephant which are damaging crops of Africans in the Tuli area. An African hunter was recently forced to death by one of the beasts. Proposals to drive the herds from the areas where their presence is incompatible with Native interests or to thin them down to harmless proportions without eliminating the elephants altogether are being submitted to the Government concerned.

East African Dinner

The annual dinner of the East Africa Dinner Club will be held in London on Thursday, June 29. Mr. J. Kennell, president of the club for 1954, will take the chair. Tickets (27s. 6d. to members of the club for themselves and their guests, and 30s. each to non-members) may be obtained from the honorary secretary, Miss Ferguson, 20, St. African Church, Grand Buildings, 10, St. Paul's, London, W. 1.

LYKES LINES

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

	Landing South Africa	Landing East Africa
s.s. <i>Lykes</i>	late April	mid/late May
s.s. <i>Bellic Lykes</i>	early May	
s.s. <i>Charlotte Lykes</i>	early/late May	mid/late June
	late May	
	early June	
Reggie Tipton	mid/late June	
s.s. <i>Bath Lykes</i>	late June	mid July
	early July	
s.s. <i>James McKay</i>	mid/late July	
s.s. <i>Charles Lykes</i>	late July	early/late August

*A sufficient number of liners, under suitable tonnage, at East African ports.

For further particulars apply to
LYKES LINES (AGENCY) 10, BURNHAM
LONDON, E.C. 1, TELEPHONE 3000.

W. & A. ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD.
MOMBASA, TRINIA, DAR ES SALAAM,
KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.
THE EAST AFRICAN STEAM CO. LTD. BEIRA.
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD., LONDON.

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 Mashonaland — when it opened in May, 1894. Subsequently, in September of that year, the Bank transferred to its own building which stood on the site they occupied by its first 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 Company in terms of the Union of South Africa Act, 1945)

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LEADARD STREET
and 77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

OVER 600 OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
AND AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Of Commercial Concern

Rhodesia Railways will spend more than £500,000 in the next two-and-a-half years on installing centralized train control working on the line between Bulawayo and Wankie. The first stretch of centralized train control was in Africa and that completed last year between Bulawayo and Gwelo. The system nearly doubles traffic capacity. The new section to Wankie, 263 miles, will be the longest in the Commonwealth and one of the longest in the world under this type of operation.

East African Coffee Plantations, Ltd., an Australian company claiming to be the largest individual planter of coffee in Kenya, made a net profit of £A66,288 last year, against £A37,079 in the previous year. Reduced earnings were due to drought and resting trees on one of the estates. An area of 260 acres has been planted with tea and an expansion is planned over three years.

Uganda Exports

Uganda's exports last year totalled only £33m., compared with £37m. in 1952, the fall being almost entirely attributable to the reduction in the world price of cotton from about 48d. to 30d. per lb. within the period in question. In 1952 cotton exports from Uganda had reached the record figure of almost £30m. Last year they were under £17m.

In answer to a question in the Indian Senate, the Minister of Agriculture said that the results of pilot schemes in sugar growing conducted by Messrs. Boxall and Co., Ltd., in the Mongalla District showed that both the yield of cane per feddan and the sugar content were satisfactory.

The railway line from Mtwara to Ruo and Nachingwea, which is now operating under construction conditions, will be open to normal traffic on July 1. The temporary port facilities at Mkwaya including the tug and lighter services between Mkwaya and Ruo, will be closed for public traffic from October 1.

Last year Australia exported to Southern Rhodesia more than £2m. worth of goods, wheat accounting for £1.1m. and condensed milk for £250,000. Southern Rhodesia's exports to Australia, worth £2.3m., were mainly unmanufactured tobacco, and smaller quantities of asbestos, chrome, and copra nuts.

At Johnston's auction on 1,000 5-lb. packages of 100 lb. tins were sold for an average price of 4s. 6.2d. per lb., compared with 4s. 11d. for the same quantity in 1953, and 4s. 5.5d. per lb. in the previous year. The highest price reached was 4s. 7.8d. per lb. for consignments from Kenya and Nyasaland.

East African Cattle and Development Co., Ltd., in a preliminary statement report investment in Living Bull at £13,760 (market value £1,640), cow balance at £1,507 (£8,299), and current liabilities at £3,404 (£3,003). No sales of land were effected during the year.

The International Sugar Council has since export quotas by a further 5% on the basis of 1953 tonnage, and has recommended exporting countries to limit their exports during the first six months of the present year to 75% of their initial export quotas. Prices paid to cultivators of cotton in the Southern Mountains of the Sudan for the 1953-54 season are £2,500 m/mss. per kaptar for grade I, £2,400 m/mss. for grade II, and £2,200 m/mss. for grade III.

British Ropes

British Ropes, Ltd., the largest rope manufacturer of East African sisal, report current assets at £1,207,952 (£7,002,861) and current liabilities at £1,301,947 (£2,037,497).

The name of Percival Aircraft, Ltd. has been changed to Hunting Percival Aircraft, Ltd. to identify it more closely with the Hunting group.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., report current liabilities at £8,791,835 (£8,415,652) and current assets at £1,802,416 (£1,606,692).

The World Bank will send a mission to Rhodesia and Nyasaland in about a month, particularly to examine the hydro-electric projects.

Messrs. Woodrow, Ltd., report group assets at £3,848,614 (£2,802,628) and current liabilities at £1,892,326 (£1,318,475).

Messrs. Spicer (Exports), Ltd., of London, have opened a Nairobi office. Mr. Kenneth N. Mitchell is in charge.

Production for steel windows and doors by Kenya Casements, Ltd., Mombasa is expected to start this month.

Dividends

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—10% actual (£2d. per share) on the ordinary shares for 1953, absorbing net £2,502 last year 25% absorbing £6,105, and 4% actual (£1d. per share) on the cumulative participating preference shares, absorbing net £1,208, the same as last year. Profits for the year were £7,279 (£16,021), after charges and taxation. U.K. taxation was £2,915 (£17,664). The annual general meeting will be held in London on June 16.

British Overseas Stores, Ltd.—Interim 2½% (the same).

Sisal Outputs for 1954

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—82,200 of fibre, making 356 tons for four months.

British Ropes and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,090 tons of fibre, compared with 1,085 tons in April, 1953.



BOX 410, MANSION HOUSE NAIROBI
KENYA COLONY, TANZANIA

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

UGANDA AFRICAN GROWN COTTON CO. LTD., Jinja and Kampala

TANGANYIKA KENYANKA COTTON CO. LTD., Mosororo, Dar es Salaam, Mwanza
KUDWEWA ESTATES LTD., Kimamba
Sisal Producers

KENYA AFRICAN GROWN COTTON CO. KANTALU, Nairobi & Mombasa

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

Joint Management: REYNOLDS and GIBSON
30, Exchange Street, Nairobi

Oil Prices Prejudice the Colonies

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK'S STATEMENT

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK wrote in a letter in Saturday's Times:—

"The price of oil is of concern to interests far beyond the direct consumer. As an example, over the past year negotiations have been taking place with the United Kingdom Shipping Conference for the reduction of ocean freight rates which primary producers in East Africa have to pay for shipment of their produce to Europe. One of the main arguments advanced by the shipping companies in resisting this claim was the rising cost to them of storing fuel oil, the price of which is assessed on their costs and is fictitious. It was stated that this represented annual operating costs of over £1m. to one British shipping group alone.

"When America was a net exporter of oil prices in dollars, Gulf costs might have been justified, but for years now Africa has been a net importer of oil and refining capacity in the U.K. now exceeds demand, while tanker space is even in surplus supply. I am informed that the oil companies have oil 'oozing' out of their ears.

"Over a wide range of Colonial primary commodities there have been heavy falls in world prices. Costs of production are now very low, and in some cases exceed the level of world commodity prices, and every effort is being made by producers to reduce costs. On the prosperity of these producers the Colonial economies and the welfare and contentment of their people depend. The African primary producer has to pay for these high charges for oil in inflated prices, rates which on what he has and on what he sells.

"Incidentally, it is not the oil companies he is well advised if they indicate clearly to consumers what proportion of the oil price represents the cost of the oil.

"There may be a strong case for a reasonable managed stability of world oil prices, including proper depreciation for wasting assets and for exploration and research. Nevertheless, the maintenance of the present artificially inflated level of oil prices unrelated to the price structure of the economy is largely detrimental to producers as well as consumers in the Commonwealth, and is a form of monopoly which requires serious investigation."

Nyasaland Tobacco

MR. W. D. LEWIS, president of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, suggested at the annual meeting that the growers ought to aim at a production target of 40m. lbs. in the next 10 years. Markets for almost 34m. lbs. were assured for the present year. The 1950 output had been just over 30m. lbs., and it had returned to 34.3m. There were demands this year for 54m. lbs. of fine-cured leaf, but there was doubt about the supply sufficient for the average over the past five years, had been only a fraction above 40m. lbs. It was hoped that the Government would do much to close the gap. To his great disappointment, the Association and the Nyasaland Government representative had decided some years ago not to enter into an agreement in regard to future production with the Tobacco Advisory Committee in the United Kingdom. Events had, Mr. Lewis thought, proved the decision wrong, and he considered that it should be re-examined.

U.K. Railway Expenditure

EXPENDITURE OF £5M. on new works and equipment is recommended by the Transport Advisory Council of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. The chief projects are relating 90 miles of the Nairobi main line with 95lb. track, realigning and upgrading the line between Tanga and Korogwe, installation of a system of interlocking signals at 63 stations to provide greater safety and quicker movement between Mombasa and Nakuru, marshalling yard and rebuilding at Changamwe, improvements to waterways, housing schemes for Asian and African employees, increased rolling stock and provision of refrigerator wagons for the chilled meat traffic, new tractors, a tow tug, and a large number of pontoons and barges. An appeals committee is to examine such proposals along the increased railway rates.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY BOARD
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY BOARD LTD.

1958

Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

1,904
11 million units
£2,000

Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

1,000
211 million units
£125,000

Number of Undertakings
Number of Consumers
Annual Consumption
Capital

10
1,000
100 million
£6,951,760

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Head Office, House, Handing Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 691. Telephone: 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300. Branch Office, Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 246. Telephone: 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY BOARD, TANGA, P.O. Box 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Telephone: 400-230.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY BOARD, Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 246. Telephone: 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
Registered Office, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

Mining

African and European Investment

AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD., a company with Rhodesia as its base, has consolidated profits of £875,333 for the year 1953, which must be added to £200,000 taken back from reserve for repatriation, etc. Taxation of £129,668. General Reserve receives £300,000, interest on the preference shares requires £105,000, and a dividend of 2s. 6s. on the ordinary stock units £325,000, leaving a carry forward of £254,831 against £113,333 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,750,000 in 6% cumulative preference stock units and £1,300,000 in ordinary stock units, both of 10s. denomination. Revenue reserves stand at £3,585,622, unsecured registered convertible loans at £1,700,000, loan at 42m. provision for taxation at £243,668 and current liabilities at £619,903. Fixed assets represent £1,744,800 subsidiary companies at £163,964, mining properties at £99,875 loans to affiliated companies and others at £1,000,000, quoted investments at £6,974,605, market value of unquoted investments at £821,455, and current assets at £444,348 including £13,834 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. J. Rogart (chairman), T. Coulter (managing director), J. A. E. Edge, H. C. Koch, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (alternat.), A. Wilson, H. F. Oppenheimer, M. W. Rugh, P. W. Shilling, and W. D. Wilson. The London committee consists of Messrs. W. D. Dightman, W. E. Gordon (alternate), R. V. Pritchard, A. Rosen, and A. C. Wilson (alternate). W. C. Squires.

The 49th annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on June 18.

Railway Freight on Copper

From JUNE 1 a tonnage scale will be applied to copper exports from Northern Rhodesia which will bring the railways an average return of 1.124 per ton-mile, compared with the present 0.752 per ton-mile paid by the copper mining companies, and an average rate for coal, copper, and imports of 0.572 per ton-mile. Under new agreements the companies will pay public rates less 10% for exports via Beira and public rates for coal.

Progress Reports for April

Frankie Colliers—15,500 tons of coal and 12,500 tons of coke were sold.

Rhodesia Broken Hill—1,650 tons of lead and 2,330 tons of zinc were produced.

Rozenne—6,000 tons of ore were treated for 1.96 oz. gold and a working profit of £296.

Gins & Major—27,767 oz. gold were recovered from 2,500 tons of ore; the working profit was £44,963.

Lebanon—20,000 tons of ore were treated at the Grita mine for 3,198 oz. gold. The operating profit was £2,301.

London and Rhodesian—At the Connaught mine 805 tons of ore were milled for 263 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,297.

Coronation Mine—1,069 oz. gold were recovered at the Pebekwe mine from 7,800 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £1,200. The respective figures for the Arcturus mine were 888 oz., 2,917 tons, and £2,676, and for the Marikona 973 oz., 2,968 tons, and £10,544.

Copperbelt Returns

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD. produced 58,744 long tons of primary copper in the nine months ended March 31 last. Revenue from sales, less operating and administrative expenditure, was £4,977,000, the difference in the value of stocks adding £749,000. An sum of £32,000 was provided for replacements and 10air interest, leaving an estimated profit of 25,090,000 before taxation.

ROSENLEI COPPER MINES, LTD. produced 60,003 long tons of blister copper in the nine months ended March 31 last. Revenue from sales, less operating and administrative expenditure was £3,544,000, and the difference in the value of stocks added £1,736,000. After providing £571,000 for replacements, obsolescence, and interest, there remained an estimated profit of £4,709,000 before taxation.

Surprise Mining and Finance

THE SURPRISE MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD. has provided £1,117 for taxation and a profit of £4,565 in the calendar year 1953, compared with £4,840 in 1952. A dividend of 10s. less tax, requires £2,569, leaving £10,891, against £10,300 brought in. The issued capital is £51,914 in stock units of 4s. Revenue reserves stand at £27,891 and current liabilities at £5,007. Current assets appear at £84,817, including stocks and shares at £80,958 (market value £81,297) and cash at £2,770. The directors are Messrs. J. N. Kirk (chairman), A. T. Welles, and Major H. E. Morrill, and the secretary is Mr. A. O. Ellins. The annual general meeting will be held in London on May 28.

Mining Dividends

EXPLORATION CO., LTD.—Nil. Net profit for 1953 after tax was £9,120 (£6,600).

AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.—2s. (the same). Revenue for 1953 was £1,095,382 (£1,080,000), profit £835,194 (£829,244), and taxation £26,000 (£155,000).

Transfer of Prices

SELLING prices of tungsten ores of standard grade in ordinary quality have been reduced to 285s. plus 10s. per ton unit delivered (consumers' works) for both wolframite and scheelite.

Tanganyika Concessions

TANGANYIKA HOLDINGS, LTD., announce that a quotation for the ordinary units of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. has been granted by the Bulawayo Stock Exchange.

General Survey of Kenya

A SURVEY of the geology and mineral resources of Kenya by Mr. W. Puffrey has been published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 6s.

Eileen Alannah

EILEEN ALANNAH MINING CO., LTD. report a net profit of £620 for 1953, against £4,137 in the previous year, after tax of £16 (£1,960).

Prospecting for Oil

CONRAD SOMER is prospecting for oil in the Sam Miland Panga territories; the resident manager is Dr. R. W. Pike.

News of our Advertisers

VAUGHAN MOTORS, LTD. report net sales last year totaling £250,581, compared with £243,821 in 1952. Net profit was £26,123 after tax of £6,457.

Specialists for Design & Construction of Small Ships

ALDOUS Successors

THE SHIRARD, BRIGHTLINGSEA
ESSEX, ENGLAND

Brightlingsea, Essex, Sligway, Brightlingsea

Building Materials

Consult our experienced Organisation at the following branches:

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

Supply your requirements 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, Settlement, Travel and General Conditions apply to

The Commissioners
 East African Office
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
 Telephone: 9111 (4 lines) 2721
 Telegrams: Samitree, Randi, London. Office: Samitree, 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

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Benguela Railway Company, Princes House, 95 Gresham Street, LONDON, E.C.2.	General Traffic Agents, Leopold Walford Shipping Ltd., 48-50, St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C.3.
---	---

from EAST AFRICA

INDIA - PAKISTAN

with connections for

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

AUSTRALIA

Regular

LUXURY CONSTELLATION SERVICE

and

2 COMBINED LUXURY AND TOURIST SERVICES EVERY WEEK FROM NAIROBI

AIR-INDIA

INTERNATIONAL, LTD.

P.O. Box 3006, Nairobi, Kenya

London Office:

35 CURZON STREET, LONDON, W.1

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, Ginner and Adressers; Electrical and Industrial Representatives; Insurance Agents.



THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

P.O. Box 1, KAMPALA, UGANDA. A/c at JINJA, NBALE and FORT PORTAL

LONDON: THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LIMITED, 16, BYWARD STREET, E.C.4. Telephone: ROYAL 2009

Hudson

THE ESTAB. CAR BUILT WITH THE MOST EXPERIENCE



3-TON SISAL CAR

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

ROBERT HUDSON LTD

ROBERT HUDSON LTD, RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOWS LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
 Telephone: 2004. Telegrams: Raltrux, Leeds
 London Office: 27, Victoria Street, E.W.1. Telephone: A.M. 2127. Telegrams: Raltrux, London
 TANZANIA: Lushoto (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 163, Dar es Salaam. TANZANIA: Dar es Salaam
 Rhodesia: P.O. Box 62, Harare. N. RHODESIA: W. Wilson, Watson Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Ndola.

Hudson
 LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

Works at Leeds, Besselt (St. Johannesberg), Durban and Calcutta.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday May 20 1954

30s yearly post free

Registered at the GPO as a Newspaper

Express Service

S.S. UGANDA

and S.S. KENYA

from LONDON

TO MOMBASA IN 17 DAYS



B.I.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD., 12-16 COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.

African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited
MOMBASA

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

Estimates given free of charge

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

Head Office: Box 120, Mombasa

London Correspondents: GRAY, DAWES & CO., 25, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3. (Phone) 4295

Kenya Still Needs A Sense of Urgency



*"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, for many years, pierced the "Dark Continent" in search of ivory—black and white—establishing as they went varying degrees of subservience to the Zanzibari Sultanate. It was therefore perhaps appropriate that the growth of the National Bank of India in East Africa should have started

with the opening of a branch in Zanzibar in 1893. From this beginning grew the Bank's present system of branches covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in all of which colonies the Bank is proud to hold the position of Banker to the Government. All those interested in trade, travel or settlement in British East Africa are cordially invited to make use of the facilities provided by the Bank.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Head Office: 20 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

*Provides the link between
Beira and Nyasaland*

(with connexions at Dar-es-Salaam, etc.)

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

Trains leave Beira for Blantyre on Tuesdays
and Saturdays, and connect with
Mail trains to Dar-es-Salaam, etc.

Refrigerated and tourist tickets from Beira
to Nyasaland are available for three months for the
price of the single fare, for passengers sailing
by ship for East Africa and the Union of
South Africa.

Trains leave Beira and Blantyre for Chinese
Harbour, etc., with "China II" for all
ways from Beira to Mwanza, Mbaraka, Tanganyika,
etc.

Office: Nyasaland, Zimbe

Office: Beira, all houses.

Office: Dar-es-Salaam, etc.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

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

Telegrams: "NORRHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephones: WH 4444 and 4445 Cables: "NORRHODCOM LONDON"

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE OF OSLO

Lines sailings
between
OSLO, SWEDEN, DENMARK,
etc.

EAST AFRICAN PORTS
MADAGASCAR
REUNION
MORRISSES

KEULÉ BRYANT and CO
22, Billings, London, E.C.4.

SOLE AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

LESLIE & ANDERSON LIMITED

LONDON
Established 1880

IMPORTS
Cotton, Oilseeds, Coffee, Spices,
General Produce

EXPORTS
Textiles Hardware

LESLIE & ANDERSON EAST AFRICA LTD.

MOMBASA

BRANCHES

Nairobi, Kampala,
Zanzibar, Tanganyika,
Dar-es-Salaam

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS SHIPPING AND
GENERAL AGENTS CLEARING & FORWARDING
AND WAREHOUSING

CHIEF AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA FOR:
QUEENSLAND INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MACKAY BROS. 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 Visiting Agency, of Accountants, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings.

Associated Companies:
J. W. MULLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents
NAIROBI ARUSHA KAMPALA TANGA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED

Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents
MOMBASA NAIROBI ARUSHA TANGA

London Correspondents:
TREAT, BOVILL & CO., LIMITED

Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel.: M.A. Station House 7471

DALGETY AND COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on consignment with liberal advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE requirements supplied from stock of on hand.

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 Nakuru
P.O. Box 20 P.O. Box 13

TANGANYIKA
Tanga Dar-es-Salaam
P.O. Box 82 P.O. Box 572

UGANDA
Kampala — P.O. Box 101

HEAD OFFICE:
65-68 LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: DALGETY, London
Telex: DALGETY, London
Telephone: ROYAL 6850 (14 lines)
also branches throughout
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND



Le Tourneau World-Renowned Earth-Moving Equipment



E-18 Bulldozer w/ C-1 Caterpillar Tournap #11

RIGGLESWORTH

A COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED
P.O. Box 416 DAR-ES SALAAM Phone 3171
NAIROBI P.O. Box 3172 Phone 22477 MOMBASA P.O. Box 1507 Phone 3357 TANGA P.O. Box 180 Phone 474



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 222, Mombasa (Tel. 800)

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

General European Agents JOHN F. KENNIE, SON & CO., 1 BURY COURT, ST. MARK LUXE, LONDON, E.C.3

NAIROBI
MOMBASA
DARES
SALAMA

A. BAUMANN & CO. LTD.

KAMPALA
LIND
MASAKA
MIKINDANI

Established 1894.

Subsidiary Companies:

A. BAUMANN & Co. (London) LTD., 4 Royal Avenue, London, E.C.3

A. BAUMANN & Co. (Uganda) Coffee Mills, Ltd. — KAMPALA — and MASAKA — FACTORIES.

A. BAUMANN & Co. (Cotton), Ltd., Kampala — COTTON MERCHANTS.

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES LTD. — SHIPPING, CLEARING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

EXPORTERS

COFFEE AND ALL EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE

IMPORTERS

BUILDING, ENGINEERING & GENERAL SUPPLIES.

AGENTS AND CONCESSIONAIRES FOR

ENGINEERING

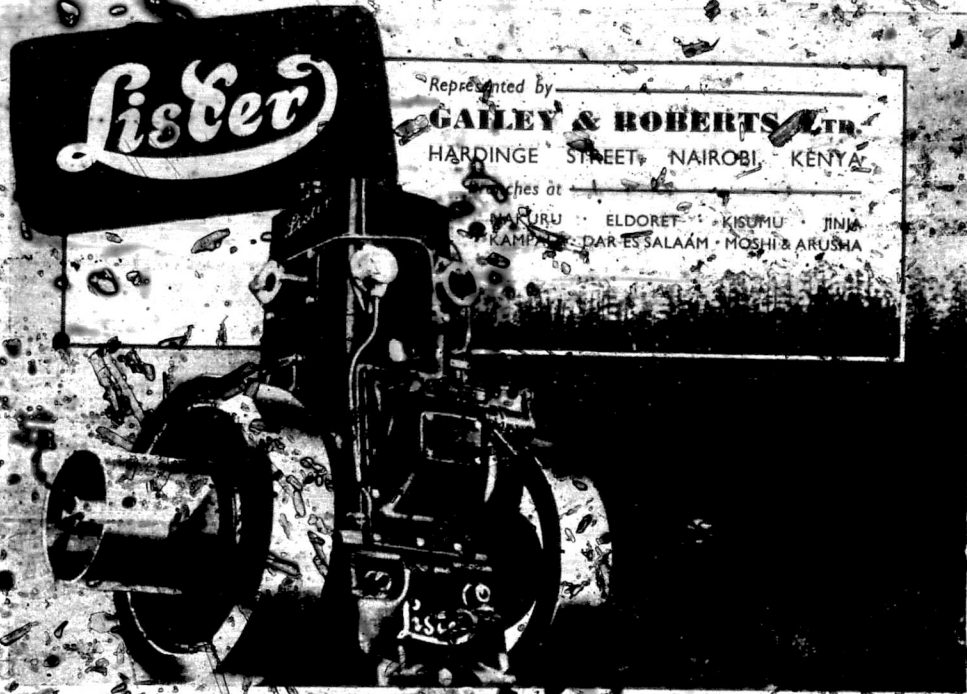
BUILDING MATERIALS

GENERAL

- 116 Electrical Co. Ltd.
- Blair Robertson & Co. Ltd.
- Blair, Callender & Cables Ltd.
- B.H. Schweitzer Ltd.
- Braithwaite Engineers Smith Tools & Equipment Co. Ltd.
- British Thomson Houston Ltd.
- Christy & Njoroge (Kenya, Uganda)
- Casparines of Uganda
- Henry Cockin & Co. Ltd.
- Henry Simon Ltd. (Saw Machinery)
- Harland & Wolff Ltd.
- International Navigation Co. Ltd.
- Selling Agents of Comstock Co. Ltd.
- Stotts of Uganda
- T. M. C. Hall (Malawi) Ltd.
- Widomir Ltd.
- Warsop Power Tools Ltd.

- Beards Limited (Concrete Mixers)
- Cements, Sweden
- Clover Paint and Composition Co. Ltd.
- Commonwealth Trust, Ltd. (Mangalore Tiles)
- Dansk Cement Central Ltd.
- East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd.
- Fisher & Ludlow Ltd. (Stainless Steel Tanks, etc.)
- George Powell Ltd. (Barometric Mixers)
- George Lillingston (Paints)
- Layland Paint and Varnish Co. Ltd. (Paints)
- Standard Metal Window Co.
- Sunnar Portland Cement Co. Ltd.
- Widomir Reinforcement Fabric
- Vinylite Flooring Felt

- A. F. Agnew & Co. (Pty) Ltd. (Agoo Louvres)
- A/S Nordisk Standard Seeke Salskab (Paper Sacks)
- Francis Barnett Ltd. (Motor Cycles)
- Geo. Edgell & Sons Ltd. (Painted Goods)
- James Bibby & Sons Ltd. (Sawing, Engraving)
- Chas. H. Challen & Son, Ltd. (Pianos)
- Halcox Ltd. (Plastic Ware)
- Handy Appliances Manufacturing Company
- Murphy Chemical Co. Ltd. (Insecticides)
- Nissen, Thomas & Bucknarch Buildings
- Ne-Swift (Fire Extinguishers)
- Owen & Co. Ltd. (Plastic Ware)
- Filling Machines
- Scientific (Plastic Ware)
- Vulcanite Roofing Felts
- Vulcan Products Ltd. (Industrial Paints)



To South and East Africa

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

From Southampton

"Arundel Castle"	May 27
"Athlone Castle"	June 3
"Carnarvon Castle"	June 10
"Edinburgh Castle"	June 17

Via Madeira. Via Las Palmas.

Ask for details of Special reduced return fares by "Athlone Castle" sailing 18th November, 1954.



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT

	London	Rotterdam
"Kenya Castle"	June 3	—
"Rhodesia Castle"	June 10	—
"Bloemfontein Castle"	June 24	June 25
"Dunnottar Castle"	July 1	—
"Braemar Castle"	July 8	July 9

† Out East Coast, home West Coast.
 ‡ Out West Coast, home East Coast.
 § Out and home East Coast.

UNION CASTLE LINE

Head Office: LONDON, E.C.3. Telephone: MAN-1-1111
 Agents: Messrs. GAY & CO. LTD., 10, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.
 Agents in Southampton: Messrs. GAY & CO. LTD., 10, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.
 Agents in Manchester: Messrs. GAY & CO. LTD., 10, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.

CLAN-HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to
PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MASSAWA, JIBUTI, BERBERA & MOGADISHU,
MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

Direct or by transhipment.

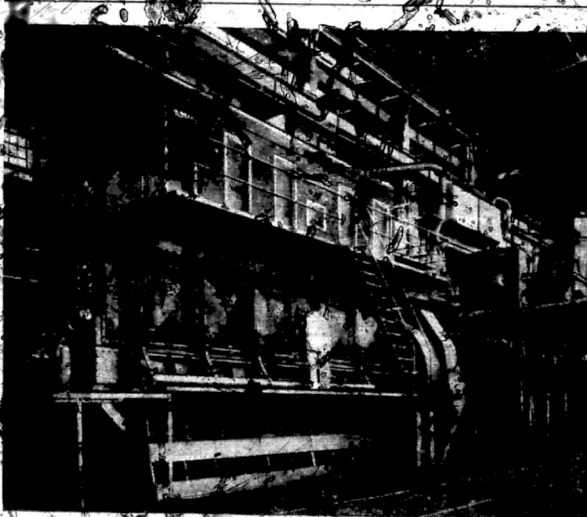
For particulars of rates, terms of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OR
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
MOMBASA.

Shipping Agents
STAVLEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL

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



H&W

Industrial
OIL ENGINES

2-STROKE OPPOSED-PISTON ENGINES
UP TO 6,000 B.H.P.

4-STROKE ENGINES WITH OR WITHOUT
PRESSURE INDUCTION AS DIESEL OR DUAL FUEL
ENGINES UP TO 2,000 B.H.P.



H & W 2-cycle Opposed-Piston Engine-Alternator Set
2270Kw on test bed. One of two sets for the Dar-es-
Salaam & District Electricity Supply Co., East Africa.
(Messrs. Balfour, Beatty & Co., Ltd., Consultants)

all can be supplied as complete power units
with H & W Alternators or D.C. Generators

HARLAND & WOLFF

LIMITED

Quirning, Queen's Island Belfast

London Office 9, Whitehall S.W.1

BELFAST GLASGOW LONDON LIVERPOOL SOUTHAMPTON

The Pioneer Bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland



A Bank in a Bell Tent!

This primitive bell tent, complete with an armed guard, was at first 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.



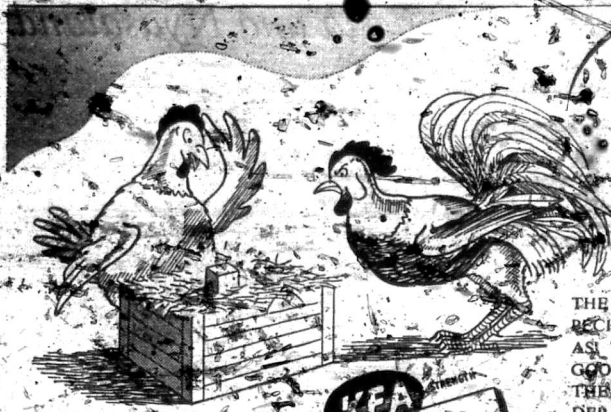
PRESENT BULAWAYO OFFICE

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.

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

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

OVER 600 OFFICES THROUGHOUT SOUTH AFRICA and CENTRAL AFRICA,
and AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



No Miracles
promised!

THE K.F.A. MAKES NO RASH CLAIMS — ESPECIALLY WHERE SUCH A TICKLISH BUSINESS AS THE CLEARING 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.

Member of **K.F.A.** Kenya Farmers' Association
Clearing & Forwarding

Another K.F.A. Service

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

Branches at Eldoret, Kitale, Naivasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Hoey's, Bridger, Lugari, Maitai, T. T. Arua, T. T. Arua, T. T.



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

Fly SAFARI

(COLONIAL) COACH-CLASS SERVICES

RHODESIA to U.K.

Salisbury, Rhodesia to London Weekly Service
SINGLE £15 RETURN £20

Mostly attractive fares from elsewhere also in Rhodesia

EAST AFRICA to U.K.

Nairobi to London: Return Weekly
SINGLE £17 RETURN £17

*The lowest fare of £12 round

FULL DETAILS FROM YOUR USUAL TRAVEL AGENT



Operated jointly by
AIRWORK LTD.
P.O. BOX No. 2378
SALISBURY

HUNTINGLAN AIR TRANSPORT LTD.
P.O. BOX No. 2378
SALISBURY

AIRWORK (E.A.) LTD.
P.O. BOX No. 2874
NAIROBI

HUNTINGLAN AIR TRANSPORT LTD.
P.O. BOX No. 5515
NAIROBI

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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

Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5
Cable: EASTAFRIC, London
and Telegrams: EASTAFRIC, W. Africa, London

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Writers of Moment	118	Anglo-Portuguese	1190
Notes by The Way	118	Publishing Venture	1190
Cariba and K...	118	Book Reviews	1191
Schemes	118	Mau Mau Activities	1192
Particular	118	East African News	1200

Founder and Editor:
F. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1954

No. 1245

30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GREAT SURPRISE about Operation Anvil" is not its success, but that it should have been so belated. That almost two-thirds of all Africans interrogated in Nairobi should have had to be detained for further examination, and that many hundreds of hard-core members of Mau Mau should be among their number, are twin facts which surely condemn the civil and military authorities for having so long tolerated the presence in the capital of Kenya of these anti-social men and women. For many months large numbers of the Africans in Nairobi have been openly contemptuous of the authorities, so contemptuous that they have enforced a complete boycott of the use of buses by Africans, so contemptuous that Mau Mau oath-taking ceremonies have continued in Nairobi itself, where murder, intimidation, armed robbery, bribery and corruption have been widespread. Yet more than eighteen months were allowed to pass before this thorough-going operation was undertaken against what all Kenya knew to be a key point of rebellion.

The official excuse is, we believe, that there was not enough accommodation until quite recently for the thousands who would have to be detained. That means merely that proper plans were not made at the proper time for this elementary requirement (assuming that the Mackinnon Road Depot could not have been used). In other words, this is another indication of lack of decisive leadership. From the start of the emergency there have been divided counsels, division of responsibility, and the pathetic pretence that half-measures would suffice. It has not even been agreed to call rebellion by its proper name to the Government of Kenya, and

even to the European elected members of the Legislature. It is still an "emergency"—though when the Secretary of State was in the Colonies recently he recognized facts by creating a "War Council" consisting of the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and the leader of the European electorate. The triumvirate is at least an improvement on the more cumbersome machinery which it replaced, but chains of committees still fetter individual initiative, greatly to the advantage of the insurrectionists. Incredibly, though, as an administrative officer who learns of a Mau Mau ceremony in his district may not summon a police escort and leave immediately to arrest the malefactors, he must report to his local committee, which can probably not act before the Mau Mau scatters. If ever there was a time for strong leadership and instant action, it has been during the past year and a half, but even now there is evidence from highly responsible quarters of lack of a sense of urgency, of dithering while gangsters work their evil deeds.

How badly the military have miscalculated is evident from the statement by the Member for Finance in Kenya that the cost of emergency operations to the end of June of this year would be about eight and a half million pounds, which is more than four times the sum given him when he compiled his budget, and Mr. Vassil had to add the warning that by the end of June next year the total figure may rise to twenty millions. And that would represent only part of the direct cost upon the public purse. To take one of numerous items not included, the reduced demand for imported goods would decrease the revenue of the Customs Department, the Railways and Harbours Administration, and the Income Tax Department. The burden upon business and agriculture, though it

Lack of Decisive Leadership

calculable, is heavy and increasing, and the cost of measures for the rehabilitation of the Kikuyu is bound to be far heavier than most people imagine. Moreover, that process will be far lengthier than even the pessimists care to admit. It would be wholly unrealistic, therefore, to compute the costs of Mau Mau of something like twenty million pounds. Directly and indirectly it will involve a much greater sum.

This grave hurt to a Colony of high promise has resulted primarily from the stubborn refusal to face unpleasant facts and deal adequately with them. The blame, as this newspaper has explained in considerable detail in the past, is by no means attributable solely to officialdom. The Colonial Service must bear the main share because it had ultimate responsibility and power, but the non-official political leaders of Kenya in recent years stand compromised by their unwise insistence on the reduction of police, welfare, and other services which the Government wanted to provide, and by their failure to use the strong measures of protest which were available to them when they considered the Government dangerously wrong in its policy. If they were convicted, as they have claimed during the past year, that official inaction was jeopardizing the public well-being, it was their duty to do very much more than sound a warning

or to issue in one or more speeches which would be quickly forgotten. They should have uttered, with maximum publicity, the devices of their disposal to members of the Legislature. Determination of that kind would have proved the depth of their anxiety and assuredly led to appropriate official action, for the Government would have known that further feebleness would have caused criticism in the British Parliament and Press.

Non-official political leaders have not served their cause by the unconvincing imputation that all the faults were on the other side. That merely closed the official ranks in mutual self-protection. What Kenya Most Needs. — Had the non-officials publicly admitted their shortcomings, they would have been much more likely to evoke cordial co-operation from the Government, probably beginning with the removal of some senior officials who were obvious misfits, but to whom the Government clinging while extravagant general charges were being made. The need was and is to close ranks and the greatest advantage of Mr. Lyttelton's plan is that it sets all parties and all races to work on the major common problems. A cessation of political clamour while this task proceeds would be much to Kenya's benefit. But the overriding needs are unquestionably a sense of urgency, a sense of decision, a true sense of direction, and a high sense of mission.

Notes By The Way

The Queen

THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUEEN before like this in the distance travelled, countries visited, number of people met and greeted and addressed and inspired, nor in the insistent demands made on her, queen herself. By universal consent she has done it magnificently, lawlessly, with all her heart, bringing a new power to old loyalties, a new unity to the far-flung family of the Commonwealth, and a new and lovely fragrance in the lives of all those who came within reach of her. So spoke Dr. Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, in a message to the nation on the evening of the day on which Her Majesty arrived back in London from an absence of six months, during which she had travelled some 50,000 miles. On the following day Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York, said when dedicating a new pulpit in Bridlington to commemorate the Coronation: "When the Crown is worn by one of such simplicity, grace, and goodness as our Queen, the people of the Commonwealth are drawn not only nearer to her but also nearer to one another."

Grace and Dignity

THE CLEMENS EPISODE of the Queen's journey among her people, their joy in welcoming her, and the impact of her personality upon their vast numbers, constitute an event which stands forth without equal in our records and casts a light—clear, calm, gay, and benign—upon the whole human scene," said the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Monday. "The Sovereign has rendered a service of lasting value which could have sprung from no other source, a service involving not only tireless exertion but an element of danger, through air travel and other hazards of which everyone concerned was conscious except herself. We express our gratitude to her and her husband for the work that they have done together which no one else could do. The Queen's journey of nearly six months has reminded all the nations of the causes for which we stand—the constitutional monarchy, surely founded in the hearts of its people; the Crown the servant, not the master of the State; the harmonious reconciliation of the past with the present; the safeguard of individual freedom

the grace and dignity of the capacity at the same time to cheer and to endure. From beginning to end his royal pilgrimage has reassured human values and given a new pre-eminence to the grace and dignity of life. All over the globe there has been a sense of kindly feeling and of generous admiration. Even envy were a friendly smile.

The Importance of Personality

MR. ATTLEE said no less warm a tribute, if in very different phraseology, saying: "The note that was struck everywhere was the personal, human, friendly note. People saw not only a king, but a friend. They saw a young and beautiful woman and her husband symbolizing the kind of family life that we all love and respect. I am quite sure that this journey, which at times must have been very burdensome, has done a great service to the people of the British Commonwealth. There is something in personalities all is all very well to have a formula, or a constitution, or even a flag, but people want to feel a loyalty and affection towards people, and see those people and know those people, and I feel that, to-day, as perhaps never before, the people of the Commonwealth feel what is expressed in this address—not only loyalty but affection."

For the Liberal Party Mr. Clement Davies declared that "We of the Commonwealth are in our gracious Queen and the Royal Family the envy of the rest of the world."

An African Occasion

UNTIL LAST WEEK I had never seen a toast list or menu for a public dinner printed with an outline map of Africa. That happy innovation distinguished the souvenir received by each guest of the United Africa Company at the dinner given at Carriages Hotel to mark the 25th anniversary of its formation. As Sir Geoffrey Heyworth, the chairman, said in his light-hearted speech, in thanksgiving for survival! The inside covers, printed in colour, were also put to novel use, namely, the trademarks of the great organizations represented by U.A.C. Among them are the giants of British industry, many of which were represented at the function by their chairman or managing director. Trumpeters of the Household Cavalry announced the service of dinner by a bugle fanfare composed by the bandmaster of the Gold Coast Training Regiment, and Grace and "God Save the Queen" were sung by a choir of eight men. An exceptionally distinguished gathering is likely to remember such evidences of thoughtful planning.

Prophecies Fulfilled

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is now proved to have been right in suggesting long ago that under the new parity constitution in Tanganyika Territory there would be nine European, nine African, and nine Asian non-official members of the Legislature, not seven of each race, as was generally assumed. Indeed, so far as I know, this paper was the only one to reject the popular seven-seven-seven formula and predict that it would prove to be nine-nine-nine. This journal also held that the change would be introduced in less than the five years officially mentioned when the constitutional change was first announced. In that respect also the forecast now proves to have been well founded.

Extravagant Ambitions

THE ANNOUNCEMENT in Nyasaland by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that within about the next six months the Governor would submit proposals to increase the number of Africans in the Legislative Council has been quickly followed by a statement from Mr. W. Chirwa, a Nyasaland African member of the

Federal Parliament, that the Nyasaland African Congress had asked Mr. Lyttelton to provide an additional 10 seats for Africans and Asians. Not surprisingly they were told that that was not practicable. The absurdity of the request is clear from the fact that until July of last year there were only two African members of the Legislature, and that since that time there have been three. The Council has 20 members, half official and half non-official. Of the non-official benches there are five Europeans, three Africans, one Asian, and one member nominated by the Governor at his discretion without regard to race.

Rufiji Ventures

FOR MANY YEARS I have been surprised that no great company engaged in growing sugar has decided to embark upon its production in the Rufiji Valley of Tanganyika Territory. At long last such a venture is to be made under very experienced auspices. For the moment I say no more, except to suggest that the locality chosen for this particular purpose seems much more promising than another area about which there has been a good deal of private discussion during the past year or so. East Africa does not yet grow enough sugar to meet local requirements, which will increase in step with the rise in population and earning power. The territories, and especially Tanganyika, ought to be exporters. So there should be general pleasure at the prospect of large-scale sugar growing by a group new to East Africa. Other interests may undertake similar operations in Uganda, but a decision in that matter cannot be expected for some time.

Mr. J. A. Kinsey

MR. J. A. KINSEY, who has been appointed Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in East Africa, with headquarters in Nairobi, has been First Secretary at Rhodesia House, London, where he has made many friends. After serving in the Royal Engineers in the first world war, he joined the Education Department of Southern Rhodesia, in which he served until his transfer to the Treasury in 1948. He came to London not long afterwards. A few days ago he left by air for Salisbury, to do a quick tour of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland before taking up his new duties. Mr. Kinsey plays the piano and croquet. At the Coronation last year he was a Gold Staff Officer in Westminster Abbey.

Dr. Henry Olivier

DR. HENRY OLIVIER, upon whom the Queen conferred the C.M.G. at the opening of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station, in Rhodesia, born in Uganda, who has had an exceptionally successful career as a civil engineer. Though still only about 40, for almost four years he has been the chief representative in Uganda of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, the consulting civil engineers to the Uganda Electricity Board, in connexion with the building of the great dam and power station. Previously he had undertaken responsible work in Iran. I have many friends in excellent positions to judge praise Dr. Olivier's service in Uganda most highly. He was a Bachelior at Cape Town University.

Before Going

HAVE YOU EVER HEARD anyone in ordinary conversation refer to the "before-going day" or the "before-going question"? Nairobi City Council appears to be developing the habit of employing this unusual and inelegant term. It has appeared twice recently in the published minutes of committees. The Works Committee hypothesis the word, but it is spelt without a W when by the Town Planning Committee. May I plead that "after-coming" should not be employed as a synonym for "next"?

Sir William Hakerrow on the Kariba and Kafue Schemes

Points from an Address to the Royal Society of Arts

THE KARIBA SCHEME is situated in the Kariba gorge on the Zambezi, about 225 miles down stream from Livingstone and the river flows a narrow gorge a mile in length, through which it passes with only a slight fall. A high dam at any suitable point would pond the water back over a great distance and form a lake.

The catchment area above the gorge is some 300,000 sq. miles and the average flow in the river is about 37,000 c. ft. per second. It has, however, a large seasonal variation, while in the dry season it may fall to 2,000 c. ft. per second or less, in the floods it may rise to 300,000 c. ft. per second or more, that is over 40 times as much. The proposal is to construct a dam across the gorge some 400 ft. high, which will pond the river back to form a great lake some 65 miles long, or roughly the distance from London to Sheffield.

This lake will be so vast that the storage in a top layer of less than 40 ft. will be sufficient to permit of complete regulation of the river flow. The surplus water in the floods and in years of heavy rainfall will be stored and released as required to give a constant discharge in the river.

Considerable engineering problems arise in the construction of a high dam across a great river like the Zambezi, subject to heavy seasonal floods. During construction it is proposed to divert the water through four diversion tunnels each 50 ft. in diameter. The dam will be constructed in the dry between cofferdams. Two or more of these tunnels will subsequently be adapted as spillway tunnels for flood water.

Alternative Sites

Alternative sites for the dam are under consideration—one near the upper end and the other near the lower end of the gorge. The lower site presents certain technical advantages but is not so favourable as regards foundations. At the upper site the river bed is on rock but at the lower site the rock is overlaid by riverine deposits of considerable thickness.

The layout of the station at the two sites would vary. At the lower site the power station would be placed across the river at the foot of the dam and the turbines would be fed by leading the water through the dam by downtake pipes. The four diversion tunnels would be adapted as spillways. At the upper site the dam would be similar, but the power house would be detached and located well below the dam on the right flank. Two power tunnels would be constructed with short adits leading to each turbine.

The regulated output capacity of the Kariba scheme is estimated at 1,000,000 kW. at 70% load factor, equivalent to 700,000 kW. of continuous power. The cost excluding the transmission system, was estimated in December, 1950, at about £44m. An idea of the capacity of the station will be gained when it is mentioned that Battersea power station, with the extension at present in hand, has a capacity of 500,000 kW. or just half that of Kariba.

The dam would have to be constructed to its full height before any power could be generated, but the scheme could be developed in stages by installing the generating plant as required. An initial installation was proposed of 300,000 kW. at 70% load factor, and the

Sir William Hakerrow was chairman of the panel of four engineers appointed by the Central African Council in 1948 to investigate the Kariba and Kafue hydro-electric power schemes, on which he has now addressed the Commonwealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts.

estimated cost of this was £30m., excluding transmission. The period of construction of this initial scheme would be about seven years.

The estimated cost of energy was 1.22d. per kWh. from the initial scheme and 0.10d. from the full scheme. The cost of energy delivered at the receiving stations, and including the cost of and loss in transmission, was 0.34d. for the initial and 0.19d. for the full scheme. The cost of steam power as given in the report of 1952 of the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia was 0.55d. per unit. There has been a rise in costs of construction and plant since the estimates were prepared, but, even allowing for this, the Kariba scheme offers the possibility of a large supply of energy at extremely cheap rates, far below those obtainable from steam power.

Kafue River

The Kafue, a tributary of the Zambezi, joins it about 25 miles downstream of the Kariba Gorge. The Kafue rises on the frontier of the Belgian Congo and, running in a generally southerly direction, joins the Lukanga, a large tributary emptying from a vast swamp. The river then turns first in a westerly direction, then south to a gap in a ridge of hills known as the Meshi-Teshi gap, and then meanders in an easterly direction across a great flood plain known as the Kafue Flats. This plain has a length of 200 miles and a width of about 150 miles, and is subject to considerable flooding in wet years.

Emerging from the flats, the river is crossed by railway and road bridges, and enters the narrow Kafue Gorge, through which it passes in a series of falls and cascades to descend 1,900 ft. in the 16½-mile length. Leaving the gorge, the river crosses 25 miles of the Zambezi plain to join that river. The steep fall through the gorge offers the opportunity for power development.

The layout of the scheme is as follows: a dam of about 100 ft. high is to be built across the gorge at its upper end. From here a high-level tunnel leads to a point near the Kafue ravine on the right flank of the river. Here a vertical surge shaft is to be constructed and extended as a downtake shaft leading to a short, low-level tunnel connecting to a power station in the ravine. The total length of tunnel from the dam to the power station is about 81 miles, and the head 950 ft. A second dam across the ravine forms a small reservoir from which the water is taken through a second tunnel some five miles long, similar to the first tunnel, and leading to a second power station in the Kafue Gorge. The layout is so arranged that the heads of the power station and, consequently the plant, are the same.

Seasonal Variations

The river, which has wide seasonal and annual variations of flow, undergoes considerable natural regulation in its passage across the Kafue Flats, but the flow at Kafue, though perennial, is subject to considerable variation, and the site affords the opportunity for creating a large storage lake to regulate this. The 100-ft. dam creates a small storage which is valuable in tiding over low flows in the dry season, thus enabling a constant discharge to be obtained considerably higher than determined by the minimum dry weather flow.

It might be thought at first sight that, by raising the dam, a large lake could be formed on Kafue Flats which would give the requisite storage to regulate the river, but the flats are too large and too flat for this purpose. Raising the dam a few feet would create a vast expanse of shallow water, on which the evaporation loss would be so great as to exclude the lake being kept full. The storage near the dam site is therefore limited. The nearest other possible storage site is at the Meshi-Teshi gap. Investigations are being carried out as to the practicality of a storage dam here and the capacity of the reservoir that would be formed.

But this is not the whole problem. It has to be ascertained how much of a regulated flow released at Meshi-Teshi would reach the Kafue Gorge after its passage across the 200 miles of the flats. The solution of this requires not only extensive survey but, what takes much longer, the collection and building up of hydrological data. The Meshi-Teshi project must therefore be regarded provisionally as a possible future extension.

The scheme proposed, therefore, is one based on the storage obtainable in the immediate vicinity of the Kafue Gorge, but it has been designed so as to be elastic and readily capable of extension by provision of additional storage or other

the available water can be increased. The scheme is estimated to give an initial output of 257,000 kW at 80% load factor, equivalent to 205,000 kW of continuous power. The cost, excluding transmission, is estimated at £118m. The cost of energy is estimated at 0.5d. per kWh of energy sent and 0.26d. per kWh of energy delivered at the receiving stations after allowing for the cost of and loss in transmission. It is estimated that the complete scheme would take six and a half years to construct; but that partial operation could start after five years.

Comparing the Kariba and Kafue schemes if construction of both were started at the same time, Kafue could begin to supply power in a shorter time than could a Kariba scheme of the same initial size as Kafue, and the cost of energy from Kafue would be lower than that from Kariba. But Kariba can be extended to give about three and a half times the output of Kafue and the cost of energy from the full development will be considerably less than from Kafue.

It is interesting to compare the characteristics of the two schemes. Kariba on the Zambezi has an enormous volume of flow, and the opportunity exists for creating so large a storage as will enable the variable flow to be fully regulated, but it has a relatively small available head. Kafue, situated on a tributary of the Zambezi, has a much smaller flow, and no opportunity for storage on a scale to regulate the variations to a high degree. It has, however, a high head nearly seven times that at Kariba.

The schemes should in no sense be considered as rival but as complementary to each other. Both will undoubtedly be required in the not too distant future to meet the growing demands of Central Africa. They have always been looked on as developments to serve both the Rhodesias, and in fact the original investigations of both were carried out by the Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electric Power Commission, a body, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. B. Cowen, appointed by the Central African Council and representatives of both Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Joint Grid Benefits

Much benefit could be derived by interlinking the two schemes to form a joint grid. By doing so the vast storage at Kariba could virtually be utilised to supplement the small storage of Kafue and so take fuller advantage of the high head of Kafue.

Much discussion has taken place on the relative merits of the Kafue and Kariba schemes, but the only real issue that arises is which scheme should be constructed first. This, indeed, was one of the terms of reference given to the panel for the preparation of their 1950 report.

They recommended that on purely economic considerations it would be advantageous to construct Kariba first. The grounds for this opinion were these: the Kariba dam would have to be constructed to its full height before any power could be obtained and extensions would consist of additions of plant. The lesser output of Kafue would meet only the prospective load in the Rhodesias for a short time and then any addition must come from Kariba. As this involved the construction of Kariba dam to full height, this incremental energy would become very costly.

On the load curve forecast, it was noted that, within the limits of 400 and 1,800 m.w. at 70% load factor, construction of Kafue first would involve a large additional capital expenditure. This view was endorsed by the Commission representative of both Rhodesias.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia were, however, not satisfied that Kariba should be developed first, and they invited the panel to investigate whether 200 m.w. could be obtained from Kafue at an earlier date than from a partial development of Kariba. The panel reported that 257 m.w. could be got from Kafue at a cost per unit less than from an initial development of the same size at Kariba, but considerably more than that from the full development of Kariba. Power supply would start in five years and reach full service in six and a half years as against seven years for the initial Kariba scheme.

The Legislature of Northern Rhodesia unanimously adopted the report and decided to proceed with the Kafue scheme. They appointed a Kafue Authority for this purpose, on which the copper mines were strongly represented.

The arguments in favour of constructing Kafue first were that the expanding demands of the copperbelt necessitated a power supply earlier than could be obtained from Kariba, and that it would be easier to raise the funds required for Kafue than the considerably larger amount for Kariba. The first argument has been somewhat weakened by the fact that

the copper companies have meanwhile arranged for a temporary supply of power from the Belgian Congo.

Wide consideration has come about and power development has become a general subject. During the discussion of a Hydro-Electric Bill in the Federal Parliament recently it was evident that there was a considerable opinion in favour of constructing Kariba first, indeed the economic grounds for doing so advanced in the panel's 1950 report still held good. The matter appears to have taken somewhat of a political turn, so that a final issue may be in the melting-pot.

The two great schemes do not by any means exhaust the power potential of Central Africa. There are other sites of magnitude on the Zambezi and many smaller sites on its tributaries.

Shire River Scheme

A lengthy investigation is being carried out for the Government of Nyasaland on the possibilities of regulating the level of Lake Nyasa and the discharge of the Shire River. The objects sought are to restrict the variation of lake level within prescribed limits to regulate the flow of the Shire, to reclaim the swamps, to extend irrigation, and to develop power. The upper and lower Shire have very flat gradients, but on the middle course, which has a length of some 80 miles and falls some 1,400 ft., there are possibilities for power development.

Whilst no large power site exists comparable with those of Kariba and Kafue, there are a number of sites, and the aggregate power that could be realized is considerable and may be of the order of 250 m.w. This power will be important both as a local supply and as a valuable contribution to a Central African grid.

Nyasaland is densely populated and large numbers emigrate to the Rand elsewhere to obtain work. The increased food supply arising from drainage and irrigation, and the employment following the establishment of industries based on the power development, will be of great benefit to the country.

The Financial Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia said in Lusaka on Saturday that the latest investigations indicated that the minimum continuous supply of water would permit constant power generation at Kafue of 375 m.w. at 80% load factor whereas at the beginning of last year 257 m.w. had been contemplated.

"Parity" Constitution Next Year Changes in Tanganyika Legislature

SIR EDWARD TWING, Governor of Tanganyika, told the Legislative Council last week that reconstruction would take place in the first half of next year, before the budget session; and that on the non-official benches there would be nine Europeans, nine Africans, and nine Asians, all nominated one of each race from each of the eight provinces and one each from Dar es Salaam.

The total membership is to be 55. At present the Council is composed of 14 officials and seven European, four African, and three Asian non-officials.

It will be seen that in the reconstituted Chamber the official majority will be maintained.

The Governor said, *inter alia*: "Most of the views which have been expressed to me have been in favour of proceeding step by step, ensuring that the new Legislature becomes firmly established before elections are introduced. It is proposed that nominations shall be for a period of three years instead of five as at present."

The constitutional committee recommended that the official majority should be retained, and this has the approval of the Secretary of State. This will mean 28 members on the official benches, or a Territory of this size a council of 55 official and non-official members is not too large.

The Territory needs at this time the services of men possessing the highest qualities of intelligence, integrity, and leadership, and I hope it will be possible to set up a Legislature which will not only be truly representative but will be outstandingly high in personal quality and will approach our problems not on a basis of narrow communal interests but as good Tanganyikans on a basis of common interests.

Parliament

"Operation Anvil" Described in the House of Commons

Position of British Officials in the Sudan

MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House of Commons last week:

"The main military operation has now been completed; some 30,000 persons were picked up for examination, of which about 19,000 have been detained for further screening. In addition, 4,800 have been detained on individual detention orders; and 9,200 detained women and children have been repatriated to their homes."

"Operation Anvil" has been most successful. Hooliganism has been almost completely suppressed and the boycotts enforced by the Government on buses, beer and tobacco have been broken. There has been a spectacular reduction in crime, particularly violent crime, and the law-abiding African population has been heartened and reassured."

MR. BROCKWAY: "May I express the hope that the Minister has fully recovered from the accident which he had in East Africa, in regard to the situation in Kenya, and the unfortunate circumstances in which the negotiations for peace broke down. May I ask him whether the Government are keeping their minds very actively on the question of any further steps which may be taken to end the suffering there?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "Yes, sir. I think the Government of Kenya have done all they can to induce surrenders, and I do not think that they were very fortunate in regard to this incident. It was a very unlucky matter."

Efforts to Induce Surrenders

MR. R. R. STOKES: "May I ask the Minister whether any steps have been taken to intensify the loud-speaker appeal from the forests to get those people who were about to surrender on April 10 to understand what really happened on April 7, and to let them know that they can still surrender under the usual guarantees?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "Yes, sir. We have intensified loud-speaker appeals from airplanes since then, and the terms upon which terrorists can surrender have been very widely spread. We can only hope for the best."

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "Will the Minister consider the desirability of ceasing to send so many Africans back to the reserves? Is not there a very great danger that the reserves will become overcrowded? Whereas we all welcome the improved situation in Nairobi, there is a danger that the situation in the reserves will again become worse. Will the Minister call for a report whether the time has not come to stop sending large masses of Africans back to the reserves which are already grossly overcrowded?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "That is one of the difficult parts of the problem. If we did not send some of the population back to the reserves we tend to increase the difficulties in the reserves. But I think the problem will have to be dealt with by measures in the reserves rather than by other forms of action."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "All the Minister takes an early opportunity to tell us what steps are taken, since the question we have is that the overcrowding of the reserves is assuming other alarming proportions?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "We have instituted a much closer administration in the reserves. The other outlet will be in bringing into cultivation some of the tract of land set apart for the use of the gentleman is quite right in pointing out that it is one of the difficulties with which we have to contend."

MR. J. JACKER asked the Minister when he expected the report of the East African Salaries Commission.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I expect to receive advance copies of the Commission's report this month, and that it will be published a few weeks later."

MR. HALE asked when the Report of the Royal Commission on Land in East Africa was expected.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The Commission hopes to submit its report by the autumn."

MR. ALPORT asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for a statement in regard to the Sudan Government's announcement on the basis of compensation to be offered to British officials whose appointments to the Sudanized.

MR. E. WAKEFIELD asked what arrangements were being made for payment of compensation to British officials in the Sudan who, in accordance with the Sudanization programme, would shortly relinquish their appointments.

Compensation for British Officials in the Sudan

MR. SELWYN LLOYD: "A statement was made in the Sudanese House of Representatives on April 22 on behalf of the Sudanese Government outlining the principles of the Government's policy regarding expatriate officials. The most important of these is that both the Government and expatriate officials should have the right on giving due notice to terminate their contracts on July 1, 1955, and the officials whose services are terminated under this provision shall have fair treatment in accordance with terms of compensation to be decided. The Government had already announced that those whose services were terminated as a result of the Sudanization should receive fair compensation."

"I understand that a joint committee of the Sudanese Government and representatives of the Governor-General has been set up in Khartoum and is studying actual compensation terms with a view to early action in the Sudanese Parliament, which reassembles on June 10."

MR. ALPORT: "Might I ask whether the panel of experts to advise the Sudanese Government on matters of compensation has been appointed and, if so, whether it contains a representative of the United Kingdom?"

MR. LLOYD: "I do not know whether the word 'panel' is the right word to describe the body. I understand that the Sudanese Government have invited certain experts from certain countries to advise them. They have invited one from the U.K., who I think has already gone, or is about to go, to the Sudan."

MR. WAKEFIELD: "My right hon. and learned friend is aware that in order to create a rift between British and Sudanese money is now being collected in the streets of Khartoum for the purpose of providing compensation for British expatriate officials. What is the attitude of the Government towards that fund which has been approved by the Ministry of the Interior? Cannot the Government do something to anticipate a comparable one from the Egyptian Government?"

MR. LLOYD: "I am not aware of the fund about which my hon. friend has asked. I have no knowledge that the Sudanese Government are unwilling to deal with this matter on a fair basis. I cannot believe that the Sudanese Council of Ministers would regard it as consistent with the dignity of a self-governing country to encourage the practice to which my hon. friend referred."

Withdrawal of British Representative

MR. ALPORT asked why Mrs. Burnett, the British representative on the Sudanization Committee, had withdrawn.

MR. SELWYN LLOYD: "Mrs. Burnett has not withdrawn from the Sudanization Committee. When she was proposed to discuss the Sudanization of the judiciary in an independent position, of which it is specially safeguarded under the Self-Government Statute, Mrs. Burnett expressed the view that this was not a subject within the competence of the Sudanization committee, which is concerned with the Sudanization of Government posts which may affect the free and neutral atmosphere required for self-determination."

"When the rest of the committee persisted in discussing this matter, Mrs. Burnett said she could not take part in discussions on this issue. We have informed Mrs. Burnett that we approve of her attitude. There can be no doubt the Sudanization of the judiciary is not within the committee's terms of reference. The future of the judiciary must depend on arrangements made between the Sudanese Council of Ministers and the judges themselves, subject, of course, to the terms of the Self-Government Statute."

MR. ALPORT: "Is this view accepted by the Council of Ministers of the Sudanese Government?"

MR. LLOYD: "So far as I am aware, that matter has not yet been formally discussed."

MR. WAKEFIELD: "What will be the attitude of H.M. Government to decisions of the Sudanization Committee with regard to the judiciary?"

MR. LYDD: "I have indicated that we said this... wires the organization... and therefore I do not regard any decisions of the committee on this... of any effect whatever."

MR. WAKEFIELD asked the presence of the Governor-General's Commission in the Sudan and what changes in respect of the impetus.

MR. LYDD: "The Governor-General's Commission consists of the Pakistan chairman, one British and one Egyptian member... The two Sudanese members were originally appointed by agreement between the British and Egyptian Governments..."

MR. LYDD: "I am a supporter of the original Sudanese... of the Sudanese Unionist Party... When their appointments... of the Sudanese Parliament..."

MR. WAKEFIELD: "Are the Government prepared to recognize the validity of the new commission?"

MR. LYDD: "We consider that it was a matter of regret that the Sudanese Parliament should have disturbed the balance of the Governor-General's Commission..."

"Wait and See"

MR. STOKES: "Is it not a fact that, as a result of this change, there is considerable feeling in Southern Sudan that the whole balance has been upset in favour of Egypt and against the Governor-General's Commission acting in the neutral way in which it was intended to act?"

MR. LYDD: "The course which you must take is to wait and see whether the new Commission behaves in such a way that it does not carry out the spirit of the agreement..."

CAPTAIN WATERHOUSE: "Is it not too late to make these protests... for the reason perfectly in accord with the agreement signed 18 months ago..."

MR. LYDD: "Without doubt under the letter of the agreement, it was a matter for the Sudanese Parliament."

MR. STOKES: "Was not an undertaking given, at the time the Governor-General's Commission was set up that the Sudanese influence on the Governor-General's Commission would not be exercised..."

MR. LYDD: "I entirely agree that the disturbing of the balance on the commission is a matter very much to be regretted... When I was in Khartoum I pointed out to the Council of Ministers and to Sudanese leaders the unfortunate effects that this would have..."

MR. ALBERT asked for a statement regarding the proposed revision of the Nile Waters Agreement of 1929.

MR. SERRAVALLO: "The Nile Waters Agreement contained provision for adjustment to take account of developments in Nile construction... It has become apparent in recent years that the time will soon come when better provision should be made for the Sudan's increasing needs..."

MR. ALBERT: "In view of British interests on behalf of Uganda in the Nile Valley, and of Ethiopia's interests in the Nile waters, will those two countries take part in any discussions or negotiations for a treaty to revise the 1929 Agreement?"

MR. LYDD: "We certainly would have the right to take part in any revision of a treaty... but I have no technical discussions which are within the framework of the existing agreement."

MR. J. JOHNSON asked how many African children had been

been taken into custody in connection with offences against the law and regulations.

MR. LYTELTON: "I think that the regulations to which the hon. member refers... those orders made for the conservation of natural resources under the Natural Resources Ordinance of 1932... In the past year there were 100 offenders in the Southern Provinces were arrested after orders to obey summonses in connexion with offences against these orders."

Prisoners in Northern Rhodesia

MR. BOUNGER asked why the Northern Rhodesia Ordinance, No. 54 of 1953 had been passed permitting the removal of convicted prisoners to the Union of South Africa; and whether the Minister had asked himself about the prison conditions to which such persons would be admitted in the Union.

MR. LYTELTON: "An agreement between the Governments of the Union and Northern Rhodesia providing for the transfer of prisoners had existed since 1921... recently when the Government of Northern Rhodesia wished to transfer a prisoner who was a citizen of the Union to South Africa under the agreement it was discovered that the power to transfer adult prisoners had not been given... repeated in 1953... though the power to transfer juvenile prisoners was retained when the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance was passed in 1953... The Ordinance which the hon. member refers restores to the Government of Northern Rhodesia a permissive power which existed before 1953."

The Governor has informed me that it is the intention of his Government normally to transfer to South Africa only long-term prisoners who are citizens of the Union... Powers in relation to the removal of prisoners are... under Item 2 of the Federal Constitution to become... responsibility of the Federal Government, and it will be for them to consider whether the present policy calls for review.

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations for a statement on the future of the Colonial Development Corporation's staff at Lobatsi, Bechuanaland. MR. JOHNSON put a similar question.

MR. JOHN FOSTER: "I would refer to my reply on April 29, 1954."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Have there not been certain developments since that date, and has not Mr. William Rendell, the general manager of the C.D.C. met the European Advisory Council? Have there not been discussions on this issue with the African farmers concerned?"

MR. FOSTER: "I do not think there has been any development since April 29. The local Administration and H.M. Government will of course consider all the interests involved. The issues are very complex and I quite agree with the hon. member that they must be seriously considered."

MR. J. JOHNSON: "Can the Minister confirm or deny the suggestion that neither the Union of South Africa nor Southern Rhodesia will be taking part in future from this staff at Lobatsi, and that this is leading to uncertainty about the future of the scheme? Is he prepared to do anything about that in the future if it is a fact?"

MR. FOSTER: "It is a fact something would have to be done, but I do not think it is so. I believe that the Union will continue to take the meat. That is a matter which will be very seriously considered."

Differential Laws

MR. SORENSON asked what action had been taken in respect of the survey of differential treatment of race as the laws of British African territories with a view to encouraging in all territories the most enlightened practices or laws now operating in some territories.

MR. HOPKINSON: "The object of the survey was to illustrate the facts of differential treatment and the grounds on which it was based in the African territories... Whether the purpose of differential legislation is to protect the rights of Africans or to enable different racial communities to live and progress together without clash of interests, its modification or removal must depend on local conditions... The survey has served a useful purpose in showing what advances are desirable and possible as circumstances change... The policy of this Government... of previous Administrations to encourage the progress of all communities and to make every effort within the power of Government to secure equal treatment for all."

MR. J. JOHNSON asked how many Chinese battalions were raised in 1953 in West Africa, East Africa, the West Indies and Malaya.

MR. HOPKINSON: "One battalion of the Malay Regiment completed formation and became operational in 1953. No new battalions were raised in West Africa, East Africa, or the West Indies."

Salisbury can boast the largest tobacco auction floor sales in the world... Mr. K. G. Y. Browne, president of the Tobacco Trade Association of Rhodesia

Anglo-Portuguese Publishing Venture

Early History of East and Central Africa

THE GREATEST HISTORICAL PUBLISHING VENTURE undertaken in South Central Africa will be inaugurated this year jointly by the Central African Archives and the Arquivo Historico de Moçambique in the publication of the greater part of the original manuscripts dealing with the early history of East and Central Africa. Publication will be in two parts—a Portuguese version containing reproductions of the original documents with modern Portuguese translations and a parallel series with English translations. The first volume, covering the period from 1487 to 1505, will be published before the end of this year.

Announcement of the publication of this series of books marks the success of 18 years of endeavour by the Central African Archives. The achievement has been made possible by the help of many of their well-wishers and the enthusiastic co-operation of the Mozambique Government.

The period to be covered by the series, which will be entitled "Historical Documents of East and Central Africa," will be from the early Portuguese voyages of exploration which reached the East Coast of Africa in the late 15th Century to the early 19th Century. East and Central Africa, for the purpose of these publications, comprise the territories now known as Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the northern part of the Portuguese province of Mozambique.

Limited Edition

Each volume in the series consists of two volumes, as expected to be published each year, with a number about 20 volumes. Printing and binding will be of the highest quality and the English version will be limited to 400 copies of each volume. The volumes, of demi-quarto size, will contain approximately 320 pages each and will be illustrated with documents, maps, portraits, and other reproductions.

The whole undertaking is under the direction of the chief archivist of the Central African Archives, Mr. J. W. Hills, and the conservator of the Arquivo Historico de Moçambique, Senhor C. Monteiro. It is sponsored by the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Government of Mozambique, and the Portuguese Ministry of Overseas Territories.

Dr. Alexandre Lobato, a distinguished Portuguese historian, has been appointed to direct the reading, selection, transcription, and co-ordination of the documents, and Senhor Manuel Freire de Andrade is responsible for the translations into English. The English and Portuguese editions will be identical in content and format, and each volume in the series will be published simultaneously in London and Lisbon.

Professor G. P. R. Wallis, well known for his work as editor of a number of volumes in the Central African Archives Oppenheimer Series, will assist in production of the English edition.

Publication of "Historical Documents of East and Central Africa" will make available for the first time to the English reader and student a mass of original material on the first four centuries of Portuguese enterprise in this part of Africa. The bulk of this material has not previously been published.

Most of the literature of this period is in Portuguese and the majority of the original documents are in the archives of Portugal, Goa, and the Vatican. The documents to be produced will be made up mainly of items which were not filmed by a team appointed by the Central African Archives in 1949, with funds supplied by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and other sources. Approximately 15,000 documents were copied in Europe, to which recently have been added another 4,000 documents from Goa. (Up to 1752 the Portuguese possessions in Africa were under the control of the Viceroy of India at Goa. In that year a separate Viceroy of Mozambique was appointed.)

The importance of the Portuguese archival material has been recognized by historians for over a century. Dr. E. Bowdich made some attempt in the early 19th Century to collect material from Portuguese sources, but so much of his information is garbled, he has at least introduced the English reader to a vast amount of new information about South East Africa in his "Account of the Discoveries of the Portuguese in the Interior of Angola and Mozambique" (1824).

A former Colonial Secretary in Natal, Major D. Erskine, has done research in Lisbon, the results of which were embodied in Cecil Stuart's "The Ancient Goldfields of Africa" in 1891. In Southern Rhodesia he took an interest in the matter. He sent Alexander Wilmoth, a retired civil servant, to search for important records in Europe, and the results of his work were published in 1896 under the title of "Monomotapa (Rhodesia)." In an appendix he included 24 pages of documents copied in Rome.

Rhodes also supported the South African historian Theal in his efforts to bring to the researcher's attention the actual document in his "Records of South East Africa," the first volume of which appeared in 1898. Theal's work is now somewhat selective and incomplete. He published only three documents from Portuguese archives and libraries that had not been published previously.

Father Stoney Welch, of Cape Town, probably the leading writer in English on the history of the Portuguese in South East Africa, first went to Portugal in 1894 to study the language and literature. In 1893 he published "Some Unpublished Manuscripts Relating to the History of South and East Africa" comprising 68 pages of documents copied from libraries in Rome, London, Paris, and Munich.

Ambitious Project

The Central African Archives' mission was the most ambitious and comprehensive attempt made to survey the rich fields awaiting exploration in the libraries and archives of Portugal and other parts of Europe.

Three hundred and thirty-two of the documents copied by the mission were dated between 1505 and 1535. Most of them referred to the domestic affairs of Sofala, the fortress factory established on the coast to tap the gold of Monomotapa. From those documents much can be learnt of the constitution of the fortress and the factory, of the trade in gold, the nature of the trade in goods, of relations with the Arabs and explorations deep into the interior.

Only 31 documents date between 1535 and 1557, a period of apparently little Portuguese activity in the interior, but there are references to ambassadors from Monomotapa reaching Sofala, and to return visits. At the end of that period navigation of the Zambezi was extended, and traders followed shortly afterwards by missionaries, reached Mashonaland. Copies of 13 letters referring to Silveira's mission, 1559-62, were found in different repositories.

Fifty documents relating to the period 1563-1607 were copied. Among those is the decree announcing Barreto's command of an expedition against the Monomotapa and a letter from the King appointing Barreto as Governor of Monomotapa. There is also a report by Homem, Barreto's successor. Other documents refer to the gold trade of the Zambezi.

There is a wealth of material covering 1608-1652. Much valuable information was found in the books of the Monsoons of the Arquivo Nacional, books containing royal letters to the Viceroy of India and copies or summaries of his replies. Only 12 of the 62 books have previously been published. There are also papers of the Council of State and the Council for the Colonies.

Wealth of Material

Two hundred and two documents refer to the second half of the 17th Century. Most of them deal with a scheme for State emigration to East Africa. At the end of the 17th Century the Portuguese were evicted from the Zambezi regions, and it was not until the 1730s that they were able to return. Only a score of documents appear to have survived from that period, and these are mainly documents with problems of re-colonisation. Between 1735 and 1750 100 documents were copied dealing mainly with trade and religion.

In 1752 the Portuguese possessions in East Africa were removed from the control of the Viceroy of India and a Governor of Mozambique was appointed. The establishment of a separate administration in East Africa naturally led to a great increase in correspondence dealing with the region, and much of the material has survived. Most of the papers micro-filmed were of the years 1752 to 1835, when the Portuguese were mainly based on the interior. Some of them deal with the administration and commerce of the country and some with the gold trade, but the larger part refers specifically to the military and trading posts at Malico, Zumbo, and Zimbaro.

There is also a considerable amount of material dealing with exploration northwards and the establishment of trading posts on the Lusitana River, the what is today Northern Rhodesia.

Only a quarter documents were copied, and of those the only one of significance was the diary of Silva Porto, the first white man to reach the upper Zambezi. Only extracts from this diary have been published.

The design of a fair-lead label has been issued in the standard form.

Book Reviews

**Dr. C. J. Wilson's New Book
Plea for Black Leadership**

DR. C. J. WILSON, author of "Before the Dawn in Kenya," has now written "Kenya's Warning," a plea for honest recognition of facts and a call for good and firm leadership, discipline, and productive work. It is a short book (of 17 pages) but it contains more good sense about Kenya than many of the more pretentious volumes of recent years. From long residence and a deep interest in men and affairs, the author knows Kenya and the African, and he has set himself the task of examining with candour the faults and follies of the past and the prospects for the future.

A few determined Europeans and Africans of good will could, he is convinced, revolutionize the position in Kenya, for if they could agree on the essential requirements and supply enough driving power to ensure the adoption of the right policies, the mass of the people of all races could be won over.

Dr. Wilson is not worried by the small number of Africans with "advanced" political views, provided the Government can recover the will and power to govern, and if interference by party politicians in the United Kingdom can be stayed. Many passages in the book will be disliked by politicians in the United Kingdom and Africa, as the following samples will indicate.

"The African quite naturally and without sense of shame states a case in the way most likely to advance his argument; with no regard for the facts. So when the British politician engages an African in conversation with the intention of acquiring knowledge of conditions in Kenya, all he gets is a picture of what the African wants him to believe, and not at all a representation of things as they are. Since the politician seldom realises the complete unreliability, as far as truthfulness goes, of the statements which he is hearing, the resulting confusion can easily be imagined. Herein lies a potent cause of disagreement in home circles about policy in Africa; there is no common ground of accepted history and agreed fact.

Political Visionaries

"Politicians in England completely failed to recognize the true nature of the Mau Mau insurrection. Remote from the scenes of torture and murder, these visionaries still had dreams of their fool's paradise. They would not believe that the Africans they had met, so plausible in their talk of democracy, so persuasive in their claim to be given a share in the government of Kenya, could be capable of such treachery. All their sympathy seemed to be with the anarchists; all their blame was directed at the Government of Kenya and the white community.

"The Mau Mau insurrection demonstrated the uselessness of the chosen representatives of the Native peoples of Kenya. At a Press conference in London, presided over by Mr. Fenner Brockway in September, 1952, their leader and the Kikuyu representative in England of the Kenya African Union declared that no convincing evidence had been produced to establish the existence of such an organization as Mau Mau was said to be.

"Their next point was even worse. Should it be proved that such an organization does in fact exist, there is no doubt that its significance can be very minimal and that its importance is being exaggerated, we fear, for political and economic reasons.

"The statements of these two Africans in London was endorsed by four other African members of Legislative Council in a formal announcement which included the following allegation that Mau Mau was a subversive movement in this country known as Mau Mau and was true only in so far as it is considered as Mau Mau, a specialized organization of a few irresponsible gangs, who have been embittered by past injustices such as the deprivation of their land to the settlers, unemployment and a perpetual regard for their claims by Government. The reappearance of the Mau Mau movement as an action as possible. If Mau Mau and the aims of the intentions of their friends and associates, the other African politicians, that is possible, but extremely improbable. It is true, then, these men showed themselves entirely ignorant of the actions of Legislative Council since its inauguration was

have been clear proof that they were altogether out of touch with African opinion.

"The only other interpretation is that they knew the facts but were trying to keep the truth from becoming known. These men would be in a position of the highest responsibility, having been chosen for appointment to the Legislative Council. Their leader was a member of the Executive Council. One can imagine no more grievous failure to do their duty in the office to which they had been called.

"One part of the reason, then, to be learned from the Mau Mau tragedy is that the Africans, whom the Governor delighted to honour with seats in Legislative Council, proved useless, and worse than useless. One of them was later taken into custody as being concerned in the insurrection. The best that can be said is that they were a hindrance, wasting time with their futile intervention in debate; the worst to be said is that they were a danger to the security of the State.

But Dr. Wilson, if realistic, is certainly not pessimistic. Elsewhere he writes:

"For Africans of the right stamp Government should be ready to offer employment in one or other of its departments, with a prospect of unrestricted advance according to the standard of consistent work maintained. There is no doubt that in the future more, and more chances of such a career will be on offer. There will be a wonderful opportunity for the African who has enjoyed the privilege of higher education to devote himself to the public service and to prove to his fellow workers that he can stay the course with them.

"With appreciable numbers of Africans with the necessary educational qualifications and themselves working with energy and enthusiasm in the service of the Government, the effect on relations between the races will be profound. No longer will the actions of the Government be looked on as arbitrary operations of an alien and unfriendly Power; association of races in the machinery of Government will make it plain to all that the interests of all are one, and that no other object inspires those whose duty it is to rule. Co-operation such as this is the way to fulfilment of the dream of partnership.

"Good will and honest action will effect far, far more than discontented agitation can ever hope to achieve; white men and black, working side by side for the common good, will triumph over the enemies of the State and carry the country forward to a prosperous and contented future.

The book, published by the English Press Nairobi (no price stated), deserves to be widely read.

E. A. S. R.

**Are Your Folk At Home
In Touch With Your Life?**

PROBABLY not, for your letters cannot fully describe the circumstances to which you live. That can be done only by a reliable newspaper which they will find readable.

Some readers in Africa do not nearly enough subscribe for copies of *East Africa and Rhodesia* to be sent to their parents in Great Britain or elsewhere, to their children undergoing education or training, or to friends. The gift is always much appreciated.

Never was there more to tell about developments in East and Central Africa, and the only paper covering that great area week by week is *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

Would you care to subscribe for one or more copies for other people? The cost would be only 30s. a year in each case—a penny to pay for the postage.

East Africa and Rhodesia, 60, Great Russell Street, London, W.G.1.

E. A. S. R.

Mau Mau Spreading to Kamba Successful Operations by Police

ANXIETY about the possible infiltration of Mau Mau into the Kamba Reserve, which is now admitted to have been felt by the Kenya Government for the past nine months, has been openly expressed by Colonel Young, Commissioner of Police, who told a Press conference in Nairobi: "All is not well in the Kamba country, and we are watching it very carefully indeed. More than that I would not like to say."

Considerable success has attended police operations in the area, where the whole Mau Mau headquarters at Kitui are believed to have been captured. A large-scale round-up on the Yatta Plateau is continuing. It is thought that many Mau Mau adherents have fled to that locality from the Machakos district.

Many men of the Kamba tribe serve as regular soldiers in the King's African Rifles and in the Kenya Police.

Oath-taking ceremonies have been held in the Kamba country for some time. Interrogations have revealed that Kikuyu emissaries have been active among the Kamba, and that an organization has been established, with presidents, judges, oath-administrators, treasurers, tax-collectors, and executioners. So far it is considered to be only in the early stages of development.

Last Week's Casualties

Last week 121 terrorists were killed, 15 captured, and 184 detained by the security forces, which had eight Africans killed and seven wounded.

In a two-day engagement with security forces 26 terrorists were killed and five captured in the Fort Hall area. Eleven gangsters were killed and several wounded in an engagement on the edge of the forest when a gang of about 50 was discovered with arms and ammunition was seized. There were no casualties among the security forces. One Masai and two British policemen were killed by terrorists who raided a home guard post in the Naivasha area. Three rifles and some ammunition were taken by the gang.

Dr. Charles Pestreath, aged 88, has been attacked by an African armed with a club near Nairobi. His revolver was stolen.

Mr. E. A. Massey, Member for Finance in Kenya, revealed at a public meeting of Europeans in Nairobi that the cost of R.A.F. services during the first 97 months of the emergency would be about £12m., compared with the original estimate of £500,000.

When he had introduced his budget, his information was that the cost of the R.A.F. would be about £50,000 a month. He had now learnt the estimate which he had thought covered the period to last March in fact covered only the period to the end of September.

He had allowed £8m. as a minimum for emergency expenditure for the coming financial year, but he was now convinced that if the emergency continued that would not suffice. The cost of detainees worked out at between £36 and £42 per head per annum, which for 20,000 to 30,000 people would represent a formidable total.

Mr. C. G. Turnbull, Minister for External Security and Defence, told the Press that detainees numbered about 10,000. Those arrested whose names were known would be discharged, the great majority coming within the category termed 'grey', which would be a form of rehabilitation to work on one of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru Reserves, where they would be employed on work of benefit to the tribes. The duration of their detention would depend on their state of mind.

Assassins are being hunted to Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribesmen in Nairobi who have satisfied the authorities that they have not engaged in Mau Mau activities.

Death sentences were passed last week on 18 Kikuyu. Of 20 armed terrorists arrested after a fight with the forces in the middle of March, one was acquitted, two pleaded that they were under the age of 16 (but according to the doctor were respectively 19 and 20 years of age), and three were still in hospital. Recommendations that they were not guilty were made by the African assessors, and an African advocate for the defence applied for a certificate of permission to appeal, which was refused by Mr. Justice Corrie.

Mr. Hugh J. H. Howell, an assistant district commandant in the Kenya Police Reserve, has been fined £20 for assaulting a Kikuyu. While pleading not guilty to assault, he admitted intimidating the African during emergency operations.

Since the beginning of this year 485 Embu Africans have been sentenced to three years imprisonment each for offences against the emergency regulations, nine to two years, and 73 to one year. Sentences of more than three years have been imposed on 36 Africans of the tribe.

As a result of recent registrations of European man-power in Kenya, a pool of 700 men between the ages of 18 and 30 has been made available. Two hundred will be called up in the next fortnight for full-time service with the Kenya Regiment of the Police Reserve, and the remainder at regular intervals.

A total of 510 Asians now serve with the security forces, out of 12,900 men between the ages of 18 and 30 who registered last July. More than 900 men were enrolled, but some 300 had been rejected. In addition, 500 Asians are doing part-time police reserve work, and a further 200 are working in military establishments.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has made a grant of £1,000 worth of Scriptures in Kikuyu for Mau Mau detainees.

Press Comment

The Economist says in its current issue:

"Mr. Massey, Kenya's Member for Finance, is shortly set out on his second visit to Britain in six months, in search of further financial assistance to meet the mounting cost of the emergency. In his recent budget speech he announced steep increases in local taxation, which will add nearly £2m. to the Colony's diminutive revenue, but which will still leave him with an estimated deficit of £8m. It is not generally recognized that the Kenya Government has to pay all the extra costs of British troops and air forces over and above those usual for forces stationed in Britain on a peace-time basis. Yet it has little control over expensive new importations like jet fighters. It is only reasonable that Britain should contribute something towards paying for General Erskine's increasingly expensive force. Many anxieties have been aroused in this country by recent developments in Kenya, beside which mounting expenses is a very small matter indeed."

On Active Service

2ND LIEUT. ANTHONY G. WARNES, a 19-year-old officer of the Royal Engineers, whose home is in Cromer, Norfolk, was killed in an accident near Nyveru on Saturday. His patrol was mistaken for terrorists by the army unit. An inquiry is being held.

Mau Mau in Tanganyika

A STATE OF EMERGENCY was declared in the Northern Province of Tanganyika Territory on Tuesday, after a gang of terrorists, estimated at 50, had crossed the border from Kenya. Police have killed one man and captured three, one of whom was wounded. The rest have made for the Mount Meru forests. Police reinforcements have been sent.

S. Rhodesian Civil Service

BEFORE FEDERATION there were 10,048 Europeans and 2,478 Africans in the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service, their salaries and wages amounting to £6,406,730 a year. In addition, there were 142 Europeans and three Africans as civilian staff of uniformed forces, together drawing £84,303. The uniformed forces consisted of 2,933 Europeans and 5,088 Africans, whose pay amounted to £1,754,997, making a grand total of 12,981 Europeans and 5,293 Africans (excluding labourers), with a pay-roll of £10,524,530. After federation the estimated grand total of 12,919 Europeans and 5,293 Africans, with a pay-roll of £3,576,871.

Locust Control Criticized Expenditure of £4m. since 1949

LOCUST CONTROL OPERATIONS were criticized by non-official members of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly during the debate on the estimates for 1954-55.

Sir Alfred Vincent suggested the need to consider whether over the past 40 years it would not have been better to have had a pool for compensation for damage by locusts than to have provided the money spent on anti-locust campaigns.

Turning to income tax, he wondered how many millions of pounds had been lost through the absurd governmental fear of having special posts in that department. If the special investigation now undertaken had been started years ago millions would have been saved. He doubted if the Customs Department was staffed with right men at the salaries, especially in the higher grades, which would obtain their services.

Operations Could Never Succeed

Mr. P. W. R. Miller believed that the locust control operations could never be successful. It is the as, an enemy of locusts was, he considered that drought, army cut worm, pest in wheat and hosts of other things which affected crops cause far more damage every year than any locust invasion. The locust control operations were, he thought, a complete waste of time and personnel.

Mr. G. Keyser, on one of the grounds on which the Member for Finance had based his criticism. The world was already producing too much food. Canada and the United States had enormous stocks, and production was continuing with consumption even in meat. The millions of half-starved people in the world did not need the prospect of the producers for what had to be

considered was not the number of stomachs to be filled, but the number of owners of stomachs who could pay an economic price to the agricultural producers.

Roughly £4m. had been spent on locust control since 1949. If £2m. had been devoted to an East African locust insurance scheme, it would have had large reserves to-day. But he would not entirely condemn locust control, for there were times when food could not be bought at reasonable prices and the risk should be taken by the community, not by individual growers. A committee should investigate the matter.

Mr. Ohanga complained that the leprosyarium at Iteso had not been completed for lack of funds and hoped that the work would be supported.

Optimism Defeated

The Member for Finance, after stating his optimistic attitude, said that of the £4m. spent on locust control £2m. only had been found. In East Africa the compensation claims to-day would be higher than was generally supposed, with maize at 50s. per bag, against 20s. at the time of the locust invasion of 1931. During the last three years there had been tremendous invasions of locusts, in the territories to the north, but only this year had any locusts reached East Africa.

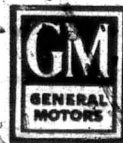
The establishment of the Customs Department would be determined when the report of the Salaries Commission was published. Funds would be available for the complete reconstruction of the leprosyarium.

As a provision of income tax that occurred all over the world. No country had found a satisfactory substitute for the tax.

Health projects in Tanganyika are being met by the people whom they are designed to help, not through deliberate malice but by ignorance of the necessity to change customs. — Professor H. J. Seddon, Nuffield consultant, speaking in Dar es Salaam.

MODERN SERVICE THROUGHOUT EAST AFRICA THE MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE LTD. General Motors Distributors

BUICK · OLDSMOBILE · PONTIAC
G.M.C. · CHEVROLET · Vauxhall



BEDFORD · OPEL · G.M. DIESEL
FRIGIDAIRE · DELCO-REMY · A.C.

The Largest Motoring Organisation in East Africa

Branches:

NAIROBI · MOMBASA · NAKURU · ELDORET · KISUMU · KAMPALA
KERICHO · DAR ES SALAAM · IRINGA · MBEYA · TANGA · ARERUA

PERSONALIA

MR. COLMAN BARRY and MISS DAPHNE PARASCHIS have been married in Kampala.

DR. DICKENSON BYRON MOORE of Salisbury, is in the country from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. MORION JAFFRAY has been appointed an alderman of Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. W. H. REES, Director of Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in England.

SIR HECTOR BARNES, since 1951 Chief Justice of Kenya, has left the Colony on retirement.

A marriage service for MAJOR EARL WAVELL was held last week in Winchester College Chapel.

"African Afterthoughts," by SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, is due for publication at the end of this month.

MR. H. W. B. FRUDD is a passenger for London in the Kenya CASTLE, accompanied by MRS. FRUDD.

MR. H. R. FINN, a director of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd. and MRS. FINN are in London from Osaka.

MR. S. MANNING, assistant editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, has retired after 26 years with that newspaper.

MR. MAURICE, chairman of the Trustees' Association of Rhodesia, and MRS. KING reached London a few days ago.

MR. T. J. ANMAN, lately of Northern Rhodesia, spoke at the British country side in Friday's B.B.C. service to Southern Africa.

MR. HERIBOUE DE SOUZA FIGUEIREDO has been granted provisional recognition as Honorary Consul for Portugal in Uganda.

MR. PERCY W. SOUTHOON, manager of the Mwanza Branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & G.), has arrived in this country on leave.

MR. T. C. C. VAUGHAN-JONES, Director of Game and Forest Control in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in the United Kingdom on leave.

DR. A. C. S. COBE, Government medical specialist in Tanganyika, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London.

MR. E. V. WHITCOMBE, chairman of the East African Board of Barclays Bank (D.C. & G.) will arrive in England on leave towards the end of June.

MR. C. R. MELVILLE, assistant general manager of the Union-Castle Line, and MRS. MELVILLE, have arrived from the Cape in the ARUNDEL CASTLE.

THE BISHOP OF MOMBASA is to address the Kenya Church Association at St. M. House, 6, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4, after luncheon on Friday, May 28.

SIR CHARLES WESTWALL, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, is due in England in a few days. He is to address the Institution of Civil Electrical Engineers on May 25.

MR. I. E. LEWIS, since 1948 a resident magistrate in Uganda, who has been an assistant puisne judge in the Colonial Service, is Registrar of the High Court of Malabar in India.

MR. A. WHEELER, director of Messrs. Brooks Bond Ltd., who has arrived in Southampton a few days in the ARUNDEL CASTLE, hopes to vote for the health reasons.

SIR STUART THOMES will address a joint lunch time meeting of the Royal African and Colonial Empire Societies in London at 4 p.m. on Friday, May 21, on "An African Review."

MR. HUGH PACER, director of British Council House, Knightsbridge, spoke on his impressions of Southern Rhodesia at a meeting on Tuesday evening organized by the Royal African Society.

MR. HUGH PACER, director of British Council House, Knightsbridge, spoke on his impressions of Southern Rhodesia at a meeting on Tuesday evening organized by the Royal African Society.

COLONEL ARTHUR YOUNG, Commissioner of the City and London Police, who has been lent to Kenya for about a year as Commissioner, has arrived in London by air from Kenya for a visit.

SIR EDWARD TWISS, Governor of Tanganyika, will today open the new road between Dar-es-Salaam and Morogoro. It will be some months before the route can be used by heavy vehicles.

MR. J. W. BIRCH, Resident in Buganda, has resigned for private reasons. He will be followed in the office by MR. C. A. LE RICHARDS, who was recently appointed Community Development Officer.

SIR GILBERT RENNE, High Commissioner in London for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, presided when SIR WILLIAM HALGROW addressed the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday afternoon.

COMMISSIONER WILFRED KITCHING, who has been elected the new General of the Salvation Army, said last week that the future would see a new urge towards missions, particularly in Africa, India, and Indonesia.

MR. JUSTICE G. C. LEWIS is shortly to retire from the Colonial Judicial Service, which he joined in Uganda in 1935. During the last war he served first in the Army, and then in the Royal Navy. He became a puisne judge in Uganda four years ago.

DR. A. L. GEYER, who is about to retire from the appointment of High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, and MRS. GEYER are to be the guests of the South Africa Club at a farewell dinner at the Savoy Hotel on May 25.

MRS. W. GEMMILL, general manager for Southern Africa of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, and Southern African Government Delegate to the International Labour Organization in Geneva, has arrived in Europe with MRS. GEMMILL.

SIR ANDREW WELLESLEY, Governor General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, during his visit to Lourenço Marques presented the Governor General of Mozambique with a facsimile of the Treaty of Perpetual Alliance signed in 1386 between England and Portugal.

A commission of inquiry, consisting of MR. JUSTICE T. H. W. BENTLEY, MRS. J. W. BRETT, MRS. A. S. HICKMAN, and MR. M. MACDONALD, with MR. A. P. THOMPSON as secretary, is to investigate inequalities and disabilities between men and women in Southern Rhodesia.

VISCOUNT SWANTON and MR. OLIVER LYTHGOE, Secretaries of S.M.A. respectively for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, among other things, discussed the appointment on Saturday to the Chair of the Department at the end of her Commonwealth tour.

Among passengers on the ARUNDEL CASTLE are MR. and MRS. N. RAGGWEATHER, MRS. DYSON, MR. and MRS. T. G. ELLIS, MR. and MRS. E. A. KERROLD, JOE BEIRA, MRS. R. T. ARNOLD, for Dar-es-Salaam, and DR. J. B. DR. ATHENA KONDI, MR. A. E. BECKHAM, MR. S. LEWIS and MR. D. MARTIN for Mombasa.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
MR. F. S. JOELSON will be abroad until the latter part of June, and therefore asks that all private correspondence shall be deferred until after his return for the attention of the editorial staff. Contributions should be addressed to the editor (not by name), and for the publishers' departments to the manager, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

EMERGENCY HOSTEL, LONDON
LONDON GUEST HOUSE, Church Missionary Society, welcomes sympathetic men and women who need accommodation. Full-time services for central heating, children's nursery, canteen, etc. Terms reasonable. Write: Warden, Warrington House, 77, Legham Court, Roade, Broomfield, Essex, S.S.16.

PRINCESS ALICE COUNTESS OF ATHLONE has promised to attend a British Commonwealth Ball at Hurlingham on July 2 which is being arranged by the Royal Empire Society, the Victoria League and the Over-Sea League.

MR. F. R. LESLIE is to represent the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa at the 18th congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, to be held in Montreal in June.

MR. E. H. NIGHTINGALE, for the past two years Governor of Equatoria Province, who has left the Sudan on retirement, joined the Service in 1926, was appointed Deputy Governor of Darfur in 1946, and Assistant Civil Secretary two years later. Shortly afterwards he was made Deputy Civil Secretary.

MR. H. J. M. BEATTIE, a lecturer in social anthropology at Oxford University, who some months ago returned after spending a year and a half studying the social organization of the Banyoro people of north-west Uganda, is to address the Royal Anthropological Institute this afternoon on "Nyoro Marriage."

THE EARL OF MUNSTER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is due to arrive in Mauritius on June 7, and will stay until June 18. He will be accompanied by Mr. T. R. H. GODDEN, his private secretary, and Mr. J. B. SIDEBOTHAM, the assistant secretary responsible for Mauritian affairs in the Colonial Office.

MR. JOHN CRIPWELL, a technical assistant in trigonometrical survey in the Surveyor-General's Department in Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. L. F. ROBERTS, of Good Hope Farm, Nyabira, have been selected from 45 applicants for this year's tour of Britain offered by the Princess Elizabeth Fund. They will leave Salisbury by air for London on June 15 and return to the Colony on July 28.

MR. K. J. WADDELL and Mr. H. GROSCH gave a party at the Savoy Hotel on Monday evening for Mr. W. E. MCGALL, general manager of the Argus Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd, who is paying his first visit to England. Among those present with Rhodesian interests were SIR GILBERT RENNEIL and Messrs. J. B. ROSS, JOHN WALLACE, COLIN BROWN, and J. A. GRAY, DAVID FRIEDMAN, and J. W. JOHNSON.

MR. J. K. MICHIE, who has been appointed a director of Messrs. A. Baumann & Co., Ltd., has just paid another visit to East Africa. After flying to Uganda for the opening of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station, he went on to Tanganyika Territory, where he arrived to the capital of Kenya for a fortnight, went back to Kampala, and is now in Mombasa awaiting a ship for the United Kingdom. Mr. Michie is chairman of the National Bank of India, the chairman and managing director of Messrs. Steel Bros. and Co., Ltd.

At the 26th anniversary meeting of the U.M.C.A., to be held at Westminster on the evening of June 1, the speakers are expected to be the BISHOP OF BLACKBURN, the central secretary of the mission, Mr. W. H. GARDNER, the Rev. R. NEIL RUSSELL, of the diocese of Zanzibar, the Rev. C. N. FRANK, lately of the same diocese, the Rev. H. G. O. WILKINS, of Messrs. Messrs. RUSH STRUDWICK, of Northern Rhodesia, and Miss F. B. JOHNSON, assistant director of education in Tanganyika Territory.

Obituary

MR. MAURICE WILSON GIBSON, who has died suddenly in Felixstowe, Suffolk, was for some time Secretary of the East African Agricultural and Stock Raising Board, and chairman of the East African War Supplies Board, for which he was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire. For years he practised his profession as an accountant in London, and was a member of the Institute of Accountants.

United Africa Company
Guests at Anniversary Dinner

AT THE SILVER JUBILEE DINNER of the United Africa Co., Ltd., held last week at Claridges Hotel, London, there were present a large number of people with East or Central African interests, among them the following:

- Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Esq., Sir Charles Arden-Clark, Mr. E. R. Baines, Mr. R. Barrow, Mr. A. C. Baxter, Mr. I. C. Beaumont, the Belgian Ambassador, Mr. Henry A. Benson, George Benson-Stooke, Mr. T. Booth, Sir Alan Burns, Mr. D. H. Buckle, Sir Geoffrey Gray, Sir Henry Clay, Mr. George Cole, Mr. A. C. Jones, Sir George Earle, Mr. E. R. FitzGerald, Dr. Alexander Fleck, Professor S. H. Frankel, Mr. A. A. Franklin, Mr. Leslie Gamage, Sir Frederick Godden, Mr. W. Le Gorell Barnes, Mr. L. B. Gwaha, Mr. John C. Girdley, Lord Glenconner.
- Lord H. Leitch, Sir Geoffrey Meyworth, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. G. S. Jowles, Sir Edward M. P. V. Viscount Kenyon, Mr. Gaspar W. Knight, Sir Frank Lee, the Liberian Ambassador, Mr. R. A. Lindsay, Mr. A. R. Mellor, Mr. E. McCall, Lord Milvelton, Mr. H. Muir, Mr. D. M. Oppenheim, Mr. E. P. Phillips, Mr. Sydney Phillips, Sir Harry Pilkington, Mr. J. W. Platt, Sir Hilton Poynton.
- Sir Harry Railton, Mr. Jeremy Raisman, Lord Rennell, the Earl of Scarborough, Sir Frederick Salford, Sir George Seel, Mr. W. Sloane, Mr. A. R. Smith, Mr. R. D. Smith, Sir Edward Spears, Mr. J. A. Shillington, Mr. R. R. Stokes, Mr. Lord Swinburn, Mr. J. L. Sturges, Lord Trenchard, Mr. F. J. Tempel, Mr. John Tilney, Esq., and Mrs. Trenchard.

Chief of African Development
Sir Geoffrey Meyworth, chairman of the company, said in reply to a toast proposed by Lord Swinton, that at the crisis in its history in 1932 the parent company, Unilever, had had to find £3m. to meet the first impact of the world slump, and that the other British merchant companies in West Africa which had survived that period had all been family businesses.

Speaking of the cost of development in Africa, Sir Geoffrey recalled that the largest of all such plantation enterprises, the Huileries du Congo Belge, started in 1911, by the first Lord Verulam, had had to put out £3m. of capital (£6m. at today's values) and wait 25 years before receiving any return on the investment. Now, as a result of that experience, a similar project might pay off a return in 10 years after clearing the ground.

Mechanized clearing of land, and mechanized cultivation and harvesting, would, he believed, be successfully practised in Africa if direct investment from the great industrial nations were available.

East Africa

MR. OLIVER EXTON, secretary for the company, has accepted an invitation to be the chief guest of the East Africa Dinner Club at its gathering in London on Tuesday, June 29, when Lord Rennell will preside. The Rev. L. J. Becher, Bishop of Mombasa, will say Grace, and propose the health of the President of the club (27 shillings to members of the club for themselves and their guests, and 30s. for non-members), may be obtained from the honorary secretary, Miss Young, 20 East African Offices, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Agri-Khuni Visit

WHEN H.H. THE AGRI-KHUNI visits Uganda in September to be crowned and anointed in the Nakivubo Kaduha, Kasungu, about 12,000 people are expected in that town. That community in Uganda and the Belgian Congo was asked to subscribe to the silver jubilee fund to be used for social and cultural projects. It has already received a quota of East African dollars, which will amount to over £250,000. There will be a great welcoming ceremony in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. The Agri-Khuni will stay at the Imperial Hotel, Kampala, for a few days.

Kenya Economy Fundamentally Sound

Mr. Alport Addresses London Chamber

I ADVISE TRADERS to hang on and have confidence in Kenya," said Mr. J. M. Alport, in a speech at a meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce last week.

Mau Mau was, he thought, only an incident in Kenya's history. "It would not irreparably damage its economic position. Other States have passed through a similar period in their history, but although I do not think Mau Mau an insoluble problem, I do not underestimate it. The situation is grave. The virus of Mau Mau is deep and spreading, and will take time to eradicate.

In spite of the emergency, the Colony is fundamentally sound economically. There has been only a relatively small decline in commercial activity. The same can be said of agriculture. The maize crop, for instance, is much higher this year than last. I strongly advise traders to hang on and have confidence. They will have their reward. Kenya holds out great promise for the patient—but not for those after quick returns.

The Treasury's Chery

Referring to the projected visit of Mr. Vassor, Kenya Member for Finance, to seek further financial aid from the Imperial Government, Mr. Alport said that he was rather pessimistic over the success of his mission, which would be attempting a second bite at the Treasury cherry a little too soon.

The new constitution would give a tremendous impetus to reconstruction and progress. Inducting Colonial Office rule that part of a Colony like Kenya. Non-official representation was necessary for a soundly-balanced administration.

"One of the most difficult problems facing the Government is rehabilitation," he continued. "You cannot keep 25,000 Kikuyu in detention camps for ever. Some way must be found to re-absorb them into the life of the Country. Meanwhile, to offset the burden they put on its resources, the detained Kikuyu should undertake public works. There is, for instance, a great need of an all-weather road from Nairobi to Mombasa. Improved communication would immensely benefit all Kees.

The Parliamentary delegation of which he had been a member had unanimously agreed on the need for substantial increases in African wages in the near future. It would be a mistake to postpone long overdue improvements, especially in urban wages, for fear of being labelled appeasers of Mau Mau. The proposed increases would be an additional burden on industry and industrial development, but wise business men would take a philosophic view of climbing pay-rolls, which would provide additional purchasing power, and greater demand for local products and imports. Markets in Africa were more likely to expand than those in Europe.

Commented on the influence of Communism in Mau Mau, Mr. Alport said that it was generally conceded to be comparatively negligible. The pattern of Mau Mau was essentially African in character.

Mr. J. R. Leslie, vice-president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, said he spoke of the body to the 48th Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire. He approved the note of optimism in Mr. Alport's remarks, and said that he hoped to see the shooting war finished this year.

"Then we get started," he commented. "One of the first things we have to do is to instil into the Kikuyu a wholesome respect for law and order." Agriculture was prospering in spite of hampering Emergency regulations. Last year's exports of waste bark, grown mostly in Kikuyu country, were a new record.

Cargo Statistics

The chairman of the Section, Mr. E. C. Sirtwell, reported that shipments of general cargo to Mombasa during February and March had been 26,000 tons and 23,116 tons respectively, and to Dar es Salaam 4,935 tons and 7,374 tons. The register on April 15, 1954, showed 10,000 tons awaiting shipment to Mombasa, and 7,400 tons to Dar es Salaam.

Statistics from the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce for Tanganyika ports in March were as follows (in tons): Dar es Salaam, 23,116 tons; Zanzibar, 2,291 tons; ports, 17,514 tons; total, 42,921 tons. In February, Dar es Salaam, 26,000 tons; Zanzibar, 2,449 tons; ports, 17,514 tons; total, 45,963 tons. The total exports and imports for the month of March were 45,963 tons, and the total imports 1,147; exports, 272; total 3,449. Mikomani, Zanzibar, imports, 1,122; exports, 1,290; total 2,418.

During 1953, Kenya imports had totalled £51m. Of that figure £2m. were U.K. exports. Tanganyika imported goods worth £3m., of which the U.K. contributed just under half. Uganda imported £25m., of which the U.K. share was £14m.

Kenya's total exports and re-exports were £22m., giving an unfavourable balance of about £29m., approximately the same as in 1952. Tanganyika and Uganda, on the other hand, both showed a favourable balance of exports over imports—£7m. and £8m. respectively. There was an unfavourable trade balance for the East African territories of over £15m., as compared with a favourable balance of over £4m. in 1952. The change appeared to be explained by a marked drop in exports from Tanganyika and Uganda.

Empire Day Message Her Majesty's Royal Progress

SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM, the chairman, and the other members of the Council of the Royal Empire Society have issued to the members of the society the following message for Empire Day, May 24:

Last year the theme demanded for this annual message by the course of events was the Coronation of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth II. The theme for this year's message can only be the splendour of the royal progress in and about Her Majesty's Dominion and Dependencies in the pursuit of their high enterprise. Her Majesty and her royal consort have inscribed shining passages on the scroll of the Empire's history.

The people of New Zealand, Australia, and Ceylon have acclaimed her as their own Queen, and in each of those countries she has earned sections of their Parliaments. Alike in those sovereign States and in those other of her Kingdoms which she has visited, she has seen old and growing cities and has passed across broad countryside, best of all, she has met the rulers of her own people, and she has seen the women and the men of many countries. We have seen gracious and happy friendliness and the triumph of natural charm.

How different is the new note of our Royalty from the arrogant tones which rang out in Shakespeare's Richard III:

"I am amazed and thus long have we stood To watch the fearful-bending of my knee."

There has been nothing fearful in the relations between the Queen and her subjects. The Empire's Queen went forth on her tireless mission to be and to be seen by her peoples; the people of all eyes, the embodiment of all the womanly virtues and graces, a paragon whom every man might seek

And reverely by her side, ready to share, so far as they could be shared, the exacting duties of Royalty, was the first of them all of us admire under the title of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Can we have we said to ourselves as the wide sweep and grand purpose of this journey was revealed? Never was so arduous a quest set before so youthful a couple. Yet we who were privileged to see the triumph of the Coronation have never doubted that this royal progress would achieve so magnificent a success.

Mr. Nehru on Colonialism

MR. NEHRU, Prime Minister of India, has described Dr. Ba Mokoena's statement that he (Mr. Nehru) had his eyes on Africa as a "totally false and misleading allegation," adding that the South African Prime Minister and some of his colleagues had gone "utterly beyond all reasonable bounds of decency and propriety in international affairs. The views of the Indian Government on Colonialism are well-known. It is clear that I draw attention to the unanimous view expressed at the recent conference of South-East Asian Prime Ministers: that colonialism is a violation of fundamental human rights and a threat to the peace of the world."

Rhodesian Meat

LORD MACPHERSON, chairman of a prominent British meat concern, who visited Southern Rhodesia on his way back from New Zealand and Australia, predicted a bright future for Rhodesian pork and beef exports when negotiations cease in the United Kingdom in June. After inspecting the quality and preparation of products of the Cold Storage Commission, he said that there would be a ready market for its products.

Statesmanship Needed in Nyasaland Agitation Should Not Be Appeased

Mr. H. ROBE-GARDINER wrote in a letter to *The Times* recently:

The impending visit of the Colonial Secretary to Nyasaland draws attention to the problems of that most beautiful territory within the new Central African Federation. Disturbances in the Southern Provinces last year were alleged to be due to African discontent over the large areas of European-held land not under cultivation for commercial crops. Much of this land is earmarked for extensions of tea and tung plantations, or is needed for farming to increase local food supplies for foodstuffs.

African demand for land is due to the demographic pressure of immigrants, mostly from Portuguese East Africa, on the slopes of the highlands and to the exorbitant maize cropping and wasteful practices of these squatters. European estates are already spending time and money resettling tenants and squatters in more compact villages to order husbandry. But this work of lands re-planting and restitution cannot be finished without Government support. The decisive action is required to alter the laws of inheritance and land tenure and to revert parcelation of holdings and enforced soil conservation practices.

Unwarranted Weakness

To seize unused European land and proclaim African trust land in order to appease political agitation is an unwarranted weakness. Such ceded areas will rapidly deteriorate under African recklessness. The supervision of European estates, with their constant

management, is likely to be more effective than control by Government officials whose appointments are far less permanent.

Instead of dividing opinion into the camps of European landowners, Africans and Government, all three groups should unite to save the resources of this most productive but rapidly eroded part of the country.

The Colonial Secretary will, I think, be told that the need for appeasement is due to a great deal of political agitation. Statesmanship is needed to take a long view of the development of Nyasaland within the Federation. This most productive and fertile region should not be sacrificed to appease the demands, especially from Nguru, who make no land claims, of a negligible number of population who are the least likely to be necessary. The transfer of the State's deposits on the safeguarding and husbandry of natural resources in the interests of Africans and Europeans alike. No threat should be resolved in discussion that end.

Voluntary Work

Those in positions of influence should encourage the spread of voluntary effort in all classes of the community. In all parts of the country was emphasized by Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, when he presided at the annual meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association and launched an appeal for £9,000 for its work. The Governor is President and Lady Cohen is one of the branches which has received a contribution of £250 from the I. C. M. Quarters. A £500 grant from the A. I. C. has been handed to him, and three cheques for £25 each and one for £25, all by the supporters of the work.

FROM THE WORLD-WIDE PAINT ORGANISATION

International

ALUMINIUM PRIMER FOR WOOD

Its greater resilience and higher water resistance makes it far superior to pink primers.

Full details of this and of superior paints for every requirement gladly sent upon request.

International Paints Ltd

Head Office: R. S. Campbell & Co. Ltd.,
119-121, R.O. Box 158,
Nairobi, Kenya

East Africa Trading Co.,
10, Cannon Street,
Nairobi, Kenya

Kenya Branch: International (Co-ops) Ltd,
P.O. Box 20, Makeni, Kenya

No Extension of Imperial Preference Door Closed, Says Conservative Party

A BROAD EXTENSION of no extension of Imperial Preference can be expected in the next monthly survey for Commonwealth and Empire affairs issued by the Conservative Overseas Bureau, part of the headquarters organization of the Conservative Party.

The pamphlet states: "The door now seems to be closed to an extension of Imperial Preference, since Britain cannot move in that direction without support from the other countries of the Commonwealth, and that support is hardly admitted to be forthcoming."

Various factors contribute to this change of outlook, on their part, the first place, the constitutional independence of the Commonwealth has been followed by a sense of economic independence. This is in no way confined to the Commonwealth countries of Asia, Australia, for example, is sensitive about its own trade, Pakistan, for instance, is sensitive about its own trade.

Changes in economic structure are taking place in the economic structure of certain Commonwealth countries since pre-war days. In Canada, for instance, industrial production has gone ahead by 100 per cent since 1939. The position in Australia is similar. There, through the development of secondary industries, export trade has quadrupled since before the war. Other Commonwealth countries are developing their own manufactures and, unless Britain does, it will be on a down-slope.

Thirdly, a large proportion of the trade is now

non-Commonwealth countries, via world trade, the inter-Commonwealth trade, which is now a small percentage of their trade, within the Commonwealth, they are not to keep their eye on their other customers.

Reference was made of the speech made by the Prime Minister, independent Commonwealth, the Charter in speaking of the extension of preference in the House of Commons on February 14, 1951. This remains a subject for discussion, which the same subject was discussed in the House of Commons on Lord Swinton's speech on the subject of Imperial Preference spoke yesterday, and the revision of G.A.T.T. He said:

Differing Views

"I was at the conference in December 1949, but the countries of the Commonwealth and differing views on Imperial Preference. We in the United Kingdom do not think that the whole Commonwealth should just in return be amended to allow new preferences, in fact, that Imperial Preference should be treated on similar terms to closed and more exclusive customs unions. I argued vehemently that it was not logical, nor sensible, nor fair to say that a system which enabled a group of countries to protect themselves with an all-embracing protection of tariff and was pressed this but that the lesser and far less prohibitive system of Imperial Preference was something wicked. I put that very forcibly. But I do not say that I could not get the majority of the Commonwealth countries to agree."

The largest measure of agreement we could get as between Commonwealth countries as the conference was the general desire to maintain existing preferences for the benefit of their subjects. But outside the Commonwealth countries, while would not be entering into a modification of existing preferences, they agreed to a general principle, that there should be a united effort in which they would all be prepared to join, to get the G.A.T.T. countries to agree that the new preference system should be applied to those countries of the Commonwealth to raise them where there is the same level of some of the countries today, and to raise those things without imposing corresponding duties on Commonwealth products. We all tried to do that, and were only partly successful. I admit that there was a great deal of Government regret that we could not persuade a number of Commonwealth countries to go further. It could be much better to talk about this position quite frankly. We could not, and that is a fact we have to face and accept."

As to the revision of G.A.T.T., Lord Swinton said that he regretted that the new preference system was ever introduced into the agreement. He went on:

"I doubt whether it was really necessary to abandon freedom in preference in order to get the tariff concessions. I think that when these agreements were being negotiated, it would have been wise to have taken perhaps a little less in tariff concession and for the Commonwealth to have kept its freedom. But there it is, we have the agreement. We have the attitude of the Commonwealth Governments of Imperial Preference and Empire trade are reciprocal processes, and it is important that we should act in concert."

Unilateral Action Discouraged

Lord Swinton then asked whether we should be wise to take unilateral action. On this he said he was sure that we should do more harm than good by isolated independent action by unilaterally denouncing G.A.T.T. ourselves, which deprives us of every benefit without getting the Commonwealth to move along with us.

In view of the foregoing, Lord Swinton said it was all the more important that Britain should concentrate on the development of the Commonwealth resources. That development not only increases the strength and wealth of the country, which the development takes place, but is an important encouragement to export from the country, leads to more sterling imports and exports of dollars, and to more mutual trade in the future. All this strengthens the whole Commonwealth and foreign trade balance and reserves of the Commonwealth sterling area.





Worlds within a world. Circles within a circle. . . Each unit is complete in itself, yet each is a part of an armillary sphere. That is how it is with Crompton Parkinson. Our world is electricity: For seventy-five years the name of Crompton has been inseparable from it. The products we make create it, moderate it, measure it, control it and use it. More than a dozen independent manufacturing units in England and elsewhere, separate yet each complete in itself, work within and make up the Crompton Parkinson world.

The word armillary comes from the Latin armilla, meaning bracelet. An armillary sphere was a model made by the Greeks, 2,000 years ago, to depict the great circles of the heavens.

When you want electrical equipment . . . it's best

to go to Crompton Parkinson



MAKERS OF ELECTRIC MOTORS OF ALL KINDS · ALTERNATORS · GENERATORS · SWITCHGEAR · TRANSFORMERS · CABLES · INSTRUMENTS · LAMPS · LIGHTING EQUIPMENT · BATTERIES · TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT · STEEL WELDING EQUIPMENT

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

Mining

Rhodesian Selection Trust Interim Dividends Declared

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD. last week declared an interim dividend of 7½d. per share in respect of the year ending June 30, 1954, payable on or about July 6, 1954, to members registered at the close of business on June 29, 1954. In the event of it proving possible to change the registration of the company to Rhodesia before the dividend is paid, the dividend will be grossed up at the appropriate rate of Rhodesian tax and paid under deduction of that tax. In either case the net payment will be 7½d. per share. This compares with an interim dividend last year of 9½d. paid under deduction of U.K. tax at 9s. in the £ and equivalent to a net payment of 4.95d. per share. No inference should be drawn from this increase in the net dividend to be paid by the company as to the likely rate of this year's final dividend.

Mufulira

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD. last week declared an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share in respect of the year ending June 30, 1954, payable on July 6, to members registered at the close of business on June 8. In the event of it proving possible to change the registration of the company to Rhodesia before the dividend is paid, the dividend will be grossed up at the appropriate rate of Rhodesian tax and paid under deduction of that tax. In either case the net payment by the company will be 2s. 6d. per share, compared with an interim dividend last year of 3s. paid under deduction of U.K. tax at 9s. and equivalent to a net payment of 1s. 7.8d. per share.

The directors announced that they have declared a special interim dividend of £1,750,000 equivalent to 4s. 3.545d. per share payable on May 31, 1954, to members registered at the close of business on May 24, out of the balance of the general reserve as at June 30, 1953. They also announce that arrangements are being made whereby the shareholders of the company will purchase the company's holding of 1,000,000 shares of £1 in Chibulima Mines, Ltd., for cash at par and subscribe to the aggregate 250,000 as initial share capital of two companies to be formed in Northern Rhodesia to be called Baluba Mines, Ltd., and Chambishi Mines, Ltd., which it is intended shall respectively acquire the company's Baluba and Chambishi special grants and other special grants and exclusive prospecting licences owned by the company over areas contiguous thereto, for an aggregate consideration equal to the expenditure of the company thereon, namely, £70,000. The formation of the Baluba and Chambishi companies does not denote any intention to develop these properties in the near future.

Roan Antelope

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., have declared an interim dividend (No. 29) of 7½d. per unit of ordinary stock of share in respect of the year ending June 30, 1954, payable on or about July 13, 1954, to members registered at the close of business on June 8th, 1954, and to holders of coupon No. 29 from the company's stock of share warrants to bearer. In the event of it proving possible to change the registration of the company to Rhodesia before the dividend is paid, the dividend will be grossed up at the appropriate rate of Rhodesian tax and paid under deduction of that tax. In either case the net payment by the company will be 7½d. per unit of ordinary stock of share. This compares with an interim dividend last year of 7½d. per unit of ordinary stock or share which was paid under deduction of United Kingdom income tax at 9s. in the £ and was equivalent to a net payment by the company of 4.125d. per unit of ordinary stock or share.

In making this declaration the directors have been influenced by a desire to distribute as an interim dividend a larger proportion of the estimated total profits for the year than last year, and on the basis of present estimates the final dividend will be materially lower than last year.

Rhodesian Mineral Output

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN MINERAL output for the first quarter of this year valued at £7,617,482, against £4,160,229 in the corresponding period of 1953. This decline, the first in this quarter for several years, is attributed to the fall in the world price of base minerals, especially base metal output, from 121,114 oz. valued at £1,225,000 to 125,831 oz. at £1,068,073.

Tanganyika Mineral Output

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA in the first five months of this year were valued at £10,314, compared with £7,692 in the corresponding period of the previous year. February exports were 242,247 (£135,006), a decline in value of exports is mainly due to the higher figures for this year.

De Beers Consolidated Mines No Rhodesian Prospecting Rights

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., after providing £6,661,969 for taxation, earned a group profit of £8,354,829 in the calendar year 1953, compared with £19,073,549 in the previous year. Capital reserve receives £4,077,643, revenue reserves £159,542, and special reserve £285,000. Preference dividends require £794,694, and deferred dividends £8,164,344, leaving a carry forward of £20,493,209, against £17,116,415 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £2m. in preference shares of 50s., and £1,082,184 in deferred shares of 5s. Capital reserve stands at £7,512,341, revenue reserves at £19,974,432, special reserve at £434,969, subsidiary companies at £46,461, provision for taxation at £2,029,128, and current liabilities at £6,224,051. Fixed assets appear at £23,252,525, diamonds on hand at £293,553, other interests in subsidiary companies at £7,209,891, a quoted investment at £38,787, market value, £312,767, and current assets at £176,812, including £261,845 in cash.

The report states that for many years the company has held the right to prospect and mine for diamonds in Northern Rhodesia, but has never carried on active prospecting operations on terms of an agreement with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The company has undertaken to carry out a systematic operating programme and will relinquish its diamond rights on October 1, 1986, save over any deposits which may be discovered meanwhile.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Major-General I. P. De Villiers, Sir Reginald Leeper, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Sir Herbert Stanley, and Messrs. A. G. W. Compton, E. F. Farrar, G. J. Joels, H. J. Joels, D. McHardy, H. F. Oppenheimer, M.P., H. P. Rudd, and A. Wilson.

The London committee consists of Sir Reginald Leeper (chairman), Sir Douglas Malcolm, and Messrs. B. N. Abrahamson, E. C. Gardner (alternate), W. V. Pritchard, W. A. Chapple, H. J. Joels, H. F. Oppenheimer, and A. Wilson (alternate), W. E. Groves. The secretary is Mr. C. H. Beck.

The annual general meeting will be held in Kimberley on June 9.

Rio Tinto Company Report

RIO TINTO CO., LTD. report a consolidated profit for 1953 of £614,087, compared with £731,326 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares requires £4,438 and a 20% dividend on the ordinary shares £42,000, leaving a carry forward of £1,338,715, against £1,196,638 brought in. The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,625,000 in preference shares and £1,125,000 in ordinary shares, both of £5 denomination.

Capital reserve stands at £733,939, revenue reserves at £3,525,200, and current liabilities at £2,050,066. Fixed assets appear at £3,056,546, investments at £3,232,698, including quoted stocks valued at £10,442,062, development rights at £182,275, subsidiary companies at 271,000, and current assets at £4,270,072, including £2,295 in cash.

There was a slight decrease in the market value of the company's principal Rhodesian holdings, the increase in the net income from that source, outside the £1,000,000, but for the purpose of excess profits tax. Some areas in Northern Rhodesia and South Africa have been selected for exploration, and field parties are now at work.

The directors are the Earl of Bessborough (chairman), Mr. J. N. V. Duncan (managing director), Mr. Mark Turner, Mr. G. E. Coke, Sir Eric Gore Brown, Mr. A. T. Gough, Mr. C. F. Byers, and Mr. E. P. Wilson. The London manager and secretary is Mr. H. A. Mellor.

The 81st annual general meeting will be held in London on June 10.

Uranium

EVERY DISTRICT MINING OFFICER of the Southern Rhodesian Government has been issued with a geiger counter for the detection of uranium ore. Prospecting has ended in the field near Beltridze, where no economic deposits have been found.

Emuba Coal

EMUBA COAL CO., LTD., a company of smallworkers in Southern Rhodesia, may start a second coal mine some 20 miles south of Wankie, three shafts at present being sunk, now that the coal could be mined easily.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

THE RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST group of companies has announced that they will establish permanent headquarters in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, but not before the first quarter of next year.

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE,
11, 12 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4

BRANCHES:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu,
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar,
Bukoba, Mikindani, Mbatia, Lindi.

IMPORTERS OF

All classes of merchandise,
including Building Materials,
Hardware, Gunpowder, Precious
Goods, Wines and Spirits, etc.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS

Full experienced and efficient
service at East African Ports

EAST AFRICA

● KENYA

● TANGANYIKA

● UGANDA

● ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding
Trade, Finance, Settlements,
Travel and General Conditions
Apply to

The Commission
of Enquiry Office,
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
Telephone: Wills 2701/22
Telegrams: Eamattas, Rand London, Cable: Eamattas, London.

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
NORTHERN RHODESIA

The shortest route for traffic
to the Copperbelt

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

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW
FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIA
BORDER

Through rail rates will be
issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

Benguela Railway General Traffic Agency
Company, 100, Whitehall
Princes House, Shipping Lane
25, Graham Street, LONDON, E.C.2.
LONDON, E.C.2.

LYKES LINES

REGULAR PORT DIRECT SERVICE
FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN
PORTS TO U.K. GULF PORTS AND
VICE VERSA

London South Africa	London East Africa
Mayo Lykes	mid/late May
June Lykes	early/late May
Capetown Lykes	late June/early July
Port Elizabeth Lykes	mid/late June
Ruimsig Lykes	late June/early July
Simon's Bay Lykes	mid/late July
Stellenbosch Lykes	late July
	early/late August

* If equivalent indentments offered, these
vessels will load at East African Ports.

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

ONE OPERATIVE

CAN ATTEND TO
10 GINS!

Modernisation of Ginneries

PLATTS AUTOMATIC ROLLER GIN FEEDER

Platts large capacity automatic roller-gin feeder provides the ginner with the simple means of ensuring a regular, even feed to all single roller-gins — and reducing labour costs! It is easily applied to all Platts single roller-gins — either new or existing on site. Does not interfere with easy access to the internal mechanism of the gin, is driven by belt from the gin leather roller, with negligible power consumption.

Further details of this machine, or descriptive literature covering the complete range of Platts cotton ginning machinery, is readily available on request.

Platt Bros. (Sales) Limited and The Uganda Co. (Cotton) Ltd. will be glad to assist all ginneries in bringing their ginneries into line with the specifications laid down in the Second Schedule of The Cotton Ordinance 1952.

**THE UGANDA
CO. (COTTON) LTD**

P.O. BOX 7
KAMPALA - UGANDA



for

good

CONCRETE

use **ROCK BRAND****PORTLAND CEMENT**

★ Thousands of tons of Rock Cement have already been used in construction of Uganda's Own Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme, with only a cement capable of meeting the exacting concrete requirements of this construction is specified.

MADE IN UGANDA. TO B.S. 122 BY UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRIES LTD.

ENQUIRY ON REQUEST TO DEPT. S & P.O. BOX 74 TORORO, UGANDA